

BRITISH MONARCH PASSES AWAY



HIS LATE MAJESTY KING EDWARD VII.
Born Nov. 9th, 1841; Crowned King Aug. 9th, 1902; Died May 6th, 1910.

(Continued from page one)

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 of ten days ago in the best of health, died at 11.45 o'clock tonight in the presence of his family of an illness of less than a week, which was hardly serious 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. His 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) "LAKING
"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, if it 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 king'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 most 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 theatre-goers 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 soon dispersed. The streets were deserted by 1 o'clock.

Within a few minutes 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 lapsed into unconsciousness, which ended in his passing away.

Experts were held in readiness to administer an anaesthetic, but there was a fear that the weakness of the king might result in a fatal issue, and an operation was set aside as a last resort.

The body lies in the king's chamber in the northwest wing of the Buckingham Palace, which is brilliantly lighted, while the rest of the great gloomy building except Lord Knollys' office is entirely darkened. It was half an hour after the king breathed his last when Lord Knollys walked into the office and said to the waiting reporters:

"His Majesty is dead."

The people outside the palace learned the news only when boys appeared with papers. In the meantime the Prince and Princess of Wales had taken leave of the other members of the Royal family at the main entrance, soon after midnight. They drove direct to Marlborough House. Princess Victoria, who is her mother's constant companion, remained with the queen. The others of the family followed the Prince and Princess of Wales.

PRIVY COUNCIL SUMMONED

A summons to the privy councillors has been issued by Sir Almeric Fitzroy, clerk of the council, convening the council in the throne room of St. James' Palace at 2 o'clock this afternoon, when the councillors will with one voice and the consent of tongue and heart public and proclaim that:

GEORGE V. TO BE PROCLAIMED TODAY

"The high and mighty Prince George is now by the death of our late sovereign of happy memory become our only lawful and rightful liege lord, George V., by the grace of God, King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Defender of the Faith and 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, George V., with long and happy years to reign over us."

The new king will address the council and promise to reign as a constitutional sovereign. At the conclusion of the meeting King George will issue his first proclamation requiring all officers to proceed with their duties.

The court will go into mourning for six months and the lord mayor ordered that the great bell of St. Paul's shall be tolled throughout the day. So sudden was the king's death that most of the high government officials were absent. Premier Asquith, who is in Spain, cannot reach London before Monday.

It is the duty of the members of both houses of parliament to meet without summons as soon as they can assemble, to take the oath of allegiance and receive the message at the king.

Speaker Lowther, of the House of Commons, however, is in Constantinople.

BULLETIN GAVE LITTLE HOPE

Just twenty-four hours after the first news was broken to the public as from a clear sky, that the king was suffering from bronchitis with

the physicians' statement that his condition "causes much anxiety," came the official pronouncement that "His Majesty's condition is now critical."

The public immediately interpreted these significant words to mean that the King's case was very hopeless. That conviction pervaded London and the entire kingdom. The bulletin was transmitted to all the royal relatives before it was made public and the rapid sequence and arrivals of royalities at the palace within the next hour confirmed, so far as confirmation was needed, the most alarming views.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, who had left the palace shortly before the issuance of the bulletin, both showing marked signs of grief, soon hastened back. Princess Victoria and the Duke of Fife followed. The Duke and Duchess of Connaught, who today arrived at Suez from an African shooting expedition, were notified and Queen Maud telegraphed from Christiania that she would start for London tomorrow.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, who visited the Queen in the morning, paid a second call before dinner. He talked with the Prince of Wales and hurried away with signs of great emotion, to preside at a meeting. He returned to the palace at half past nine o'clock in the evening.

All religious bodies issued calls for special prayers and special services had been arranged for tomorrow for intercessions for the King.

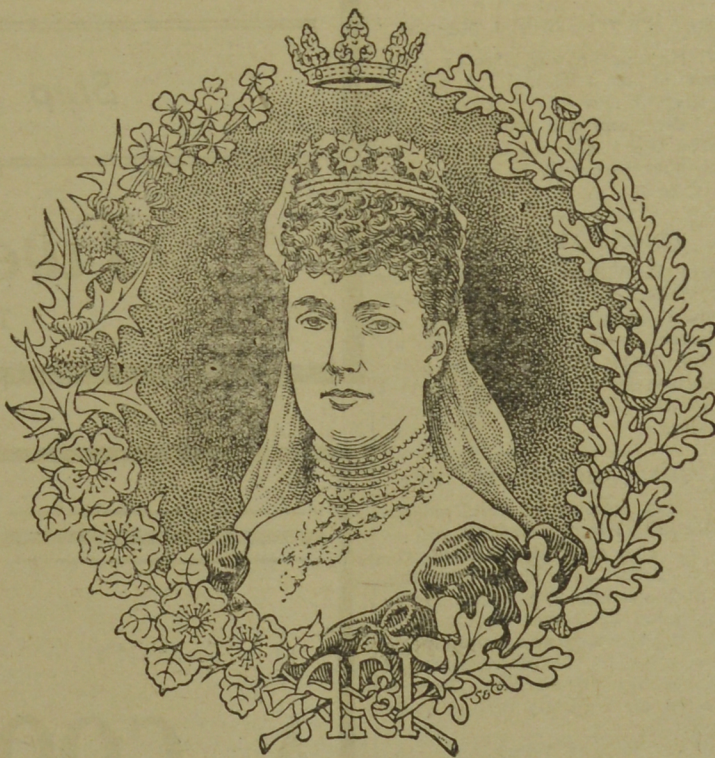
The Archbishop of Canterbury, who presided this morning at a large charitable meeting between his visits to the palace, said impressively: "Sickness and sorrow and the great issues of life and death level all earthly barriers. I ask you as Christians to stand for a moment and lift your prayers for our sovereign hanging this moment between life and death."

The audience rose and after a minute of silence joined in the Lord's Prayer. Special services were held this evening in Sandringham, Wolverton and other churches on the King's estate.

An incident occurred this afternoon which, under ordinary circumstances would have given the King the greatest elation. His horse, "Witch of the Air," in which he was keenly interested, won the spring two year old stake at Kempton Park amid the cheers of the race-goers.

The official Gazette tonight by a coincidence published the first programme of the court levees.

Even after evening passed into night groups stood about the gates and hung to the iron railings of the big gold-tipped fence, watching the comings and goings of the royal family, the physicians, officials and other notable persons until the police shortly before midnight, with a view to clearing the streets, announced that no further bulletin would be issued until morning. Then the stragglers reluctantly left their posts of vantage and sadly started homeward filled with apprehension.



QUEEN ALEXANDRIA.

At the same time a steady stream of callers passed through the diplomatic entrance to sign the visitor's book and make inquiries.

The more intimate friends and members of the royal family were received at the entrance to the wing of the palace where the King's apartments are situated.

The crowd outside was an ever-changing one, the early arrivals consisting of artisans who stopped for a brief moment on their way to work. When the morning bulletin, which long before had been given to the press and circulated in special editions, was posted on the fence, the square was crowded so that the police reserves had to be called to make a passage for the moving traffic.

The showers which were accompanied by a sharp wind, only drove a few away and it looked as though the palace square would be filled the night long, until the police moved those who had been informed that no further bulletins were forthcoming.

HIS CAREER.

When Edward VII breathed his last there 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 with 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 1909 his horse Minoru 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 1909.

In personal appearance the King was the typical Englishman. He was 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 mediæval days. He drove to Westminster, on the opening of parliament, 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 Saxe-Coburg and 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,

(Continued on page four)



SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender for Extension to Wharf at Miscou, N. B." will be received at this office until 5.00 p. m., Friday, June 3, 1910, for the construction of an Extension to the wharf at Miscou, Gloucester County, N. B.

Plans, specifications and form of contract can be seen and forms of tender obtained at this Department and at the offices of E. T. P. Shewen, Esq., District Engineer, St. John, N. B., Geoffrey Stead, Esq., District Engineer Chatham, N. B., and on application to the Postmaster at Miscou, N. B. Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed forms supplied, and signed with their actual signatures with their occupations and places of residences. In the case of firms, the actual signature, the nature of the occupation and place of residence of each member of the firm must be given. Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque on a chartered bank made payable to the order of the Honorable the Minister of Public Works for the sum of nineteen hundred (\$1,900.00) dollars.

The cheque will be forfeited if the person tendering declines to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or fail to complete the work contracted for. If the tenderer be not accepted the cheque will be returned.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order, NAPOLEON TESSIER, Secretary.

Department of Public Works, Ottawa, May 3, 1910. Newspapers will not be paid for this advertisement if they insert it without authority from the Department.



MAIL CONTRACT

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon, on Friday, 1st October, 1910, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years 12 and 6 times per week each way between GILKS and I. R. C. STATION and GILKS and MORAN from the 1st October next.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Office of GILKS, MORAN and BLISSFIELD, and at the Office of the Post Office Inspector at St. John.

G. C. ANDERSON, Superintendent. POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, Mail Service Branch, Ottawa, 27th April, 1910.



NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

Tenders for Power House Equipment.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to undersigned, and marked on the envelope "Tenders for Power House Equipment," will be received at the office of the Commissioners of the Transcontinental Railway, at Ottawa, Ont., until 12 o'clock noon on the 25th day of May, 1910, for the equipment necessary for power house in connection with the shops east of Winnipeg, including water tube boilers, mechanical stokers, feed water heaters, engines, generators, air compressors, pumps.

Plans and specifications may be seen in the office of the chief engineer of the Commissioners, Mr. Gordon Grant at Ottawa, and in the office of the District Engineer of the Commissioners at St. Boniface, Manitoba.

Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed form supplied by the Commissioners, which may be had on application to the Chief Engineer at Ottawa, or to the District Engineer at St. Boniface, Man.

Each tender must be signed and sealed by all the parties to the tender, and witnessed, and be accompanied by an accepted cheque on a chartered bank of the Dominion of Canada, payable to the order of the Commissioners of the Transcontinental Railway, for a sum equal to ten per cent (10 p. c.) of the amount of the tender.

Any person whose tender is accepted shall within ten days after the acceptance thereof sign the contract specifications, and other documents required to be signed, and in any case of refusal or failure on the part of the party whose tender is accepted to complete and execute the contract with the Commissioners, the said cheque shall be forfeited to the Commissioners as liquidated damages for breach of contract, and all contract rights acquired by the acceptance of the tender shall be forfeited.

The cheques deposited by parties whose tenders are accepted will be deposited to the credit of the Receiver General of Canada, as security for the due and faithful performance of the contract according to its terms.

The cheque deposited by parties whose tenders are rejected will be returned within ten days after the signing of the contract.

The right is reserved to reject any or all tenders.

By Order, P. E. RYAN, Secretary. The Commissioners of the Transcontinental Railway Dated at Ottawa, April 27th, 1910.

Newspapers inserting this advertisement without authority from the Commissioners will not be paid for it.

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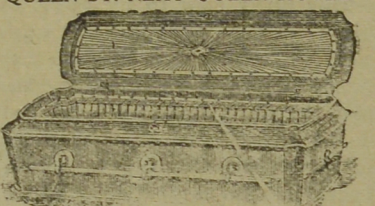
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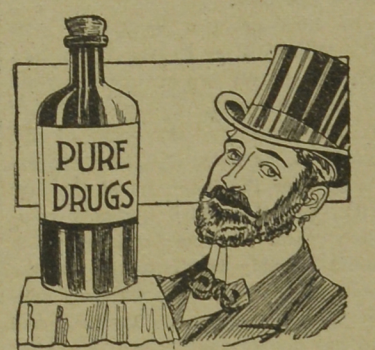
ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO

PLEASE READ

The Boston Ping Pong Company have again removed their studio to 495 Queen Street, next door above A. J. Ryan's Drug Store, and they are already getting a large patronage from the business people of this city and country. They are putting out the best finished Ping Pong work in the city.

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