W. P. MARASSALL,

GASTONIA, N. C., THURSDAY, JANUARY 31, 1901.

## EDWARD VII, ENGLAND'S NEW KING.

The Kind of Man Who Comes to the Throne of Great Britain After Many Years of Waiting --- His Gracious and Noble Oueen, Alexandra --- Some Facts About the New Heir Apparent.

EDWARD VII.

the Rev. C. F. Tarver and Mr. IL W

Fisher. He then studied for a session

at Edinburgh and later cutered Christ

church, Oxford. Here he attended pub-

lie lectures for a year and afterward resided for three or four terms at Trip-

lty college. Cambridge, for the same

His earliest appearance in a leading

part on any public occasion was in 1850, at the laying of the foundation stone

of the Lamboth School of Art at Vaux-

ball. After the death of his father in

December, 1861, he naturally became

the most desirable functionary at all

ceremonies in which beneficent or char-

Itable undertakings were to be recog-

nized by royal approval. This work

has ever sluce occupied a large share

of his time and has always been per-

formed with dignity, that and patience. Indeed no prince of any country has ever personally exerted himself more

faithfully to render services of this sort to the community. The multiplicity

and variety of his engagements on be-

half of tocal and special enterprises

make a surprising list and necessarily

involved a sacrifice of case and leisure

which few men of high cant would

Among the members of the royal

family the irince of Wales has been

enlled Dortle from bis childhood. His

father called him by that name; his mother entered it in her daily dlary

long after he had grown to manhood and become the father of a large fam-

But wee be to any outsider, however

intimate, who dares address the prince

An adoring British aristocracy has applied all sorts of names to the popu-

care to umke.

by that name!

but many years ago he appounced that

when he ascended the throne he would

use his second name, Edward, and be

known as King Edward VII in prefer-

once to King Albert I. The English

His eldest son, the Duke of York, who becomes the Prince of Waies by

his father's accession to the throne, has also an Edward in his long that of

names, and his eldest son, who will be

king of England some day, if he lives,

has also an Edward in his name. It

has been argued that by calling bim-self Edward VII the new king could

revive the line of kingly Edwards, and

in time they would exceed in number

the Henrys who have sat upon the

It was long the fond hope of Victo-

ria's heart that her son should reign under the title of Albert, the name of his father, her beloved bushand. But

Albert is a strange name to Euglish

prince bimself desired to be called ad-ward. The queen's ministers and the queen's subjects desired it, so at last

the mother, so food of her own usay in

everything, saw that is were better to yield. But she is reported to have shed

It was on the morning of the uch of

November, 1941, that an anxious group

of persouages waited in the great rooms of Buckingiam palace. They

were dignitaries of church and stut-

who had been summoned in accordance

with royal eliquette to be present a

the arrival of a possible heir to the throne of England. They enthered to-gether in the anterson close by the

queen's bed chamber. Among their were arebbishops and bishops, arrayed

in allk shovet bats and gorgeous aprope;

members of the cabinet, beaded by the

prime minister; nurses and dectors by

For hours this motley assemblage awaited the event. Their parience was

"Is it a bey?" sunloss; inked the Dake of Wellington of the nurse.
"It is a prince, your grace." nurwered the woman, with saruffled dignity.

When it was announced that the open and wishes of a nation bad been

hopes and wishes of a nation bad been born,

ears in the fist of royal titles.

people have always looked forward to

blm as King Edward VII.

English throne.

tears over it.

load and emperor of Judia, is to his sixtioth year. He is well preserved of arerage height, of partly build, florid as to complexion and of an even, placid temperament.

In the shadow of the throne he has lived an almost proventful life. While waiting for the scopter and royal robes he has had little chance to show what kingly mettle was to him.

The world knows him only as a folly prince who has done nothing very good nor any great evil. Perhaps the most notable feature of his life thus far has been his fondness for oporis. He land raced horses, sailed yachts, shot birds played cards and gambled more or less.

with more or less discretion.

He might have come to the throne as Albert I, starting a new line of hings.

Edward VII, the new ting of More there was universal gravulation. Prelates and statesmen embraced one are other with uncontrolled offusiveness. Caunca from the ground; without thundered the news to all the surrounding districts. Thousands of church bells took up the glad tidings and peak; ad out the assouncement to an expectant nation. Early in the morning the privy conneil unct in state to utila'n prayer and thanksgiving from one end of the country to the other.

A few weeks fater, on the coension of the prince's baptism in the Royal chapel of Windson, by was chown from the inicony to a hase e-pwd of persons, who went wild with delight.

The harbond of the prince was reconducted at home under the intelage of the Nev. II. M. Blick, rector of Prostwich; Mr. Gibbs, berrister at law;

In the summer of 1000 the primer paid a visit to Causda and the United States. Everywhere his was received with boundless cuttandarm. He denc-ed at a ball given in his honor at Washington, where he was cordially wel-The United States facted was pre-

pared to receive him with open arms. At Hamilton, the best place in Canada where he there a left, he had maken some kindly word, which awake general approval hero.
"My duties," he said, "as representa-

tive of the queen cense this day, but in a private capacity I am about to visit before my return home that re-



markable land which claims with us a commen ancestry and in whose extraordinary progress every Englishmen In 1802, occompanied by Dean Stan-

ley, he made a journey to the cast, in-cluding a visit to Jerusalem. The young prime was now of a marriageable agu. Speculation was rife us to who would be the lady of his choice. The question was settled in the carly part of 1802, when his engagement was announced to Princess Alexandra, the oldest daughter of the king of Deumark. Sue was three years sounger than the prince and, though compara-tively puor, was beautiful and accom-plished. The corriage was relebrated in St. George's chapel, Windsor costle. on March 10, 1933

All Engined rejoiced over the event. Tennysus, who had just been made poet laurente, wrote one of his fine poems "A Welcome to Alexandra," on this occasion. The princess soon made her self very popular with all clauses of the British public, not only by her out-ward grace of manner, but also by her virtues and amighility. The prince himself has always shared in this popularity, all hough the sterner puritonism of his putential subjects has after been shocked by stories of his dissipa-

As a social factor in England the prince has always been supreme. Ward McAllister called him "the great social dietator." It was largely through his influence that many Americans-a na-ilica whom he has always lived-bave received their entire into the inner circles of the British aristocracy. Kon-ertheless the social, and theironable side of his life has been more of a duty then a pleasure to him. He has always been most content when surreunded by circle of his old friends at his palace, in Sandringham, a small village in the county of Narfalk. There he has lived the life of an English country gentle-

The affection and esteem in which the prince and been held were never better excuptified than in December, 1871, when he was attacked by typhold fever and for some weeks hung be-tween life and death. The anxiety of the public was intense, and the news of his recovery was greeted with great joy. On his first appearance in public to take part in the memorable "thanks-giving service" in St. Paul's cathedral on Peb. 27, 1872, the streets along the line of his rente were crowded with a cheering multipde.

Since then the prince has been putting in several years of quiet work, taking a great deal of the responsibility that

colebration of his mother's jubilee in 1887. He worked like a slave.
It is impossible not to mention two

notable things of recent years the baccarat scandal and the death of the prince's eldest son and bis heir, the Dake of Clarence. The cord scandal came up in the winter of 1800 while the prince was visiting Mrs. Arthur Wilson at Tranby Croft. Sir William Gordon-Cumming, a cavatry officer of good family, was charged with cheat-ing. It was said that he increased his stake after seeing that the entits were in his favor. It was a famous trial; the prince was a witness, and Sir Wil-tiam Gordon-Cumming last. He married the daughter of an American millionaire. Miss Garner of New York, and retired into private life.

Two years later the Duke of Clarence fell a victim to the grip. It was a great blow to both the prince and princess, a bereavement from which they have naver fully recovered. After the funeral the prince spired to the deepest privacy. It was many months before he could take up his public du-

Of late years Martborough House has become the center of the prince's social and official life. His study, where none but his intimutes is admitted, looks like the room of a hardworking man of business. He works at an old fashloned pedestal desk table. shuts with a spring and can be opened only with a golden key, which the prince carries on his watch chair. Evcry hour of his day is compared out for him. Pirat comes his private correspondence, which is very laine. From 10 till 11 each mainting is spent in talking over and dictating replies to letters that have been sorted over by his areretury. The remainder of tils day is governed by his appointment took.
The social feature of it is very large. When the prince does have an idle hour, he enjoys a new moved that he has picked from the tookstall himself,

No publical party has over been note to rightly claim the Prince of Wales as an adherent, or even as an active sympathicer. He has always managed to keep concidencedy dear of party of sectional interests and still tempin as In 1808 the late king of Sweden in:

tinted Albert Edward leta the mysteries of Freemasoury. His father had refused to associate himself with the craft, but the prices had views of his own. In 1875 he was elected mand master of Rogland. At one Preemager dinner, when the prince presided, the list of subscriptions reached the enormous sum of \$250,000, the largest amount ever raised at a factival dinner

In the history of the world.

Americans know the new thing as a game sportsman. He began that enold, accompanying his father on dear stalking expeditions, he was the test shot to his family. In ensulmed the royal colors-purple, gold band, centled sleeves and black velvet cap with gold fringe-luve leen a familiar sight en all British race cources of the first class. His name has often stood high in the list of winning ewners. He is generally agreed to be a capital fedge of a horse. His greatest triumph was the winning of the Derhy by Persimmen is

During the past few years Klog Ddward Vis has selden been seen follow-ing the bounds, but in the game scazon he is forement in his shouling parties Ann pachteniau he has been particular ly fortunate. He is the owner of many splemlid prizes.

While no one can confidently say the new king will make and it is possible that his rule may materially affect the course of British politics—it is known that he has always had liberal leanings. He detested Benconsfield; he felt a warm adulration for Glad stone. His most furimate friend among the leading politicians of England sebery. It is already predicted that the new king will work for Rosebery for the premieralip.

As for the new queen of Eugland, she is a daughter of the north who at 56 is still beautiful. She is a spicadid type of woman and was I'rlucess Alexandra of Denmark prior to her mar-riage to the Prince of Wales 38 years

soon became possessor of it. Within a very short time in had disjuiched a confidential smis-my to Benmark to carry his suit to the princess. The emissary was struck by the simplicity of the rayal personages, but particular-ly by the gundeur and heavily of the young princess. Because of her stamps home training the princess was less fitted for the pump and honor of her station. She is a brilliant woman, strictly conservative, of commanding see and stature.

Her character is at once strong and sweet, and she shows a kindly consid-

sweet, and are shown a tindip consideration for all who approach her.

As a mother size is ideal. Her children were reared and educated as befits their station, and their discipline is a matter of comment in England. She is a thoroughly practical woman, fond of the best filerature and an accou-plished musician.

young prince, like his brother and eleters, wan brought up with the most
studied simplicity both in London and
or Sandringians and truck more like
the child of a plain country gentleman
than the son of a royal prince as such
bringing up is understood in other
countries. The Rev. J. X. Dallon was
selected by the Prince of Whice as his
son's turor, and nudes his a perintendence the first few years of the young
prince's life were passed in quiet study
and in a happy home life of which he
was the leading spirit.

In 1877 Prince George and the late
Duke of Clarence and Avopdale became naval cadets and entered on
board R. M. B. Drimmin, the training
elde stationed at Dartmouth. Here the
young prince entered upon the training
for the profession to which his after
life was to be devoted and showed a
great deal of taste for anyal sindes.

HIS FIRST RECOGNITION.

to the publisher, ing morning Mr. Jan door. When he was admitted, he caught
the Dittle hoy of the farsily in his arms
and asked, "You spiradid little follow,
do you know wint a father you have?"
He had set up all night to read the
manascript and had posted out to
Salem in the early morning. After his
interview with the publisher Hawthorne came down thin with a first
step and walked about, his face linmined by new hope and right. The
world had found him out. Recognition
was at the door.

## FRANCE THE TEUTONIC.

Farth of the Republic Are as Sich German as the Pethreland.

The northern third of France and half of Belgium are today more Teutonic than the south of Germany. This should not occasion on prize when we remember the increasant developm of Toutonic tribus during the whole historic period. It was a constant procession of Gothe from all points of the compass — Franks. Burgandians and others.

others.

France was entirely occurs by the Franks, with the exception of Brittany, by the middle of the slath century. All through the middle ages this part of France was German in huguage and customs as well. The very name of the country is Teutonic, it has the name origin as Franconia, in southern Germany. In Milt the council of Tours, away down south, ordained that every bishop should preach both in the Bomanic and the Teutonic languages.

The Franks reserved their German speach \$60 years after the conquest. Charlemagne was a German. His courtiers were all Germans. He lived and governed from outside the limits of modern France. The Albe Sleyes uttered an attnological truism when, in the course of the French revolution.

in the course of the French revo-lie cried out against the French tocracy, "Let us send them in their German marshes whence came?"—London Express.

A Rat Chowed film n 3

The action of a rat led N. H. Ingolda-by to the discovery of a rich gold mine in Arizona. He named the property the Rat Hole mine.

Mr. Ingoldeby had been spending sev-eral months near Mammoth, on the Sun Pedro river, in Arizona. His pur-puse was to unley the hunting and make a collection of the snimals and minerals of the southwost. He pitched his tent in the conyon of the San Pedro, in the Santa Couring proposition.

minerals of the southwest. He pitched his tent to the canyon of the Ray Pedra. In the Santa Catarian momentum.

He had no neighbors and was for a long time minible to account for the disappearance of small articles that he left lying about his camp. At hot he left lying about his camp. At hot he hotleed that when anything was taken something was left in its piece. This was usually a bit of shore or wood. The cuinfit he found to be a large rodent of the species known as the trading rat. The habits of the unional made an interesting mody for Mr. Ingoldsby, and he often ky awake at pight to writch for his visitor.

A silver spoon was missing one morning and in its place was a piece of quarta carrying free gold. This still more excited Mr. Ingoldsby's carloully, and, after several attempts, he succeeded in following the anium! to Ru home Menr by was the ledge from which the gold tearing quarts had been inken. Mr. Ingoldsby made as examination thorough enough to prove that his discovery was of constitutable value.—Mexicap Herald.

Bereal Effect of Piates Testage.

Movest Effect of Pintel Testing
When a men carries a pictel
stantly, slipping it into his pocke ory morning and taking it out at a feeling its constant pressure ag his person, these things tend to a tarter his mind with the idea of k and lowers his conception. iarise his mind with the Mea of kills and lowers his conception of the credness of human life. What does man carry a pixel for? To shoot so other man with. The minorable in in made expressly to kill human ings. It has no other earthly purpowings. It has no other earthly purpowing a man who carriers it constantly in packet and lives in dulity contact with and with the bles it constantly gests to his suffel. Let us wars yo men and old once not to carry pla and then you will avoid duling a act.—Marbetin (Ga.) Journal.



her helr apparent, which have been taken up by many Americans who have met him and a great many more win bare not. Some of these pet names have not been altogether dig-nited, or even respectful—such as attaches to saverelgacy off his mother's bands. He visited tudis and Ireland, engaged in solidifying the empire. He "tum tum." But the prince has put up started lateresionial and international with them all good unturerity. But Borile was for the family alone. The exhibitions. He encouraged and liberally subscribed to public charities. He Princers of Wales' worlding ring is not has been a liberal patron of art and of with a heryl, an emersid, a ruby, a turquoise, an incinth and a second emerald. The initials of those six form apell "Flortie." It was the printhe drams. It is impossible to overestimate his power as a social factor. He has dictated fashions and dominated manners. On him fell the full responsibility of the arrangements for the

A very pretty and remantle story is told of how the Princes of Denmark became the wife of Prince Athers Edward of Wales. The prince chanced to be willing away part of a long sunmer afternoon with two or three con-

The ottnee immediately became struck by the beauty and almplicity of the roung person in the pleture and

per to the intricacies of an eightion and to the capateries of anotting and apple-ing and the other details of a segment Wales-for only an intimate friend can be pardoned in so describing her-says that she is "sweet, nable, pretty, susp-py, arrogant and diragreeable." Her education. His elder brother, Albert Victor, the duke of Charence, died in temper is quick, disegrecable and un-cortain." Yet, withal, this friend adds 1882, and George took his place in the succession. York's training has been altogether navni. In 1832 he became that she is "just the most lovable woa midshipman on board the Causda with the Korth American squadron Queen Victoria during her tong reign has shown berself to be more t man than a woman. Her conduct in time of trouble ims been calm and serene, and in time of peace she has dis-

An Intimate friend of the Princess of

ALEXANDRA, THE NEW QUEEN.

played the stolldity so admired by Eng-Queen Alexandra, ou the other band, is always a woman. Excitable at times, ferrent, pathetic, variable—and womanly always.

The alreagest feature displayed by the new queen of England in her clique, No one ever timew Victoria to have an Intimate friend. Even Mme. Albani was kept at length, but Queen Alexan-dra has ber friends and falls out with

them in a woman's way.
At one time she loved Lady Brooks but her love cooled; at another she and Lady Randolph Churchill were insep-arable—one never abopped without the other—but at a later date she took Lady Craven instead and insisted that she become one of her tadles of bo

It is not in temperament alone that he new queen differs from her predecessor, but to every other detail. For years Alexnedre bes been noted for her laste in dress-an accusation never made of Queen Victoria.

In admirable characteristics Alexandra is not wanting. She is the only one Queen Victoria's royal daughtersm-law who has been able to get along with her. Breu her danghters bare found little sympaths in the cool rigidness of the throne. But Alexandra helu-law, and she has kept it up. Queen Victoria declared that she liked

the Princess of Wales better than any one of her own family except Boatrice that she would somer see her on the throne than any other one that she could mention.

The new trince of Wolca, like the new kirst, is a man who less sown tile wild only with a princely and laviable band. He has, however, settled down and become a mon of family and dig-

George Prederick Ernest Albert, the second and oldest surviving son of the new King Edward VII. has long been known as the Luke of York. He has also been called "the saller prince" from the fact that he has laid a naval

In 1885, after passing the examinations with great credit, he was proported to a lieutenancy. His first command was

applying bimself in penterworthy men-

PRINCE ALBERT ROWARD OF YORK that of the guadent Thrush on the West Indian station, and while occupy-ing that post he opened the Jamaica Industrial exposition in 1830. Just one year latter the young man was raised to the rank of communder, but his natural

but his actual service was brought to a close by the death of his brother and his own suddenly acquired freparature as bely presumptive.

The Dichess of York, his wife, was

formerly the presty Princers May of Teck. The sharrings has been very happy, and this royal couple are prob-ably the most democratic of their kind in Great Hritain. They have three pref-

in Great Hritain. They have three preity children, two of whom are princes.
The new Prince of Water him circued
for himself a warm place in British
brotts. He is extremely popular, for
the English believe that to be thoroughly manly. Only a year ago, when
the situation in Sunth Africa developed
into a serious war, he declared his
engerness to go and fight the Boers.
Only perenutary orders from the



onel, produced from his pocket a