

The Carleton Sentinel.

VOE. 62. No. 19

WOODSTOCK, N. B., FRIDAY, MAY 13, 1910.

WHOLE No. 3213

Engagement Rings.

In nothing else is quality so important as in the engagement ring.

No lady likes to entertain a single doubt as to the genuineness of her engagement ring. It must be of the proper style—an enduring one—and flawless in every particular.

Every article of jewelry known to come from this store carries with it a weight of trustworthiness that puts aside all doubts as to its excellence.

Buy the ENGAGEMENT RING here.

Marriage Licenses and Wedding Rings.

JEWELER
H. D. Balling
30 MAIN ST.
WOODSTOCK, N.B.
—OPTICIAN—

KODAKS and SUPPLIES.

Electric Vacuum Cleaner TO RENT

During the Housecleaning Season.

Cleans the Carpets on the Floor, also walls, hangings, upholstery, etc. etc.

Woodstock Electric Laundry.

Men's Shirts FOR SPRING.

Our new and complete range of Negligee Shirts are here and open for inspection. They comprise all the New Patterns of the Season.

Black and White are Very New. JUST SEE THEM.

Black and White Stripe Shirts, Cuffs separate or attached, \$1.00 and \$1.25.

Other Colors and Patterns, 50c to \$1.50.

Shirts with Soft Collars, 50c to \$1.25.

Come in and See Our New Ties

They are the Newest the Market Provides.

Merchant Tailoring. **R. B. JONES CO., Ltd** Buttons Covered
Manchester House.

KING EDWARD, THE PEACEMAKER, DIED LAST FRIDAY EVENING.

WHOLE EMPIRE PLUNGED IN GRIEF.

End Came Peacefully to Beloved Monarch at 11.45 Greenwich Time, Pneumonia Having Followed Bronchitis—Loved Ones at Bedside—World-wide Sorrow Over End of Illustrious Ruler—His Career and Expressions of Regret by Prominent People.



GEORGE V. TITLE OF NEW KING

Was sworn in at meeting of the Council Saturday afternoon. London, May 7—The official bulletin announcing the King's death is as follows:

"May 6, 11.50, p. m.,—His Majesty the King, breathed his last at 11.45 tonight, in the presence of Her Majesty Queen Alexandra, the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Princess Royal, the Duchess of Fife, Princess Victoria and Princess Louise, the Duchess of Argyll.

(Signed) LAKIN. REID. POWELL. DAWSON.

London, May 7—King Edward VII died at 11.45 o'clock last night. The Prince of Wales is King, assuming the title of George V, and will take the oath before the privy council at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

London, May 7—King Edward VII, who returned to England from a vacation ten days ago in the best of health, died at 11.45 o'clock tonight in the presence of his family, of illness of less than a week, which was serious hardly more than three days.

The Prince of Wales succeeds to the throne, according to the laws of the kingdom. His first official act was a despatch to the Lord Mayor of the announcement of his father's death, in pursuance of custom. The telegram read:

"I am deeply grieved to inform you that my beloved father, the king, passed away peacefully at 11.45 tonight.

(Signed) "GEORGE."

The physicians soon afterwards issued their official bulletin, which was as follows:

"11.50 p. m. His Majesty the King, breathed his last at 11.45, in the presence of Her Majesty Queen Alexandra, the Prince and Princess of Wales, Princess Royal, the Duchess of Fife, Princess Victoria, and Princess Louise, the Duchess of Argyll.

(Signed) "LAKIN, REID, POWELL, DAWSON."

PNEUMONIA THE CAUSE OF DEATH. Pneumonia, following bronchitis, is believed to have been the cause of death, but the doctors, thus far, have refused to

make a statement. Some of the king's friends are convinced that worry over the critical political situation which confronted him with sleepless nights, aggravated his illness and did not cause the fatal illness.

Besides the nearest relatives in England, the Duke of Fife, and the Archbishop of Canterbury were in the death chamber. The king's brother, the Duke of Connaught, with his family, is at Suez hastening home from Africa; the king's daughter, Queen Maud of Norway, will start for England tomorrow.

The intelligence that the end of King Edward's reign had come was not a surprise at the last. The people had been expecting to hear it at any hour since the evening's bulletin was posted at Buckingham Palace and flashed throughout the kingdom. The capital received the death news without excitement, but sadly, for the king was unquestionably one of the popular rulers in the world. They regarded him as one of the strongest forces making for the stability and peace of the empire.

The fashionable restaurants were just emptying and a few groups of late theatergoers were making their way homeward through the rain, while a small crowd still hung about the palace, when the streets were filled suddenly with newsboys shrilly crying: "Death of the King."

The papers were quickly sold, and the people discussed the momentous event and soon dispersed. The streets were deserted by 1 o'clock.

Within a few moments after the death of the King, the home office telegraphed the intelligence to the heads of other governments and British diplomats and colonial officials throughout the world.

KING SUBJECT TO HEART TROUBLE.

All who knew the King anticipated that his death would be sudden, and it would not have occasioned great surprise if it had occurred without warning at some social function, as a result of heart trouble. Almost to the end he refused to take to his bed, and was sitting up yesterday in a large chair, so the palace stories go.

"I THINK I HAVE DONE MY DUTY."

One of the last utterances attributed to King Edward was: "Well, it is all over, but I think I have done my duty."

The Queen and others of the royal family and four doctors had been constantly in the sick room throughout the day. Several hours before death the King was in a comatose condition, but he rallied slightly between nine and ten appearing to recognize his family. Then he lapsed into unconsciousness, which ended in his passing away.

HIS CAREER. When Edward VII breathed his last

here came to a close the life of a unique personality. He was loved almost universally, first of all as a man, whose natural attributes made him dear to the hearts of his subjects, and next as a monarch whose ability to fulfill the role which he was called on to assume, was demonstrated conspicuously.

"Edward VII, by the grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland of the British dominions beyond the seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India," was his title.

As a statesman he was active and successful, particularly in the field of foreign affairs. The fact that he was the idol of the people made him a useful instrument of the ministry and enabled him at the same time to wield more influence than had been conceded to the throne in the past.

He was an able diplomat, and in all the more important questions of foreign policy which came up during his short reign, he made himself felt. In domestic politics he was less active, but he succeeded in strengthening the position of the monarchy by the masses, effectually killing whatever anti-royalist sentiment existed at the time of his accession. His influence with his ministers in an advisory capacity was much more pronounced than was that of Queen Victoria, although his attitude on the political questions of the day was not defined.

ASSUMED THRONE JAN. 22, 1901.

Edward VII assumed the throne on the death of Queen Victoria on Jan. 22, 1901, so that he was king less than ten years.

It was as a sportsman that the British people loved to think of him. He was an enthusiastic patron of horse racing, and was fond of yacht racing, cricket, athletics, and shooting. When in 1900 he won the Derby at Epsom, there was a scene of enthusiasm at the track which was unparalleled. Twice before he became king he won the Derby, with Persimmon in 1897 and with Diamond Jubilee in 1900.

In personal appearance the King was the typical Englishman. He was rather below the average stature, of strong and heavy build. His ruddy face betokened good health and good spirits up to a short time ago. He wore his gray beard trimmed to a sharp point. His thin circle of gray hair diminished until he was quite bald. Even in his latter days he continued to be one of the best dressed men in Europe and was regarded as a model for quiet refinement of dress and bearing.

At the state functions in which he participated King Edward revived all the pomp and circumstance of mediaeval days. He drove to Westminster, in one of the sumptuous royal coaches attended by heralds, esquires and outriders and a vast retinue forming a pageant of royal splendor. On these occasions the king wore the full robes of majesty.

TACTFULNESS HIS CHARACTERISTIC.

Tactfulness, which he possessed to a marked degree, was a conspicuous characteristic of the late king, although he was frank, loyal and warm-hearted always. Those who associated with him have said that he was emphatically the "good fellow," simple and courteous, but a stickler for the deference which his rank demanded.

He was born at Buckingham Palace on November 9, 1841, the son of Queen Victoria and Prince Albert of Saxony-Coburg at Gotha. Educated by private tutors on a plan outlined by his father, he later studied at Edinburgh, Oxford and Cambridge. A long period of travel followed, during which he went over Europe and the east. In 1860 he made a triumphal tour through the United States and Canada.

The prince was married on March 10, 1863, to Princess Alexandra, oldest daughter of the Danish prince, who became some months later King Christian IX. Six children were born, two of whom, the Duke of Clarence and Prince Alexander, died. The surviving children are:

George Frederick, Prince of Wales, Duke of Cornwall and York, who now becomes king; Princess Louise, who was married to the Duke of Fife; Princess Victoria Alexandra and Princess Maud, who was married to Prince

Karl of Denmark, now King Haakon VII of Norway. The king was of the House of Hanover, which dates from the accession to the throne of King George I in 1714.

TWICE BEFORE AT DEATH'S DOOR.

Twice before ascending the throne Edward's life was despaired of. In 1871 he was seriously ill with typhoid fever and for weeks his death was expected. In 1898 he fell on the stairs during a visit to Baron Ferdinand De Rothschild at Waddesdon Manor and fractured a knee cap. Complications ensued, and for a time his condition was dangerous.

His coronation, originally set for June 26, 1902 and postponed until August 9, was a pageant of almost unparalleled splendor and the occasion of celebration throughout the world.

His short reign was a peaceful one, after the conclusion of the Boer War, which was in progress when he became king.

Several times the king's life has been in danger from anarchists or cranks. On April 4, 1900, when as prince he was in Brussels, Jean Sipido, a boy of fifteen years, fired at him as he was seated in a railway coach. The shot did no harm. The boy was held to be mentally irresponsible. A plot to assassinate him and King Carlos at Portugal while he was in Lisbon in 1903 was discovered and frustrated.

THE NEW KING'S CAREER.

George Frederick Ernest Albert, Prince of Wales, who now becomes king, is the second son of King Edward and Queen Alexandra, and was born at Marlborough House on June 3, 1865, seventeen months after the birth of his older brother, the late Duke of Clarence. He and his brother entered the navy together as cadets, and spent two years on the Britannia. Then he started on a three years' voyage around the world, sailing on the "Bacchante."

In 1892, when his brother died, he became heir-apparent, and took his seat in the house of lords as Duke of York. In May, 1893, his engagement was announced to Princess Victoria Mary of Teck, and they were married on July 6, 1893. Six children were born to them, Edward, Albert Frederick, Victoria Alexandra, Henry William, George Edward and John Charles.

The prince became Duke of Cornwall when his father took the throne and soon thereafter started on a tour of the colonies. He opened the first parliament of the commonwealth of Australia. In celebration of his safe return from the tour he was entertained by the London corporation at Guildhall on December 5, 1901, on which occasion he delivered his well-known advice to England to "wake up."

In the fall of 1905 he went to India and when he returned there was another celebration. On this occasion he said: "The task of governing India will be made the easier if we on our part infuse into it a wider element of sympathy."

In 1908 he visited Canada to attend the celebration at Quebec.

The prince is less democratic than was his father, and does not have such an ardent love for sports.

ELOQUENT TRIBUTE BY HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP CASEY.

Last Sunday in the Cathedral St John at the 9 o'clock mass, Bishop Casey, speaking of King Edward's death, said in part: "Today, as you know, our country, the whole British Empire, is plunged in grief. The whole civilized world extends to us cordial sympathy. Our sorrow is just, our mourning is honest because our great and good king, is dead."

"But nine short years ago a similar and to us one of the gravest afflictions at that time visited our nation when we were called on to deplore the death of the long and happily reigning Queen Victoria. We thought we could scarcely again aspire to the heights of happiness and prosperity that were ours, yet we were soon reassured when her illustrious son took into his royal hands the reins of power. We soon saw that he felt and the world, too, felt that our destinies, our welfare, our peace and our happiness were all safe in the royal grasp of Edward VII.

"After all his too short reign, with the great promises which have all found fulfillment, with the admiration of the world and the devotion of his millions of subjects, all too soon the dread summons, which spares neither king nor peasant, which knocks at palace door as well as at that of the cabin, called the great king to the foot of the throne of the Divine Judge himself.

"With the fullest details of our late lamented king's career and of the last sad moments of his life before you in all the columns of the press, it is not necessary, however sadly touching it would be, for me to dwell upon these things this morning. The king, it is unnecessary to point out, not only showed no desire that we should be caused to suffer but on the other hand he took every little occasion to show that he had respect for our faith and our ecclesiastical authorities. We recognize and rejoice with the empire and the world that much of the King's wisdom and success in his peaceful and happy reign was due to the training and example of his excellent mother. This is also true of his conduct along the lines upon which we speak.

"In a dangerous crisis early in the reign of Queen Victoria, it was judged well by the wiser ones to consult the young queen's pleasure before going too far on what promised to be the road to violence. When existing conditions were placed before her, she declared with indignation and emphasis: 'I hate those things that they say and propose about my loyal Roman Catholic subjects.' This beautiful saying allayed the threatening storm, and furnished the key to the good queen's sentiments and conduct during her long and happy reign. Its influence for good lived on through the life of her illustrious son and successor, whose too early demise we are now called upon to mourn.

"All scattered through his reign there appear here and there happy incidents of his respect and generous sentiments towards the Catholic church. Illustrating this, Bishop Casey told of several religious from a convent in France, driven from their country and finding refuge in England. In a strange land they find themselves at the railway station where they would be compelled to spend several hours. A gentleman approaches them and, on questioning them learned of their plight. He went away and soon after a special train with sumptuous coach drew up at the station. They were invited to step aboard and as they did so the official in charge said: 'The king is good, is he not?'

"Why?" replied one. "We do not know, we never saw him."

"It was the king," he answered, "who spoke to you and who provided this special train."

His lordship spoke of King Edward's visit to Pope Leo XIII, a picture "that caused Catholic hearts to thrill with joy, our great pontiff and our great sovereign in tender and affectionate communication."

"These incidents," continued his lordship, "have their magnificent culmination in his royal personal cablegram sent to the Canadian bishops assembled last fall in plenary council in Quebec. Therein he declared that our loyalty to our sovereign was in keeping with the best traditions of our great church, and that he desired that his subjects should all enjoy the fullest religious liberty."

"Not three weeks ago I noted in the press that he drove in automobile from Pau to Lourdes to visit in person that famous shrine of our Blessed Lady, dearest in the world to all Catholic hearts. No wonder we declare that no others of his subjects mourn him with more profound grief than his Catholic millions."

"Nowhere else in the world," concluded his lordship, "has a greater liberty than we enjoy in our own country. Hence our grief. So great is it as almost to make us forget to hail and welcome the new king. He cannot but follow in the footsteps of his illustrious father and grandmother. We hail him and we welcome him and will cease to pray for him. It is a time of crisis in the nation, a time for us to appeal to Heaven to petition our Heavenly Father to bless the new king and queen, the dowager queen and the royal family."

During Bishop Casey's remarks numbers in the congregation were visibly moved. At the end of mass, his lordship and the congregation joined in the offering of special prayers.

The Glazys Klark Co., who played in Hayden-Gibson Theatre 3 nights this week, will return for one night only, Monday evening, May 16th, and will produce on that occasion the famous society drama, The Parisian Princess. This is considered to be their strongest piece in their repertoire and Miss Klark and her company have been highly commended for its production by some of the most exacting critics of the day. Their high-class specialties will be changed in every particular. The advance sale of seats will be on at once at the usual place.