KING EDWARD VII

QUEEN ALEXANDRA

SKETCH OF KING EDWARD VII

PROVED HIMSELF A CONSTITUTIONAL RULER.

Born on November 9th, 1841, He Ascended the Throne on January 22nd, 1901—He is Now Much Beloved.

King Edward VII. was born at Buckingham Palace on November 9th, 1841, thus giving a double interest to "Lord Mayor's Day." His mother, Queen Victoria, conferred the title of Prince of Wales upon him when he was a month old. He was christened Albert Edward, and nearly £200,000 was spent in public rejoicings over the event.

When he was nearing his eighth birthday he performed his first public duty by opening the Coal Exchange, London. He accompanied his parents to Parliament for the first time when he was fourteen. In 1855 he went to France with the Queen and Prince Consort, and commenced a popularity with that nation which has yearly increased. When seventeen he was confirmed by the Archbishop of Canterbury—"Bertie acquitted himself extremely well" in his Scripture examination, wrote the Prince Consort

His studies were divided between Edinburgh, where he attended the chemistry lectures of Lyon Playfair, Oxford, where he resided at Christ Church, and Cambridge, where he was a member of Trinity College though residing at Madingley, having also the benefit of Charles Kingsley's lectures. In 1860 he traveled through Canada, and visited the United States as the guest of President Buchanan. Blondin offered to carry him across the Niagara Falls in a wheelbarrow! Returning home he studied military manoeuvres at the Curragh Camp, Dublin, and his superior officer kept him up to his work "as no one else has done," wrote Queen Victoria after a visit to her son.

To the grief of all, the amiable and gifted Prince Consort died on December 14th, 1861, and henceforward the Prince of Wales had to be more than ever his mother's helper and deputy. He had a tour in the East with Dean Stanley as a delightful Cicerone. On his twenty-first

BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

birthday his betrothal to Princess Alexandra, daughter of King Christian of Denmark, was gazetted. A month before his wedding the Prince took his seat in the House of Lords, and ever since has manifested a keen personal interest in Parliamentary events

His marriage was celebrated in St. George's Chapel, Windsor Castle, on March 10th, 1863. The King and Queen have had six children: one dying in infancy; the Duke of Clarence, who died in 1892; three daughters (Princess Louise, Duchess of Fife, Princess Victoria, and Princess Charles of Denmark), and the present Prince of Wales.

In 1871 the heart of the nation was strained with anxiety by the almost fatal illness which befell the Prince of Wales at Sandringham. On his recovery a National Thanksgiving Service was held at St. Paul's Cathedral, and even the pickpockets refrained from plying their traffic as a token of the general rejoicing.

In 1874 the Prince commenced a tour which lasted seven months, and included a long visit to India, terminating just before the proclamation of Queen Victoria as Empress of India. The Prince fulfilled many public duties at home with considerable ability. He delivered his maiden speech in the House of Lords on February 22nd, 1884, the subject being the housing of the poor. The following year he and the Princess visited Ireland.

In 1891 he was a witness in what was known as the Baccarat case. The same year, by the birth of the Duchess of Fife's daughter, he became a grandfather. In 1893 his only surviving son, the Duke of York, was married to Princess May.

In the Jubilee celebrations of 1897 the Prince and Princess effaced themselves with charming modesty, so that all the honor might be accorded to the venerable Sovereign. In 1900 a happily harmless attempt was made on the life of the Prince while leaving Brussels in a train.

On January 22nd, 1901, by the death of Queen Victoria, after a brief illness, the Prince of Wales ascended the throne, choosing the title of King Edward VII. The events of the first year of his reign have evidenced his high respect for the British Constitution, his gracious consideration for all the countless millions of his subjects scattered throughout the empire over which he rules.

Confirmed.

In April, 1858, the Prince was confirmed, in the presence of his parents and sisters. Among the other spectators were the three statesmen, Lord Derby, Lord John Russell, and Viscount Palmerston. The Archbishop of Canterbury performed the ceremony, and had examined the Prince on the previous day "for a full hour," says Prince Consort, "and Bertie acquitted himself extremely well."

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The contagious diseases hospital in Ottawa is rapidly approaching completion, and will be formally opened in October.

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PERCY GODFREY,

Composer of the Coronation March-Winning Prize.

Mr. Percy Godfrey, the music master of King's School, Canterbury, who has won the fifty-guinea prize and the freedom of the City of London, which were offered by the Worshipful Company of Musicians for the best Coronation march. There were 189 competitors from all parts of the kingdom.

COMPOSER OF CORONATION MARCH.

A Tour.

In company with Mr. Tarver, his chaplain, the Prince soon after his confirmation in 1858 set forth on a Continental tour, in the course of which he visited the Pope, rather to the annoyance of the Protestant party in England. He also went to Gibraltar, and, of course, inspected the famous "Lines." Returning home, he went to Edinburgh for a further course of study. His parents were resolved that he should be a well-educated man, and towards this end they took the advice of various educationalists as to the best teachers and the widest variety of tuition. It pleased Scots, too, that the Heir to the Throne should come to their ancient seat of learning for part of his education; and the bracing air of Edinburgh was very helpful to the health of the Prince. He spent an enjoyable holiday in the Highlands, and became a great admirer of Sir Walter Scott's romances.

The Coronation Medal.

An interesting Coronation medal to commemorate the crowning of King Edward VII. and Queen Alexandra has been designed by Mr. George Frampton, A.R.A., and is issued in bronze and silver by the Mint, Birmingham. One side carries portraits of the King and Queen, encircled by their titles in Latin and the date 1902. The other side represents an Imperial crown against a blazing sun, and supported on either side by oak trees bearing the emblems of the United Kingdom. A cut of the medal appears elsewhere.

The Sifton murder trial is likely to be heard at the Middlesex fall assizes. The Monkman witnesses are still missing.

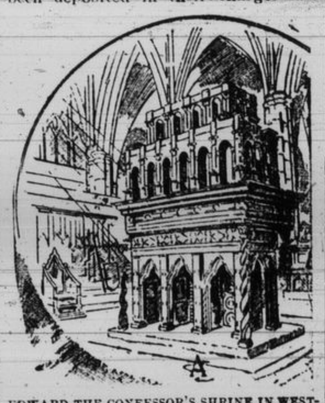
CORONATION CEREMONY

AS TOLD BY CANON ARMITAGE ROBINSON.

Description of the Observances at the Coronation of King Edward in Westminster Abbey.

Canon Armitage Robinson, at Westminster Abbey, thus described the ceremony that will be observed at the Coronation of King Edward. He said:

In the centre of the cross will be set the Royal Throne, and in the sanctuary, for the King's anointing, King Edward's chair, which contains the fateful stone of Scone. The Dean and Chapter of Westminster, having first brought the regalia, which have been deposited in their charge, the



EDWARD THE CONFESSOR'S SHRINE IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

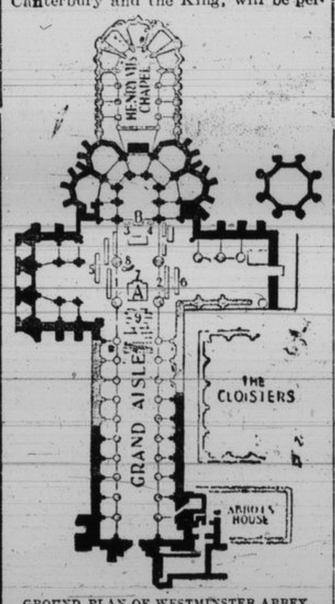
Note.—King's coronation chair to the left.

night before, and delivered them to the nobles appointed to carry them, will, with the choir, receive the King and Queen at the west end of the nave. Then, from the four sides of the theatre, the Archbishop will present the King four times to his faithful subjects, and receive their assent to his Coronation. The Litany will be sung by two Bishops vested in their copes, and this will be followed by the first part of the Communion Service and the sermon, which is to be "short and suitable to the great occasion." The preacher, as has already been announced, will be the Bishop of London. Then, when the oath has been taken by the King, the presence of the Holy Spirit will be invoked in the ancient hymn "Veni Creator." After a short prayer, in the course of which the Archbishop will lay his hand on the vessel containing the sacred oil, the anointing of the King is made, "Zadok, the Priest," being sung. Then, in turn, each with a short prayer or address,

THE STONE AT SCONE,

Now under the seat of the King's coronation chair at Westminster Abbey.

the Royal ornaments are delivered—the spurs, the sword—that being at once laid by the King on the altar, to be redeemed at a price by one of his nobles who carries it—the spurs, the sword, the robes, are placed on the King by the Dean of Westminster, and then are delivered the ring, the sceptres, and last of all the Crown. Then there follows a new ceremony—for in a service like this we must call that new which is little more than two centuries old. A Bible will be presented with the words, "Our gracious King, we present you with this Book, the most valuable thing that the world affords." Then the Archbishop blesses the King, each blessing being followed with a loud Amen After the Te Deum has been sung, the King is lifted into his chair by the Archbishop and Bishops and other peers of the realm. The Archbishop first does his homage and receives the kiss of the King. The Bishops and other peers do their homage through the representatives of their orders. The Queen's anointing and crowning then follows, and this, by the consent of the Archbishop of Canterbury and the King, will be performed by the Archbishop of York, a happy precedent thus being set. The King will then solemnly offer the bread and wine which are to be used for Communion. The King and Queen will make their oblations or gifts to the Church, and the Communion service will proceed, the Archbishop, the Dean, certain Bishops, and the King and Queen joining in Communion. At the close of the service the King will pass through the altar screen and lay certain of the altar screen and lay certain of the Royal ornaments upon the altar of St. Edward, and then return and proceed out of the church.



GROUND PLAN OF WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

Note A.—Edward the Confessor's shrine.

A Toast.

Four Track News.

Here's to the man
Who invented the fan,
And its language, soft and tender;
And here's to the breeze
And the sheltering trees,
And here's to the ice cream vender;
And here's to the lass
Of the seashore class,
The summer-resort addenda.

A new organ factory has been established at Galt, Ont.

THE PRINCE'S BRIDE.

Pleased With First Meeting With Future Wife.

"He came back greatly pleased with his interview with the Princess of Holstein at Speier," wrote the Prince Consort concerning the Prince of Wales' first meeting with his future wife and her mother. Everything possible had been contrived to give the occasion an informal note. The Prince, who afterwards became the venerated King of Denmark, was traveling on the Continent with his charming daughter, and as if by chance the young Heir-Apparent to the throne of Great Britain happened to join the little party. The young people did some sight-seeing together, but had really very little opportunity of coming to a definite understanding, even if such a result was desirable just at that time. However, what we may term the pourparlers were established, and from this time forth it was known among a few relatives that the Prince of Wales had been delighted with the Princess, and intended to pursue the matter in due course. He was not twenty years of age, so there was no immediate hurry for settling down in married life.

A few words may be written concerning the Princess who was destined to become Princess of Wales. Princess Alexandra Caroline Mary Charlotte Louisa Julia was the eldest daughter of Christian IX. of Denmark by his marriage with Princess Louise, daughter of the Landgrave William of Hess-Cassel. She was born on December 1st, 1844, so was at the time of first meeting the Prince of Wales seventeen years old. Her father had not then attained to the throne of Denmark, but was simply Commander-in-Chief of the Danish Cavalry. It is not necessary to credit all the stories told of the simplicity of the life led by him and his wife and family in these early days in order to realize that the future brilliance of that household in the Courts of Europe was entirely unsuspected. It was not until the death of Frederic VII., at the end of 1863, that this Prince of Denmark became King of the gallant little country which went through so many conflicts in the nineteenth century before it was allowed to retain its independence. But in 1852 he had been recognized as the heir to the throne. A great deal of the wisdom with which he ruled Denmark was attributed to the shrewd advice of his Royal consort, whose death in September, 1898, was a great grief to all the family, and particularly to the aged King. The Queen of Denmark was fond of literature and art, and imbued her children, of whom there were six, with an interest in such concerns. She was one of the wisest of counsellors, and to her came in the summer the relatives of her family, now stretching far over Europe, certain of receiving sensible suggestions.

Fashion Notes.

Washable gloves come in great variety this season, in most cases giving satisfaction.

Passementeries and braids will be the popular choice in the autumn.

The coats of costumes designed for early autumn are made long enough to come more than half way down the skirt.

Hats seem to be growing in size as the summer advances, and the fashion of drooping end at the back adds to this effect as well as to the price.

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