

Why Scott's

MULSION of Cod Liver

There are others; why SCOTT'S? The good one is SCOTT'S. nearly 30 years old; it is used by intelligent people all over the world; and approved by physicians all over the world.

When anyone says "Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil," he means SCOTT'S. No other.

SCOTT'S EMULSION is in a certain way; it is in things; it keeps; it is alike; it does what it

others—nobody knows they are or do. There isn't be any others but for goodness of SCOTT'S—wouldn't be any counter- money but for the true.

The genuine has this picture on it, take no other.

If you have not tried it, send for free sample, its agreeable taste will surprise you.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, Toronto. and \$1.00; all druggists.

Curious Counterfeits. A malicious individual, who neglected prosecution a while, counterfeiting rare eggs and the bogus specimens to mislead private collectors, has returned with exquisite photographs of birds, which are produced by the help of scientific artistically with wire.—The Saturday Post.

Lend Opportunity

THE PROSPERITY. Farmers. Secure the agency for the PROSPERITY in your neighborhood. You can make a fortune out of it. Write for particulars and catalogue. WIRE FENCE CO. Ltd., Welland, Ont.

DROPSY

Treated Free. We have made dropsy and its complications a specialty for twenty years. Cures worst cases. Book of testimonials and 10 days treatment free. DR. H. H. GREEN'S SONS, Box 3, ATLANTA, GA.

CLOTHES WASHED

Sent on Trial at wholesale price. If not satisfied, money refunded. Guaranteed to wash clothes and dye better work than any other machine on the market. Big thousands in use. For terms apply to SUPPLY CO., Hamilton, Ont.

DR. FIRMEN'S MACHINES. New 10-page pamphlet sent free. Examining agents sent free. St. Louis, Mo., U. S. A. Please mention.

BLACKSMITH SHOP AND Penicillin stand; health food; penicillin. Box 3, High, Ont.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE finest Penicillin stands, at \$100.00. Will be sold in one parcel or lots of 10 to 20 acres to suit various needs. Address: 303, W. Ontario.

MAKES SUGAR

Sugar Refinery

SUGAR...

ATED IS

NT. PURE.

GLANCE AT LIFE OF KING EDWARD VII.

Who Now Rules Great Britain.

King Edward VII., who succeeds Queen Victoria on the throne of the Empire, for nearly sixty years has been known to us as the Prince of Wales. He was the eighteenth Prince of Wales to hold that title.

The Prince of Wales was born at 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 the 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 was carried round in turn to each of the visitors, the Lady Mayoress being allowed to dandle and kiss him. And before he was a month old the question of His Royal Highness' armorial bearings was very seriously debated.

The Christening. St. George's Chapel, Windsor, having been selected for the baptism, preparations were made to surround it 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 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 amounting to £250,000.

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 terms. 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 (nominally), 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 previously conferred the Order of the Golden 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 royal approval of his services. Colonel the Hon. R. Bruce was appointed governor of the Prince, and the direction 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. A stay in Edinburgh followed devoted to study, and then in October, 1859, the Prince entered Oxford University, where Mr. Herbert Fleher 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.

Embarking on board the Hero at Plymouth on July 10th, the Prince reached St. John's, Newfoundland, fourteen days later. He was slightly seasick for the first two or three days, and then thoroughly enjoyed the voyage, despite its being stormy weather. His reception was enthusiastic in the extreme, and when a big dog was presented to him he charmed the people by promising to call it Cabot, after the discoverer of Newfoundland. Proceeding to Halifax, the Prince found the city like a huge nosegay. After a busy day of Canada he dined on board the Hero, and laughingly laid a wager to be up at eight bells (4 o'clock) the next morning. It was a 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 bearing the inscription—"To the Ca-

thedral of Quebec, in memory of Sunday, Aug. 9th, 1860." In Quebec the Prince for the first time conferred the honor of Knighthood, Sir Narcisse Belleau and Sir Harry Smith being the recipients. A special visit was made to the Heights of Abraham. It being very wet when Montreal was reached, jokes were made concerning "the raining Prince," but nothing checked the enthusiastic ardor 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 numerous 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. At Cobourg His Royal Highness was 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 an splendid pavilion erected at the foot of John street. His visit was marked by the planting of a tree in the Horticultural gardens, the planting of a silver oak just east of the site of Sir John Macdonald's monument in the park, the turning of the first sod of the Toronto, Grey & Bruce Railway, now the C. P. R.

From Toronto the royal party went on an expedition up the Northern Railway. After returning from his travels up north the Prince attended a ball at the exhibition building. Having visited London, Woodstock, Paris, Bradford and other towns, the party took in Niagara Falls, and then returned to Hamilton. His visit here has already been described.

At Niagara the falls were illuminated on June 7th, 1863, and accompanied by the Prince of Wales, came to London, the greatest interest being taken in 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 Prince to the Queen, who sat privately and alone in the Royal closet, robed in the solemn black weeds of widowhood.

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Some Changes to be Made.

The passing of Victoria and the accession of Albert Edward will necessitate many changes. The Governor-General and the members of the Cabinet will, of course, have to take the oath of allegiance to the King, and the same obligation will devolve upon every public official in Canada who by virtue of his office is required to pledge his fidelity to the Crown.

A new great seal will have to be procured. Queen Victoria used the great seal of her uncle, King William IV., for some nine or ten months after his death. Another change of importance will be the early substitution for the present postage and revenue stamps of a new set bearing the vignette of the King. 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 a period of mourning will be proclaimed. The Government will be guided in this respect by the Imperial authorities. The change of Sovereign will not affect the meeting of Parliament. Preparations have for a day or two been going on at the Ontario Parliament buildings for the necessary changes in official stationery. This will probably be the most visible evidence of the change in Sovereigns. There are scores of forms used by the departments and by Government officials everywhere which for a lifetime have begun, "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 Edward VII., in answer to his message of condolence on the death of the Queen.— Osborne, Jan. 24, 1801. The President, White House, Washington, D. C.— 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 B.

God save the King!

Edward VII. is no immature youth. He will be 60 years old on Nov. 6th.

The Markets

Leading Wheat Markets.

	Cash.	May.
Chicago	80 3/4	80 3/8
New York	79 1/2	79 5/8
Minneapolis	74 1/2	74 1/2
St. Louis	73	73
Toledo	77 1/2	77 1/8
Detroit	78 1/2	78 1/2
Detroit, white	78 1/2	78 1/2
Duluth, No. 1	72 5/8	72 5/8
Duluth, No. 2	72 1/2	72 1/2
Minneapolis, No. 1	74 5/8	74 5/8
Northern	74 3/8	74 3/8

Toronto Farmers' Market.

Wheat—100 bushels of white and 100 bushels of red sold 1-2c. higher at 69c., and 300 bushels of gross 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 32c.

Hay and Straw.—Hay was plentiful and the price was easier. Twenty loads sold 50c. lower at \$13 to \$14 per ton. Two loads of straw sold 50c. lower at \$9 to \$9.50 per ton.

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.

Seeds.

There is a little export trade, but the market in general is slow. Offerings are small. Alaska is quoted at \$8 to \$7 per bushel, red clover at \$8 to \$8.75 per bushel, and timothy at \$1.50 to \$3 per cwt.

Toronto Live Stock Markets.

Export cattle, choice, per cwt. \$1.30 to \$1.50

Export cattle, light, per cwt. 1.00 to 1.20

Butcher's cattle, per cwt. 4.25 to 4.50