

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 Primate, with water brought from the River Jordan in 1825, receiving the name of Albert Edward. His sponsors were the King of Prussia, 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 amounting to £200,000.

First Public Appearance.

At a military inspection in Windsor Home Park on Feb. 3th 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 a good friend. The marriage of the Princess Royal took place in 1859, 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 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 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. Embarking on board the Hero at Plymouth on July 10th, the Prince reached St. John's, Newfoundland, fourteen days later. He was slightly sick 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 Cathedral 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

Blondin. A little way below the falls the river is perfectly calm, and here the Prince was rowed across in a small boat.

Tour in the United States.

Dropping his princely title for that of Baron Renfrew, the royal visitor entered the United States by way of Detroit. He was everywhere well received.

The last "good-bye" to America was said on Oct. 20th, and then, amidst prolonged cheering, the little fleet sailed forth from Portland harbor. Head winds, heavy fogs, and generally bad weather delayed the return, causing deep anxiety to the Queen. It was not until Nov. 15th that the Prince was landed at Plymouth, this being the first occasion on which he was absent from home on his birthday.

Again in Britain.

As at Oxford and Edinburgh, the Prince's career at Cambridge was marked by strict attention to his studies and to all the observances incumbent upon him as an undergraduate. So quietly and simply did he move about that he often walked around Cambridge and its neighborhood without being recognized.

The death of the Prince's grandmother, the Duchess of Kent, on March 16th, called him away from Cambridge for a little time. He returned in April. On June 29th he crossed to Ireland, and took up his quarters at the Curragh camp, being attached for the purposes of drill

father's plans. Accordingly on Feb. 6th, 1862, the Prince took leave of his sorrowing mother and set forth, being directed to decline the hospitalities of all foreign courts. After journeying up the Nile as far as Thebes, the Prince went to the Holy Land, spending five days in Jerusalem, and Hebron, the Cave of Macpelah, Nazareth, the Sea of Tiberias, the Dead Sea, etc., being visited. He returned by way of Constantinople. The Prince remained at Constantinople a week, and on his homeward journey stopped at Misita, landed at Marseilles and paid a flying visit to the Emperor and Empress of the French at Fontainebleau, reaching Windsor once more on June 7th.

Various Incidents.

The wedding of his sister, Princess Alice, to Prince Louis of Hesse, in the drawing room of Osborne House, took place on July 1st, and in September the Prince started on a visit to the Belgian court. His Royal Highness subsequently accompanied the Crown Prince and Princess of Prussia, to Tunis, Rome and other parts of Italy, celebrating his 21st birthday on board the Osborne at Naples. On February 5, 1863, the Prince took his seat in the House of Lords, it being noted that after signing the roll he walked to his chair beside the throne. On February 19 Parliament voted a grant of £40,000 a year to the Prince, in addition

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 all 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 Elliot, 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 become our only lawful and rightful heir, Lord, Edward the Seventh, by the Grace of God King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, defender of the faith, to whom are due all faith and constant obedience, with all hearty and humble affection. And I do hereby require and command all persons whomsoever to yield obedience and govern themselves accordingly, beseeching God, by whom Kings do reign, to bless the Royal Prince Edward the Seventh with long and happy years to reign over us. Given under my hand and seal, etc. (Signed) Minto.

The Signers of the Proclamation.

The proclamation of the accession of His Majesty was signed by the Princes present, the Duke of York first, then the Duke of Connaught, the Duke of Cambridge, Prince Christian, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor, the Lord Mayor and the other representatives of the City of London. At 4:30 p. m. artillery began firing salutes in St. James' Park to signalize King Edward's accession to the throne.

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.

Long Reigns Of History.

	Years.	Months.	Age at death.
Victoria	63	8	81
George III.	59	4	81
Henry III.	56	1	66
Edward III.	49	4	65
Elizabeth	44	3	70
Henry V.	41	5	50
Henry VIII.	37	5	56
George II.	33		77

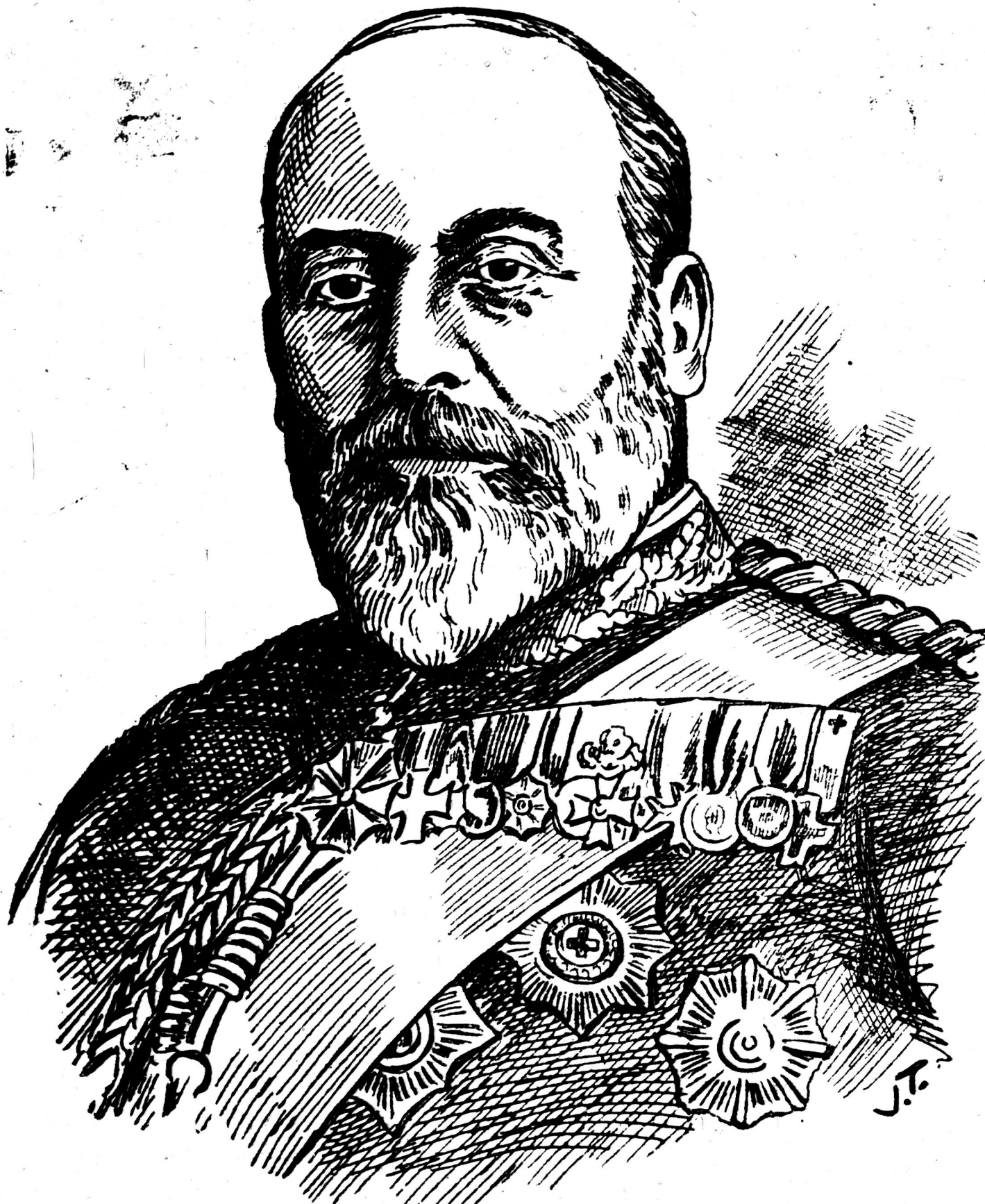
The number who have ruled in various countries since the battle of Hastings, A. D. 1066, has been as follows—

	Average Num. reigns.	years.
England	35	23
France	34	24
Germany	39	21
Russia	50	16
Spain	32	26
Denmark	30	21
Italy	53	15
Turkey	35	17

THE DUKE OF YORK.

King Will Confer Upon Him Title of Prince of Wales.

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, after 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 do so.



THE PRINCE OF WALES
Who Succeeds to the Throne

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 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.

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 a 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, Brantford 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 in honor of the Prince's visit, and he there saw both Farall and Blondin walk across ropes stretched high above the river, what dastards down to the rapids and whirlpool. An American journalist has noted the fact that the Prince sent \$300 to

exercise to the 1st Battalion of the Grenadier Guards, then brigaded with the 36th. His popularity both with soldiers 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 Princess 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 was accepted by the Princess Alexandra.

Death of Prince Consort.

When his father died, at the express wish 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 Prince Consort took place on Dec. 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, the Prince placed upon it a bouquet of violets and a white camelia in the 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 Consort, resolved that the Prince of Wales should make a tour in the east, in accordance with his

to the £60,000 which Lord Palmerston said he would derive from the Duchy of Cornwall.

A Popular Bride.

The announcement that the Prince of Wales had chosen Alexandra of Denmark for his bride aroused tremendous enthusiasm throughout the country, and Englishmen of every grade prepared to give the "Sea King's daughter" a right royal welcome.

The Princess landed at Gravesend on March 7th, 1863, and accompanied 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 Prince to the Queen, who sat privately and alone in the Royal closet, robed in the solemn black weeds of widowhood.

The Prince was now committed to the course of life which has remained his for so many years, that of a leader of society, in some measure, in place of his widowed mother. A long course of functions filled in these years.

THE NEW MONARCH.

Terms of Proclamation to be issued in Canada.

Assuming that his Majesty will 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