

# KING EDWARD'S MESSAGES

To His Subjects at Home and in the Colonies,

ALSO INDIA AND COREA.

He Conveys to the Whole Empire the Extent of His Deep Gratitude—Pathetic Story of the Burial at Frogmore—Royal Thanks to Catholics

London, Feb. 9.—The King has sent the following message to all the British colonies and dependencies—To My People Beyond the Seas—

"The countless messages of loyal sympathy that I have received from every part of my dominions over seas testify to the universal grief in which the whole Empire now mourns the loss of my beloved mother.

"In the welfare and prosperity of her subjects throughout Greater Britain the Queen ever evinced heartfelt interest. She saw with thankfulness the steady progress which, under the wide extension of self-government, they had made during her reign. She warmly appreciated their unflinching loyalty to her throne and person and was proud to think of those who had so nobly fought and died for the Empire's cause in South Africa.

"I have already declared that it will be my constant endeavor to follow the great example which has been bequeathed to me. In these endeavors I shall have confident trust in the devotion and sympathy of the people, and, of their several representative assemblies throughout my vast colonial dominions. With such loyal support I will, with the blessing of God, solemnly work for the promotion of the common welfare and security of our great empire over which I have now been called to reign.

Letter to the Nation.

London, Feb. 9.—A special Gazette contains the following letter from the King—

"Windsor Castle, Feb. 4, 1901.

"To My People:

"Now that the last scene has closed in the noble, ever-glorious life of my beloved mother, the Queen, I am anxious to endeavor to convey to the whole Empire the extent of the deep gratitude I feel for the heart-stirring affectionate tributes which are everywhere borne to her memory. I wish also to express my warm recognition of those universal expressions of what I know to be genuine, loyal sympathy with me and the Royal family in our overwhelming sorrow. Such expressions have reached me from all parts of my vast Empire, while at home the sorrowful, reverent and sincere enthusiasm manifested in the magnificent display by sea and land deeply touched me. The consciousness of this generous spirit of devotion and loyalty among the millions of my subjects, and of the feelings that we all are sharing in a common sorrow, has inspired me with courage and hope during the past most trying and momentous days.

"Encouraged by confidence in that love and trust which the nation ever reposed in its late and fondly mourned Sovereign, I shall earnestly strive to walk in her footsteps, devoting myself to the utmost of my powers to maintaining and promoting the highest interests of my people, and to a diligent and zealous fulfillment of the great and sacred responsibilities, which, through the will of God, I am now called upon to undertake.

India Also Remembered.

The Gazette also contains in addition a letter to the Princes and people of India, in which His Majesty sends greetings to the ruling chiefs of the native states and the inhabitants of his Korean dominions, assuring them of his sincere good-will and affection, and of his heartfelt wishes for their welfare. He refers to Queen Victoria's deep interest in India, and acknowledges the loyalty and affection of its people to her throne and person. He also acknowledges the patriotic offers of the Indian Princes to assist the British in South Africa. He alludes to his visit to India and the lasting impression created by it, and promises to work for the general well-being of India, and to endeavor to merit unflinching loyalty and affection.

Laid to Rest.

Royal Remains Interred at Frogmore

There was one feature that appealed to the feelings of all, and brought tears to the eyes of hundreds. That was the graceful, veiled figure of Queen Alexandra, leading by the hand Edward, the Duke of York's eldest son.

The Duke of Cambridge did not walk in the procession. He drove to the mausoleum, and reached there before the cortege.

Everything was private within the precincts of Windsor Castle, and down the Sovereign's walk of Windsor Park, private within the avenue leading to the mausoleum, where, too, none but the mourning family were admitted. It would, perhaps, have been fitter had to-day's ceremony been private

altogether. The surging crowd which looked on from the Long Walk detracted from rather than added to the impressiveness of what was essentially a private family affair. Behind the hierarchies of King and Emperor William kept together, a mournful group so plainly, the sons, daughters, nephews, nieces, grandsons and granddaughters, weeping for the good mother dead, that the presence of newspaper men and other spectators seemed to strike a discordant note. The intention had been to close the park entirely. King Edward only altered the plan late Sunday afternoon. His object, doubtless, was to gratify the desires of the people, especially those of the surrounding neighborhood.

The Queen carried an umbrella, but the others had their hands folded. The Bishop of Winchester read the last part of the burial service. After further singing by the choir, the benediction was given, and, amid the privacy of the family tomb, the last farewells were said, the funeral came to an end, the mourners drove to the castle, and the crowds dispersed.

Mourning in Foreign Courts.

The following periods of mourning will be kept in the undermentioned courts:

Prussia.....	Four weeks.
Saxe-Coburg.....	Six weeks.
Portugal.....	One month.
Roumania.....	Ten weeks.
Saxony.....	Three weeks.
Spain.....	Three weeks.
Austria-Hungary.....	One month.
Italy.....	Two weeks.
Belgium.....	Eight weeks.
Montenegro.....	Three weeks.
Denmark.....	Until Feb. 14.
Baden.....	Three weeks.
Sweden.....	Three weeks.
Russia.....	Three months.

WINDSOR PIECEMEAL.

A Few of the Places Which Make Its Fame.

Up Thames street, from the railroad station at Windsor, skirting the castle wall, and then up Castle Hill, passing the dead Queen's statue, one turns to the left and enters the Lower Ward by the King Henry VIII. gateway.

One sees the residences of the military knights in a row at the right, with St. George's Chapel over opposite at the left.

ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL.

St. George's Chapel is one of the finest specimens of ecclesiastical architecture in England, and was the scene of the last sad ceremony over Victoria.

The site is known to have been sacred to church buildings since the time of Henry I, and it is thought, from fragments in Norman style excavated in 1858, that the same holds good back to the time of Edward the Confessor. Patrons of this ancient edifice still stand in the south wall of the Dean's cloisters. There are passages so dim and narrow that one shrinks from entering.

The chapel, built by Edward III, was the first to be dedicated to St. George. Though it stood but a century, the present building was built in the same place and bears the same name.

An admirable stone ceiling supported by the ribs and groins of ancient Gothic pillars; the splendid west window, with its six tiers of great "English" and heraldic bearings; the finest choir organ, which is at the east end; the Prince Consort memorial window. "To the honor of God and to the memory of the most regretted Prince," the silver-gilt altar cross, presented by Victoria in commemoration of her Jubilee; and, indeed, innumerable royal mementoes, are to be seen here.

ALBERT MEMORIAL CHAPEL.

Victoria restored and beautified beyond description this east end of St. George's Chapel as a memorial to the Prince Consort.

It was built by Henry VII. as a royal mausoleum for himself, but Wolsey before falling from his high estate persuaded this monarch to give it to him for his own body; hence it was known as Wolsey's tomb house.

Charles I. had the same idea and embellished it accordingly, but Parliament seized and sold the handsome fittings.

Three great marbles occupy this wonderful of beautiful detail—the sarcophagi of the Duke of Albany and the Duke of Clarence, and the cenotaph of the Prince Consort.

ROYAL MUSEUM.

Down the Castle Hill to the south-west of the Round Tower are the royal museums.

Covering four acres and boasting buildings costing 70,000 pounds, these buildings, which were finished in Victoria's day, occupy three quadrangles, and provided ample accommodation for her 100 horses and 40 carriages.

The Queen's gallery was at the east end of the riding school.

THE LONG WALK.

Some trustful sheep may disturb themselves long enough to regard one who walks down this noble avenue, with the carriage road in the centre, formed by command of Queen Anne, in 1710.

To Snow Hill it is straight as an arrow, and here there is an equestrian statue of George III. to which a guest of the Queen once referred as "the copper horse."

This magnificent approach to the castle with Frogmore, where the Prince Consort is buried, laying off to the south of it, is about three miles in length.

That lover of trees, the gentle Autocrat, would be in his element here, with the stately rows of arboreal monarchs set out by Charles II, in 1680.

The double avenue is 70 yards across, and there are 1652 trees placed 30 feet apart in every direction, with a 150 feet avenue between the inner rows.

# CAPE COLONY INVASION

So Far Does Not Amount to Much.

TOMMY ATKINS CRITICISED

Modderfontein Again Attacked by the Boers—British Lost Forty—Burgers Make Another Appeal for Peace—Col. Delisle Pursuing the Boers.

Cape Town, Feb. 9.—The Prime Minister reports that the further invasion of the Cape Colony, anticipated in his last report, has not occurred, but that it may only be delayed. There is a certain activity again in the southern part of the Orange River Colony. Although there is no considerable movement across the Orange River, small bodies of Boers continue to dribble through, some being reported in the Colerberg, Albert and Richmond districts.

Hertzog's commando has apparently abandoned all intention of moving further south.

Kratzinger's commando has divided into two parts, one of which has marched in the direction of Prince Albert road. Thence, barred by a small force, the Boers proceeded northward after a few shots were exchanged. They have not been heard of for several days. It is possible that they were the men who fired on the sentry on the Fraserburg road. Stragglers from this body and from the main body are moving southeasterly from the Willowmore district. They are closely pressed all the time by British mounted troops. They were reported yesterday to be near Steytlerville, where there is a small garrison.

The tactics of the invaders are unchanged. They move fast, living upon the country, and never seriously attack any place offering a show of resistance. They avoid engagements with the British mounted troops.

Pro-Boer Editor Jailed.

Cape Town, Feb. 9.—Mr. Cartwright, editor of the South African News, was arrested this afternoon on the charge of publishing a seditious and defamatory libel. He was remanded on bail until to-morrow. The arrest followed the receipt of a letter by the Attorney-General from General Kitchener.

The News recently published a statement alleged to have been made by a British officer to the effect that General Kitchener had instructed the troops to take no prisoners. In his letter the commander-in-chief assured the Attorney-General that the statement was a baseless libel. Such instructions, he said, had never been given or thought of. He added: "We treat our enemies who surrender with every consideration."

The Supreme Court has refused the application of the South African News for a mandamus to compel the Postmaster-General to allow the free circulation of that paper through the post.

A Prophet of Peace.

London, Feb. 9.—The Morning Leader prints a curious story, which is admittedly only a rumor, that Mr. John Morley, and, it is believed, Sir William Vernon Harcourt also, have lately been visiting Colonial Secretary Chamberlain at his Birmingham residence in response to his invitation, he wishing to consult with them in reference to South Africa.

The Leader also launches a rumor that Mr. Chamberlain has begun to have doubts regarding Sir Alfred Milner's fitness to control affairs at Cape Town. The whole story suggests a balloon d'essai of rather a more pronounced type than some of the others that have been floated since the death of Queen Victoria, and it is based on journalistic gossip to the effect that King Edward, fulfilling her wishes, is trying to influence the Ministers in the direction of peace.

Col. Delisle Active.

Cape Town, Feb. 9.—News four days old from the Doorn river country shows that the Boers have a base at Calvinia. From that point they have sent patrols far and wide. Col. Delisle is moving toward them. He lost Lieut. Clowes and one man killed in a skirmish with a Boer patrol. The country is wildly mountainous. British horse buyers have secured 4,000 good horses, and 3,000 mules in the colony. It was not suspected that there were so many animals available.

Hold the Railway.

London, Feb. 9.—The Daily Mail has the following from its Lisbon correspondent—"The King of Portugal is staying a few days longer in London than he originally intended, at the express wish of King Edward. His visit is likely to have important developments. The Portuguese section of the Delagoa Bay railroad is now in British hands, but this is merely a temporary arrangement between the Governments."

Delagoa Bay and the evidence that the Boers have penetrated 23 miles into Portuguese territory, the Daily Mail expresses a belief that British troops are now guarding the Delagoa Bay Railroad down to the sea, and that it will be possible to send British troops by the Delagoa route. It argues, therefore, that Great Britain gains by the Boer move.

Tommy Atkins Criticised.

London, Feb. 9.—A casualty list in regulations were piloted as mediaeval by Col. Sir John Hay MacDonald, the celebrated British tactical authority, in a lecture delivered at the Royal United Service Institution yesterday before an audience composed of distinguished military men. He asserted that unless the glaring faults revealed in the Boer campaigns were speedily eradicated, Great Britain's martial prowess would become a thing of the past. In the course of his indictment Sir John said—

"There is a pitiable lack of soldierly initiative in the rank and file of the British army. Instead of feeling himself a live unit Tommy Atkins is a mere plank glued into a palisade. He is an unintelligent 'look-straight-to-the-front' automaton, in whom any natural mode of motion is a crime. He spends in acquiring a chesty front and a fancy awing the time he ought to employ getting acquainted with his rifle. He is taught that his gun is a mere burden to be lugged about, shouldered, ordered and presented."

"Our commanding officers also have something to learn. They still shoot orders which can be heard a mile off. They do not realize that the new conditions of war demand leading in absolute silence, signaling not calculated to attract the enemy's attention. We also need to practice dress reform in our army. Men's jackets should be so made as to permit their freeing their arms. This means removal of sleeves. Their hats, instead of the metal-mounted steel helmets now in vogue, ought to give way to something conducive to comfort. When we get a sensible hat let us hope that at the same time we may get rid of the monkey tops and pork pies known as fatigue caps, which some call smart, but which rational men call grotesque."

Sir John added that the automobile was destined to solve the transportation problem of the twentieth century warfare.

Col. J. A. Ferguson, commander of the Rifle Brigade, suggested that intelligence ought to be injected into the Imperial army by compelling all able-bodied men between the ages of 18 and 30 to undergo four periods of military training.

General Hutton, lately returned from South Africa, observed that better men would be available if the pay were bigger, and cited the higher standard of recruits enlisted in the United States army.

British Lost 40.

London, Feb. 9.—England's infamy by the War Office shows that the town of Modderfontein was again attacked by the Boers last Saturday. The British lost nine killed and 31 wounded. The details of the fight are not reported.

Burgers Want Peace.

Durban, Natal, Feb. 7.—The Burgers of Volksrust have used a strong appeal to the commandants in the districts in that vicinity, reminding them that thousands of Boers have been exiled, killed or wounded, and that ruin is impending from the hopeless struggle. They say that the railways and the sources of income are in the hands of the British, that sending depredations to Europe is hopeless. Balaud's acceptance of President Kruger discouraging any such action. They say that England, after the heavy sacrifices she has made, will retain the country, but will treat the Boers as she treats other colonists. The powers, including the United States, endorse the British policy. The British have probably made their last offer of fair conditions for surrender, and the Burgers implore the acceptance of this offer in the interests of themselves, of the helpless women and children, and of humanity.

Strathcona Trooper Dead.

Ottawa, Ont., Feb. 9.—The death is reported at Germiston, South Africa, of Pte. J. E. P. Gooding, of the Strathcona Horse.

# FINED FOR HIS FRAUD.

Jumbled Word Man's Toronto Game Was a Good One.

POLICE RETURN MONEY SENT

Staff Inspector Archibald was informed yesterday afternoon that there were nearly 5,000 letters in the General Postoffice addressed to Sydney M. Flynn, of Jordan Chambers, who was convicted and fined \$40 or 20 days in jail for conducting a lottery in connection with a monthly publication named The Welcome Visitor.

The inspector notified the post office officials of Flynn's conviction and the letters will be returned to the senders through the dead letter branch of the department.

The police also have in their possession about \$200 in money and post office orders, which were contained in letters seized at Flynn's place of business at the time he was taken into custody. Constable Chapman yesterday afternoon began the work of returning the cash and orders to the competitors in the "jumbled word contest," whose letters fell into the hands of the police.

The Echo de Paris says it believes that M. Jules Cambon, French Ambassador to the United States, will be transferred to the Berlin Embassy, in succession to the Marquis de Noailles, who will shortly retire.

# DOOMED BY PEKIN MINISTERS.

A List of Chinese Officials Who Must Die.

TUAN AND LAN'S CASES.

Elaborate Details of the Reasons for Demanding Death Penalty in Each Case—Determination to Reach the Chiefs in the Chinese Uprising.

Pekin, Feb. 9.—The Ministers definitely decided at a meeting held last night to demand the imposition of the death penalty upon all twelve of the Chinese officials named in the list submitted, including, for the purpose of the moral effect upon the Chinese, Kang Yi and Li Ping Heng, who are dead.

The sentence on the living must be inflicted except in the cases of Prince Tuan and Duke Lan, which the Emperor may commute to banishment to Turkistan.

Those Affected.

The officials whose punishment has been demanded are—Prince Chuang, commander-in-chief of the Boxers, who had a large share in the responsibility for promises of rewards of fifty taels for the capture of foreigners and the death of persons protecting them.

Prince Tuan, the principal instigator of the troubles into which he dragged the Chinese Government, who was appointed President of the Teung Li Yamen, after giving advice to the Chinese Government, who was responsible for the edicts against foreigners, issued between June 20th and Aug. 16th, and was mainly responsible for the massacres in the provinces.

Duke Lan, Vice President of the Police, who was accessory to the giving of orders for the capture of foreigners, and was the first to open the gates of the city to the Boxers.

Ying-Nien, who was criminal accomplice of Prince Chuang and Duke Lan in their machinations.

Kang Yi, one of the instigators and counselors of the Boxers, who always protected them, and was most hostile to any understanding looking to the re-establishment of peaceful relations with the foreigners.

Chao Su Kiam, a member of the Grand Council, and also Minister of Justice, who was one of the leaders against the foreigners and mainly responsible for the execution of the officials killed during the siege of having tried to stop the attack against the legations, and who tendered the Boxers every encouragement.

Yu Hsien, who reorganized the Boxers, was the author of the massacres in the Shan-Si Province, and assassinated missionaries, and was noted for cruelty, which stained with blood the whole country over which he was governor.

Gen. Tung Fuh Siang, who with Prince Tuan carried out in Pekin the plans against the foreigners, and who commanded the attacks on the legations and the soldiers who assassinated the Japanese chancellor.

Li Ping Heng, who used his influence to have the Boxers recognized as the loyal and patriotic men, and who led the Government to use them with the object of the extermination of foreigners.

Hau Tung, who has always been one of the officials most hostile to foreigners, who praised the Boxers, of whom he was an accomplice; who used all his influence with high person in the empire, being the helper apparent.

Hau Chang Yu, who had the same responsibility; Kih Shu, one of the officials most hostile to foreigners, who was the minister at rites of service of Boxers.

The Ministers announced that these personages must all be put to death. When this question shall have been settled the foreign plenipotentiaries will have to indicate who, to their knowledge, committed crimes in the provinces, punishment for which will have to be inflicted. They will also present to the Chinese, before its publication, in order to prevent misunderstanding, the text of the edict referred to in article ten of the collective note.

The Queen and Napoleon.

The simplicity of the Queen's character is well shown by the ease with which the adventurer Bonaparte ingratiated himself and the obscure Spanish countess whom he had married into her favor. He was, as Greenville remarks, the first man whom she had ever met on the footing of equality, and he took prompt advantage of this vantage-ground to secure for himself the stamp of what may be called the social approval in the coteries of kings with her approbation conferred. He did it by the old but always effective method of familiarizing himself with the life history of the subject of his flattering attentions.

"It is very odd," exclaimed the ingenious Queen, after her visit to Paris in 1855, "but the Emperor knows everything I have done and everywhere I have been since I was twelve years old; he even recollects how I was dressed." — Harper's Weekly.

Woffenden at the first time, led the eternal so distinguished and incurable him sitting at court, courteous, graceful, and which followed and in which the rest of the knew what dis for him. Sound it must never firmly to him. tary cigar late smoking-room. must be saved a knock at the to his invitation wick came in. the humor to to his own, g and wheeled up to his own.

"Come to h one of these cigars—it is no An occasional mit myself." Woffenden gre regality were replaced, but h "I have tak Woffenden," M used, "of bring a letter I recei I presume, int joke, and I nee to treat it as a as you were in that no-er-ha ventured to ask He handed an enion, which to through the d on," and bore previous day.

"Dear Sir, T ter is prepared and pounds in service which to perform. The vice can only be personal interv ing it is as fol "You are eng tary to the Em an admiral in duties. It is pres revise papers a reference to the navy of Great himself engaged flar task, but n ities accorded without one or lars. The service supplying of the are offered one "As a man of sibly hesitate to offer. You need ing practice the work of a him, from your true. He will cohererent form ties and inform lected. Therefo in supplying the one who will be of all proportion months' delay a be acquired by t expenditure of That, however, "I am rich a spare. Hence th you are a man I take it for gr you will not be offer. Your accu med if you lun Cromer, follow Thursday follow letter. You will session of all th sary to the car posts made to known to the v the liberty of v table.

The letter of abruptly I Wol glanced it thro read it careful back to Blather "It's a very tion," he said, curious communi not know what Mr. Blatherwic clear with an ai would have like away, but dare "I must sur practical joke said. Either th ent has been ind "You do not co father's work is Woffenden asked Mr. Blatherwic ically, and wat the cigar by his satisfaction.

"You would, I said, 'that I g straightforward tion. I—er—ann work upon which engaged can be tect to use to a pen. Lord Wolf at times reals—p the extraordinary scripts which yo on to me to copy