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SEMI-WEEKLY EDITION

VOLUME V.

WORLD MOURNS KING EDWARD VII

With Shocking Suddenness Great Britain's Monarch Passes to Great Beyond

HIS LAST WORDS WERE: "I THINK I HAVE DONE MY DUTY."

Was 68 Years of Age and was King 8 Years. George V Succeeds

London, May 6.—King Edward VII. died at 11.45 o'clock tonight in Buckingham Palace, London, after a brief illness which developed from a cold contracted a few days ago. Prince George of Wales immediately upon his father's death became King. The initial act of the new ruler was to telegraph to the Lord Mayor of London the announcement of the King's death. The telegram follows: Buckingham Palace, May 6. To the Lord Mayor of London: I am deeply grieved to inform you that my beloved father, the King, passed peacefully away at 11.45 to-night. (Signed) GEORGE.

Worried Over Political Situation. There is no doubt that King Edward VII. died with a worried expression on his face. He had been suffering from a cold for more than a year. It is only three days ago that his condition became serious. King Edward returned to London Wednesday after a stay of seven weeks at Biarritz, and it was at once evident to his intimates that his visit there to regain his health had been futile. Several alarming reports were sent from Biarritz during the King's stay there, but official denial was given them and the King's condition was said to be his real condition until the return of Queen Alexandra from her Mediterranean cruise. Her return to her at the railway, as had been his custom for years, gave the first inkling of his real condition. It was learned that he was seriously ill in Buckingham Palace and that specialists had been called in to attend him.

First Bulletin Cheerful. The first bulletin issued this morning was of a cheerful nature, but those who followed soon after gradually became alarmed until at 5.15 it was announced that he had been suffering from a severe attack of pneumonia. From that time on the great crowds that surrounded the palace awaited after midnight with bated breath and as quickly discussed by the few late theatre-goers and waiting group in front of the palace which soon dispersed and went home. The body of the dead ruler lies in a chamber in the northwest wing of the palace. The rest of the great building is entirely darkened. The departure of the Prince and Princess of Wales, and other members of the Royal family, after midnight, was the first indication to the crowd outside the palace that the King had passed away. Shortly before Lord Knollys, his secretary, announced that the waiting newspapermen and the King had died. The Queen and Princess Alexandra remained in the palace. His Majesty was in bed at 10 o'clock. His Majesty rallied slightly and seemed to enjoy his family when he layed into unconsciousness, which ended in his death. Several times during the day the physicians had discussed the advisability of an operation but it was finally deemed unwise in view of his weakened condition.

Caught Cold on Way to Biarritz. The King, either after witnessing "Chantades" in Paris or on the train journey there to Biarritz, on March 5, caught a chill, which developed into bronchitis. At Biarritz it was found necessary to confine him to bed for several days, but apparently his Majesty completely recovered. After remaining several days indoors he indulged in much outdoor exercise, including, picknicking and croquet. He was in the best of health apparently when leaving Biarritz, and told the mayor of the town so himself. The King reached London April 27 and fulfilled several engagements prior to spending the weekend at Sandringham. He returned to London Monday unwell, in fact he was unable to meet the Queen returning from her Mediterranean trip Thursday. This made an immediate announcement of his illness inevitable.

The News in Ottawa. The death of King Edward came on five hours before the departure of the morning papers failed to convey the serious nature of his Majesty's sickness and the likelihood of his death. It was his life was in danger until the evening papers came out at three o'clock. Word came of his demise before eight

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THE KING IS DEAD



LATE KING EDWARD VII.

Neither officials nor the public were prepared for the news. The tolling of the bells and the cries of the newsboys practically brought the social life of the capital to an abrupt pause. The Horse show, which was about to commence the third of its four nights, was closed at once. The parade of the Governor-general's foot guards was in progress when it was dismissed. The State ball, which was to have taken place on Tuesday night, will be cancelled. A period of official mourning will be at once inaugurated.

No Mourning to the Nation. In official circles the principal effect will be the re-appointment of the King's officers holding office to swear allegiance to the new monarch. A proclamation containing them in effect is practically the first act of the new reign. In earlier times members of the crown had serious political responsibilities, as it meant the vacating of office by the ministry and the dissolution of parliament was proclaimed. A day of mourning is proclaimed and a general election. This, however, is discontinued and the death of Queen Victoria was the first occasion when political occurrences did not accompany the death of the sovereign.

Day of Mourning. A day of mourning is proclaimed and a general election. This, however, is discontinued and the death of Queen Victoria was the first occasion when political occurrences did not accompany the death of the sovereign. The expressions of sorrow were deep and general, and many of them, prominent in politics, who are in town, gave expression to their regret.

Statement From Sir Wilfrid. Sir Wilfrid Laurier preferred not to make public any statement, but other public men did so. Hon. W. S. Fielding said that news of the King's death, coming as it did with such startling suddenness, would be received with a sense of sorrow. King Edward was such a strong personality that he retained the power of his own mind, and his death is a great loss to the world. The fact of his visit to Canada as a young man, many of the older generation knowing him personally or having met him personally. He would be mourned throughout the world as a constitutional monarch and a peacemaker and nowhere would grief be more manifested than in Canada.

TWO MONTREAL POLICEMEN SHOT

Man Arrested for Theft Whips Out Revolver and Kills Constable Fortin

CONSTABLE O'CONNOLLY WAS SHOT IN THE STOMACH

Desperado Makes Good His Escape—Murder Was Committed on St. James Street

Montreal, May 6.—Constable Fortin was shot to death and Constable O'Connell badly injured this evening by a man whom they had arrested for suspected theft. O'Connell had made the arrest and the thief was resisting when Fortin passed, and assisted his brother policeman. They were on St. James street and as soon as the second policeman came along the man stopped resisting and seemed to submit. The two constables within a hundred yards of the station when the man suddenly drew a revolver and shot Fortin through the head, killing him instantly. He then whipped round and shot O'Connell in the stomach and ran away. Although there were many people on the street at the time no one dared to interfere with the man, as he still had the revolver in his hand and he got clear away.

FACTS ABOUT KING EDWARD THE SEVENTH.

Born Buckingham Palace, Nov. 9, 1841. Oldest son and child of late Queen Victoria, and Prince Consort, Prince Albert. Created Prince of Wales Dec. 10, 1841. Married Alexandra, eldest daughter of King of Denmark, Feb. 10, 1863. Visited India 1875-6. Visited Canada in 1890. Took seat in House of Lords 1862. Married March 10, 1863, to Princess Alexandra, eldest daughter of King of Denmark. Seriously ill 1892-3. Recovered in Feb. 1893. Silver wedding celebrated in 1888. Established Prince of Wales Hospital fund, on death of his mother, on Jan. 22, 1901. Coronation ceremony fixed to take place in Westminster Abbey, June 26, 1902; postponed owing to sudden illness, from which King recovered after a long illness, and took place on August 9 of the same year. Children: Albert Victor, Duke of Clarence, born Jan. 8, 1864; George Frederick, Duke of York, born June 3, 1865, married July 6, 1893, to the Princess Louise, Duchess of Albany; Prince Dagmar, born February 29, 1897; Princess Victoria, born June 6, 1868; Princess Maud Charlotte, born Nov. 26, 1869.

LONG LIVE THE KING



KING GEORGE V.

Born November 3, 1841. Edward Seventh, who ascended the throne upon the death of his mother Queen Victoria, January 22, 1901, was born in Buckingham Palace November 3, 1841. He was christened Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, receiving the name of his father and his grandfather. The Duke of Kent, his grand-father. The title of the Duke of Cornwall fell upon him at birth, he being the oldest son of the ruler and he was made Prince of Wales and Duke of Cornwall in 1859. He was educated in the early training of the child who was heir to the throne was entrusted to Lady Lytton, a sister of Mrs. Gladstone. Lady Lytton cared for the mental training of the prince as well as the royal children who followed him, until he was six years old.

Tutored by Rev. Henry Birch. The following year the Rev. Henry Birch, an Anglican minister, was appointed tutor and served until 1851 when he was succeeded for seven years by Frederick Gibbs, his Royal Highness studied for a session at Edinburgh, entered Christ Church, Oxford, where he attended the public lectures for a year and afterwards resided for three or four terms at Cambridge for the same purpose. On his birthday he was made a member of the Order of the Garter, which he received on the same day. The first official appearance of the young prince was at the opening of the Coal Exchange, London, October 30, 1849. The Prince was detained by sick, the season amounted to \$148,000. Horse racing was one of his principal pastimes and he was present at the Exposition of 1851 and was present with the Queen at the House of Lords the first time when the answer to her message announcing the opening of the Crimean war was read.

Interested in Politics. That the King was deeply interested in both domestic and foreign politics every one knew. As Prince of Wales he frequently visited the House of Commons and was a frequent and attentive listener to the debates. But when he leaned towards the Conservatives, towards the Liberals, whether he favored the Nationalist cause in Ireland or whether he preferred an understanding with France, one would scarcely express. This was because his attitude on public questions was so rarely expressed. He believed it wise and for the good to make his influence felt in affairs of state he went about the business so quietly that few were aware that he had anything whatever to do with bringing about the results. He took no pains, however, to conceal his belief in an understanding between Great Britain and the United States, which friendly feeling of America and the Americans he inherited from his mother.

Was a Free Mason. King Edward was the most prominent living Free Mason. For more than thirty-five years he was identified with the order, during which time he served as grand-master of the grand lodge of England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales and also grand prior of the order of Knights Templars in England and grand patron of the ancient and modern orders of the order of St. George's, which he received the thirty-third and last from the time he attained his majority. He had lived in a more or less extravagant manner and had never been a member of the order. He was a more active interest in the order than he was in the past. He was a member of the order of the Masonic order, Masonry, to be raised among the world's richest women. King Edward was always sought for, and usually with make both ends meet out of his royal allowance.

TRANSFERS SAID TO BE FORGERIES

Firm Name of Waggett and Jolly Attached to Transfers Filed at Land Office

JOS. KELLY, OF KELLY AND MOORE ONE WHO MADE THE PURCHASE

Caveats Filed Against Properties Affected to Prevent Further Registration of Documents

A sensation was created at the local registry office yesterday when it became known that a number of transfers for various properties totalling in value about \$12,000, had been accepted to which the names of Waggett & Jolly, proprietors of the Victoria Hotel, Edmonton, are alleged to have been forged. The transfers were accepted in good faith by the office, and in accordance therewith titles have been issued and are now held by the various purchasers. When it became known to Waggett & Jolly that their names had been used without their knowledge they immediately had their solicitors, Robertson, Dickson & McDonald, file caveats at the registry office. These caveats prohibit the registration of any other document relating to these properties unless subject to their claims.

The Properties Concerned. The properties to which transfers with their names attached have been filed and titles granted are as follows: Lots 141 and 142, block H, H. B. R. at the northwest corner of Eleventh street and Athabasca avenue, presumably transferred by Waggett & Jolly to Charles W. Simpson, of Strathcona. Lot 116, block 8, H. B. R., on Ninth street, between Peace and McKenzie, opposite W. H. Clark & Co's. lumber mill, presumably transferred by Waggett & Jolly to W. J. Cairns, and from him transferred to James Brennan. Lot 117, block 8, H. B. R., adjoining the above mentioned to Jos. Kelly, of Kelly & Moore.

Several other transfers are thought to be in a similar position, but at the present no action has been taken to prevent further registrations. Litigation May Result. If it turns out, as has been contended, that these transfers are illegal, considerable litigation may result. The land titles act provides an insurance fund to protect against clerical errors made at the office, but it will not reimburse against fraud as far as can be ascertained. It is probable that further action will be taken today but up to the present there is nothing tangible to confirm the suspicions that have arisen with reference to the transfers.

Leading Figure in Society. From the time that he was 16 he was the leading figure in English society and to a great extent its arbiter. He was possessed of an extremely level head and of an altogether unique quality of the world. His Majesty's position as Prince of Wales and as King endowed him with a social power superior to that enjoyed by any other member of the British Empire. People are indebted to King Edward for many reforms brought about by him in his role as a gentleman, which afforded an excellent indication of his character. It is thanks to him for instance that hard drinking and coarseness of language went out of fashion. When he was a boy it was considered bad form for a gentleman to retire otherwise than intoxicated, while almost every phrase spoken was embellished with appalling blasphemy. And if a higher tone of morality and a greater sense of propriety now prevail than in the latter part of the last century, it is in a great measure due to the unobtrusive but excellent care which his Majesty took to keep out of society those who had forfeited their rights to remain within his pale. He was as ready as any other votary of pleasure to meet them in the sphere to which they had descended and to treat them with kindness and consideration, but he would not tolerate their presence in houses that were respectable and took quiet means to eliminate them therefrom.

Had Happy Home Life. One of the most pleasing traits of King Edward was his singularly happy home life. He was the object of many stories of a more or less slanderous nature which he always considered beneath his dignity to deny or refute, but it was only necessary to see the King among his family at Sandringham and to observe the affection with which his nephews and nieces spoke of "Uncle Bertie" to realize that much that was spoken and written about him was absolutely untrue. It is believed that King Edward's private personal life was a happy one. From the time he attained his majority he had lived in a more or less extravagant manner and had never been a member of the order. He was a more active interest in the order than he was in the past. He was a member of the order of the Masonic order, Masonry, to be raised among the world's richest women. King Edward was always sought for, and usually with make both ends meet out of his royal allowance.