



EMPERESS OF INDIA
MEMORIAL VOLUMES

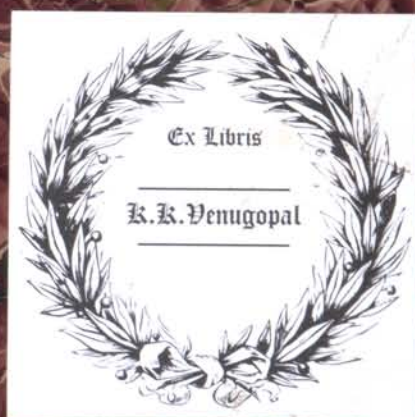
VICTORIA
REGINA ET IMPERATRIX

1837 - 1901

Indian Princes' Edition

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THE
EMPRESS OF INDIA
MEMORIAL VOLUMES

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The Empress of India Memorial Volumes

VICTORIA
REGINA ET IMPERATRIX
1837 - 1901

INDIAN PRINCES,
EDITION

With an Introduction by Sir George Birdwood

M. D. K. C. I. E. C. S. I. LL. D

AND

NINE SPECIAL ILLUSTRATIONS

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN-EMPRESS IN 1867
HER MAJESTY AT WORK WITH DESPATCHES
THE BIER OF THE GREAT SEA QUEEN
EUROPE'S REGAL MOURNERS
THE FUNERAL PROCESSION IN PICCADILLY
THE MOURNING MULTITUDES OF LONDON
THE HANDY-MAN'S LAST TRIBUTE OF DEVOTION TO THE QUEEN-EMPRESS
THEIR MAJESTIES THE KING-EMPEROR EDWARD VII. AND QUEEN ALEXANDRA

LONDON

WILLIAM HUTCHINSON AND COMPANY
Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross

1901

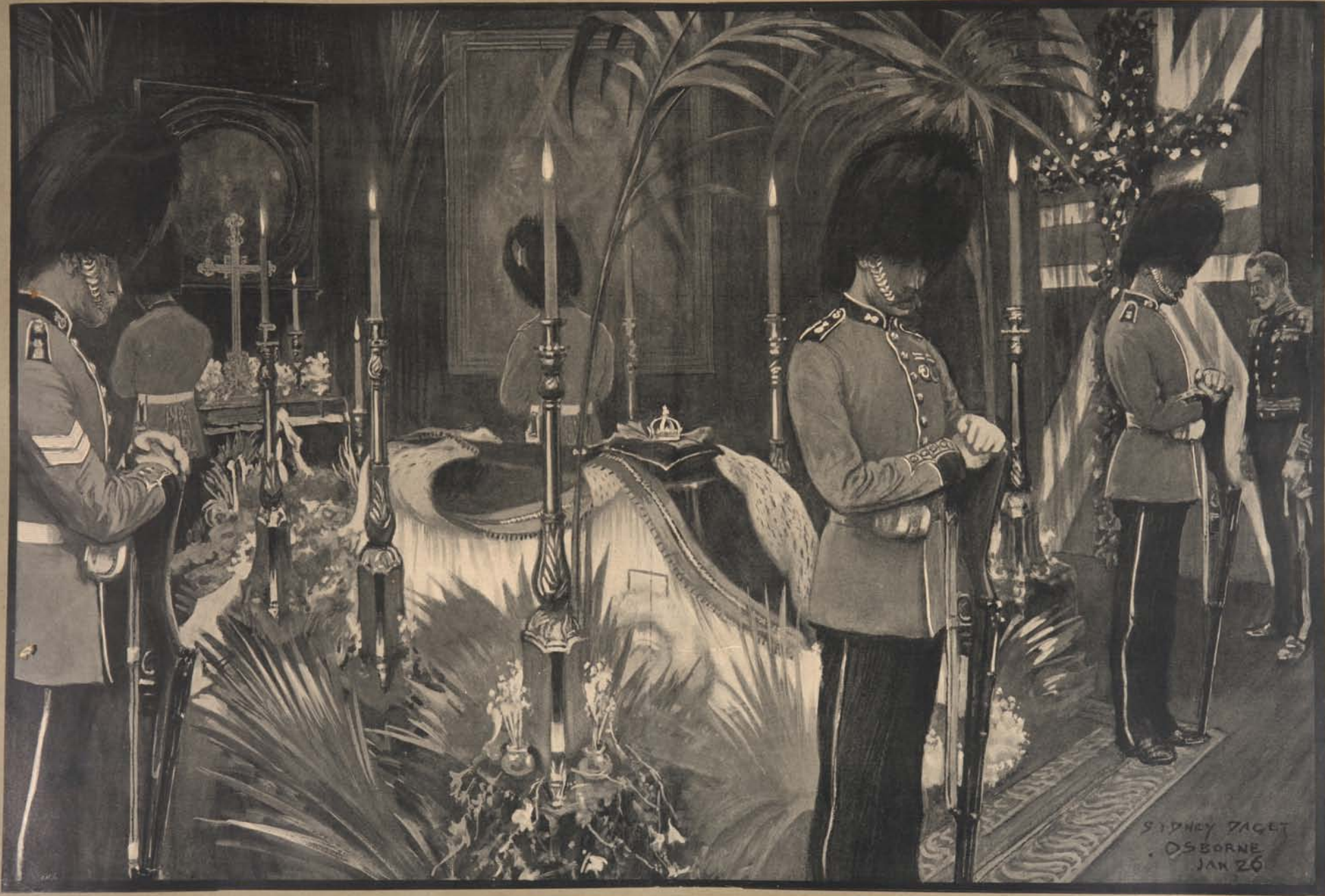


The Funeral Procession in Piccadilly.

The tier of the Queen was laid in semi-state in the dining-room at Osborne, but only Her Majesty's servants and members of the royal household were permitted to see the body. On Saturday a number of representatives of Journals were allowed to view the tier. Around

away. The coffin was covered by a beautiful white satin pall, over which was spread Her Majesty's robe of the Most Noble Order of the Garter. It was of the finest crimson velvet, bordered with broad bands of gold gaiter and lined throughout with fine ermine.

had adopted in later years. At each corner of the coffin stood absolutely sphinx-like, a very tall Grenadier Guardsman in full uniform, his hands crossed over the butt of his rifle, the muzzle of which rested on his toe. The effect of these scarlet sentinels of the dead Queen



SIDNEY TACKETT
OSBORNE
JAN 20

it were six tall silver candlesticks. The coffin was laid on the Royal Standard, part of the Scottish lion showing in one corner and the Irish harp in another, and below that and extending beyond it lay a rich Indian shawl of the kind which the Queen so often gave

yellowed a little by age. Upon it were laid the broad blue ribbon of the Order with the star of sparkling brilliants, and at the head of the coffin rested the small diamond crown which the Queen used to wear at Drawing-rooms with the long veil of lace which she

was extraordinarily impressive. At the door, as representing Her Majesty's aide-de-camp, stood Sir John M'Neill, V.C., who was succeeded later in the day by Vice-Admiral Sir Harry Rawson, shown in this picture to the right

HER LATE MAJESTY QUEEN VICTORIA

The Guardship "Australia" mourns Her by its Minute Guns.



DRAWN BY CHARLES WYLLIE

When the news of Her Majesty's death became known flags were run up at half-mast on a long double line of yachts lying up in the Medina River for the winter, on the Royal Yacht Squadron Castle, and outside the minor yacht clubs. The mainland of England was shrouded in mist. Then at noon on

January 23 the minute guns began from H.M.S. "Australia," and down the wind from the forts and ships at Portsmouth came other reports muffled by the distance. Eighty-one times did that muffled sound come from the "Australia" until it became oppressive in its repetition.

There is but one topic for discussion and comment—the passing of one of the greatest sovereigns that the world's greatest empire has known. The end of the longest and happiest reign in British history is not an international event in the sense of bringing about any change in policy, any suppression of enmities, or any chill in friendships such as might follow on the death of an Emperor of Russia or of Germany. And, indeed, the change of sovereign is in some ways of slight practical effect. Queen Victoria's age, sex, and sorrow shut her off from many of the acts expected from a king, and the ruler who now takes up the burden of royalty had long fulfilled as Prince of Wales many of the duties that devolve upon him as king. The sense of loss is rather personal than political. The Queen was more than a ruler; she was a mother. Love to her was more than loyalty; it was a religion. And if her reign had fallen in the "ages of faith" St. Victoria would long ago have been the celestial patron and guardian of her realm.

For more than a week now the whole nation has been in mourning in a way that has had no shadow of counterpart within the memory of living men. The emotion excited, although largely due to the personal veneration in which Queen Victoria was held by all classes of her subjects, appealed in strong measure from other standpoints. A man or a woman has to be very old to remember the time when speech was not of the Queen who ruled over us, and this break with the past has served to remind us of our common mortality; for this reason also, therefore, the whole community is in mourning.

Very pathetic were the closing scenes which were witnessed around the Queen's deathbed. That was natural; even the humblest of her servants felt the sense of loss. Her end was like her life, peaceful, quiet, humanly natural, almost austere. There is something very impressive in this noble finish to a noble career. She had lived so long in the eyes of the public, she had lived so privately in the eyes of her family, and with such a sense of guardianship, of more than maternity, that it is no wonder that the nation, only partly understanding the point which it blindly feels, has experienced an unique, an exceptional sensation of loss. Her last hours were quiet and painless. One cannot help wondering—with the exemplar of Shakspeare before one—if at the last the men who built this Empire met her on the borderland of the final dream granted to her; if she memorialised her great statesmen; if she (in a flash as it were) ransacked the great past and stood in all her queenship, in her dissolution, at the head of a mighty array of mighty ghosts. For at this moment one thinks of all wherewith she has been symbolical. Her era has been one which has set the nation upon its apex of prosperity. Strange thought it is that two women—women—have set England where she stands. Elizabeth and Victoria will remain to all time as the symbols of our imperial greatness.

The room in which the Queen died is situated in the north-west wing of Osborne House under the flag tower. It is a very large room, substantially furnished in mahogany. The following is a description of the bed upon which the Queen died given by a correspondent of the *Daily Mail*:—

Facing the windows overlooking the grounds of Osborne, which in their luxuriance are almost tropical, is an old-fashioned four-poster bed of the

HER LATE MAJESTY QUEEN VICTORIA

The Last Resting Place at Frogmore.



DRAWN BY A. PEARSE

This picture shows the beautiful mausoleum as viewed from the side opposite to that of the photographs on the facing page. It indicates the exact spot where Her Majesty's remains will rest after the funeral ceremonies in St. George's Chapel, Windsor. The mausoleum bears the inscription:—"His mourning widow, Victoria, the Queen, directed that all that is

mortal of Prince Albert be placed in this sepulchre. A.D. 1862. Farewell, well beloved! Here at last I will rest with thee; in Christ, I will rise again." This tender and loving dedication would make it almost seem as if the Queen were returning home at last after years of absence from her loved ones.

type the Queen preferred to sleep in. She had a similar bed in all her houses. It is so broad that it is almost square in shape. A canopy, which to the beholder looks almost mournful with its heavy drappings of rich fringes, surrounded the head of the bed. The foot is richly carved, a tiny crown standing on the top, the whole being partly hidden by a sofa. The latter is covered with a green and red flowered chintz, which for many years the Queen favoured as an upholstery in her bedrooms. There are three cushions on the sofa covered with the same material, and near by is a spacious easy chair.

All the servants of the household were permitted to pass through this room for one last glance at their beloved Queen, and more than one of them has given some impression of the scene:—

One who saw her said, "A miracle has been performed. The face is not the face of one who has lived a life of four-score years, but of one who has lived peacefully and happily for less than half a century."

"Like she was when I was a lad and my father was in her service," said another servant as he came from the hushed chamber. "She looked as beautiful and good as she did when she patted my head in my childhood and spoke kindly to me, as she did to everyone."

A day later the shell containing the remains was sealed and borne by bluejackets of the royal yacht from the death chamber to the dining-room, which had been made ready as a chapelle ardente. In the chapel the shell rests upon a dais covered with the Royal Standard. Over it was spread a white quilt edged with lace. Surrounding the dais were four colossal grenadiers, one at each angle, looking very impressive in their great bearskin hats, with their hands resting on the butts of their reversed rifles. The room was lighted only by electricity and tapers. Three wreaths were lying at the foot of the dais, tokens of grief from the Queen's surviving daughters, one bearing the letter H., representing Princess Helena; another L., the Princess Louise; and another B., the Princess Beatrice. At the head of the

coffin was a small crown, the one which the Queen was in the habit of wearing at Drawing-rooms; in front of this lay the jewel of the Order of the Garter. This spectacle, one of the most affecting in the history of these islands, was witnessed by some forty journalists and artists, among others by a representative of THE SPHERE.

The great Queen is linked in a touching way with the new King by the beautiful letters she wrote to the nation thirty long years ago on his recovery from the fever that nearly cut his career short:—

WINDSOR CASTLE, December 26th, 1871.

The Queen is very anxious to express her deep sense of the touching sympathy of the whole nation on the occasion of the alarming illness of her dear son, the Prince of Wales. The universal feeling shown by her people during those painful, terrible days, and the sympathy evinced by them with herself and her beloved daughter, the Princess of Wales, as well as the general joy in the improvement of the Prince of Wales's state, have made a deep and lasting impression upon her heart which can never be effaced. It was, indeed, nothing new to her, for the Queen had met with the same sympathy when, just ten years ago, a similar illness removed from her side the best, wisest, and kindest of husbands. The Queen wishes to express, at the same time, on behalf of the Princess of Wales, her feelings of heartfelt gratitude, for she has been as deeply touched as the Queen by the great and universal manifestations of loyalty and sympathy. The Queen cannot conclude without expressing her hope that her faithful subjects will continue their prayers to God for the complete recovery of her dear son to health and strength.

BUCKINGHAM PALACE, February 25th, 1872.

The Queen is anxious, as on a previous occasion, to express publicly her own personal very deep sense of the reception she and her dear children met with on Tuesday, February 27, from millions of her subjects on her way to and from St. Paul's. Words are too weak for the Queen to say how very deeply touched and gratified she has been by the immense enthusiasm and affection exhibited towards her dear son and herself, from the highest down to the lowest, on the long progress through the capital, and she would earnestly wish to convey her warmest and most heartfelt thanks to the whole nation for this great demonstration of loyalty. The Queen, as well

HER LATE MAJESTY QUEEN VICTORIA

The Last Resting Place at Frogmore.



THE EXTERIOR OF THE MAUSOLEUM



THE INTERIOR OF THE MAUSOLEUM, SHOWING THE PRINCE CONSORT'S MONUMENT

The mausoleum, which is 20 ft. long by 70 ft. broad, with walls of Portland stone, was consecrated to the memory of Prince Albert, whose remains were transferred to it on December 13, 1862. The Prince's body is contained in a sarcophagus of Aberdeen granite (weighing nine tons) supported

by a block of black marble, given specially for the purpose by the King of the Belgians. On the top lies the figure of the Prince, sculptured by Baron Marochetti. The Queen took the keenest interest in the making of the mausoleum, pictured here by Wilson of Aberdeen.

as her dear son and daughter-in-law, felt that the whole nation joined with them in thanking God for sparing the beloved Prince of Wales's life. The remembrance of this day and of the remarkable union maintained throughout will ever be affectionately remembered by the Queen and her family.

One important result the events of the past fortnight must have. Hearty and helpful as was the friendship lately shown to England by the German Emperor, there were still moments when on one side or the other old memories of dissensions and differences revived. There should be no talk of these any more. British and German policy may not always follow the same line, nor can either nation be expected to sacrifice its interests for mere sympathy; but during the life of the present Emperor there should be no bitterness, no hostility. He is one of us by his share in our sorrow; there is no need of words in the future or professions of friendship. Brotherhood is a fact, not a theory needing to be justified.

As was intimated the order for general mourning is to be relaxed after March 6, and the notice in the *Gazette* states that it will not be desired or expected that the public should appear in deep mourning after the above date. Half mourning will, however, be worn until April 17, and the introduction of white and mauve will be permissible, also ermine chinchilla and white fox furs will give a pleasant relief. I learn on excellent authority that the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York's Australian tour will not be abandoned, though possibly postponed. I hear, too, that there will be at

least two Drawing-rooms this year, when, of course, black will be *de rigueur*, diamonds not being permissible until after July 24, when the full court mourning order is relaxed. Presentations to Queen Victoria do not count, and ladies will have to make their bows again to Queen Alexandra as Queen Consort. It is much hoped that Her Majesty will hold the Drawing-rooms at night instead of in the daytime, and if rumour be true the hope will be realised.

It has been suggested in a contemporary that there should be a national tribute from women throughout the Empire to the memory of our revered Queen Victoria, and that a fund should be opened for this purpose by the Lady Mayoress at the Mansion House. The late Queen loved her soldiers and sailors with an intensity that showed how greatly she appreciated their loyal devotion to herself and country, and her sympathy in their sufferings is well known, therefore it would seem that the memorial should in some way benefit those of the Queen's subjects whom she loved most. The English residents in Paris have, I understand, already decided to hold a meeting for the purpose of deciding upon some permanent means of perpetuating Queen Victoria's memory in Paris, and Sir Edward Monson has offered to lend the embassy for the meeting as well as to preside over it, and no time should be lost in giving Englishwomen in every part of the world an opportunity of testifying their undying and loving devotion to the best Queen that has ever reigned over the British Empire.

ANGELA

*The Life of King Edward VII.
as Prince of Wales.*



THE KING AT THE AGE OF FIVE
Drawn by his father, Prince Albert, from a sketch by
Sir William Charles Ross



THE KING AT THE AGE OF ELEVEN
From a painting by Winterhalter, the German artist who so
often pictured the Royal Family



THE KING ON HIS PONY
From an old print published when the Prince was about
twelve years old

The King as a Sailor Boy in 1846.



This picture by Winterhalter is in the Royal Collection, and was painted at Christmas, 1846, when the King was a little boy of five

King Edward the Soldier
as
Colonel of the 10th Hussars.



The Prince was made colonel of the 10th Hussars (known as the "Prince of Wales's Own Royal") in April, 1863. They bear the plume of the Prince of Wales on their uniform, which is blue. The bushy is red and the plume black and white. They served in the Peninsular War, at Waterloo, Sebastopol, Afghanistan, and in Egypt in 1884, and are now in South Africa. Sir J. P. Mibshaw, who recently won the Victoria Cross, belongs to the regiment. This picture is by Gregory, of the Strand.



THE KING AS A BOY
From the drawing by George Kilbuck, who died in 1896 at the age of eighty-seven



THE KING AT THE AGE OF FOURTEEN
From a drawing by Richard James Lane, who was born in 1800 and died in 1872



THE KING AT THE AGE OF EIGHTEEN
This picture by Winterhalter was distributed in Canada on commemoration of the visit of H.R.H. in 1860



The Sphere, February 2nd, 1901.

THE WEDDING OF KING EDWARD AND QUEEN ALEXANDRA—In St. George's Chapel, Windsor, March 10, 1863.

THE SIX EDWARDS WHO HAVE RULED ENGLAND.



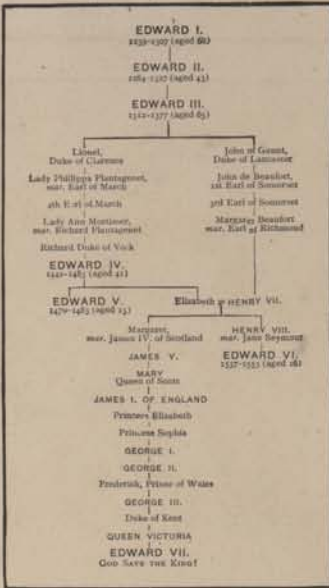
EDWARD I. (reigned thirty-three years)
He was the elder son of Henry III, and was crowned after Edward the Confessor. "The English Justinian." The Hammer of the Scots, as he was called, died on July 7, 1307, in the age of sixty-eight, at Douglas on the banks, near Carlisle, where making his preparations for his French expedition into Scotland. He is buried at Westminster Abbey.



EDWARD II. (reigned twenty years)
The son of Edward I. (by Eleanor of Castile), he was the first heir-assertion to have the title of "Prince of Wales." He carried on his father's policy for subduing Scotland and was defeated at Bannockburn. A few years later he was compelled to resign his crown, and was murdered at Berkeley Castle on September 27, 1327.



EDWARD III. (reigned fifty years)
The son of Edward II. He ascended the throne in 1327 at the age of fifteen. He was the father of Edward the Black Prince (The heir of John's policy for subduing Scotland and was defeated at Bannockburn. A few years later he was compelled to resign his crown, and was murdered at Berkeley Castle on September 27, 1327).



EDWARD IV. (reigned twenty-two years)
The first of the Plantagenet Kings, he was the son of Richard, Duke of York, and Anne, Beaufort, a very distant descendant of the three Edwards who preceded him. He was born at York and died in 1483, after his longship with Margaret of Anjou and the Lancastrians. He died at 1483, having reigned twenty-two years.



EDWARD V. (reigned less than three months)
The son of Edward IV. by Elizabeth Woodville, he was born at Westminster in 1470. He ascended the throne on April 9, 1473, and was crowned on the Tower in the following June with his little brother, the Duke of York, being involved under various pretexts of their uncle, who succeeded as Richard III.



EDWARD VI. (reigned five years)
Edward VI. was the son of Henry VIII. by his third wife, Jane Seymour (Queen Elizabeth being the child of the second wife, Anne Boleyn). Born at Hampton Court in 1537, he was crowned at the age of ten and died at Greenwich in 1553, unmarried.

THE KINSHIP OF THE SEVEN KING EDWARDS

This table shows how the seven Edwards have ruled over England. It will be seen that twenty-one generations separate the first from the last. The table deals only with the Edwards who have ruled since the Conquest, in the year of which 1066 Edward the Confessor, the last Anglo-Saxon King of the old royal line, died. Exactly one thousand years ago the first of the early Edwards, who was the son of King Alfred, came to the throne. It will be noted that Edward VII. is descended on the female side from the first four Edwards, his male ancestry up to this point being from the kings of Scotland, whose Edward I. and Edward II. ruled in 1286. It was Edward VII. a new dynasty began, for the Guelph or Hanoverian dynasty has come to an end in Queen Victoria. The new dynasty which Her Majesty represents will probably be known as that of Saxe-Coburg, after its father, who founded it in this country.

Your Royal Highnesses, my Lords, and Gentlemen,
—This is the most painful occasion on which I shall ever be called upon to address you.

My first and melancholy duty is to announce to you the death of my beloved mother the Queen, and I know how deeply you, the whole nation, and I think I may say the whole world, sympathize with me in the irreplaceable loss we have all sustained.

I need hardly say that my constant endeavour will be always to walk in her footsteps. In undertaking the heavy load which now devolves upon me I am fully determined to be a constitutional sovereign in the strictest sense of the word, and as long as there is breath in my body to work for the good and amelioration of my people.

I have resolved to be known by the name of Edward, which has been borne by six of my ancestors. In doing so I do not undervalue the name of Albert, which I inherit from my ever-to-be-lamented, great, and wise father, who by universal consent is, I think, deservedly known by the name of Albert the Good, and I desire that his name should stand alone.

In conclusion, I trust to Parliament and the nation to support me in the arduous duties which now devolve upon me by inheritance, and to which I am determined to devote my whole strength during the remainder of my life.

WHY OUR KING HAS STYLED HIMSELF EDWARD VII

In these words the King announced to the Privy Council on January 27 his reasons for taking the name of Edward.

Albert Edward, by the grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, and Emperor of India, was born at Buckingham Palace on November 9, 1841.

His mother, Queen Victoria, was married to her cousin, Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg, in February, 1840. In the same year Victoria, the Princess Royal, who became the Empress Frederick, was born at Windsor. The fact that the Prince was born at Buckingham Palace, and is therefore a Londoner, may be taken as a symbol of much in his character—not merely of the fact that he was born in his capital, but also in that he has a great deal of the good-humoured temperament of the thoroughbred Londoner. The Duke of Wellington unconsciously sounded a similar note when on the day of the Prince's birth he asked the nurse in Buckingham Palace, "Is it a boy?" "It is a prince, your Grace," replied the lady with dignity. Events have shown that both of them were right, for the Prince, who is now King, has always been intensely human, and yet he has never forgotten the fact that he is a prince.

Albert Edward was born Duke of Cornwall and Duke of Rothesay, but not Prince of Wales, that dignity being conferred on him a month after his birth. He was christened on January 25, 1842, in St. George's Chapel, Windsor, the following personages standing sponsors:—

King of Prussia (Frederick William, died 1861), who was the present German Emperor's grand-

uncle. He was present in person at the christening ceremony.

Duchess of Saxe-Coburg (Antonietta Frederica), who was represented by the Duchess of Kent (Queen Victoria's mother). She was the stepmother of Prince Albert.

Duchess of Saxe-Coburg (Alexandrina, Prince Albert's sister-in-law). She was represented by the Duchess of Cambridge.

Duke of Cambridge (Adolphus Frederick), the father of the present Duke and the uncle of Queen Victoria. He died in 1850.

Prince Ferdinand of Saxe-Coburg (died 1851), Prince Albert's uncle.

Princess Sophia, Queen Victoria's aunt (died 1848). She was represented by Princess Augusta of Cambridge, now Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg, the Queen's cousin.

Rarely has a child been born into the world with so much well-reasoned solicitude on the part of his father and his mother. When he was a little more than a month old the Queen wrote to her uncle Leopold, King of the Belgians:—

I wonder very much, who my little boy will be like. You will understand how fervent are my prayers, and I am sure everybody's must be, to see him resemble his father in every respect, both in body and mind.

THE KING'S EDUCATION.

The Queen's hopes and fears for the future of her boy might have worn down a weaker woman, and certainly would have weighed more heavily on herself but for that wonderfully impressive consuetude of Prince Albert, which her people are only just now beginning to

understand. Prince Albert at once struck the note of earnestness in bringing up his family, especially as regards the future king; and he consulted his friend, Baron Stockmar, Dr. Willberforce, and Sir James Clark, the Queen's hard-headed physician from Scotland, how best to train the Prince for his great destiny. Therefore it is exceedingly interesting to note the men who educated the Prince. Until the age of six he was under the care of Lady Lytton, the sister of Mrs. Gladstone. After that he was consigned to the care of men as follows:—

1848-52.—Rev. Henry Mildred Birch.

1852-3.—Frederick Gibbs.

1853.—Kempsey instructed the Prince in History.

1850.—Mr. Tarver. The Prince then went to Edinburgh, being taught by Dr. Lyon (the future Lord Playfair in Chemistry).

1859, October 17.—He matriculated at Oxford.

1861, January.—He matriculated at Cambridge.

THE PRINCE SETS OUT TO SEE HIS FUTURE EMPIRE.

The Prince set out to see his future Empire by a visit to Canada in 1860. Thus before he was nineteen he began his hard-working public career. He had, indeed, made his appearance before the public in the capacity of a chairman, a position which he has since occupied so admirably on hundreds of similar occasions, when at the age of fifteen he was unexpectedly called upon to take the chair at one of Faraday's lectures at the Royal Institution, a task of which it is recorded that he

Queen Alexandra at the time of Her Marriage.



From the picture by R. Lauchert

The Queen Consort was married at St. George's Chapel, Windsor, March 10, 1863, when she was scarcely nineteen years of age. Tennyson then wrote of her:—

Come to us, love us, and make us your own:
For Saxon or Dane or Norz in we,
Teuton or Celt, or whatever we be,
We are each all Dane in our welcome of thee,
Alexandra!



THE KING AS A MASON
He was elected Grand Master of the Freemasons of England in 1875. The picture is by Downey.



THE KING AS COLONEL OF THE 10th HUSBARS
The regiment was named after him. Picture by Gregory.



THE KING AS A DEERSTALKER
Taken at Balmoral by Downey.

BORN
DECEMBER 1, 1844



MARRIED
MARCH 10, 1863



QUEEN ALEXANDRA

Queen Alexandra in court dress. From a picture by Mr. Bassano

acquitted himself with "modesty and efficiency." His visit to Canada was the outcome of the loyal act of the Dominion in sending a fully-equipped regiment to the Crimean War. While in Canada he opened the railway bridge across

the St. Lawrence at Montreal and laid the foundation stone of the Parliament buildings at Ottawa.

On the night of September 20 the youthful Prince crossed into the United States—which was visited at the express wish of the President—and at Hamilton, his last stopping place in Canada, he said: "My duties as representative of the Queen cease this day, but in a private capacity I am about to visit before I return home that remarkable land which claims with us a common ancestry and in whose progress every Englishman feels a common interest." The enthusiasm in the United States, where the Prince travelled as Baron Renfrew, exceeded that of Canada, great though that had been, over 50,000 people greeting His Royal Highness in Chicago, then, he is remembered, in his infancy. On October 30 he reached Washington, and during his brief visit there made an excellent impression on the President, who wrote to the Queen: "In our domestic circle he has won all hearts. His free and ingenious intercourse with myself evinced both a kind heart and a good understanding." At Philadelphia he heard Adeline Patti for the first time, and half-a-million people greeted him on his arrival in New York. Continuing his journey north he met Longfellow, Oliver Wendell Holmes, and Emerson. On October 30 he left Portland for home, and after a rather exciting voyage arrived at Plymouth on November 15.

On August 26, 1861, Prince Albert's last birthday, the Prince of Wales went with his father, mother, and his sisters to Killarney. During the autumn of this year, while on a visit to Germany, he met Princess Alexandra of Denmark for the first time. He returned to Cambridge, where on November 28 he was visited by Prince Albert. Then occurred that sad event which has unfortunately been brought to mind so prominently by recent events, the death of the Prince Consort.

THE PRINCE'S VISIT TO THE HOLY LAND.
The Prince of Wales was greatly affected by the death of his father, and it was resolved to send him on a tour through the Holy Land, a journey which the Prince Consort had long planned for him. Accordingly he left England early in 1862, being joined at Alexandria by the future Dean Stanley, who ascended the Nile with him and accompanied him on the Egyptian portion of his travels. After leaving Syria His Royal Highness called at Ephesus, Smyrna, Constantinople, Athens, and Malta.

HIS MARRIAGE.
The marriage of the Prince was the outcome of a romantic attachment. The formal betrothal took place on September 9, 1862, but the engagement was not officially announced until the eve of His Highness's birthday. The marriage was solemnised at St. George's Chapel, Windsor, on March 10, 1863, the Queen observing the ceremony from her pew above the communion table. The Prince received an income of £40,000 a year from the country, the Princess having £10,000 a

year in addition; but their income was doubled in amount thanks to the prudence and foresight of the Prince Consort. On January 8, 1864, King Edward's first son, the late Duke of Clarence, was born.

FIRST STATE VISIT TO IRELAND.

In July, 1864, the Prince, by laying the foundation stone of the new west wing of the London Hospital, evinced the first signs of that love of charitable acts which has never forsaken him. After a visit to Denmark, Germany, and Belgium, he paid his first state visit to Ireland in 1865, opening on May 9 of that year the International Exhibition of Dublin. On the 3rd of the following month Prince George of Wales was born at Marlborough House. In that year the Prince of Wales attended his first public dinner as President of the Royal Literary Fund and inspected the telegraph cable—then a great novelty—in the Great Eastern off Sheerness. In this year also the Prince suffered the loss of Lord Palmerton, whose friendship was greatly esteemed by him.

SECOND VISIT TO IRELAND.

In 1868, however, the Princess after an illness accompanied the Prince on a visit to Dublin, and here the Prince was installed with much ceremony as Knight of the Order of St. Patrick, and he unveiled a statue of Edmund Burke. Their Royal Highnesses' fourth child, the Princess Victoria, was born on July 6 of this year. The summer was passed quietly at Sandringham, and then came a long continental tour, Paris, Denmark, Berlin,

BORN
NOVEMBER 9, 1841

ASCENDED THE
THRONE, 1901



KING EDWARD VII

The King in a field-marshal's uniform. From a picture by Mr. Russell



THE KING AS A GERMAN FIELD-MARSHAL
This picture was taken at Cologne a few years ago
by Russell



THE KING AS A YACHTSMAN
The Prince, pictured here by Hatcher and Mallon, has been a keen
yachtsman. His yacht, the "Britannia," is a beautiful boat



THE KING AS A COUNTRY GENTLEMAN
Taken at Balmoral by Luchford, September, 1889



HIS GRACIOUS MAJESTY KING EDWARD VII IN FROCK DRESS

Vienna, and Trieste being visited prior to a sojourn in Alexandria and Cairo. A voyage on the Nile, an inspection of the works, then in progress, of the Suez Canal, and a glorious stay in Constantinople, preceded an inspection of Sebastopol and the battlefields of the Alma, Inkerman, and Balaklava. The Prince and Princess next visited King George at Athens, reaching London on May 12, 1869, after an absence of six months.

HIS SERIOUS ILLNESS.

Towards the end of November, 1871, the nation was plunged into profound grief by the melancholy intelligence that the Prince of Wales was lying ill at Sandringham from typhoid fever. The Prince, who had sickened in London, had insisted

in being taken to Sandringham, where he was attended by Drs. Jenner, Gull, Clayton, and Lowe. Lord Chesterfield and the Prince's groom were affected at the same time; unfortunately they died. But the Prince, thanks no doubt to a robust constitution, was spared. He was nursed by the Princess of Wales and Princess Alice and visited by his august mother. On December 14—the anniversary of the death of the Prince Consort—his illness took a favourable turn. The Prince was pronounced out of danger on December 26, on which date the Queen sent to the nation a beautiful letter of thanks for the "touching sympathy" which had been shown throughout the land for the Prince of Wales. The last bulletin was issued on January 14, and nine days later a

K.C.B. was conferred on Sir William Jenner, while Dr. Gull was created a baronet. The Queen ordered a national thanksgiving for the Prince's recovery, but before this the Prince and Princess of Wales attended a private service at Westminster, on the suggestion of Dean Stanley, who preached an eloquent sermon on Psalm cxxii. 1. The national thanksgiving service took place on February 27, 1872, being attended by the Queen, the Prince and Princess of Wales, and all the notabilities of the day. Thirteen thousand people were admitted to St. Paul's Cathedral, the procession being greeted all along the route from Buckingham Palace by cries of "God Save the Queen" and "God Bless the Prince of Wales." As the royal procession passed through the Green Park an army of 30,000 children sang the National Anthem.



THE KING AND THE QUEEN, ALEXANDRA

This picture was taken by Russell in 1870, the year in which they gave the great fancy-dress ball at Marlborough House. They afterwards visited Mr. Chamberlain, then Mayor of Birmingham.



QUEEN ALEXANDRA AND HER FAMILY AT BALMORAL, 1884

This picture, taken at Balmoral by Russell in 1884, shows at the back, from left to right, the Duke of York, Queen Alexandra, King Edward, and Princess Victoria. In front, Princess Mary, the late Duke of Clarence, and the Duchess of Fife.



QUEEN ALEXANDRA AND HER SONS

This picture, taken in Copenhagen, shows the late Duke of Clarence standing beside his mother, and Prince George (the Duke of York) sitting at her feet. Queen Alexandra has always been devoted to her Danish home, and her children have often been there.

The Arrival of Queen Alexandra amongst her Future Subjects.



THE ARRIVAL OF THE PRINCESS ALEXANDRA DAGMAR OF DENMARK IN THE ROYAL YACHT OFF GRAVESEND (March 7, 1862)



THE PRINCESS PASSING THROUGH TEMPLE BAR ON HER WAY TO BUCKINGHAM PALACE

THE PRINCE'S VISIT TO INDIA.

On March 20, 1875, the projected visit of the Prince of Wales to India was publicly announced, and strange to relate a great deal of criticism was caused by the statement. It seems odd now to read that a mass meeting was held in Hyde Park to protest against the tour on the score of expense. It was estimated that the Prince would have to travel with

of India regarded him as the representative of Her Majesty. He spent the days immediately preceding his departure with the Princess and his children at Marlborough House. Leaving London on October 21 for Brindisi, whence he sailed on the Indian troopship *Scythia*, he landed in Bombay on November 7, 1875. In seventeen weeks the Prince travelled 8,000 miles by land and 2,500 miles by sea, thus seeing more of the country than any other Englishman of the time, and making the acquaintance of

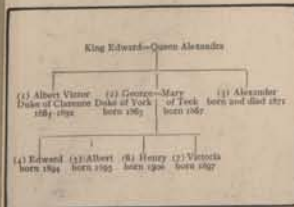
In 1878 the Prince received a severe blow by the death of Princess Alice, followed by the tragic fate of the Prince Imperial.

THE PRINCE AND THE EXHIBITIONS.

Thenceforward His Royal Highness continued his usual round of official work—the opening of hospitals, taking the chair at meetings, and so forth—until in 1883 he again became specially prominent by his interest in the International Fisheries Exhibition, which resulted in a clear profit of £55,000, two-thirds of this sum being devoted to the relief of the widows and orphans of fishermen. The "Fisheries" was followed a year later by the "Healtheries," an exhibition in connection with health and hygiene suggested by the Prince. It had been decided after due deliberation that the Prince and Princess with their eldest son should visit Ireland in 1885, a plan which was immediately put into execution, the royal party arriving in Dublin in April. Then came the Colonial and Indian Exhibition, contracted into the "Colinderes," with which His Royal Highness was intimately associated. It was opened by the Queen on May 4, 1886, Her Majesty being received by the Prince and Princess of Wales. The exhibition realised a profit of £35,000. In this year the Prince also opened the Mersey Tunnel and laid the first stone of the Tower Bridge.

SINCE THE JUBILEE OF THE QUEEN.

During the last few years the heavy duties that fall to a sovereign have been taken by the Prince, who has always exhibited unfailing courtesy, good humour, and unmistakable dignity.



THE DESCENDANTS OF KING EDWARD ON THE MALE SIDE.

At the age of fifty-nine the Queen had thirty-five direct male (and children and twenty-six grand-children) living.

presents, to be given to his various hosts in India, to the value of £40,000; his personal expenses were set down at £60,000; and the Admiralty estimated the expenses of the voyage out and home at £52,000. His suite was very extensive, for although he went to India officially as the heir-apparent of the Crown the native princes and the people



THE DESCENDANTS OF KING EDWARD ON THE FEMALE SIDE.

At the age of fifty-nine King Edward had only ten direct female issue. Two are dead.

more rajahs "than had all the viceroys who had ever reigned over India." Politically as well as from an economic point of view the visit of His Royal Highness to India was an enormous success.

Queen Alexandra and her three Daughters.



QUEEN ALEXANDRA (seated), PRINCESS MAUD (PRINCESS CHARLES OF DENMARK) on the left, PRINCESS VICTORIA, AND PRINCESS LOUISE (DUCHESS OF FIFE)

This picture (by Downey) is interesting as showing the very youthful appearance of Queen Alexandra

In 1887 came the Queen's Jubilee, an event which entailed an enormous amount of work on the Prince, who had the responsibility of many of the chief arrangements, together with the duty of receiving and entertaining the Queen's foreign and royal guests. The celebration of the silver wedding of the Prince and Princess in 1888 was somewhat marred by the death of the German Emperor, William I., but nevertheless it was duly celebrated though with less pomp than otherwise would have been the case.

In the following year came the engagement of the Princess Louise to the Earl of Fife, but prior to the public announcement the Queen visited Sandringham and witnessed a performance given there by Sir Henry Irving, an Miss Ellen Terry of *The Belle* and the trial scene from *The Merchant of Venice*. When the Prince celebrated his fiftieth birthday it was computed that during his half-century of existence he had been prayed for aloud in Anglican churches alone at least a hundred million times.

With the year 1892 came the engagement of the Duke of Clarence to Princess Victoria Mary of Teck. On the sad death of the eldest son of the Prince of Wales and the subsequent events there is no need to dwell. In 1893, however, the Prince of Wales found new work for himself, and consequently relief for his grief, in his appointment as a member of the Royal Commission on the Housing of the Poor, a scheme into which he threw himself with all



THE "ALBERTA" IN WHICH THE QUEEN'S BODY WILL BE BORN, ACROSS THE SOLENT

Avoid the solemn hour of guns from sixty-four men of-war. This picture is by Cribb

his zeal and energy. On July 6 of the same year the marriage of the Duke of York to Princess "May" was celebrated.

In July, 1868, the Prince had a narrow escape from becoming a cripple, for it may be remembered he slipped on a staircase at Waddesdon Manor when on a visit to Baron Ferdinand de Rothschild, and fractured his knee-cap. The knee-cap is not a nice part of one's anatomy to tangle with, but the Prince under skilful surgery, careful nursing, and perhaps his own good humour, pulled through. The nation experienced a severe shock in April of last year when the insane boy, Sipido, attempted to assassinate the Prince at Brussels.

While faithfully fulfilling his incessant duties as heir-apparent the Prince has enjoyed life thoroughly as an intelligent English gentleman. The interest which he has always shown in the playhouse was emphasised some seven years since, when Sir Henry Irving, Sir Squire Bancroft, Mr. Tree, and some other players were invited to dinner by the Prince. His love of music takes him constantly to the Grand Opera, where his beautiful consort is a constant attendant. As a father he has been very successful. There have been no more popular victories on the turf than those of the Prince. Indeed, he is a typical English sportsman, being fond of horses, dogs, and shooting. Perhaps some of these aspects of the Prince must disappear in His Majesty; but the prayer of all his subjects this day is—

GOD BLESS THE KING!



GERMANY (The Crown Prince)
The Crown Prince Frederick, born 1852, was the great-grandson of Queen Victoria. He was made a Knight of the Garter on Monday.



GERMANY (Prince Henry)
Prince Henry of Prussia (born 1852) visited his godmother, the Queen, at Balmoral last year.



SWEDEN (The Crown Prince)
Prince Oscar was born in 1853. He married Princess Victoria of Baden and has three sons.



AUSTRIA (His Majesty's Godson-in-law)
The Archduke Prince Ferdinand attended the world last year by marrying the Countess Sophie Chotek.



BELGIUM (His Majesty the King)
Leopold II, was first cousin of the late Queen, his father having been the brother of the Queen's mother.



PORTUGAL (His Majesty the King)
Dom Carlos was the Queen's third cousin, his grandfather having been the brother of the Queen's mother.



ITALY (His Majesty the King)
The Duke of Aosta is the cousin and godson-in-law of the King of Italy. He married Princess Maria of Sardinia.



GREECE (His Majesty the King)
King George is the brother of our own Queen Victoria and brother-in-law of Edward VII.

SOME OF EUROPE'S REPRESENTATIVES AT THE FUNERAL OF THE QUEEN



MASTER OF THE ROYAL HOUSEHOLD
Lord Edward Fitzmaurice, and is the only living uncle of the Duke of Devonshire. Born in 1838, he was Master of the Rifle Brigade, was a German in 1870, in the Queen, 1893-94, and Master of the Hunt after that date. This picture is by Hughes and Mallon.



QUEEN VICTORIA'S PRIVATE SECRETARY
Sir Arthur John Duggan (English), born 1842, was in the Artillery (1863-65) and served in the Crimean War. Appointed a Government Whip in Her Majesty's House, he became an Esquire in Ordinary, 1871, and Private Secretary to the Queen, 1873-85, since which date he has been Keeper. This picture is by Hughes and Mallon.



KEEPER OF THE PRIVY PURSE
Right Hon. Sir Fitzmaurice Edwards (born 1842) was in the Royal Engineers (1863-65). He was Assistant Keeper of the Privy Purse and Assistant Private Secretary to the Queen, 1873-85, since which date he has been Keeper. This picture is by Hughes and Mallon.



COMPTROLLER OF THE ROYAL HOUSEHOLD
Arthur (Anson) Viscount Palmerston (born 1842) is the Premier Baronet of Ireland. An outstanding young man, he has been out in South Africa at A.S.G. of the Imperial Yeomanry. He represents Oxford City in Parliament. This picture is by Hughes and Mallon.

SOME OF THE CHIEF OFFICERS OF THE ROYAL HOUSEHOLD WHO HELPED TO MAKE THE QUEEN'S LIFE HAPPY



SCOTLAND (Lord King of Arms)
Sir James Dalrymple Pais (born 1841) was appointed 1891. He has done some admirably historical work, notably the editing of State Papers.



ENGLAND (Heralds of Arms)
Mr. Gordon Andrewes is Lord King (born 1852) was appointed in 1893 and is Deputy Registrar of the G. Dept of Heraldry.



ENGLAND (Lord King of Arms)
Mr. George William Marshall (born 1825) was appointed in 1877. He was educated at Pembroke, Cambridge.



IRELAND (Lord King of Arms)
Sir Arthur Fitz (born 1864) was appointed 1891. He has edited the Index to the Proceedings of the House of Commons.

SOME OF THE HERALDS WHO PROCLAIMED EDWARD VII. AS KING

In an account of the proceedings of the Commons on June 22, 1877, the *True Sun* reported that when Lord John Russell presented himself at the bar with a message from the Queen "instantly every" but was taken from the head of the speaker except Sir James Graham, who manifested considerable resistance, and who eventually complied with this decent testimony

of respect after the Speaker had more than once emphatically repeated, "Members must be uncovered." Sir James Graham afterwards explained that he waited till he heard the word "Regina" repeated from the chair, and the Speaker sustained his view of the proper practice. The Commons last Friday, however, did not wait for the word "Rex." They uncovered as soon as the Speaker announced the receipt of telegrams of condolence. Just as in 1837 there were only two speakers. On the death of William IV, the tributes were paid by Lord John Russell and Sir Robert Peel. The former stated that the King enjoyed the full use of his faculties to the end and signed a pardon on the last day of his life. With much feeling, on the death of William's great successor, Mr. Balfour referred to the short interval between the Queen's "last trembling signature" and the "final rest." Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, alone among the speakers in either House, alluded to the new Queen Consort. In graceful language he said she had reigned in the hearts of the British people ever since she first set foot upon our soil.

A remarkable prediction was made by Sir Robert Peel in 1837 with regard to Queen Victoria. In recording the motion of condolence he predicted that the young Queen was "destined to a reign of happiness for her people and glory for herself." This indeed was her destiny, and the great Conservative leader showed true insight when he detected in her demeanour at her first council "something which art cannot imitate and lessons cannot teach, and which could only have been suggested by a high and generous nature."

The death of the Queen has not, it is feared, added anything substantial to English verse. A lengthy poem by Mr. Alfred Austin, the Poet Laureate, has appeared in several papers, but it will bear much analysis from lovers of poetry. The best things that I have seen are a short poem by Mr. Francis Thompson in the *Academy*, one in the *Outlook* by Mr. J. Croeland, and another by Mr. Thomas Hardy in the *Times*. Several poets who were approached on the subject will not write anything. Mr. William Archer was asked by at least two editors, and Mr. Austin Dobson was deluged with invitations.

One of the most wonderful aspects of the Queen was the devotion she inspired in all those who served her; how she impressed them with the sacredness of their duty and all they owed to her. Just think of the long succession of servants and officials she had had during those sixty-four years; yet how little of the title-tattle that vulgarises modern life found its way into type. All that was due to the high esteem in which the Queen was held by her household from the highest to the lowest. The fact is she was surrounded by people of the most refined breeding. I have seldom met a more courteous and noble man (I typify the word intentionally) than Lord Edward Pelham-Clinton. It was the same with all Her Majesty's servants. The devotion to the Queen shown among the cottagers on her estates at Balmoral—among game-keepers, gillies and maids, and even among their families to the second and third generation—was simply wonderful. It was never servile (the Queen indicates that in her diaries), it was frank; but it was deep-seated and increased with the years.

The requisitioning of the royal yacht *Victoria and Albert* to bring the Queen's body across the Solent is instinct with that good taste, that fine sense of appropriateness, that characterised the Queen and is inherited by Edward VII. The Queen loved the old boat for its memories of Prince Albert, by whom the decorations were designed.

No artist was permitted to sketch the body for a newspaper, although Professor von Herkomer made a drawing for the King. The servants, however, who were privileged to see their royal mistress declare that she looked beautiful in death, without a touch of suffering in her features. On Saturday morning a number of journalists, including Mr. Sidney Paget of *The Sphere*, were admitted to see the lie-in. Here is a description of some of the more notable wreaths:

Wreath against the hair, almost in the folds of the mantle and of the royal robe, but very visible of white flowers—the sacred flowers of St. Elizabeth and St. Anne. They bore no rays and were of imperial or princely rank. A Cyprus rose in white showed that they were for a loved mother or a revered grand-mother. "A. E." and "A. V." stood for King and Queen; "P. W." and "A. V." for Emperor and Empress. Each wreath of flowers was tied with dark blue ribbon, on which was a single letter.

Prince Clematis.—Wreath entirely composed of the dense masses of a blue-purple and red, and with some (flowers) in white, with the initial "H."

Duchess of Argyll.—Wreath of white roses, gladioli, and lilies, tied with a broad band of white satin bearing her device.

Princess Mary of Teck.—A wreath of small dark lilies, from which were interwoven clusters of delicate Walsingham blue hydrangeas.

Caroline Louise, Duchess of Devonshire.—Wreath of white roses, tied with a broad band of white satin bearing her device.

Princess Alice of Greece.—A wreath of red, yellow, and white flowers, tied with a broad band of white satin bearing her device.

Princess Elizabeth of Greece.—A wreath of red and white flowers, tied with a broad band of white satin bearing her device.



THE ACCESSION OF EDWARD VII.—His Majesty Leaves Osborne for London.



SKETCHED BY SIDNEY PAGET

The King left Osborne on the morning of January 23, accompanied by the Duke of York, the Duke of Connaught, Prince Christian, and the Duke of Argyll, in order to hold his first Council in London.

DRAWN BY W. B. WOLLEN, R.I.



THE CHIEF MOURNER FROM THE CONTINENT

His Imperial Majesty, William II, who has won all our hearts by coming into our midst in our great sorrow. His elevation to be a Field-Marshal in our army is very popular. The picture is by Hans Lindner, Berlin.



THE PROCLAMATION AT BERWICK-ON-TWEED

This proclamation was unusually interesting, because Berwick is the only town that is named in all proclamations. "Our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Dominion of Wales, Town of Berwick-upon-Tweed, Isles of Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney, Sark, in Normandy, or any of our foreign possessions or colonies, or our Empire of India." The picture is by Green.



By the KING. A PROCLAMATION.

Requiring all Persons being in Office of Authority or Government at the Decease of the late Queen, to proceed in the Execution of their respective Offices.

EDWARD R.

WHEREAS by an Act made in the Sixth Year of the Reign of Her late Majesty Queen Anne, intituled, An Act for the Security of Her Majesty's Person and Government, and of the Succession to the Crown of Great Britain in the Protestant Line; It was enacted that no Office, Place, or Employment, Civil or Military, within the Kingdom of Great Britain or Ireland, Dominion of Wales, Town of Berwick-upon-Tweed, Isles of Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney and Sark, or any of Her Majesty's Plantations, should become void by reason of the Demise of Her said late Majesty, Her Heirs or Successors, Kings or Queens of this Realm, but that every Person and Persons in any of the Offices, Places, and Employments aforesaid should continue in their respective Offices, Places, and Employments for the space of Six Months next after such Death or Demise, unless sooner removed and discharged by the next Successor, to whom the Imperial Crown of this Realm was limited and appoynted to go, remain, and descend: And whereas by an Act made in the First Year of His late Majesty King William the Fourth, now intituled, The Colonial Officers Act, 1830, it was enacted that no patent, commission, warrant, or other authority, for the exercise of any office or employment, civil or military, within any of His Majesty's plantations or possessions abroad, determinable at the pleasure of His Majesty, or of any of His Majesty's Heirs and Successors, shall by reason of any future Demise of the Crown be vacated or become void until the expiration of eighteen calendar months next after any such Demise of the Crown as aforesaid: We, therefore, with the advice of Our Privy Council, declare Our Royal Will and Pleasure to be, and do hereby direct and command, That all and every Person and Persons, who at the time of the Demise of Our late Royal Mother, of Glorious Memory, duly and lawfully held, or were duly and lawfully possessed of or invested in any Office, Place, or Employment, Civil or Military, within Our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Dominion of Wales, Town of Berwick-upon-Tweed, Isles of Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney, Sark, or other any of Our Foreign Possessions, or Colonies, or Our Empire of India, do severally, according to their Places, Offices, or Charges, proceed in the Performance and Execution of all Duties belonging to their respective Offices whilst they shall hold the same respectively during Our Pleasure: And We do hereby require and command all Our loving Subjects to be aiding, helping, and assisting, at the Commandment of the said Officers and Ministers, as they and every of them tender Our utmost Displeasure and will answer the contrary at their Peril.

Given at Our Court at St. James's, this Twenty-third day of January, in the Year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and One.

God save the King.

THE FIRST PROCLAMATION OF EDWARD VII.

over twenty to become accustomed to the idea of "the King," for the Queen has become engraven on our hearts and our minds as an irremovable entity, an ideal unapproached and unapproachable.

The deep religious feeling that the death of the Queen created was shown on Sunday all over the kingdom and even in some foreign capitals. Here are a few of the texts on which preachers based their eulogy of Victoria:—

Whippsn (the Bishop of Winchester in the presence of the Royal Family).—"Thou art, O Queen, the rock of our faith, the pillar of our hope, the light of our life, the joy of our hearts, the glory of our nation."—*Evangelist, ix, 30.*

St. Paul's Cathedral (Archbishop of Canterbury) and Great West Cathedral (Lord Fairfax).—"And I heard a voice from Heaven saying unto me, Write, Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord from henceforth. Yea, thus saith the Spirit, that they may rest from their labours; and their works do follow them."—*Revelation, vi, 10.*

St. Andrew, Abing (Dean Bradley).—"For David, when he had served his most gracious God by the will of God, fell on sleep; and was laid unto his fathers."—*Acts, xiii, 36.* "Well done, thou good and faithful servant: thou hast been more than the just of thy Lord."—*Matthew, xv, 12.*

St. George's Chapel, Windsor (Very Rev. P. F. Hill, Dean of Windsor).—"The Lord gave and the Lord hath taken away."—*Psalm, cxxxviii, 11.*

Chapel Royal, St. James's—Rev. Edgar Sheppard, Rector, said there was no need for any rest, for there was but one thought approved in all their hearts.

Parliament followed precedent in its proceedings after the Queen's death. Perhaps it was the necessary absence of spontaneity which prevented the scenes in the House of Commons from being quite so impressive as they were when Mr. Gladstone died. On that occasion members entered the House slowly and solemnly, and sat silently as if in the presence of the dead. On the day after the Queen's death many members who had hurried long distances seemed too excited to realise the full significance of what had happened at Osborne. There was, however, one perfectly solemn minute; that was whilst the Speaker advanced from the main entrance to the chair. All the members stood, and not a sound was heard. The spell was broken when Mr. Gully rose in his chair, just as Speaker Abercromby rose in 1877, and cried "Order, Order," announced in a sentence the death of the late Sovereign, and called on members to take the oath to the new occupant of the throne. A distinguished member of the front Opposition bench privately remarked that he wished expression could have been given to the feelings of the House at that moment, but tradition stood in the way. They could do or say nothing until they had taken the oath to the new Sovereign.

A record of 1877 states that "the Speaker proceeded to the Council at 11 o'clock, and at 12.45 entered the House. Standing before the chair the right honourable gentleman took the oaths of allegiance and supremacy to Her Majesty Queen Victoria. The names of the representatives of the City of London were then called, when they advanced to the table and took the oath, as did a great number of other members." No precedence of this sort was given to the City representatives when the Commons took the oath to King Edward, Mr. Balfour being absent, three of his colleagues and the Leader and ex-Leader of the Opposition were sworn immediately after the Speaker, Sir Michael "H.B." signing the roll, and then next to him "C.B." Mr. Chamberlain yielded precedence to these two statesmen, but not to Sir William Harcourt. The oath-taking proceeded for a couple of days in both Houses. Three-fourths of the British members were sworn in last week, though the Irish Nationalists were absent.

The Duke of York and the Duke of Connaught, who came up with the King to attend the Council, took the oath like other peers on the first afternoon. There was scarcely anybody present when they entered the House. Both were constrained in manner (and hurried off when they had shaken hands with the Lord Chancellor. The Duke of Cambridge attended next day. He walked heavily, leaning upon a stick. Nearly all peers and members read the oath in a whisper, but the Duke of Cambridge's voice was heard in the gallery. He was present also while the speeches were being delivered, and had a long conversation with Lord Rosebery and with Lord Roberts.

During the speeches of condolence both Houses were crowded. The presence of a great many princesses and peers' daughters, all dressed in black with the relief only of sable, heightened the picturesqueness of the gilded chamber and made its mourning aspect unmistakable. America was represented by Mr. Choate, the United States Ambassador, and several members of his family, and by Mr. White, the Secretary to the Embassy. In 1877 the speakers in the Upper House were Lord Melbourne, the Duke of Wellington, Earl Grey, and Lord Brougham. All their speeches were very brief. Greville records that Melbourne's was very effective because it was so natural and hearty. The Duke was grateful to King William for his "kindness, condescension, and favour." Last week the places of Melbourne and Wellington were taken by the Queen's last Prime Minister and Lord Kimberley. Lord Rosebery did not follow Earl Grey's example as an ex-Prime Minister, but the Church made itself heard through the Archbishop of Canterbury. All the speeches were marked by great earnestness, and were instead of with profound interest and with emotion which was only once or twice expressed in subdued cheers.

THE ACCESSION OF EDWARD VII.

As Proclaimed in the Provinces.



KING EDWARD VII. PROCLAIMED AT WINCHESTER
The accession of the King was celebrated at a special service in the Cathedral at Winchester on January 24, and at noon the Mayor (Mr. Alfred Rankin) and Corporation proceeded to the Guildhall, where the town clock had the proclamation of the King, after which the National Anthem was sung.



THE PROCLAMATION AT BRISTOL
The ceremony took place on January 26, the proclamation being read by the High Sheriff (Mr. E. B. James) from the very spot which had been used at the 18th Century coronation in 1702. The proclamation was read at four places in this town—the Council House, Haggsmarket, College Green, and Queen Square. The picture is by Tom Gains.

There is but one note in the newsletter of any English journal—indeed, of almost any newspaper in the world—the great Queen who will be borne across London Town on Saturday for the last time. For a few days in the end of last week the attention of the nation was called to the new King, who is such an old friend. For a brief moment the flags were run up to welcome Edward VII.; but they were quickly drawn down again half-mast high in memory of the beautiful figure lying in the

chapel at Osborne, where one might have paraphrased the fine epitaph inscribed by Mr. Anthony Hope over his hero:—

Restless, yet in last civitate imper regnasti.
Et tandem quietus in aeternum regnasti.

The King had a harassing time immediately after his mother's demise, to be summed up thus:—

January 24.—The King spent his time at Osborne and held his first Council at St. James's Palace.

January 25.—The King was proclaimed at St. James's, Temple Bar, and the Royal Exchange. About noon he left Marlborough House and returned to Osborne.

January 26.—The King again came to London.

How unfamiliar the phrases of the proclamations—"Rex," "The King," "His Majesty." Only a comparatively small number of his subjects remember clearly when such phrases last had any meaning in England; and indeed it will be hard for most people



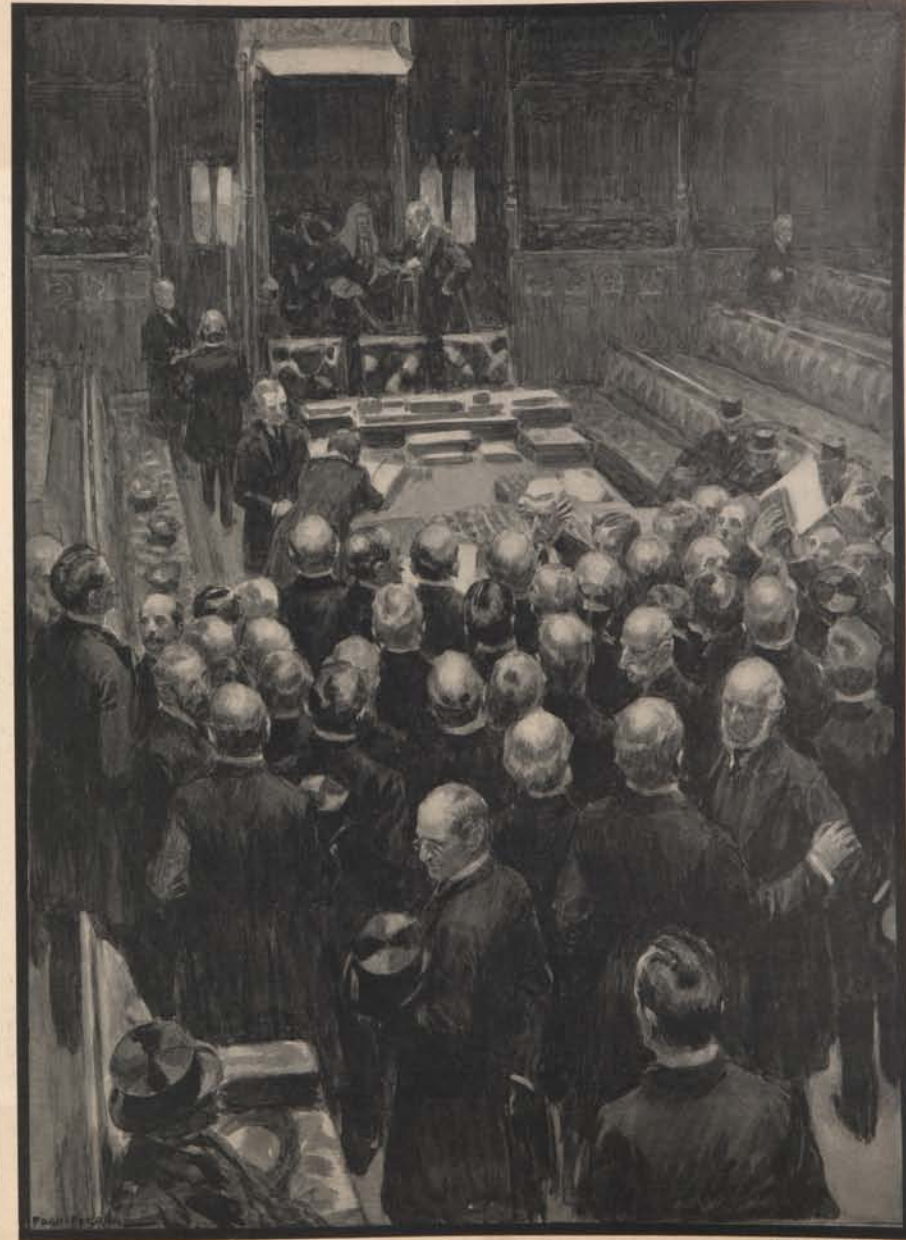
THE ACCESSION OF HIS GRACIOUS MAJESTY KING EDWARD THE SEVENTH

"God Save our Gracious King!" Sung in front of the Mansion House, London.



DRAWN BY OSCAR ECKHARDT

On returning to the Mansion House on January 24, after the proclamation of the King at the Exchange, the Lord Mayor appeared on the balcony, and addressing the crowd in front said, "Fellow citizens, let me ask you to join with me in saying from the bottom of your hearts 'God Save the King!'"



DRAWN BY FRED FEURAM

MEMBERS TAKING THE OATH

In the House of Commons the same procedure was gone through. The first to take the oath was Mr. Gully, the Speaker. Two hundred and ninety-eight members were sworn on the first day and 400 by the end of the second.

The last member on the first day to take the oath was Mr. Samuel, who in Hebrew fashion wore his hat and was sworn on a copy of the Old Testament which he himself supplied.

THE ACCESSION OF EDWARD VII.

The Proclamation at St. James's Palace.



DRAWN BY J. FINNEMORE, R.A.

The proclaiming of Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, as "our only lawful and rightful Liege Lord Edward the Seventh, by the Grace of God, King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India," was begun in London in the Friary Court of St. James's Palace shortly after nine o'clock on the morning of January 24. Overlooking the quadrangle where the proclamation was made is the balcony, from one of the windows of which Victoria appeared to her people for the first time when her proclamation as Queen was made sixty-four years ago. At last week's ceremony

no member of the Royal Family was present, but from the grounds of Marlborough House some of the members of the royal household and Lord Rosebery appeared. The proclamation was read by Mr. Weldon (Norroy King of Arms) in presence of the Duke of Norfolk (Earl Marshal); Lord Roberts (Commander-in-Chief), Lord Clarendon (Lord Chamberlain), Lord Pembroke (Lord Steward), the members of the Herald's College, and several officers of the Headquarters Staff. The ceremony was witnessed by a crowd of spectators, who joined cordially in the concluding words, "God Save the King!"



EDWARD VII. PROCLAIMED AT BRIGHTON

The royal proclamation was read at Brighton by the Mayor (James J. 21st in front of the Town Hall. The witness for the proclamation of an address to the King was read by Alderman Dighton, who has been three times Mayor of Brighton and is eighty-eight years of age. The picture is by E. G.



DRAWN BY R. M. FAXTON

After the proclamation at St. James's Palace the heralds proceeded to Temple Bar, where the Lord Mayor gave them the customary permission to enter the City. They then halted at the corner of Chancery Lane, where the proclamation was read by York Herald (Mr. Alfred Scott-Gatty). After the

proclamation at Temple Bar the procession advanced to the Royal Exchange, the proclamation being read there by Somerset Herald (Mr. Farnham Burke). The heralds then accompanied the Lord Mayor to the Mansion House and drank the King's health.



THE KING IN HIS STUDY AT MARLBOROUGH HOUSE

This picture was taken by Mr. Russell. Note the portrait of the late Duke of Clarence on the easel

THE ACCESSION OF EDWARD VII.

The Proclamation in Edinburgh.



THE PROCLAMATION AT THE ANCIENT MARKET CROSS

Heriberg



THE PROCLAMATION AT HOLYROOD PALACE

Patrick

In Edinburgh the proclamation was made at noon (January 25) at three different points—the "Mercat" Cross (beside St. Giles's Cathedral), the Castle Gate, and Holyrood Palace. The Lord Provost called upon the herald, Sir James Ballour Paul, to read the proclamation, which he did, and finished by raising his hat and exclaiming "God save the King!" Another band of trumpets followed, and the band of the Lothian and Berwickshire Yeomanry played the National Anthem, while every head was uncovered, and the guns

in the Castle boomed forth a royal salute. The Lyon King of Arms next called for three cheers for the King, which were given with great enthusiasm by the whole multitude. The Unicorn Pursuivant went through the formality of responding, and the King's proclamation was next read by the herald and responded to by the Carrick Pursuivant. The proclamation was then made at the "Pier and Shore" of Leith otherwise the Sailors' Home, amid a storm of blinding sleet and snow



KING EDWARD AS A HOST AT SANDRINGHAM

This group was taken by Mr. Ralph Deringham at Sandringham on November 5, 1900. The names from left to right are: Back row, standing—Duke of York, Hon. Evelyn Keppel, King Edward, Sir Edward Hamilton, Miss C. Knollys, Duchess of Devonshire, Lord Londonderry, Countess Cadogan, Duke of Devonshire, Lady Mary Lyon, Sir F. Knollys, Queen Alexandra, Hon. S. Gosnell, Lady Suffolk, Miss Forbes, Lord Skerwelle, Princess Victoria of Wales, and Captain Corry. SEATED—Lady Helen Stewart, Lady Londonderry, Duchess of York, Prince George of Greece, George, Lady Dudley, Mrs. Hartman, and Lord Cadogan. ON THE TERRACE—Maharajah of Cochin State, Sir D. M. Wallace, Captain Hamilton, and the Duke of Roxburgh.

THE ACCESSION OF EDWARD VII.

The Proclamation in Dublin.



From a photograph by Chinnellier

DRAWN BY J. FINNEMORE. R.I.

The proclamation of the King was made twice in Dublin on January 24, first at a meeting of the Privy Council held in the Council Chamber of the Castle and afterwards on Cork Hill at the entrance of the upper Castle yard. On both occasions the proclamation was read by Ulster King of Arms (Sir Arthur Vicars). A salute of 101 guns was afterwards fired from the battery in Phoenix Park



SKETCHED BY SIDNEY PAGET

DRAWN BY WAL PAGET

THE KING LEAVING MARLBOROUGH HOUSE FOR OSBORNE

After the proclamation on January 24 the King left Marlborough House for Osborne. In this picture his carriage is seen entering the gates which open on St. James's Park en route for Victoria Station

THE ACCESSION OF EDWARD VII.

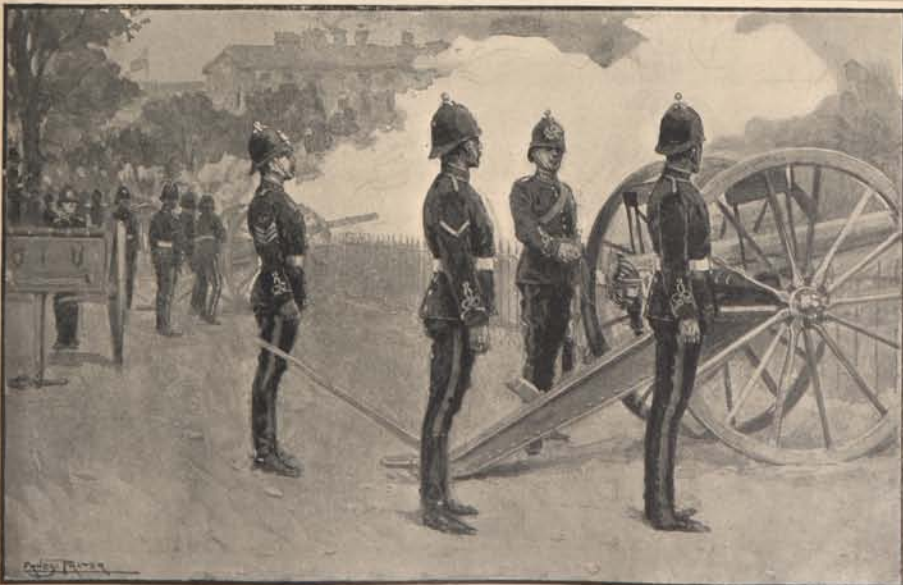
His Majesty's Return from London.



SKETCH BY SIDNEY PAGET

THE KING LANDING AT TRINITY PIER, COWES

DRAWN BY WAL PAGET



THE SALUTE IN ST. JAMES'S PARK

DRAWN BY ERNEST PRATER



DRAWN BY CHARLES WYLL

The King left Marlborough House at 11.15 a.m. on January 24 and returned to Osborne in company with the Duke of Connaught, the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha (the Duke of Albany) and his mother, Prince Christian, and the Duke of York. When the royal yacht appeared the ships in the harbour ran up their flags to greet the King. As soon as His Majesty landed the flags were pulled down half-mast again



QUEEN ALEXANDRA AND OUR FUTURE KING
This picture of Queen Alexandra and her eldest grandson, Prince Edward of York, who was to King Edward VIII, was taken by Chancellor at Osborne



THE KING'S VISIT TO MR. GLADSTONE

This picture, by Watson's Whaler of Chester, illustrates the historic visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales to Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone at Hawarden on May 12, 1897, both of whom have since passed away. This visit of the Prince was a charming recognition not only of Mr. Gladstone's great work, but also of the fact that Mrs. Gladstone's sister, Lady Lytton, was the King's governess for the first six years of his life



QUEEN ALEXANDRA AND HER ELDEST DAUGHTER, THE DUCHESS OF FIFE

This picture was taken at Copenhagen when Princess Louise was a little girl



QUEEN ALEXANDRA AND HER GRANDCHILDREN, DAUGHTERS OF THE DUCHESS OF FIFE
Lady Alexandra Duff (born 1897) and her sister, Lady Maud Duff (born 1895)



THE KING IN ORDINARY ATTIRE



QUEEN ALEXANDRA AND HER YOUNGEST DAUGHTER, PRINCESS CHARLES OF DENMARK

This picture of Princess Maud was taken by Russell in the year 1894



*Queen Alexandra as a Doctor of Music
of the
Royal University of Ireland.*



Queen Alexandra is passionately fond of music. Two years ago she went to Bayreuth, and on Wagner nights at Covent Garden Opera House she would sit out the whole performance, dining in the theatre to save time. This picture by Chancellor shows Queen Alexandra in the robes of a Doctor of Music of the Royal University of Ireland, which degree she received in 1885



Queen Alexandra in the Gardens of Buckingham Palace.





A MOURNING CITY.

ALAS! There is but one topic of the week just passed, and concerning that pens abler than mine seem to me to have said almost the last word. It has been a week which will take a signal place in history, whatever destiny or ultimate fortune the century just begun may bring to us. The death of the only Sovereign by far the greater number of us have ever known, the accession of a King armed with all the potentiality of change with which he may endow the future; surely here are two topics rather than one to a writer's hand. Yet as I wrote my first line let it stand, for nothing in this significant week has been more significant than the almost obtrusive fact that the word queen, rather than king, has been chiefly on men's lips, since that Tuesday of saddest memory. Ere long, doubtless, this will be changed, and we shall be able—free from tinge of sorrowing regret—to offer our heart's homage to him in whom the nation has already placed its fullest confidence. Few among us, however, judging by the public utterances of the daily press, seem as yet to realise how much our new King owes to that instant national recognition of his kingly merits to the habit of loyalty implanted deep within us throughout his Mother's long and illustrious reign. So, despite the fanfares of the heralds' trumpets and the mast-headed flags of that day of Proclamation, we are yet as a nation too selfish in our grief fully to avail ourselves of that fiction of our English law by which "the Sovereign never dies," and so can only realise that our Queen is dead, and that we, her children, find it hard to comfort ourselves. One has only to have moved about the work-a-day world of London to have assured himself of this truth. Not only the scraps of overheard conversation but the "dejected haviour" of each visage, the absence of cheering retort, of catch-words of the streets, all have impressed upon us that the national mourning has been personal in its most intimate sense.

AN ARTIST'S SUGGESTION.

A HANDFUL of well-known painters and sculptors were chatting in a well-known artists' club one day last week, and the conversation somewhat naturally turned on the question of the probable favour which will be extended to the graphic and plastic arts at the new Court. Evidently the choice of Professor Herkomer to make the last sketch of the dead Queen was, in the opinion of these artists, due to the fact of Herkomer's Bavarian parentage rather than that of his artistic skill. "Non Angli, sed Angli" has been the Court's motto for many years," said one painter, "and I am afraid we may not look forward to any sudden change in this respect." "Well, the future will determine all that," said another; "and I am rather more hopeful of the outcome than you; but in the meantime there is a duty lying ready to the hands of the public which I sincerely trust they will fulfil, though even here doubtless the King's voice will travel further than that of any of his subjects. I refer to the erection of a really fine and noble statue of Victoria to form the leading idea of the great memorial which will, I presume, be erected by her people. The only trouble seems to me to be that so far at least we have in England no statue of her which is really worthy to be handed down to posterity as her presentment. India in this respect is more fortunate than we are. There is, or rather there shortly will be, in Calcutta, what is by common consent of all who have seen the model the most queenly and dignified as well as the most realistic statue of her late Majesty that exists. It is, perhaps, the highest achievement of its creator, George Frampton, A.R.A., and I believe the Queen herself signified in no measured terms her appreciation of it. Frampton made no attempt to flatter his sitter by imparting a falsifying effect of youth to her face or figure. He viewed her with absolute sincerity and truth, and yet he managed to impart a dignity and regality of pose and expression which are almost awe-inspiring. I think it will be a matter for regret if so great (and I use the word advisedly) a work as this should be lost to us, as it practically will be, unless a replica is secured for this country."

A DRAVE SCANDAL.

THERE is just one more subject connected with the Queen's last days which I approach with some hesitation, but yet cannot entirely pass by without comment, for it is one which seriously affects the reputation of what has hitherto been an honourable, as it certainly is an arduous, profession. At the first hint of the Queen's illness there was a rush of newspaper correspondents to Cowes, nearly 500 of them arriving there before the Monday morning. They represented the Press, not only of England, but of the world, and there is hardly a language of modern Europe, some words of which did not echo at some time or another through the streets of the forlorn little town. The aim of all correspondents was, of course, to get all the information that was, by legitimate means, to be obtained for their respective newspapers. I should lay stress on the word legitimate, for that explains why the hearts of the majority of the correspondents sank when Sir Arthur Digge made the formal announcement that nothing was to be allowed to transpire from any member of the Household save what the official bulletins would announce. This rendered the presence of the self-respecting journalists in Cowes more or less a work of supererogation, but, on the other hand it afforded an apparently looked-for opportunity to certain fellows of the baser sort who trusted to their imagination rather than their energy.



WHIPPINGHAM CHURCH IN THE ISLE OF WIGHT, WHICH THE KING, THE QUEEN, AND OTHER MEMBERS OF THE ROYAL FAMILY ATTENDED LAST SUNDAY.



THE LYING-IN-STATE AT OSBORNE.

THIS PHOTOGRAPH OF THE CHAPELLE ARDENTE AT OSBORNE, WHICH IS THE ONLY ONE IN EXISTENCE, WAS TAKEN AT THE EXPRESS DESIRE OF HIS MAJESTY EDWARD THE SEVENTH, AND IS PUBLISHED EXCLUSIVELY IN "THE KING," BY SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT WITH MESSRS. HUGHES AND MULLINS, RYDE, I.W.



THE QUEEN AND PRINCESS CHRISTIAN GO FOR A RIDE AT CIMIEZ.



THE OLD REGULAR MAN AT CIMIEZ WITH HIS DOG. CART RACED THE QUEEN'S CARRIAGE.



THE QUEEN'S INDIAN SECRETARY, ABDUL KARIM B.I.C.S.E., "AT HOME," CIMIEZ.



A FAMILY PARTY AT CIMIEZ. PRINCESS VICTORIA AND PRINCESS CHRISTIAN. F. BOHLER-WILHELMSTEIN, HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN, PRINCESS HENRY AND PRINCE LEOPOLD OF BATTENBERG.



THE QUEEN AND HER GREAT-GRANDCHILDREN: THE CHILDREN OF THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF CORNWALL AND YORK.



THE BAND PLAYING UNDER THE QUEEN'S WINDOW DURING THE LUNCHEON HOUR: GRAND HOTEL, CIMIEZ.



THE QUEEN AT AFTERNOON TEA WHILE OUT DRIVING IN THE NEIGHBOURHOOD OF CIMIEZ.



AN EARLY AND RARE PHOTOGRAPH OF HER LATE MAJESTY. D. J. HORSBACH.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S LAST RESTING PLACE.

THE QUEEN WILL BE LAID TO REST BY THE SIDE OF PRINCE ALBERT IN THE MAGNIFICENT MAUSOLEUM AT FRODORE, WHICH WAS ERECTED BY HER MAJESTY TO CONTAIN THE REMAINS OF HER BELOVED HUSBAND AND HERSELF. THE MAUSOLEUM STANDS IN THE MOST BEAUTIFUL PORTION OF THE GROUNDS, AND WHEN RESIDING AT HER BERKSHIRE HOME, THE QUEEN MADE ALMOST DAILY PILGRIMAGES TO THE TOMB OF HER BELOVED CONSORT.



INTERIOR OF THE MAUSOLEUM, LOOKING WEST.
PHOTO BY W. R. BELL.

"SOMEBODY"

No death in the world could have brought so many changes as the death of Queen Victoria. One of the saddest of them is the change in the position of the Princess

The Lonely Princess.

Beatrice. She was the Queen's inseparable companion; there was a touch of sorrow between them, which strengthened, if that were possible, the natural ties of mother and daughter. Not even the marriage of the Princess Beatrice was allowed to separate her from the Queen, whose consent to the alliance with Prince Henry of Battenberg was given subject to the condition that the Prince should become a naturalised British subject, and adopt England and the British Court as his permanent home. When, a few years ago, Prince Henry died a soldier's death in that land of tragedy and pathos which still rings with the thunder of British guns, the widowed Princess devoted herself unreservedly to the Queen. She is one of the most gifted members of the Royal family, and has given to the world a translation of a seventeenth century romance, an excellently compiled birthday book, and other evidences of her literary talent. The touching devotion of Princess Beatrice to her mother moved Lord Tennyson to write those beautiful lines in which he speaks of the Princess as—

True daughter, whom all faithful eyes
Have seen the loneliness of mother's home, between
Declining to leave the "widow'd Queen," but,
Moving through the mother's home, between
The two that love her, lead the summer life,
Scout'd by each love and swaying to each love.

SIR THEODORE MARTIN, who will probably write the official life of Queen Victoria, qualified for that office, of course, by his excellent biography of the Prince Consort. But Sir Theodore, as

Her Majesty's Biographer.

nobody need be told, is a poet and *littérateur* of no mean standing. He began life in a very different field, establishing himself as a Parliamentary agent in the passing of private bills; but, though he has continued this business down to the present time, it is not in the law that he has made his fame. He might have been the Poet Laureate, according to the gossip of the time, when Tennyson died. A warm friend at Court, well known for his translations, poems, and biographical work, said that he had only to express his pleasure in certain quarters to be satisfied. But Sir Theodore, who has lately been represented in the world as a not very modest man, set the literary world an example of modesty which was not out of place. He wrote to contradict the rumour, and to dissociate himself from any desire to receive the post.



PHOTO BY SPENCER.



THIS IS A QUEEN'S MESSENGER WHO DASHED DOWN THE LONG HILL, FROM OSBORNE HOUSE, INTO EAST COWES TO FETCH MEDICINE FOR THE QUEEN A FEW HOURS BEFORE SHE DIED.



A SCENE IN EAST COWES ON JANUARY 23RD. THE TWO GENTLEMEN IN THE FOREGROUND ARE THE PRIVATE DETECTIVES OF THE GERMAN EMPEROR, WHO ACCOMPANY HIS IMPERIAL MAJESTY ON MOST OCCASIONS.



FOUR GENERATIONS AT BELMORAL: HER LATE MAJESTY, KING EDWARD THE SEVENTH, THE QUEEN, THE PRINCESS, AND THEIR HEIRTY DAUGHTER.



THE QUEEN SIGNING STATE DOCUMENTS, ATTENDED BY HER FAITHFUL INDIAN SECRETARY.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S LAST RESTING PLACE.

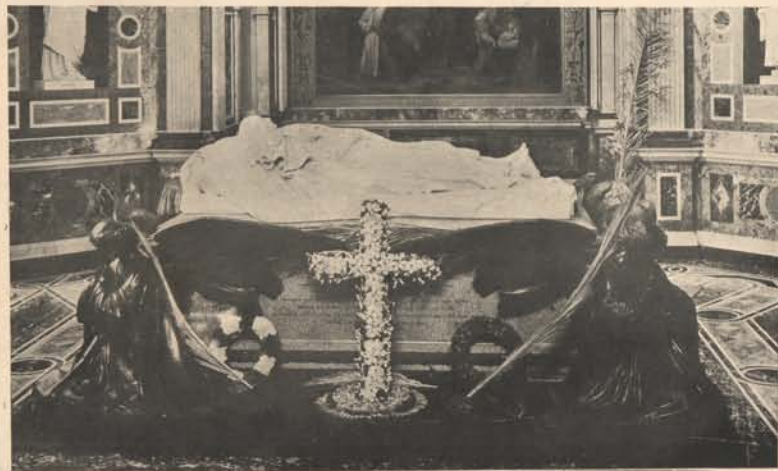
ABOVE THE PORTICO OF THE MAUSOLEUM IS AN INSCRIPTION IN LATIN, OF WHICH THE FOLLOWING IS A ROUGH TRANSLATION: "HIS MOURNING WIDOW, VICTORIA THE QUEEN, DIRECTED THAT ALL THAT IS MORTAL OF PRINCE ALBERT BE PLACED IN THIS SEPULCHRE, A.D. 1862. FAREWELL, WELL-BELOVED. HERE, AT LAST, I WILL REST WITH THEE; WITH THEE IN CHRIST I WILL RISE AGAIN."



THE SARCOPHAGUS UPON WHICH RESTS THE COFFIN OF PRINCE ALBERT, BY WHOSE BIRTH IS A VACANT SPACE RESERVED FOR THE MORTAL REMAINS OF THE QUEEN.
PHOTO, 1896, THE LONDON GAZETTE.



THE GATES OF LIFE AND DEATH. THE LATE QUEEN WAS ESPECIALLY FOND OF THE SYMBOLICAL DESIGN AND THE EXCELLENT WORKMANSHIP OF THIS DOOR IN THE MAUSOLEUM.
PHOTO, N. S. 270.



THE SARCOPHAGUS OF PRINCE ALBERT LIES UNDER THE LANTERN-SHAPED DOME OF THE CENTRAL CHAMBER OF THE MAUSOLEUM. IT IS OF HIGHLY-POLISHED DARK-GRAY SWEDEN GRANITE, RAISED UPON A PLINTH OF POLISHED BLACK MARBLE. THE GIFT OF LEOPOLD II, THE KING OF THE BELGIANS. THE RECLINANT FIGURE OF PRINCE ALBERT, IN THE ROSES OF A FIELD MAREHAL, WAS BEAUTIFULLY EXECUTED BY BARNH MARGHETTI IN PURE WHITE MARBLE. THE PRINCE CONSORT LIES ON THE SOUTH SIDE OF THE SARCOPHAGUS.
PHOTO, 1896, THE LONDON GAZETTE.



THE ARRIVAL OF THE CROWN PRINCE OF GERMANY AT OSBORNE.

GREAT INTEREST WAS MANIFESTED IN LONDON AND AT OSBORNE OVER THE ARRIVAL OF THE GERMAN CROWN PRINCE, WHO CAME TO ATTEND THE FUNERAL OF HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN. HE WAS MET AT TRINITY PIER BY THE GERMAN EMPEROR, WHO IS SEEN WITH HIS BACK TURNED IN THE CARRIAGE, AND BY THE DUKE OF CORNAUGHT. THE CROWN PRINCE MAY BE SEEN ENTERING THE CARRIAGE.

THE
TRIBUTE
OF THE
NATIONS.



HIS IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPEROR OF GERMANY.

MANY OF THE CROWNED HEADS OF EUROPE AND OTHER REPRESENTATIVES OF FOREIGN NATIONS WHO HAVE COME TO ENGLAND IN ORDER TO PAY THEIR LAST TRIBUTE OF RESPECT TO OUR LATE QUEEN ARE REPRESENTED ON THIS AND THE FOLLOWING PAGE.



HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF THE HELLENES
GEORGE I.



THE CROWN PRINCE OF GERMANY.



HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF PORTUGAL.



THE DUKE OF AOSTA,
HEIR PRESUMPTIVE TO THE ITALIAN THRONE.



HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF THE BELGIANS.



HIS HIGHNESS THE GRAND DUKE
SERGIUS OF RUSSIA.



HIS HIGHNESS THE HEREDITARY
PRINCE OF HOHENZOLLERN.



PRINCE ARNOLPH OF BAVARIA.



PRINCE CONSTANTINE OF GREECE,
DUKE OF SPARTA.

THE DEATH
OF
HER
MAJESTY
THE QUEEN.

SOME MORE PHOTOGRAPHS
OF SCENES AND INCIDENTS
AT OSBORNE AND COWES,
TAKEN BY OUR REPRESENTATIVE
ON THE MOURNFUL
TUESDAY AND AFTER.



A FACSIMILE OF THE ACTUAL BULLETIN WHICH ANNOUNCED TO THE WORLD THE DEATH OF QUEEN VICTORIA. OUR PHOTOGRAPHER WAS ENABLED TO TAKE THIS PHOTOGRAPH BY SPECIAL PERMISSION.

THE
TRIBUTE
OF THE
NATIONS.



THE CROWN PRINCE OF SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

IT IS SAID THAT THESE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE NATIONS AT THE FUNERAL OF HER LATE MAJESTY THIS WEEK WILL EQUAL, IF NOT EXCEED, IN NUMBER THOSE WHO ATTENDED THE CELEBRATIONS OF THE QUEEN'S DIAMOND JUBILEE, 1897.



MR. JOSEPH HODGES CHOATE
(UNITED STATES AMBASSADOR)



ADMIRAL NAPOLEON CANTUARD (ITALY).



THE ARCHDUKE FRANCIS FERDINAND
OF AUSTRIA.



THE DUC DE CHARTRE



THE CROWN PRINCE OF ROUMANIA.
MOTO, ABBEIL.



THE DUKE OF SAXE-WEIMINGEN



THE GRAND DUKE OF HESSE.



HIS HIGHNESS MUHAMMED ALI,
REPRESENTING THE KHEDIVE.



THE BATTLESHIP "AUSTRALIA" LYING IN COWES ROAD FIRING A SALUTE OF EIGHTY-ONE GUNS ON THE MORNING AFTER HER MAJESTY'S DEATH.



THE SMALL POST OFFICE AT EAST COWES WAS BARELY FILLED BY THE TWO-MEMBER PRESS TO WHICH IT WAS SUBJECTED LAST WEEK. THIS EIGHT-EIGHT PHOTOGRAPH SHOWS THE INTERIOR OF THE LITTLE OFFICE, AND TWO PRESS REPRESENTATIVES IN THE FOREGROUND DESPATCHING MESSAGES.

THE PROCLAMATION OF KING EDWARD THE SEVENTH

As shown by Photographs, taken by our own representatives, in all parts of the United Kingdom and Ireland.



HIS MAJESTY KING EDWARD VII. AS COLONEL OF THE 10th HUSSARS.



THE KING LEFT VICTORIA STATION ON WEDNESDAY, JAN. 23RD, AT 11 O'CLOCK, AND TRAVELLED IN A GLEBEER CARRIAGE TO MARLBOROUGH HOUSE, THIS PHOTOGRAPH WAS TAKEN OUTSIDE BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

The King in His Capital.

HIS MAJESTY'S ARRIVAL IN LONDON ON WED., JANUARY 23RD, AND THE PROCLAMATION CEREMONY ON THE STEPS OF THE ROYAL EXCHANGE ON THE FOLLOWING DAY.



THE KING LEAVING MARLBOROUGH HOUSE IN STATE ON JANUARY 23RD, TO ATTEND THE PRIVY COUNCIL AT ST. JAMES'S PALACE, AT WHICH HE WAS FIRST PROCLAIMED KING OF ENGLAND.



THE PROCLAMATION OF EDWARD VII. WAS FIRST MADE IN LONDON AT ST. JAMES'S PALACE AT 3 A.M. ON THURSDAY, JANUARY 24. IT WAS ALSO READ AT THE CORNER OF CHANCERY LANE AND FLEET STREET, AND AGAIN ON THE STEPS OF THE ROYAL EXCHANGE. THIS PHOTOGRAPH SHOWS THE SCENE AT THE ROYAL EXCHANGE.



ONE OF THE LARGEST CROWDS EVER GATHERED IN THE CITY OF LONDON HEARD THE PROCLAMATION READ FROM THE ROYAL EXCHANGE. THE CHEERS FOR THE KING WERE GIVEN ENTHUSIASTICALLY BY THE MULTITUDE, AS THIS PHOTO SHOWS.



The Latest Portrait
OF
Her Majesty the Queen.



ALEXANDRA CAROLINE MARIE CHARLOTTE LOUISE JULIE, PRINCESS OF DENMARK, AND CONSORT OF EDWARD THE SEVENTH, KING OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND. BORN IN COPENHAGEN, DECEMBER 1st, 1844, AND MARRIED AT WINDSOR CASTLE ON MARCH 10, 1863, TO H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

The Latest Portrait
OF
His Majesty the King.



EDWARD THE SEVENTH, BY THE GRACE OF GOD KING OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, DEFENDER OF THE FAITH, AND EMPEROR OF INDIA. BORN NOVEMBER 9th, 1841, AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE. PROCLAIMED AT ST. JAMES'S PALACE, JANUARY 23rd, 1901.

THE PROCLAMATION OF KING EDWARD THE SEVENTH



AT CHESTER.

TWELVE THOUSAND CITIZENS ASSEMBLED IN THE TOWN HALL SQUARE, CHESTER, ON FRIDAY, JANUARY 25TH, TO HEAR THE PROCLAMATION OF THE KING. AT NOON THE MAYOR READ THE PROCLAMATION, THE TRUMPETERS BLEW A FANFARE, AND THE VAST AUDIENCE PERVENTLY SANG "GOD SAVE THE KING!"



AT LIVERPOOL.

IN LIVERPOOL THE PROCLAMATION OF THE ACCESSION OF KING EDWARD VII. TO THE THRONE OF ENGLAND WAS A MOST IMPRESSIVE CEREMONY. UPWARDS OF 125,000 PEOPLE HAD ASSEMBLED IN FRONT OF THE TOWN HALL BALCONY, FROM WHICH THE LORD MAYOR READ THE PROCLAMATION. HE WAS ACCOMPANIED BY THE BISHOP OF LIVERPOOL, FOREIGN CONSULS, MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT, MILITARY OFFICERS, AND OTHER DIGNITARIES.



THE PROCLAMATION OF KING EDWARD THE SEVENTH.

AT WINCHESTER.

DUE FORMALITY WAS OBSERVED AT WINCHESTER, THE ANCIENT CAPITAL OF ENGLAND, IN THE PROCLAMATION OF EDWARD VII. ON FRIDAY. THE MAYOR, SHERIFFS, AND OTHER DIGNITARIES, CLAD IN ROBES OF STATE, AND A MULTITUDE OF PEOPLE, WERE PRESENT.

THE PROCLAMATION OF KING EDWARD THE SEVENTH.



AT EXETER.

THE KING WAS DULY PROCLAIMED AT EXETER BY THE MAYOR AND SHERIFFS ON JANUARY 25TH, BEFORE AN ENTHUSIASTIC CROWD, WHO HEARTILY RESPONDED TO THE CALL FOR "THREE CHEERS FOR THE KING."

PHOTO: HUNT, EXETER, ENGLAND.



AT NORWICH.

THE INHABITANTS OF THE CITY OF NORWICH TURNED OUT IN THEIR THOUSANDS ON FRIDAY, JANUARY 26TH, TO HEAR KING EDWARD VII. PROCLAIMED IN THE MARKET PLACE BY THE MAYOR. A DETACHMENT OF THE 15TH HUSBARRS AND MEN FROM THE LOCAL ARTILLERY AND RIFLE VOLUNTEERS TOOK PART IN THE CEREMONY.

PHOTO: HUNT, NORWICH, ENGLAND.



AT DUBLIN.

THE CEREMONY OF PROCLAIMING THE KING AT DUBLIN FIRST TOOK PLACE IN THE COUNCIL CHAMBER AT THE CASTLE, ON THURSDAY, JANUARY 24TH. SUBSEQUENTLY THE PROCLAMATION WAS READ ON CORN HILL.

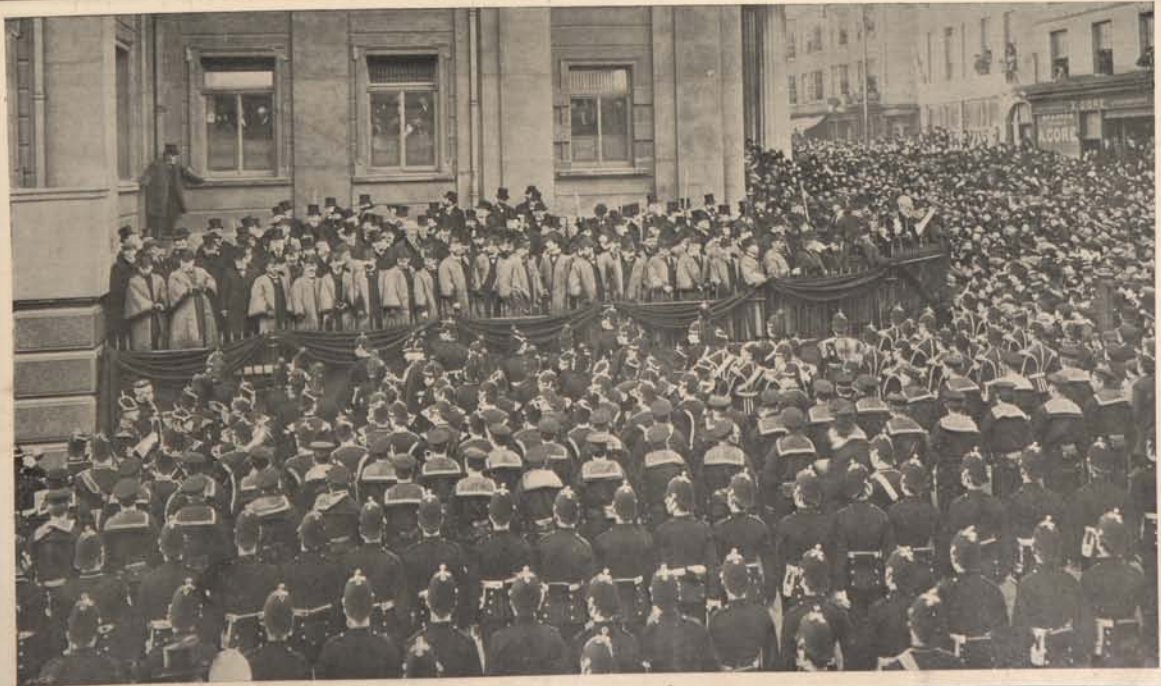
PHOTO: LLOYD'S.



AT BERWICK-ON-TWEED.

THE ANCIENT TOWN OF BERWICK-ON-TWEED PROCLAIMED THE KING AND ITS OWN LOYALTY TO THE THRONE ON FRIDAY, JANUARY 26TH, BY THE PRESENCE OF THOUSANDS OF CITIZENS AT THE CEREMONY AND THE HEARTINESS WITH WHICH HIS MAJESTY WAS CHEERED.

PHOTO: W. GIBBS.



THE PROCLAMATION OF KING EDWARD THE SEVENTH.

AT BRIGHTON.

THE PROCLAMATION OF THE KING AT BRIGHTON WAS THE OCCASION OF SCENES WHICH WILL LIVE IN THE MEMORY OF THE THOUSANDS WHO PARTICIPATED IN THE CEREMONIES. FULLY 40,000 PEOPLE ASSEMBLED IN THE PRECINCTS OF THE TOWN HALL, THE STEINE, AND THE ROADS AND STREETS THROUGH WHICH THE PROCESSION PASSED. THE MAYOR AND CIVIC DIGNITARIES, OF COURSE, TOOK THE PRINCIPAL PART IN THE PROCEEDINGS, AND THE MILITARY ELEMENT WAS SUPPLIED BY DETACHMENTS FROM THE LOCAL VOLUNTEERS.

THE PROCLAMATION OF KING EDWARD THE SEVENTH.



AT TIVERTON.

THE POPULAR DEVONSHIRE TOWN HAS RECORD TO NONE IN ITS MANIFESTATIONS OF LOYALTY TO THE THRONE ON JANUARY 28TH, WHEN ITS CITIZENS ASSEMBLED IN THOUSANDS TO HEAR THE PROCLAMATION READ.



AT DOVER.

THE PROCLAMATION AT DOVER WAS A MOST IMPRESSIVE CEREMONY OF A COMBINED CIVIL AND MILITARY CHARACTER, AND WAS WITNESSED BY THOUSANDS OF SPECTATORS. IT WAS READ BY THE MAYOR, COUNCILLOR BARNES, FROM THE STEPS OF THE ANCIENT MASON SIEU HALL. THE CEREMONY WAS REFERRED ON THE SEA-FRONT.



AT COLCHESTER.

AT COLCHESTER, ON SATURDAY LAST, BEFORE A VERY LARGE CROWD, THE PROCLAMATION OF THE NEW KING WAS MADE BY THE MAYOR, MR. CLAUDE E. EDENTON-GREEN, WHO WAS ACCOMPANIED BY THE MEMBERS OF THE TOWN COUNCIL. AS AT PREVIOUS ACCESSIONS, THE PROCLAMATION WAS READ AT HEADGATE, EASTGATE.



THE PROCLAMATION OF KING EDWARD THE SEVENTH.

AT BRADFORD.

A CROWD OF 26,000 TO 30,000 PEOPLE ASSEMBLED IN FRONT OF THE TOWN HALL AT BRADFORD ON SATURDAY MORNING LAST TO WITNESS THE PROCLAMATION OF KING EDWARD VII. THE TOWN CLERK READ THE ORDER OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL, AND THE MAYOR, MR. W. C. LUPTON, FORMALLY MADE PROCLAMATION. THE ALDERMEN AND COUNCILLORS ALSO WERE PRESENT IN THEIR ROBES, AND THE SCENE WAS ONE LIKELY TO REMAIN LONG IN THE REMEMBRANCE OF ALL WHO WERE FORTUNATE ENOUGH TO WITNESS IT. AFTER THE PROCLAMATION THE CROWD JOINED IN SINGING "GOD SAVE THE KING."

THE PROCLAMATION OF KING EDWARD THE SEVENTH.



AT INVERNESS.

THE HIGH STREET, INVERNESS, BORE A VERY ANIMATED APPEARANCE ON SATURDAY LAST, WHEN THE PROCLAMATION OF KING EDWARD VII. WAS READ FROM THE STEPS OF THE CROSS BY SHERIFF GRANT IN THE PRESENCE OF THE MEMBERS OF THE TOWN COUNCIL AND A LARGE CROWD OF THE GENERAL PUBLIC. AFTER THE CEREMONY, CHEERS WERE ENTHUSIASTICALLY GIVEN FOR THE NEW KING AND QUEEN.

PHOTO BY G. SMYTH, INVERNESS.



AT SOUTHAMPTON.

THE MAYOR OF SOUTHAMPTON, MAJOR HURSEY, HAD THE PLEASURE OF PROCLAIMING KING EDWARD VII. ON SATURDAY LAST, AND THE TOWNSMEN DEMONSTRATED THEIR LOYALTY TO HIS MAJESTY IN THE CUSTOMARY FASHION. THE BAND OF THE 2ND V.B. THE HAMPSHIRE REG'T, PLAYED THE NATIONAL ANTHEM AND A ROYAL SALUTE WAS FIRED ON THE WESTERN BATTERY BY THE 1ST HANTS VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

PHOTO BY G. SMYTH.



THE FIRST PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN OF KING EDWARD THE SEVENTH.

THE DAY AFTER THE PRINCE OF WALES WAS PROCLAIMED KING AT THE PRIVY COUNCIL IN LONDON, HIS MAJESTY PROCEEDED DIRECT TO OSBORNE. OUR PHOTOGRAPH, WHICH WAS THE FIRST TAKEN OF HIS MAJESTY, WAS SECURED AT THE TRINITY PIER AT COWES, WHEN THE KING WAS ENTERING THE CARRIAGE ON HIS WAY TO OSBORNE.



WHEN THE KING WAS PRINCE.



WITH SOME OF HIS GUESTS AT SANDRINGHAM
PHOTO. BY G. L. B. B. B. B.



AT THE FUNERAL OF THE LATE DUKE OF SAX-COBURG.



THE PRINCE OF WALES IN HIS GUARDS UNIFORM AT THE TROOPING OF THE COLOUR ON THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.



REVIEWING THE YEOMANRY PREVIOUS TO THEIR DEPARTURE FOR SOUTH AFRICA.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF OUR READERS, WHO MAY LIKE TO PRESERVE A PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD OF THE LIFE OF KING EDWARD VII. DURING THE LAST YEAR OR TWO OF HIS LIFE AS PRINCE OF WALES, WE REPRODUCE ON THESE PAGES A SELECTION OF PHOTOGRAPHS, SOME OF WHICH APPEARED IN OUR FIRST TWO VOLUMES, SHOWING HIM ON VARIOUS OCCASIONS DURING THAT PERIOD.



INSPECTING THE NAVAL BRIGADE ON THE HORSE GUARDS' PARADE.



AT THE ROYAL NAVAL SCHOOL AT ELTHAM.
PHOTO. BY G. L. B. B. B. B.



IN THE WEIGHING-ROOM ENCLOSURE, AFTER THE DERBY.



WATCHING "PERSEUS" AT SANDOWN PARK.



LEAVING PADDINGTON STATION AFTER WELCOMING LORD ROBERTS



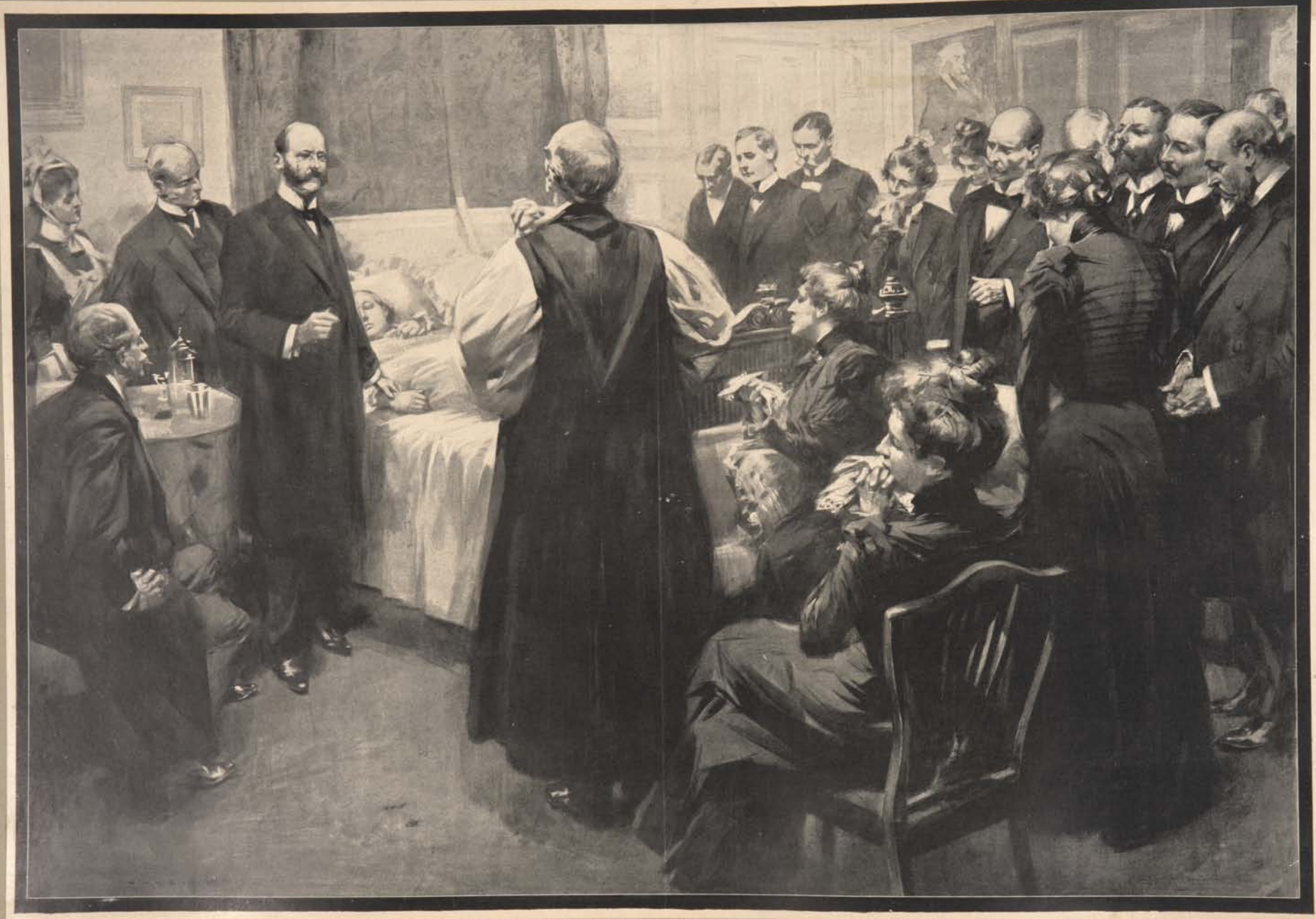
AT THE LATE DUKE OF WESTMINSTER'S SALE OF HORSES AT KINGSLERE.



AT THE OPENING OF THE TATE GALLERY.



AT THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SHOW, YORK.



Agar & White, February 2nd, 1901.

"LEAVE WE NOW THY SERVANT SLEEPING"

THE LAST MOURNFUL SCENE, WHERE VICTORIA THE GOOD PASSED PEACEFULLY TO HER REST SURROUNDED BY HER CHILDREN AND GRANDCHILDREN



THE CHAPELLE ARDENTE

AT OSBORNE HOUSE, WHICH WAS FORTUOUSLY THROWN OPEN LAST SATURDAY TO THE PRESS CORRESPONDENTS AS REPRESENTATIVES OF THE PUBLIC

THE SCENES AT OSBORNE

It is no mere figure of speech to say that in these sad times the eyes of civilisation have been turned towards Osborne. The usually quiet little townships of West and East Cores have been the scene of an impressive

tragedy that has been enacted before a deeply moved world during the past few days. Scarcely an hour has passed since the issue of that first bulletin which sent a shudder round the world but there has been some soldierly impetuosity to stir the feelings of the inhabitants. The comings and goings of princes and rulers, scowling in black attire, with grief-stricken countenances, have been watched by little knots of sympathisers with a strange, respectful hush. In the earlier days groups stood patiently hour after hour at the gates of the Royal residence, waiting anxiously, almost for the next bulletin. The whole air has been heavy with a feeling of irremediable depression, a dullness of brooding affliction which not even the natural curiosity that would otherwise have been aroused by the presence of so many of the great ones of earth, so many striking changes in the order of things, could relieve. At the Prince of Wales' Gate especially have been played out some of the most affecting scenes of the sad drama; within

the lodge group after group of well-known persons, friends of her late Majesty, deeply, individually moved to sorrow, read the bulletins, silently signed their names and moved away again. In the streets the less favoured have daily collected in little crowds to hear the latest whispered rumour, to express a heart-felt wish, and then to pass sadly on their various

ways. All has been sad and solemn and silent, a greater testimony to the sincerity of the sorrow felt, and of the sympathy with our new Sovereign, than would be the loudest and most demonstrative expressions of sentiment. It is this quiet commotion that strikes the visitor most in the neighbourhood of Osborne, and impresses me most forcibly with a sense of the great calamity that has fallen on the nation. The very children play in silence or in awed whispers; the hum of life seems almost suspended, and yet there is a "going" in the air, a feeling that momentous things are passing; the silent hour is big with history. It is like the resistless energy of a cataract beneath the dull, dark, silent ice that has locked its surface and hidden the rapid flow from sight. The East impressionable cannot fail to be deeply moved by such things, and those who have been witnesses of these scenes during the past ten days will never forget them so long as memory holds its way.



THE LAST BULLETIN ANNOUNCING THE QUEEN'S DEATH
BEING READ TO THE PRESS AT THE PRINCE OF WALES' GATE



THE CARRIBITCH

THE KING OF PORTUGAL

MOHAMED ALI (EGYPT)

DUKE OF SPARTA (GREECE)

THE KING OF GREECE



PRINCE HENRY OF PRUSSIA

PRINCE HENRY OF PRUSSIA

CROWN PRINCE OF DENMARK

H.H.M. THE EMPEROR OF GERMANY
Field-Marshal of the Prussian Army

CROWN PRINCE OF SWEDEN
AND NORWAY



THE KING OF THE BELGIANS

ADMIRAL COMARO (SPAIN)

DOC H'AMOTA (ITALY)

GRAND DUKE OF HESSE

ARCHDUCHE FERDINAND OF
AUSTRIA (AUSTRO-HUNGARY)

REPRESENTATIVES OF FOREIGN POWERS AT QUEEN VICTORIA'S FUNERAL



THE LATE QUEEN'S PERSONAL FRIENDS
VIEWING THE EFFIGY IN THE ROOM OF THE PRINCE OF WALES' HATE



IN THE STREETS
READING THE TELEGRAM ANNOUNCING THE DEATH OF THE QUEEN



QUEEN VICTORIA'S PETS.

ONE of the most remarkable traits in the domestic character of the well-loved Sovereign who has just gone to her rest was her fondness for animals. In early life it was chiefly what are known as "pets" that found favour in her sight—the old parrot, for instance, that figures in so many of her own drawings. Then, as she came to live a life more free from the seclusion and restraint that marked her childhood, her affection ran riot among her ponies and dogs, and many a pathetic and touching incident occurred on the death of some favourite spaniel or setter. Down to the last sad end this love of dogs and horses was a strongly-marked feature of her character. The little shaggy pony on which she used to take her informal rides in the Highlands was a recipient of many a sugar-plum from the hands of its regal mistress, and in old age retired to an *otium cum dignitate* in the royal paddocks, where it was frequently visited by the Queen. Of dogs there was always a number about her Majesty, and in particular the little white fellow shown in our illustration was an especial favourite, and received the last fond caress that her Majesty ever bestowed on any of the brute creation. On that last Thursday when the gravity of her illness was first recognised she spent much of her time, quietly, sadly fondling the little chap who seemed to realise the true meaning of her unaccustomed apathy and weariness.

All the members of the Royal Family have inherited their revered mother's fondness for dumb animals, and none more so than our present Sovereign. His love of horses is proverbial, but even more notable, though less known, is the way in which both his Majesty and his daughters make friends of dogs.



PRINCESS VICTORIA'S DOG (AGE 28)



PRINCESS CHARLES OF DENMARK'S DOG

SOME ROYAL DOGS



KING EDWARD VII'S DOGS



QUEEN ALEXANDRA'S DOGS



THE FAVOURITE DOGS OF THE LATE QUEEN
THE WHITE ONE WAS STRUCK BY HER MAJESTY A FEW HOURS BEFORE HER DEATH



THE DUKE OF CORNWALL AND YORK ENTERING HIS CARRIAGE
ON HIS RETURN FROM LONDON, WHITHER HE HAD ACCOMPANIED THE KING

THE QUEEN'S BETROTHAL.

Some touching stories have been told of how and when the Queen asked Prince Albert to marry her. The most probably authentic of them—for it is said to have been told by the Queen many years later—is that the important event seems to have taken place in the Queen's own sitting-room at Windsor Castle, and the date, October 15th, was always kept as a gala day by the Sovereign. The Prince was speaking with enthusiasm of England and the English, and his Queen answered, "If you care for England so much you will perhaps be prepared to make it your home." At the time all that the Queen said, and all that she allowed to be published in the *Prince*—**QUEEN AS GREAT-GRANDMAMA**

The Queen was always exceedingly fond of having little children about her, and, as was natural, she was delighted in the frequent company of Prince Edward of York, who on his side was never happier than when with his "dear, kind grandmamma," for so her Majesty preferred to be styled by her descendants in the fourth generation. The Queen liked to hear little children repeating hymns and verses, and she preferred the old-fashioned "moral tales" type and infatigable literature to the more intellectual and sumptuous children's stories now written for little people. And many of us think she was quite right, too.

Consort's life, was: "Albert has completely won my heart, and all is settled between us this morning."



KING EDWARD VII AND THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT
A HERETO UNPUBLISHED PICTURE



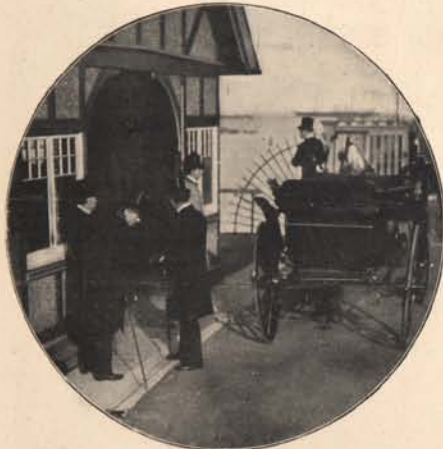
H.M. KING EDWARD VII ENTERS HIS CARRIAGE
AFTER BEING PROCLAIMED KING IN LONDON, AND ON HIS FIRST ARRIVAL AS KING AT COWE.



EMPEROR OF GERMANY



THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT



DUKE OF CONNAUGHT (AT THE WINDOW)
AWAITING THE ARRIVAL OF THE CROWN PRINCE OF GERMANY
AT THE ENTRANCE TO TRINITY WHARF, OSBORNE



ARRIVAL OF THE CROWN PRINCE
THE CROWN PRINCE IS NEXT THE EMPEROR, WHO IS LAUGHING



EARL ROBERTS
AT WHITTINGHAM CHURCH



DUKE OF CONNAUGHT AND BARON VON MURBACH
AT WHITTINGHAM CHURCH

ROYAL MOVEMENTS AT OSBORNE



MISS PARRY, MATRON OF THE CONVALESCENT HOME AT COWES
WHICH WAS VISITED BY THE GERMAN EMPEROR



GROUP OF INVALID SOLDIERS FROM SOUTH AFRICA
WITH WHOM THE KAISER TALKED AT COWES



THE PROCLAMATION OF H.M. KING EDWARD VII. AT ST. JAMES'S PALACE, JAN. 24, 1901. AT 9 A.M.



H.I.M. KING EDWARD VII, DRIVING TO MARLBOROUGH HOUSE
AFTER HIS FIRST PRIVY COUNCIL, HELD AT ST. JAMES'S PALACE, JANUARY 21



THE PROCLAMATION AT EDINBURGH



THE ARRIVAL OF THE GUARDS AT COWES
THESE ARE THE GALLANT FELLOWS WHO HAVE GUARDED THE BODY OF THE LATE QUEEN

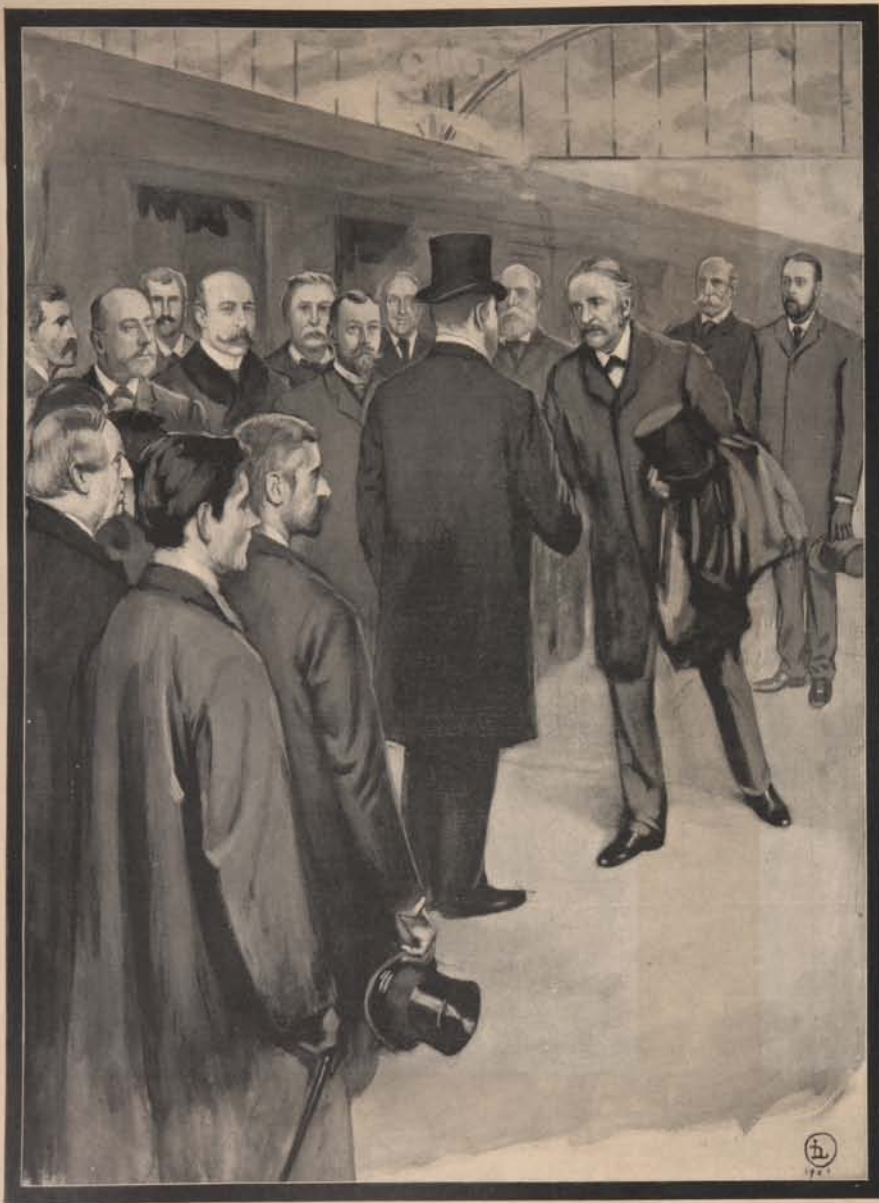


THE OUTER SHELL OF THE COFFIN FOR THE LATE QUEEN



THE HERALD HEADING THE PROCLAMATION
AT THE ROYAL EXCHANGE, JANUARY 24





On the right of the Duke of Connaught is Gen. Wright, Esq., Station Superintendent, Victoria Station; on the left the Duke of Argyll. Prince Christian, Lord Clarendon, and J. Richardson, Esq., District Locomotive Superintendent, are on the right of the Prince.

MR. ARTHUR BALFOUR BIDDING GOOD-BYE AT VICTORIA TO THE NEW KING, JANUARY 23
WHOM HE HAD ACCOMPANIED FROM OSBORNE. THIS WAS THE FIRST ARRIVAL OF THE NEW KING AT HIS CAPITAL.



PEERS SWEARING THE OATH OF ALLEGIANCE TO THE NEW KING



QUEEN ALEXANDRA

THE PROCLAMATION OF THE KING'S ACCESSION

In all the capitals and principal cities of the Empire the

accession of his Majesty King Edward VII. has been proclaimed with all the ancient ceremonial that has attended such functions since the earliest days of the British Monarchy. The very wording of the proclamation signed by the Privy Council scarcely varies from that used when the late Edward was proclaimed King of England, and in all the details of the solemn ceremony the old precedents were closely followed, and in many cases in the provinces the same appliances were employed as were last made use of in 1837. In London the ceremony last most of its effect owing to the unexpectedly early hour at which it occurred. It was officially announced for 10 a.m. at St. James's Palace, and at times varying between this hour and eleven at the other points where it was to happen. As a matter of fact, without any warning or explanation, the heralds had performed their duties at St. James's Palace by nine o'clock and reached the Royal Exchange just as the clocks chimed the half-hour after. There was very little attempt at pageantry, the gloriously bedecked officials, in their embellished tabards, driving from one point to another in unostentatious closed boulevards.

In the provinces the London arrangements were improved upon by the introduction of considerable pageantry in the procession, and the absence of the

splendid officials of the College of Arms was scarcely noticed in the brave show made by military and municipal uniforms and chariots of state. In the capitals, of course, the heralds and local Kings-at-Arms had their place in the proceedings, but in other towns the Lord Mayors and town clerks performed the ceremony. The proclamation itself was drawn up at

a special meeting of the Privy Council on the day following the Queen's demise, and was signed by a large number of Royal Printers, Peers, Bishops, Councillors, and by the Lord

Mayor and Aldermen of the City of London, in accordance with immemorial custom. It runs as follows:—

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God to call to 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 is solely and rightfully come to the High and Mighty Prince Albert Edward: We, therefore, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal of this Realm, being here assisted with these of Her late Majesty's Privy Council, with Numbers of other Principal Gentlemen of Quality, with the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Citizens of London, do now hereby, with one Voice and Consent of Tongue and Heart, publish and proclaim, That the High and Mighty Prince, Albert Edward, is now, by the Death of our late Sovereign of Happy 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 Ireland, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India: To whom we do acknowledge all Faith and constant Obedience, with all hearty and humble Affection; beseeching God, by whom Kings and Queens do reign, to bless the Royal Prince Edward the Seventh, with long and happy Years to reign over Us.

The Proclamation of the King draws attention to two facts concerning the Constitution that are generally overlooked. In the first place it emphasizes the error of speaking, as is so continually done, of the three estates of the Realm as Sovereign, Peers, and Commons, whereas they are, of course, the Sovereign, the Lords Spiritual, and the Lords Temporal, as set out in the proclamation. We do also remind that the laws and liberties of Berwick-on-Tweed are not a part of the United Kingdom of England, Scotland, and Ireland, but are a separate division of his Majesty's dominions, Berwick-on-Tweed was, of course, at one time a buffer state between England and Scotland, and retains to the present day, in its laws and forms of government, many reminders of its early independence.

The *Jewish Chronicle* the other day commented on the fact that the present was the first occasion in which the proclamation of a Sovereign had been signed by Jews; it might have gone further, and pointed out that since the Roman Conquest of Judaea, her late Majesty was the first Sovereign of Jewish extraction who had ever sat on a throne. Her mother, the Duchess of Kent, was, of course, half Jewish through the Sturtevant, a purely Israelitish family, and one of the oldest in Germany. In the case of the King, the facial characteristics of the chosen race are not altogether absent, and the love of and distinct aptitude for the fine arts shown by many members of the Royal Family is thoroughly Judaic, whilst the relatively greater ability of Jewish women than those of other races is well known.

These are early days yet to comment on the prospect of the King's reign; but it is highly gratifying to see how admirable a start he has made. The fact that he has displayed in his messages to his Parliament, to his Army, and to his Navy, proves that he has inherited by a remarkable degree his revered mother's most striking gift; whilst the thoughtful consideration shown for the humbler section of his subjects in limiting the period of public mourning to so short a period, in order to avoid a greater dislocation of trade than was inevitable, and the way in which the modification was worded—"We will be neither desired nor expected"—are an evidence that her kindly sympathy with, and thoughtful solicitude for all classes of her people, has also descended to her popular son.

In foreign affairs, too, his Majesty has made his debut with striking success. It was no easy matter to pay a signal compliment to his powerful nephew without wounding the susceptibilities of our dear, excitable neighbours across the Channel, and his contriving to do so was a masterly stroke. Paris seems quite delighted at his accession, as they recognise in him a man of the world, a cosmopolitan—the leader of cosmopolitan society, in fact—and therefore one who can appreciate and enter into their feelings. To have styled him, as several of the Paris papers have, "an *exal Parisien*," shows how highly they think of his tact and good sense in international matters. As the "cher Prince de Galles" he won golden opinions in the Gay City, and these opinions have been strengthened by the opening days of his reign.

THE KING'S UNASSUMING KINDNESS

HIS MAJESTY has always been distinguished by great natural kindness of heart, and one touching little story, which has the further merit of being quite true, tells of one of his adventures which resulted in a curious and valuable gift being anonymously sent him. The Prince, as he then was, while driving down St. James's Street in a hansom cab, noticed a blind man and his dog caught between two streams of carriages. Without any hesitation the future King leapt from his cab and went to the rescue, leading the poor beggar to a safe point of vantage; after which, pressing a coin into his hand, he proceeded to Marlborough House. A few days later there arrived at his Royal Highness's London house a splendid piece of plate inscribed: "To the Prince of Wales, from one who saw him conduct a blind beggar across the street, in memory of a kind and Christian action."

THE KING IN FRANCE

It was said some time ago that there was in France no more popular public personage than Monseigneur le Prince de Galles. Taught French from his earliest infancy, his Majesty not only speaks the language perfectly, but he can, when occasion serves, turn a French phrase as neatly as any Parisian. On one occasion the French Ambassador laughingly asked the Prince why he did not revive the old theory that the Sovereign of these realms was monarch of France as well as of England. "We should be only too glad if you would live half the year in Paris." "Ah! Madame," answered his Majesty smiling, "vous savez vos voles trop vite en France." During recent years his Majesty has often spent a portion of the winter at Cannes, and he has also visited incognito several of the great French industrial centres.





OUTSIDE THE MAIN ENTRANCE OF THE TOWN HALL, MANCHESTER



THE PROCLAMATION OF THE NEW KING AT POSTSMOUTH, JANUARY 28



THE PROCLAMATION AT LIVERPOOL



THE PROCLAMATION AT BRISTOL



THE QUEEN CONSORT.



THE EMPEROR OF GERMANY.
(After the Picture by Anton Schöner.)

The King has been pleased to appoint His Majesty William II., German Emperor, King of Prussia, K.G., G.C.V.O., Colonel in Chief in (Royal) Dragoons, Honorary Admiral of the Fleet, to be a Field Marshal in the Army, on the occasion of the anniversary of His Majesty's birthday. The commission dated Jan. 17, 1901.

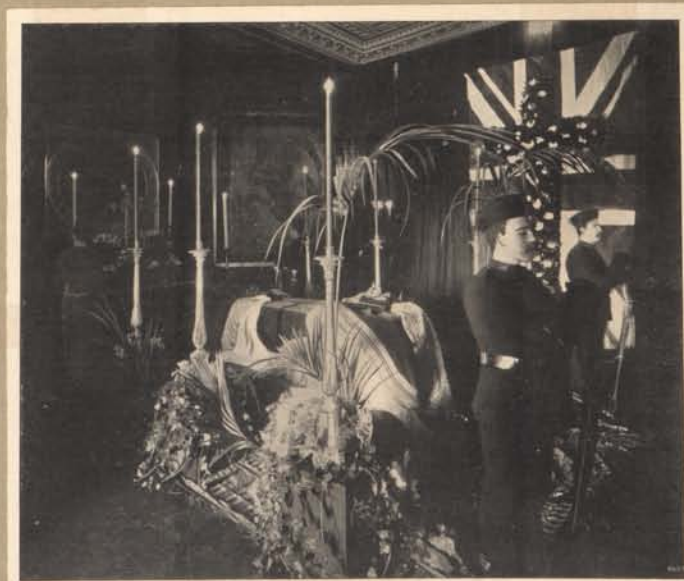


THE FIRST PRINCE OF WALES, EDWARD THE BLACK PRINCE.



(PHOTOGRAPH BY GUNN AND STUART, SLOANE STREET AND RICHMOND.)

HIS MAJESTY KING EDWARD VII. AND THE QUEEN-CONSORT.



(Photograph by Hughes and Mullins, Isle of Wight.)

THE CHAPELLE ARDENTE, OSBORNE, WHERE THE LATE QUEEN'S BODY LAY TILL THE REMOVAL ON FEB. 1.



HIS MAJESTY KING EDWARD VII.



THE PRINCE OF WALES, AGED 3 YEARS.
(From a painting by Hessel, in the possession
of the Emperor of Germany.)



(Photograph by Gunn and Street, Strand-street and Richmond.)
THE LATE QUEEN WITH THE PRINCE OF WALES.



THE QUEEN CONSORT,
1866.



THE GARDENS AND PALACE OF ST. CLOUD.
Where Queen Victoria resided during her visit to Paris in 1855.



(Photograph by Stephen Oxley, Bathurst.)
THE KING'S FIRST VOYAGE AS KING OF ENGLAND.
Crossing over to Osborne on board the Albion.



SANDRINGHAM HOUSE, NORFOLK.



THE DINING ROOM AT MARLBOROUGH HOUSE.

(Copyright A. H. Bevan.)



(Photography by Green and Stuart, Skene-street and Euston-st.,)
THE TWO EMPERORS—HER MAJESTY THE LATE QUEEN AND
EMPEROR OF JAPAN AND THE EMPEROR FREDERICK.



(Engraving by Downey, Ebury-street.)
A PORTRAIT OF THE LATE QUEEN TAKEN IN 1833.



THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES,
WITH PRINCE ALBERT VICTOR.
(Engraved by Holl in 1864.)



(Photography by Downey, Ebury-street.)
THE KING IN 1897.



(Photograph by Downey, Elmyr-street.)
THE KING IN HIGHLAND COSTUME IN 1874.



(Photograph by Chastellor, Dublin.)
THE QUEEN CONSOYR.
(Photographed as Doctor of Music during her last visit to Ireland, 1885.)



(Photograph by Downey, Elmyr-street.)
THE KING IN 1871.



THE PRINCE OF WALES IN 1847.
(Engraved by Cousins. After Winterhalter.)



THE QUEEN CONSOYR.
(From a painting of her shortly before her wedding.)



(Photograph by Downey, Elmyr-street.)
THE KING IN HIGHLAND DRESS IN 1870.

THE KING.

TO THE VAST MAJORITY OF PERSONS who claim the privilege of being regarded as under the protection of the English Crown the employment of the title of King as indicating the head of this vast empire, whose rule extends over all parts of the world, has been for over sixty years practically unknown.

In all the laws that for this long period have been enacted by the two Houses of Parliament, in the multitudinous official documents circulated throughout the Empire, and in the authorised books of Common Prayer the words "the King" have been in abeyance, and the present use of the masculine title and the employment of the corresponding pronouns in speaking of the reigning monarch has appeared with an unaccustomed strangeness to all those who have so long regarded the late lamented Queen as the first person in the State.

Until after the decease of the late Monarch, the title that would be selected by her illustrious son and successor, previously known as Albert Edward Prince of Wales, was uncertain, and it was only in the first official documents signed by his present Majesty that the people over whom he is called to reign were made aware of the title by which he exists to be known. As late as the day of the demise of Queen Victoria the following messages were sent by the Prince to the Lord Mayor of London:

To the Lord Mayor of London. Osborne, 4 o'clock.
My painful duty obliges me to inform you that the life of the beloved Queen is in the greatest danger. ALBERT EDWARD.

A few minutes before seven another telegram was received by the Lord Mayor from His Royal Highness as follows:

Osborne, Tuesday, 6.45 p.m.
The Prince of Wales to Lord Mayor.
My beloved mother, the Queen, has just passed away surrounded by her children and grandchildren.

ALBERT EDWARD.

On the day following that on which our late beloved Queen passed away was issued a Royal Proclamation by the King, "requiring all persons being in office of authority or Government at the decease of the late Queen to proceed in the execution of their respective offices." This proclamation referred to the Acts of Parliament passed in the reign of Queen Anne and King William IV, which enacted that all persons both in Great Britain and the Colonies should continue in office on the demise of the monarch, and it was signed Edward R., and concluded with the words "God save the King!"

The House of Lords assembled on the same day in accordance with the provisions of the statute of 6 Anne, c. 7, which enacts that on the demise of the Crown Parliament, if separated by adjournment or prorogation, shall immediately meet. The prayers read on the opening of the House of Lords were said by the Bishop of Southwell, and the first intimation of the name of the new Sovereign was made when, in place of the prayers being offered up for "Our Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria," as has been the case for more than sixty years, the words "Our Most Gracious Majesty King Edward the Seventh" were heard.

The House of Commons met at the same hour, and the Speaker informed the assembled members, who were all wearing mourning, that, in consequence of the deeply lamented death of Her late Majesty the Queen, it had become their duty to take the oath of allegiance to her successor, His Majesty King Edward VII.

These official announcements of the title chosen by the King as that under which he should be known were obviously made by the authority of the monarch, and set at rest for ever the doubts that were formerly expressed as to whether he would select the name of Albert Edward, Albert, or Edward VII., as that by which he will become known as a prominent monarch in the future history of the Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. The choice of this name will, we are assured, be most acceptable to the people over whom His Majesty is called to rule. In our list of monarchs we find the name of Edward in the Houses of Plantagenet, York, and Tudor. From the list of Kings of the Stuart dynasty the name is absent, and we gladly welcome its recurrence amongst the Kings of the House of Hanover, and express the hope and belief that the reign of King Edward VII. may be as illustrious as that of Queen Victoria or any of his predecessors, and, like all loyal and true subjects, fervently and honestly re-echo the concluding words of the first proclamation—

GOD SAVE THE KING.



HER MAJESTY ALEXANDRA, QUEEN OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND AND EMPRESS OF INDIA

THE LATE QUEEN AND SCOTTISH SPORT.

It may truly be said that it was during the Victorian Era that the Highlands of Scotland became one vast domain of sport. Prior to 1840, there were thousands of square miles of heath in which grouse grew and partridge and hares and wild ducks were to be seen, never having seen the flash of barrels or heard the crack of gun. Large numbers of them may have been snared at times by the inhabitants of the lonely little villages in the glens, and blights and blizzards brought disaster as they do now; but the future of the moorcock as a source of wealth to the Highlands of the future was never dreamt of. On the hills the hardy little black-faced sheep "ryked," in one Scottish expression, for a living, and the yield for mutton and wool was just large enough at times to let the small laird know the limit of his poverty. Twist slaying the hart on the hills, and the hatching of oaks for larch under the heel by the "foot spade," the men of the north-west of Scotland were kept busy enough, but without a single hope of bettering themselves. This remote part of the Scottish coast, it must be said, had always been identified with a failure of one kind or another. Sometimes the summer was wet and bleak; there was not drought enough in the atmosphere to dry the peat; the oats would not come to the ear, and the heather kept away. To these regions, it is needless to state, the sportsman who came with his spruce fall of silver in the August was most welcome. He bought the oak and the heather from such crofters as kept oaks; he hired the pony to carry him to the hill, and he paid wages in liberal fashion to all such as he might employ to carry game bags or luncheon hamper. The larger part of the harvest of the deer was distributed without charge, also a great amount of ground game; and when the lodge was closed at the end of autumn, every remaining ounce of tea and coffee and sugar and salt was cleared out of the pantry and given away in presents to the poor inhabitants of the glens.

Whilst no doubt we are indebted to the magic pen of Sir Walter Scott for the presence of many sportsmen in these inhospitable lone parts of the north, it seems questionable if grouse shooting or deer stalking would ever have become so fashionable but for the fact of her late Majesty's fondness for the Highlands. Royalty and the railway came to Scotland almost at the same time, and in their track were wealth alike for laird and crofter, gamekeeper and gillie. It was at Taymouth Castle, in 1842, when the guests of the then Lord Beauchamp, that the Queen saw displayed her first bag of Highland game. Lord Beauchamp, with 300 Highlanders, beat the woodlands for Prince Albert, and the result of an excellent sport was nineteen roe-deer, several hares and pheasants, three hoes of grouse, and a sparrow-hawk. Bazaar games might have been added, as there was then brewing round the castle several American buffaloes. It was not, however, till six years later that her Majesty became so enamoured of the north country. In September, 1848, she received her first impressions of Balmoral—a "pretty little castle in the old Scottish style," writes in "Our Life in the Highlands." There is a picturesque tower and garden in front, with a high wooded hill; at the back, there is wood down to the Dee, and the hills rise all around. In 1853 the foundation story of the modern Balmoral was laid, and in 1856 it was ready for occupation.

From the latest year rents of good grouse heath with lodge accommodations began to rise gradually in price. It was not that sportsmen wanted a change from the English stubbles, but rather from the fact that many were sporting

that if the Queen had not enjoyed the Scottish Highlands there was no reason why they should not do the same if they could afford it. And so the rich lawyer and manufacturer of the towns competed with the wealthy landlord of the country in raising some tract of moor heath or moorland as but of little value for grazing either cattle or sheep. The great difficulty was the lack of good housing, and noblemen and their servants were glad enough to put up with homesteads which they would by no means have considered good enough for their smaller tenants on their estates at home. By and by came the demand for forests, and large areas of ground had to be cleared of sheep. Many of these forests were bought right out, and as a result of this, large sums were expended in building lodges, some of them even since peatland has become, road-making and tree-planting. In this way the Highlands became gradually enriched, improved, and beautified.

In the sixty years which have elapsed since the Queen first visited the Highlands, great changes have come over everything connected with the conduct of Highland sport. The primitive moor-lander had only about that time come into general use for grouse shooting, a good few of the old lairds still standing by their first lochs. Classes for deer-stalking were of very inferior power to anything we have nowadays, and the eye of the native stalker was in many cases more relied upon. As to rifles, they were, of course, all muzzle-loaders, and some of them required the bullet to be driven home with the mallet, not anything like an effective or very valuable method of sports of the present day. Stalking was much slower, and, naturally enough, more difficult. The "trucker" was unknown, the old-fashioned Highland dog being always held ready so as to be slipped at any moment's notice. Grouse driving had not quite driven out the pointer and setter, as it has done in many places of late years; although roe-deer driving was common in the rough scrub coverts. With the great rise in shooting costs, there also came a rise in fishing costs as well, and a good boat on the Don, Tay, or Spey is hard to procure at any price.

With a sporting rental of little more than £30,000 when her Majesty first visited the north, Scotland now draws quite ten times that per annum; and, at the very best, no other half a million per annum is spent in various ways along with it. A few in the north are, naturally enough, apprehensive as to any depreciation in this matter, and circumstances which have recently arisen; but, even without a Royal residence in the north, prices for Scottish shootings and fishings would not be likely to diminish in value. It might be different with the tourist hotel proprietors, in many of which the Royal banner floats on the tower at Balmoral means a considerable harvest. The King's fondness of a day with the rifle—his relationship to the Duke of Fife, and the Duke of York's fondness for salmon fishing, make it almost certain that there will be small change in existing matters on Royal Demise.

THE DRAMA UNDER QUEEN VICTORIA.

The improvement that was made in the affairs of the stage, and the advance that took place in the social status of the theatrical profession during the briefest reign of the well-beloved monarch whom death has recently made countless millions mourn, will doubtless be dealt with by the historian of the Victorian era, who will find abundant material ready to his hand. When the good Queen came to

the throne she was met by what were known as the patent theatres, which were scarcely improved out of existence, and the authorities had hardly yet perceived themselves that all the actors and actresses who dared to show their faces elsewhere than at Covent Garden or Drury Lane were not, what, indeed, an Act of Parliament decreed them to be, viz., rogues and vagabonds. The Haymarket truly was tolerated inasmuch as summer seasons, but in every other West-end Theatre "the legitimate" was forbidden. The young playgoer of to-day would probably think he was being fooled with "fairy tales" if he were told by the old man that only a year before Queen Victoria came to the throne a place like the Strand Theatre had no license from the Lord Chamberlain, and had when open to resort to all manner of evasive devices to escape the full penalties of the law. It is on the records that, as it was illegal to take money at the doors, it was taken by a window; that, should be patrons who could not gain admission by parting with their shillings at the pay-box, parted with them at a neighbouring confectioner's, purchasing bonbons and getting with them an order for the theatre, and that by mutual arrangement between the managers of the Victoria Theatre—then the Coburg—and the Strand, those paying for admission to the former were provided with tickets showing their places at the latter. The drama was in a very poor way at the commencement of Victoria's reign. To-day the theatre stands higher in the public estimation than it ever did before. New plays are discussed with more interest and eagerness than are devoted to any other branch of art; playing has become the fashion; a first night is a great society "function," and that same society looks up with admiration to the player, instead of looking down upon him with something like contempt. A great change truly! And yet in the early days of the good Queen's reign there flourished such famous exponents of dramatic art as Macready, Charles Kean, Samuel Phelps, Charles Mathews, Buckstone, Webster, and many others who might be named. These, indeed, had their following and achieved their fame; but still in certain quarters the theatre was considered hardly respectable, and in some places there was reason for the suspicion with which it was regarded. The turn of the tide, we think, may be dated from the time when her Majesty and the long-lamented Prince Albert the Good began to encourage the stage by their patronage. Her Majesty assumed an especial liking for the farcical fun that was provided in abundance at the Adelphi through the comical ability of Wright and Toole, but after her great loss through the death of the Prince Consort her theatre-going ceased. But she ever took an interest in the drama, and never lost her kindly sympathy with its exponents. There are several of our present-day most popular actor-managers who delight to tell of the royal commands which took them with their companies to Balmoral, the list including Mr. John Harris, Mr. Beveridge Tovey, and Mr. George Alexander. Queen Victoria was the most distinguished amongst the assembly at Stratford-upon-Avon, by the desire of the popular Prince, who is now his Majesty King Edward VII., Henry Irving



HIS MAJESTY EDWARD VII, KING OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND AND EMPEROR OF INDIA.

Photo A. H. S. Smith.

appeared in scenes selected from *The Ritz* and *The Merry Men of France*. Windsor Castle has been the scene of sundry dramatic and operatic performances since then. When personal patronage of the playhouses was no longer possible to the Queen, the Her Appearer supplied the want then created; and, with his constant encouragement and support, dramatic art has flourished exceedingly; theatres have multiplied; the suburban houses have sprung into being, and have prospered, in spite of the croakings that do not cease to early disaster; playgoers have multiplied by hundreds of thousands; the stage has been given a surer foundation than it ever had; and, as we have said, the playgoers have advanced to a position that is equalled by no men and women of birth and education. The closing years of her Majesty's reign saw three representatives of the theatrical profession honoured by her Majesty with knighthood. Even the long-desired music hall has made a tremendous advance, and now holding up its head as the Theatre of Varieties, by its elegance, its comfort, and the excellence of the entertainment provided, attracts the classes as well as the masses, and enables some of us to draw a pleasant contrast between the present sweetness and light and the dirt and dinginess—musical as well as material—that prevailed in the early part of the reign of the great lady whose loss the Empire mourns.

THERE is very little that is at all obscure to record, unless, as Peggie says, we look at the silver lining rather than at the cloud. Indeed, the great exhibition of reverence and loyal devotion to a good woman who was our loving and well-loved Queen, is a bright spot in the national character. One could go on heaping up praises upon praises, there is so much of it about; but where is the use of it? We are all miserable with the missing of our Queen, and the cloud looms over us dark and dense. Another silver spot that gleams brightly is the fact that our dear Sovereign had as long a life, and wore it as nobly right up to the last. Still more silver is the fact that four crowned heads and their heirs appear to be six. There was some to our little island home to render their last tribute of respect to her who was that of all the world. The fact that children and grandchildren were present when the great spirit passed to leave the Eternal purpose of sorrow and woe is also our comfort. When we think of the great grandchildren of our revered and beloved dead who, in high places in our own and other great European Empires, are rising up to call her name blessed, we cannot but feel that the grand, good life, and calm, loving rule, ended in peace and dignity, has wrought stupendous benefits to mankind.

The late Queen was, from the ordinary point of view, not personally a sportsman. Watched in her Majesty's young days had not sufficiently emerged from what has been called the Berlin woodcock stage to care for outdoor exercise and to find pleasure in active pursuits. But the Queen was herself among the first of the ladies of the land to enjoy sharing the active outdoor life of her husband.

Her Majesty, always a very remarkable woman, first conceived the idea of seeking change and relaxation by making expeditions with Prince Albert among the Highlands of Scotland, then less accessible than now. The Queen's "Leaves from a Life in the Highlands" shows how intensely she enjoyed all this, and her frequent allusions to Prince Albert's success in shooting prove that she took a keen interest in sport. From Taymouth Castle, now, so then, the residence of a Marquis of Breadalbane, and a sportsman, the Queen writes: "Albert went off at half-past nine o'clock to shoot with Lord Breadalbane." Again, "Albert returned at half-past three. He had excellent sport, and the trophies of it were spread out before the eyes—eleven roe-deer, several hares and pheasants, and three brace of grouse. There was also a capercaillie that had been wounded, and which I afterwards saw, a magnificent large bird." At another place the Queen writes: "Albert returned at twenty minutes to three, having had very hard work on the moors, wading up to his knees in logs every now and then, and had killed nine brace of grouse."

About deer-stalking her Majesty, when at Drummond Castle as the guest of Lord Willoughby, writes: "Albert got up at five o'clock to go out deer-stalking." "At length—a little before three—to my joy, Albert returned, dreadfully wet and a good deal tired. He had shot a stag. He said the exertion and difficulty were very great." The Queen in those days went by sea to Scotland, and details very pleasantly the experiences of her voyage. Her Majesty was an excellent horsewoman, and thoroughly enjoyed a ride. She always rode very fast, liking the rapid progress through the air when on horseback, as in later years she liked it in her carriage. The Queen could both ride and drive when she was six years old. Later on, in the early years of her married life, she rode a great deal, and had a very good seat and any amount of courage. King William of Prussia, the great King whose son married her Majesty's eldest daughter, now the Empress Frederick, admired the Queen's seat on horseback as much when he came to England for the christening of the Prince of Wales, that he sent to her from Germany a very fine animal called "Hanso." This was the Queen's mount for many years, and his head is now to be seen above the riding school at Windsor. It was the Queen's custom, when in Scotland, after her first Jubilee, to mount a celebrated favourite pony to get over any rough or difficult places in the expeditions which were always the chief relaxation of her responsible and occupied life. With Prince Albert in the Highlands the Queen was constantly on pony-back. There is an interesting description by her Majesty of an expedition made to try to see something of Prince Albert's sport when deer-stalking. "My pony was brought up for me, and we then descended the highest pinnacle and proceeded on a level to meet Albert, whom I described coming towards us. We met him shortly afterwards; he had had bad luck; I'm sorry to say. We then sat down on the grass and had some luncheon; then I walked a little with Albert, and we got on our ponies. As we went on towards him some deer were

seen in Glen Chisno, which is called the 'Sanctum,' where it is supposed that there are a great many. Albert went off soon after this, and we remained an hour on Stron Chiro. I am sure, as Lord Glenlyon said by doing so we should turn the deer to Albert, whereas, if we went on, we should disturb and spoil the whole thing. So we submitted. Albert looked like a little spook creeping about on an opposite hill. We saw four herds of deer, two of them close to us. It was a beautiful sight." "At length Albert met us, and he told us he had waited all the time for us, as he knew how anxious I should be. He had been very unlucky, and had lost his sport, for his rifle would not go off when he could have shot some fine harts; yet he was so merry and cheerful as if nothing had happened to disappoint him." "We saw a flight of ptarmigan, with their white wings, on the top of Stron Chiro, also plovers, grouse, and pheasants." Her Majesty's interest in sport was really great, as is proved by her own simple writings. At Balmoral the Queen always took a great interest in the hags. Even lately her Majesty was always greatly pleased to hear of the Duke of York's sport with a salmon, and expressed her gratification that he was, like his grandfather, a good shot.

On one occasion the Queen did see Prince Albert grant a royal. The account reads as follows: "We scrambled up an almost perpendicular place—the Royal party and their attendants were mounted on ponies—to where there was a little box made of hurdles and interwoven with branches of grass and hazel, about five feet in height. There we sat ourselves, with Bertie—King Edward the Seventh—and Macdonald lying in the leather near us, watching and quite concealed; some had guns round to beat, and others again were at a little distance. We sat quite still, and watched a little; I, being landlady and some trout, Albert drawing Macdonald as he lay there. This lasted for nearly an hour, when Albert fancied he heard a distant sound, and in a few minutes Macdonald whispered that he saw stags, and that Albert should wait and take a steady aim. We then heard them coming past. Albert did not look over the box, but through it, and fired through the branches, and they again over the box. The deer retreated, but Albert felt certain he had hit a stag. He ran up to the keepers, and at that moment they called up from below that they had got him; and Albert ran on to see. I waited for a bit; but soon scrambled on, with Bertie and Macdonald's help; and Albert joined me directly, and we all went down and saw a magnificent stag, 'a royal,' which had dropped, soon after Albert had hit him, at one of the men's feet. The sport was successful and every one was delighted—Macdonald and the keepers in particular—the former saying: 'That it was her Majesty's coming that had brought the good luck—I was supposed to have 'a lucky foot,' if which the Highlanders think a great deal.'

There is also an account of the Queen's experience with Prince Albert watching salmon-fishing. "We walked with Charles—the Queen's step-brother, Prince of Leiningen—the boys and Vicky—the Empress Frederick—in the



THE FLEET'S FIRST GREETING TO THE KING.—THE "ALBERTA," WITH HIS MAJESTY ON BOARD, PASSING H.M.S. "MAJESTIC."

river side above the bridge, where all our tenants were assembled with poles and spears, or rather "hinters", for catching salmon. They all went into the river, walking up it and then back again, poking about under all the stones to being fish up to where the net stood with the net. It had a very pretty effect; about one hundred men wading through the river, some in kilts with poles and spears, all very much excited. Not succeeding the first time, we went higher up, and moved to three or four different places, but did not get any salmon, one or two excepting. Albert stood on a stone, and Colonel Gordon and Lord James Murray waited about the whole time. A salmon was speared here by one of the men, after which we walked to the ford, or quarry, where we were very successful, seven salmon being caught, some in the net and some speared. Though Albert stood in the water some time he caught nothing. The Queen's tribute to her ponies is: "Dear Fyvie is perfection, and Albert's equally excellent." Fyvie and Albert were also pony friends of the Queen's, of whose good qualities she frequently speaks. Up to the Diamond Jubilee, her Majesty, when at Buckingham Palace, often visited the stable. It is a pleasing proof of the Queen's recognition of faithful equine services that none of the horses that have been in her Majesty's service are killed when too old for work. The Queen was also most particular that no lot of hers should ever be docked.

Once the Queen had a carriage accident, in which she was much hurt. It was soon after the death of Prince Consort. The carriage was completely overturned in the dark, when returning to Balmoral from a drive to Clova. Princess Alice and Helena, who were with her Majesty, escaped unhurt. But the Queen was cut about the face and bruised.

THE PROCLAMATION.



AT FORTSMOUTH—"LONG LIVE THE KING!"

Photo E. O'Dea.



AT WIMBORNE—THE MAYOR AND CORPORATION AT THE FOOT OF CASTLE HILL.

Photo August J. Lee, High Street, Exeter.





HIS MAJESTY KING EDWARD VII



The Sarcophagus of the Prince Consort.
INSIDE THE MAUSOLEUM AT FROGMORE



The Sarcophagus of the Prince Consort, showing the space reserved for Queen Victoria





H.R.H. THE DUKE OF CORNWALL AND YORK.
HEIR-APPARENT TO THE THRONE.



Statue in Kensington Gardens, executed by H.R.H. the Princess Louise, Duchess of Argyll.



Statue: The Jubilee Memorial by the people of Hong-Kong.



Life size group in marble of Queen Victoria for Victoria Hospital, Montreal.



His Imperial Majesty's sympathetic devotion to our Royal Family at the present juncture is deeply appreciated by the whole nation. The King has created His Majesty a Field-Marshal in the British Army, and the Crown Prince has been made a Knight of the Garter.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S ELDEST GRANDCHILD, THE GERMAN EMPEROR, WITH THE EMPRESS, AND THEIR FOURTH AND FIFTH SONS, AUGUST-WILHELM AND OSCAR.



The arrival of the "Alberta" at Trinity Wharf, Cowes, on Thursday afternoon with the King on board. His Majesty is standing near the mast.



The Dining Room at Osborne, where the body of the late Queen lay after her death.

as strange almost to the purely metropolitan... the foreign element was largely represented...

NEAR BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

The multitude gathered around Buckingham Palace... the procession moved forward at the same moment...

Nothing will stop the progress of time... the crowd became denser, every moment the crowd became thicker...

While waiting for the solemn funeral procession... the people in the movement of the troops...

As the clock gave out the hour of noon... the procession was already forming for the funeral of the Queen's Majesty...

Those who expected to see a great military... the procession moved on towards nearly a mile of it was well on the way to the destination...

Some after eleven signals upon the news of the arrival of the King and the Royal Family at Victoria...

what seems to be the predominant... the funeral of the Queen, Queen of Great Britain and Ireland...

ST. JAMES'S PARK AND PALACE. Into St. James's Park the procession marched at very slow and stately pace...

IN PICCADILLY. Long before ten o'clock the available space left to the public behind the lines of troops...

vigilance on the part of the police and... the procession was in Hyde Park...

IN HYDE-PARK.

Hours before the procession had to reach Hyde Park it was evident that a great part of London had selected this area as the one most likely to afford a good view of the historic pageant...

It was but little past the hour announced, 11.15, when the first minute gun gave the signal to the thousands of people who had gathered...

also, for here we have had nearly the same actors in many a remarkable pageant, with the same pomp, and on the same stage; for what a different part in the drama of life and death!

When I stood this morning on the King's stairs—they have been the King's stairs from time immemorial—waiting for a boat to take me off to shipside, nearly everything in view seemed to have its associations with the late Queen. It was from these stairs she embarked to make her first visit to one of her ships of war—a visit recently described in the columns of The Times.

As we left the harbour in a gaboon the general flag was hoisted on the main-mast and on the foremast vessels, but in many places by ensign and purple drapery and by festoons of myrtle and laurel.

From the deck of the Majestic the most perfect picture in keeping with the purpose of the hour than this harbor assemblage, promethic never was and never could be repeated.

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Salon, the German flagship of Prince Henry, sailed to her the Hagen, both of these battalions, and the Leipzig, and the coast defence type; then the Victoria Louise and the Nymphe, cruisers; the Jagd, gun-boat, and two torpedo-boats.

As the moment approached for the funeral procession to leave Cover the view along the waterway between the two lines seemed to lengthen and make the rays of the setting sun more visible for those on board the Majestic to see as far down as the Arrango, and in the distance the wooded heights of the Isle of Wight.

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THE SCENE AT PORTSMOUTH.

All made led to the sea front at Portsmouth on Friday. The whole line of beach from Stokes Bay to Fort Cumberland was thronged by tens of thousands of spectators.

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THE DEPARTURE FROM PORTSMOUTH.

Friday night was beautifully fine and clear. The moon was almost at the full. There were no lights on board the Alberts; most of the lights in the Victoria and Albert were dimmed.

the Holmestades at the masts, over which floated the German Royal Standard. As sunset the Victoria and Albert ran up to the masthead the Royal Standard at the main, the Admirals' flag at the fore, and a signal at the Mizzen.

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troops were getting into position, the special trains conveying Lord Salisbury, Lord Roberts, the Lord Mayor of London, and the military attaches in the Foreign Enlistment began to arrive...

The Royal train reached Windsor at ten minutes past 2. It was accompanied from London by Earl Curzon, chairman, Messrs. Hubbard and Walter Hobson, military attachés, and Mr. J. L. Wilkinson, general manager...

At this moment an unfortunate incident occurred, for a time, the progress of the cortege. The artillery horses, which for some reason had become rather restless...

It should be mentioned that the officers of the detachment who performed the duty of drawing the gun carriage at Windsor were Lieutenant Colonel Algernon Boyd, of the Grenadier Guards...

THE SCENE FROM THE GUARD-ROOM.

It is, of course, impossible for one person to see a procession like that of Saturday from every point of a circuitous route such as that followed by the cortege from the station to the chapel...

The scene in the Lower Ward, before the arrival of the trains conveying the mourners to Windsor, was one of special interest. Located towards the west, we saw the Union Jack flying half-mast high over the Round Tower...

The Lower Ward resounded throughout the early part of the morning with military commands given in a sharp, prompt tone to the men of the Grenadier and Buffs regiments...

Seated at the Royal Waters, London because the time was inopportune to receive and inspect them before the ceremony. To those who have seen these beautiful emblems, it must appear incredible...

THE PROCESSION TO THE CHAPEL.

It was ten minutes past 2 when the train, with its sacred burden, came to a standstill. Fifteen minutes later the procession started. With the exception of the escort of Life Guards, which proceeded and brought up the rear of the procession...

THE ORDER OF THE PROCESSION.

- Escort of the Life Guards.
General-Polo-Carew and Staff.
Alde-de-Camp. Alde-de-Camp.
Colonel B. G. H. Cooke. Colonel J. D. Castellani.
Colonel Lord Blythe. Colonel Sir H. Ogilvy.
Colonel J. H. Rivett. Colonel The Duke of Northumberland.
Colonel J. Stevenson. Colonel The Marquis of Londonderry.
Colonel The Earl of Lincoln. Colonel The Earl of Beaconsfield.
Colonel C. P. Le Gernu. C.M.H.
Colonel The Earl of Cavendish. Colonel Lord Suffield.
Colonel The Duke of Devonshire. Colonel W. Bell, C.B.
Colonel The Duke of Manchester. Colonel W. Campbell.
Colonel H. H. Mathias. Colonel H. G. Dixon.
Colonel W. Alden. Colonel G. L. G. C.B.
Colonel E. T. Atkinson. Captain H. D. H. O. D.
Colonel Sir Edward Chichester. Major-General Sir C. M. O. M. G. O.
Colonel Sir J. M. G. O. M. G. O.
Colonel Sir J. M. G. O. M. G. O.

- Usher King of Arms. Lord King of Arms.
The Earl Marshal.
The Lord Chamberlain.
The Lord Steward.
Col. J. Ecclestone.
M.V.O.
Col. J. H. R. G. L. G.
M.V.O.
Col. J. H. R. G. L. G.
M.V.O.
Col. J. H. R. G. L. G.
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M.V.O.
Col. J. H. R. G. L. G.
M.V.O.
Col. J. H. R. G. L. G.
M.V.O.

- ROYAL STANDARD.
Major Count Gluebeck. H.H.H. Prince Louis of Battenberg. G.C.M.G.
Vice-Admiral Sir J. Admiral Sir. Columbus Seymour, Bart, G.C.B.
C.I.B.
H.H.H. Prince of Denmark.
H.H.H. Prince of Wales.
H.H.H. Prince of Cambridge.
H.H.H. Prince of Gloucester.
H.H.H. Prince of Edinburgh.
H.H.H. Prince of York.
H.H.H. Prince of Wales.
H.H.H. Prince of Cambridge.
H.H.H. Prince of Gloucester.
H.H.H. Prince of Edinburgh.
H.H.H. Prince of York.

- H.M. The King of Portugal.
H.R.H. Prince of Denmark.
H.R.H. Prince of Wales.
H.R.H. Prince of Cambridge.
H.R.H. Prince of Gloucester.
H.R.H. Prince of Edinburgh.
H.R.H. Prince of York.
H.R.H. Prince of Wales.
H.R.H. Prince of Cambridge.
H.R.H. Prince of Gloucester.
H.R.H. Prince of Edinburgh.
H.R.H. Prince of York.

- REPRESENTATIVES OF FOREIGN STATES.
Turkey-Turkha Basha.
France-Vice-Admiral Bismak.
United States-The Viscountess Joseph H. Choate.
Spain-The Duke of Mantua and Villanueva.
Japan-Baron Hayashi.
Siam-Brahmichulabonk.
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- As the coffin appeared every head was bowed and an almost absolute silence was observed. It was noticed that the bandages were drawn the carriage, and so it had not been announced in the programme that this duty would devolve upon them...

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From that point of vantage, the best that could be afforded, and possessed of merits no less than of demerits from the standpoint of those who were there to watch a double view was to be obtained. To the left was the tower of the pinnacles of the choir stalls, yet but sparsely illuminated, the Communion table, and below it, the two rows of timber-clad in purple of a somewhat crude hue...

Two classes of men, both of them highly prized, were present at the closing scene in St. George's Chapel on Saturday. To the first...

them, those who accompanied the coffin of the Queen from the coast to the capital, through London and its suburbs of inconceivable multitude, from London to Windsor, and then in long procession to the choir of the chapel itself...

ENTERING THE CHAPEL.

A quarter to 1 was the latest hour at which the holders of privileged tickets could be admitted by the north door of St. George's Chapel...

THE GATHERING OF THE CONGREGATION.

From that point of vantage, the best that could be afforded, and possessed of merits no less than of demerits from the standpoint of those who were there to watch a double view was to be obtained. To the left was the tower of the pinnacles of the choir stalls, yet but sparsely illuminated, the Communion table, and below it, the two rows of timber-clad in purple of a somewhat crude hue...

likely to occur, and the procession was therefore...

At 6 o'clock a special service of a strictly private nature was held in the Memorial Chapel...

The Bishop of Winchester, who has during the last two days been acting in his capacity as...

The solemn ceremony is over. All that is mortal of Queen Victoria rests in St. George's Chapel...

Among all the impressive incidents attending the death and the burial of Queen Victoria...

As a pageant it was deeply impressive; as an occasion of organization it was far more stupendous than such events have been before...

newspaper comments upon that great celebration, His Majesty interrupted her with the cry, "But what have I done to deserve that they should say all this of me?"

Other countries, from this point of view, it appears, it is not too rash to assert that the evidence of the strength of the British Empire which the feelings elicited by the Queen's death have produced will have a material influence over the politics of Europe...

THE FUNERAL OF THE QUEEN.

MEMORIAL SERVICES ABROAD.

CANADA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

OTTAWA, Feb. 3. Five millions of loyal Canadians united with their fellow-subjects throughout the Empire...

Ottawa spoke the national sense, as here the chief personages of the land, Cabinet Ministers, Judges, Foreign and Civil representatives, joined in the Governor-General's invitation in making the occasion a memorable one.

In no part of her great Empire was the late Queen more reverenced and the King who has succeeded her more ardently welcomed than in this Canada of ours.

OTTAWA, Feb. 3. Besides the service at Christ Church Cathedral, memorial services were held at the Presbyterian and Methodist churches...

TORONTO, Feb. 2. To-day with heartfelt grief Toronto celebrated the solemn and mournful ceremonies in connection with the funeral of its beloved Sovereign, Queen Victoria.

Memorial services were held in the morning at all the churches, which were profusely draped for the occasion.

MONTREAL, Feb. 2. Morning for the late Queen Victoria was everywhere in evidence to-day. The militia paraded in different churches.

NEWFOUNDLAND. (FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.) ST. JOHN'S, Feb. 3. Memorial services were held all over the island yesterday and to-day.

THE WEST INDIES. (THROUGH BRETHER'S AGENCY.) KINGSTON, JAMAICA, Feb. 2. A most solemn and impressive memorial State service was held to-day at Kingston Parish Church...

BERMUDA, Feb. 2. To-day was observed as a day of general mourning, and business was suspended.

(The musical portion was rendered with marked solemnity by the choir, accompanied by the band of the West India Regiment.)

AUSTRALIA.

(THROUGH BRETHER'S AGENCY.) SYDNEY, Feb. 2.

To-day was proclaimed as a holiday in New South Wales and was strictly and decorously observed as a day of mourning.

SIDNEY, Feb. 2. To-day has been kept as a Sunday, all business establishments and places of amusement being closed.

ADLAIDE, Feb. 2. Throughout the colony of South Australia business is entirely suspended for the whole day.

BRISBANE, Feb. 2. The deepest mourning is being worn throughout Queensland, and memorial services have been held in all the churches.

PERTH (W.A.), Feb. 2. To-day is observed as a day of public mourning. Special services are being held at the churches throughout the colony.

NEW ZEALAND. (FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.) WELLINGTON, Feb. 2. Twenty thousand people, including Lord Ranfurly, the Governor, who was attended by a body of Volunteers and a naval detachment...

INDIA. (FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.) CALCUTTA, Feb. 2. The memorial services held yesterday testified to the universal sorrow felt at the Queen's death.

RECALCITRANT. (THROUGH BRETHER'S AGENCY.) WELLINGTON, Feb. 2. To-day was observed as a day of general mourning throughout the colony.

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held by every denomination. There was an impressive State service in Esplanade Cathedral...

(THROUGH BRITAIN'S AGENCY.)

There is universal mourning in Western and Southern India to-day. In Bombay city all business is suspended...

CEYLON.

(THROUGH BRITAIN'S AGENCY.)

State memorial services were held at the churches at 4 o'clock this afternoon. At a public open-air meeting on Galle Face...

Unofficial speeches were made by Mr. Rockwood, representing the Tamila; Mr. Chettyar...

SOUTH AFRICA.

(THROUGH BRITAIN'S AGENCY.)

The city is draped in mourning and business is completely at a standstill. An impressive service was witnessed in the Beacon-hall on Monday...

Similar services were held in the places of worship of all denominations except the Dutch Reformed Church. FETTERMARTINBURG, Feb. 23.

CYPRUS.

(THROUGH BRITAIN'S AGENCY.)

General services were held yesterday in all churches, which were crowded, and the day was observed as a solemn fast. MARY WREATHS WERE PLACED ON THE QUEEN'S STATUE.

LAJARRA, Feb. 23.

General services were held today at Nicolsa and in all the districts of the island...

MAITA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Yesterday the parting salute of the 81st gun. Fired as the sun dipped below the horizon, marked the close of an eventful although still day...

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MAITA, Feb. 23.

Business has been entirely suspended to-day. A State memorial service for the late Queen...

Victoria was held in the Cathedral this afternoon. General Sir George White, the Governor, General Blaine, the principal civil, naval, and military officers...

THE UNITED STATES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

"The true center of American life," said Huxley, when in America, "are your cities, strung like pearls along your railways..."

A valued figure from beyond the Atlantic walked in that procession and beside our present Emperor. The keynote of the West brings her homage to that shrine of the Anglo-Saxon race...

It was the homage of the whole American people, and once it the President set the stamp and seal of his great office. The President and his Cabinet, all in mourning dress...

In New York, if we have an official world, we have a city of the world. It is a city of the world, a city of the world, a city of the world...

If this Trinity service was, in a measure, official, under British auspices, others not less memorable were purely voluntary, purely American...

England's "Trinity" was the Queen's own memorial meeting was held this afternoon in Carnegie Hall, with an address by Mr. Carnegie...

"world." Chicago, where in those days not even an Indian village, and in some ways, about Philadelphia and Charleston...

"If you turn from official and ecclesiastical trifles to those of the Press they still speak with the same voice. The news columns of the Press are more significant than the editorials..."

"To that may be added a heartfelt acknowledgment from many sources of the demonstration of the English people since the Queen's death..."

SOUTH AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

The programme of the funeral services was carried out here in Queen's Park. The proceedings made a great impression...

A funeral service was held here today in memory of Queen Victoria, and also in honor of three of the Ministers and other representatives of the Government...

Memorial services in honor of the late Queen Victoria were held at Santiago and Valparaiso yesterday. The latter was attended by the President of the Republic...

FRANCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Paris, Nice, Cannes, Rouen, St. Nazaire, Havre, Dieppe, Tours, Lyons, and about 110 French cities which contain an English colony...

The interior of the church was also draped in black from the entrance door up to and behind the altar, where in the distance gleamed an immense white cross. The service was to begin at 11 o'clock...

At 2 o'clock a similar service for the members of the British colony was held, and the chaplain delivered a brief address on "The Queen as a Christian lady."

ulate. There came all the Ambassadors except Prince Truxes, who is confined to his bed...

The most imposing moment of a service grand in spite of its simplicity, was when the choir commenced singing "Hark, hark my soul..."

An atmosphere of sadness seemed to rest on the whole city. All the English places of business scattered over Paris were closed...

The afternoon service at the Rue d'Aguesseau Church was attended by the Prince de Bismarck...

Two memorial services were held on Monday at St. George's Church in the City of London...

GERMANY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

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...in E. Hat; Manchester has recently been...
...the music in the Holy Communion service...
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...The hymn preceding the sermon, which was...
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...the hymn preceding the sermon, which was...

WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

A great throng of mourners gathered in West-
minster Abbey on Saturday afternoon to pay
their last tribute to the late Queen Victoria.

The service was fixed for 2 o'clock; but long
before that hour the various entrances to the
Abbey were crowded with people, who waited
patiently, with a keen wind blowing off them,

During the time of waiting the thought must
have occurred to a great many in the assembly
that the nation's joy, as well as its sorrow, are
closely associated with the old and old minister.

...The hymn preceding the sermon, which was...
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ST. MARGARET'S CHURCH.

While the mourners attended service at West-
minster Abbey, members of the House of Com-
mons gathered for a last purpose in the adjacent parish
church of St. Margaret's.

The service was fixed for 2 o'clock; but long
before that hour the various entrances to the
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patiently, with a keen wind blowing off them,

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THE TEMPLE CHURCH.

The memorial service in this ancient church on
Saturday afternoon was attended by a large
congregation, all of whom were mourning.

The service was fixed for 2 o'clock; but long
before that hour the various entrances to the
Abbey were crowded with people, who waited
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THE CITY TEMPLE.

A memorial service for the Queen, arranged by
the National Council of the Evangelical Free
Churches, was held from 1 to 3 o'clock on
Saturday at the City Temple, which was filled to
overflowing.

The service was fixed for 2 o'clock; but long
before that hour the various entrances to the
Abbey were crowded with people, who waited
patiently, with a keen wind blowing off them,

During the time of waiting the thought must
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CANTERBURY CATHEDRAL.

The service at Canterbury Cathedral was a
memorable one. The stately nave was crowded
with worshippers, whose numbers could not have
been less than 4,000.

The service was fixed for 2 o'clock; but long
before that hour the various entrances to the
Abbey were crowded with people, who waited
patiently, with a keen wind blowing off them,

During the time of waiting the thought must
have occurred to a great many in the assembly
that the nation's joy, as well as its sorrow, are
closely associated with the old and old minister.



within the busy station. As early as nine o'clock... The last of the lines of gallant Bluejackets... The foreign military attaches... in brilliant pomp, have formed up in the station...

The last of the lines of gallant Bluejackets... The foreign military attaches... in brilliant pomp, have formed up in the station... The King with the Emperor William...

By noon all the arrangements had been completed... and special trains steamed into the terminus... The King with the Emperor William...

Yoomen of the Guard with their Partisans... No sooner had the signal been given for starting... The procession then a drawn-up line of military...

In due course they marched into the station... The King with the Emperor William... The King with the Emperor William...

New but little remains to be accomplished... The distinguished mourners have alighted from... The King with the Emperor William...

WINDSOR STATION.

BLUEJACKETS DRAG THE GUN CARRIAGE.

Windsor was stirred to its very depths by the... The King with the Emperor William... The King with the Emperor William...

Despite the chilling and drizzling rain, by... The King with the Emperor William... The King with the Emperor William...

Naturally, the Great Western Station was the... The King with the Emperor William... The King with the Emperor William...

Picturesque as the scene was the spectacle... The King with the Emperor William... The King with the Emperor William...

By half past one o'clock the bell at St. George's... The King with the Emperor William... The King with the Emperor William...

REPRESENTATIVES OF FOREIGN STATES... Turkey, Sultan Pasha; Alexander... The King with the Emperor William...

Spain, the Duke of Mendiz and Villaverde... The King with the Emperor William... The King with the Emperor William...

IN ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL... IMPRESSIVE SERVICE... A day of many memories, crowded with incidents...

The King with the Emperor William... The King with the Emperor William... The King with the Emperor William...

From out the north-west... The King with the Emperor William... The King with the Emperor William...

What more there comes a brief interval of silence... The King with the Emperor William... The King with the Emperor William...



and Countess of Eglar, the representatives of the ... the Ministers of State, the Presidents of the Chamber and the Senate, the President of the Council, the ... of Brussels, numerous Deputies and Senators, and the Corps Diplomatique.

THE UNITED STATES

From Our Own Correspondent. WASHINGTON, Sunday Night. The real and sincere sorrow in the hearts of the American people was everywhere throughout the Union...

The annual services at St. John's, here in Washington, were in as solemn strictly solemn a character as have been held in other similar occasions...

GREATER BRITAIN'S TRIBUTE

Throughout the length and breadth of the British Empire St. Sunday was observed as a day of mourning for the Queen-Empress...

The Mayor and Corporation this morning attended a Requiem Mass in the Roman Catholic Cathedral, at which Sir Alfred Miller and his suite, together with the officers of the civil military and naval forces...

LANDING THE COFFIN.

At last the long night of silent waiting by the pier of the late revered Sovereign drew towards its close, and over the starting company of men...

The four coffins, a non-communicated officer lying at the foot of the coffin. An hour previously the Mayor of Portsmouth...

At the church clocks were striking half-past eight a steaming pinnace, flying the Royal Standard, at the front and the white Ensign aft, cleared the Victoria and Albert piers...

QUEEN'S LAST HOME.

It was a warrior, if ever warrior ruled the people of England—fearless, stately, chivalrously great for all that was glorious and grand, and commendable in our English Constitution...

SCENES IN THE HARBOUR.

In the famous harbour of the great naval port the scene to be witnessed during the removal of the Royal coffin has been so often described as to be so impressive that that which was seen on land...

There shone the Queen! There, serene in the channel of one of the most lovely and sacred edifices in the world, the "rest in peace" which the organs has so often been hallowed...

TOUCHING MEMORIES.

By a Special Correspondent. WINDSOR, Sunday. "Hence they brought her warrior dead," Thus spoke Windsor, draped, not in funeral black, but in royal purple...

To the average Englishman, Windsor means the River Thames, and everywhere it is all the world to its brave disciples in every department of life wherever the English character is established...

A PEOPLE IN MOURNING.

In and around London on Saturday morning light shone out into the gloom of the early dawn, and beckoned the inhabitants of every household were already on their feet...

Londoneers are well acquainted with every phase and circumstance of an English funeral. The funeral of Saturday's multitude was a nation...

Anything more impressive or more eloquent than the varied rows of spectators as they stood lining the thoroughfare cannot be imagined. Their demeanour revealed their mourning, their sentimentality emphasized it, and by their dress, as circumstances permitted, they gave expression to their individual grief...

We were not alone in our sorrow, as foreign sympathy has shown. In the crowd the groom-banqueted of an Italian woman was easily discerned. Her bright crimson skirt seemed strangely out of place...

JAPAN'S TRIBUTE TO THE QUEEN

The Japanese Legation has received a telegram from Tokyo announcing that the two Houses of the Imperial Diet of Japan on Saturday passed the following resolutions respectively...

GERMAN CAVALRY IN LONDON.

RECORDS OF SERVICES.

From Our Own Correspondent. BERLIN, Saturday.

The deeds of those two crack corps of the Prussian Army, the 21st (Prince of Wales) Dragoon Regiment and the 1st (Queen Victoria of England) Dragoon Regiment, as this regiment is now to be styled, were written in golden letters in the annals of their country long ere the new German Empire was proclaimed...

On Aug. 2, 1890, when Kaiser Wilhelm II. was at Glatz, the 21st Dragoon Regiment was ordered to march from Berlin to Glatz and to remain during the Queen's stay there. The commander was then Lieutenant-Colonel von dem Kesselbach. The Queen always showed great interest in the regiment...

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THE PASSING OF THE QUEEN.

THE day of last evening and eternal parting has passed. We have witnessed the burial pageant of the Mother of the Empire and the Queen of an age amid that immense silence of London which can never be forgotten...

but of an era. It was "divided in white" with the Imperial flag. Crown, scepter, and orb lay upon it, the symbols of our history and dominion...

London's preparation for the last progress was a spectacle of solemn and haunting power that will not fall while memory remains. Throughout the night there were some who gathered in tens and threes, and remained as if they kept earnest vigils in the ancient way...

Then the spontaneous, unanimous act of reverence upon the part of the ordinary workaday millions, unconstrained by any formal etiquette, impelled by any convention, unconscious of the observation that in other circles entrance of a nation's rulers were patrolled and stamped in this world...

Dead seasons quicken in one petal-spoke of colour forgotten. The funeral procession, as it came at length to move through this setting, was a grave and a splendid pageant which will always return upon the mind and imagination of all who saw it...

contingent of the Indian Army, in the zone of the Artillery, and the dark massive columns of the Guards—emerge meaning to the frank lightning of the blue-jackets' brigade, stamped in every feature with the halcyon spirit of the Fleet. The foreign Military Attaché were among the most vivid groups—Lord Roberts, with whose approach, our latest messenger of the Queen were revived, was a figure apart observed of all observers...

What indelible impress is to be left upon the mind and thought of the nation by the most solemn and chastening scene in our whole history? What vital inspiration from the day of mourning for her who was firmest in duty as highest in place for more than sixty years is to influence the spirit and purpose of the Empire? To-day Queen Victoria will be brought to rest in privacy and quietness in the manse where her husband is laid. There will be no procession to her throughout the Empire of brass and stone...