KING EDWARD IS DEAD

The People of Britain and of the Dominion Beyond the Seas Mourn for Their Beloved Monarch

London, May 7.—The official bulletin announcing the King's death read as follows:—

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

Signed LAKING, REID, POWELL, DAWSON.

London, May 6.—Edward the Seventh died a quarter of an hour before midnight. His illness, in its final stages, progressed with terrifying rapidity. It was only at half-past three this afternoon that he was prevailed upon to allow himself to be laid in bed. Since morning he had been reclining in an invalid chair. At 3.30 he had a violent attack of coughing, which so exhausted him that he held out no longer against the wishes of his physicians. He still retained full consciousness, and about five o'clock asked for news about his horse "Witch of the Air," which was running at Kempton Park this afternoon. He was told it had won.

Not long afterwards it became apparent that he was rapidly growing worse. All five physicians who had been called into consultation were in attendance, and soon after their public announcement that his condition was critical the Royal patient began to show signs of the approaching dissolution. He sank rapidly, and at 11.45 passed away.

THE NEW KING.

In the eyes of the British Constitution the King never dies. The death of one Monarch, technically termed the demise of the Crown, is automatically followed by the accession of his successor. Thus when King Edward breathed his last, in the presence of his family, among whom was of course his eldest son, the Prince of Wales, the British Empire came into possession of a new King.

The Prince and Princess of Wales drove to the Palace from Marlborough House at half-past ten, and remained in the room next to that in which the King lay. Here the Queen and Princess Victoria also spent the day. The King was very glad to be able to command once more the services of the nurse who cared for him during his recovery from the operation in 1901, and several times sent out word to his family that he was as comfortable as he could expect to be.

THE QUEEN'S DEVOTION.

The Queen has watched over his Majesty with the utmost devotion ever since returning on Thursday night. She had heard of the King's illness on the way to Calais, and hastened her arrival in England as much as possible. Her Majesty was up nearly all night, staying by the King's bedside, and only catching brief rests on the couch in her sitting-room adjoining the King's chamber. Her Majesty saw no one except the physicians and Miss Fletcher, the nurse, outside the members of the Royal family. Princess Victoria shared in the long vigil, her Royal Highness helping her mother to bear with fortitude their trying ordeal. Sitting for hours by the bedside, her Majesty did not relax her loving vigil once. She watched the doctors at their work, they also never leaving the sick room except for the briefest intervals. The Princess of Wales joined her shortly after 10 o'clock yesterday morning. Her Royal Highness is a very able nurse, and she also rendered some assistance in the sick chamber. The Duchess of Albany was another member of the Royal family who came to see his Majesty, and when she left was weeping bitterly.

CALLERS AT THE PALACE.

Early in the afternoon long strings of motor cars and carriages began to fill the court yard at the entrance to Buckingham Palace, and they continued without intermission until 6 o'clock. All the well-known people of London were leaving calls and making inquiries, politicians, Ambassadors, dignitaries of the Church, great leaders and men of note in the world of sport, writers, painters, one or two actors even. Every class was represented in the line which advanced slowly to the door, and then drove away with saddened faces, looking out upon the people gathered round the gates. When the Lord Chamberlain, Lord Althrop, left the palace smiling it was taken as a hopeful sign, and when it was rumored that both Sir Francis Laking and Sir James Reid had gone out for a ride their spirits went up still further. The long delay between bulletins was taken to mean that at all events his Majesty was no worse.

DESERTED STREETS.

While the sun shone more brilliantly than it had done any day this year, the people seemed to extract the utmost particle of hope which the medical bulletins conveyed, but when evening came, cold and dismal, with rain drizzling from the heavy skies, the crowds lost heart, and soon after the issue of the later reports announcing that his Majesty's condition was most grave, and that the hoped for improvement had not set in, the streets were practically empty. Pedestrians were rare. Cabs and taxis passed by at intervals instead of in ceaseless file, and motor busses rumbled past empty or nearly empty of passengers.

FEW IN THE THEATRES.

It was curious to see how, outside one theatre, where a popular success was running, the crowd which had formed alongside the pit and gallery doors melted away before the door were opened. It was evident that these people, to whom a visit to a theatre was such a treat that they would stand for hours waiting to secure a seat, had no stomach for musical comedy while their King lay at death's door. All the West End theatres were practically empty this evening. Even the physiognomy of the streets showed such a change that thoroughfares which are normally scenes of life, bustle and gaiety resembled streets in a city through which death had stalked.

HOPE TURNED TO DESPAIR.

After the first shock which the news in the morning papers had given to the great masses of the population in London there was a period when hope ran high. The earliest reports of the day were that the King had passed a good night, and with the memories of his remarkable recovery after his attack of perithplitis in his coronation year, his subjects set great store on his ability to pull through the present illness. When the bulletin, dated 11 a.m., stated that his condition still gave rise to grave anxiety, and it was seen that five doctors had signed it, two consultants having been added to those in attendance yesterday, there was commensurate depression. Still the sun was shining brightly in the blue sky, and buoyant spring was in the air and kept up courage. But with the evening bulletin hope was abandoned.

SORROW OF THE POPULACE.

As the business day came to a close the crowd before the palace grew in numbers, and when 6.20 a bulletin with its announcement that the King's condition was critical was posted by an old Royal servant on the railing, there were thousands wailing and murmuring through the crowd as the old man in Royal livery walked across the palace yard to the gates and fastened up the bulletin. In absolute silence those in the front ranks read the announcement. "Read it aloud!" cried many in the rear, but no one had the heart to read the sad news aloud. A woman cried, "Oh, it cannot be! Oh, God, save his Majesty." The Royal Standard which floats over Buckingham Palace when the King is in residence there, and to which many anxious glances had been cast throughout the day, is always taken down at sunset, and when shortly after the 6.30 bulletin was posted it fluttered down, many people thought the end had already come, and policemen went amid the crowd explaining that the flag was only being taken down because the sun had set.

NEW MONARCH PROCLAIMED.

London, May 7.—King George V. was proclaimed this afternoon. The proclamation was approved by the privy council at 4 o'clock.

The council met in the throne room at St. James' Palace under the presidency of the Earl of Crewe, who officiated in the absence of Viscount Wolverhampton. The new monarch was given the title of King George V.

The King, who had driven over from Marlborough House, waited in a room adjoining the council chamber while the lengthy formalities leading up to the actual proclamatoon were proceeding.

With to-day's ceremony, and in born to King Edward VII. and Que n Alexandra becomes the ruler of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, of the British Dominions beyond the seas, King, Defender of the Faith, and Emperor of India.

The Coroner's jury at Stony Creek returned a verdict in the Finton inquest that Elijah Finton was killed with a heavy instrument in the hands of some person unknown.

HIS LATE MAJESTY, KING EDWARD VII.

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SHATTERED BY EARTHQUAKE

Five Hundred Persons Killed in the Town of Cartago, Costa Rica.

[illegible]ch from San Juan del [illegible] says: A large part [illegible]ta Rica, was de[illegible]esday night by a [illegible]movement. De[illegible] very meagre, as the telegraph wires have been levelled between San Jose and Cartago. The operators at the latter place were killed. It is known that at least 500 persons are dead and many hundreds injured. Scores of buildings were thrown down, among them the Palace of Justice, erected by Andrew Carnegie. The wife and child of Dr. Bocanegra, the Guatemalan Magistrate to the Central American Arbitration Court, have been killed. Panic reigns, as the earthquakes continue.

San Jose has also been shaken, some of the buildings being damaged, but no deaths are reported in that city. Some were slightly injured. Earth shocks also were felt at several points in Nicaragua near the Costa Rican frontier. Reports reaching here state that there is much suffering and destitution at Cartago consequent upon the disaster

Cartago is one of the most ancient cities in America. It was founded by the Spaniards in 1522 on a plain southeast of the active volcano Irazu, and was at one time a place of considerable importance. In 1823 it had about 30,000 inhabitants, and until 1841, when it was all but destroyed by an earthquake, it was the capital of the province. Its population in 1903 was 4,300.

LEADING MARKETS

BREADSTUFFS.

Toronto, May 10.—Ontario Wheat—No. 2 mixed winter wheat, $1.03 to $1.04 outside.

Manitoba Wheat—No. 1 northern $1.05; No. 2 northern, $1.03 at lake ports for immediate shipment.

Corn—American No. 2 kiln-dried yellow, 66½c to 67c; No. 3, kiln-dried 65½c to 66c; No. 3 yellow, 65c; Canadian corn, 60c to 61c, Toronto freights.

Oats—Canada western, No. 2, 36½c; No. 3 C. W., 35½c, at lake ports for immediate shipment; Ontario No. 2 white, 35c to 35½c outside; No. 3 white, 34c to 34½c outside, 37c on track, Toronto.

Barley—No. 2, 53c to 54c; No. 3 extra, 51c to 52c; No. 3, 46c to 47c outside; Manitoba, No. 4, 52½c, on track, lake ports.

Peas—No. 2, 75c to 76c.

Rye—No. 2, 67c to 68c.

Buckwheat—No. 2, 51c.

Manitoba Flour—Quotations at Toronto are:—First patents, $5.50; second patents, $5; strong bakers', $4.80; 90 per cent., Glasgow freights, 28s.

Ontario Flour—Winter wheat patents for export, $4 to $4.05, in buyers' bags, outside.

Millfeed—Manitoba bran, $19 per ton; shorts, $21 per ton, track, Toronto. Ontario bran, $20 per ton; shorts, $22 per ton on track, Toronto.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Eggs—20c to 21c per dozen in case lots.

Butter—Creamery prints, 29c to 31c. Separator prints, 24c to 25c; Dairy prints, choice, 23c to 24c; large rolls, 22c to 23c; inferior, 16c to 17c.

Syrup—$1 to $1.10 per Imperial gallon.

Cheese—12c for large and 12¼c for twins. Old stocks are easy at 12¾c for large and 13c per lb. for twins.

Beans—$2 to $2.10 per bushel for primes and $2.10 to $2.20 for hand-picked.

Potatoes — Delaware potatoes, 55c to 60c per bag out of store, and at 45c to 50c on track Toronto. Ontarios 35c to 40c per bag on track, and at 45c to 50c out of store.

PROVISIONS

Wholesale quotations:—

Pork—Short cut, $31 to $31.50 per barrel; mess, $28.50 to $29.

Lard—Firm; tierces, 16¼c to 16½c; tubs, 16¾c to 17c; pails, 16¾c; stocks very light.

Smoked and Dry Salted Meats—Long clear bacon, tons and cases, 15c to 15¼c; backs, plain, 21c to 21½c; backs, peameal, 21½c to 22c; shoulder hams, 14c to 14½c; green meats out of pickle, 1c less than smoked.

Rolls, smoked, 15½c to 16c; medium and light hams, 18c to 18½c; heavy, 16½c to 17c; bacon, 19½c to 20c.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

Montreal, May 10.—Dressed hog prices, $13 to $13.50 per 100 lbs.

Pork—Heavy Canada short mess, barrels 35 to 45 pieces, $32; Canada short-cut back, barrels 45 to 55 pieces, $31.50; bean pork, small pieces, but fat, barrel, $28; flank pork, barrels, $31.50; pickled rolls, barrels, $31.50; heavy clear fat backs, very heavy, all fat, barrels 40 to 50 pieces, $34.

Beef—Extra Plate, half barrels, 100 lbs., $9.25; tierces, 200 lbs., $18; tierces, 300 lbs., $26.50.

Flour—Manitoba spring wheat patents, firsts, $5.60, seconds, $5.10; winter wheat patents, $5.40 to $5.50; Manitoba strong bakers', $4.90; straight rollers, $5 to $5.15; do., in bags, $2.35 to $2.45.

Rolled Oats—Bags, $1.90; barrels $4.05.

Cornmeal—Barrels, $3.40 to $3.50.

Barley—No. 3, 56½c; No. 4, 55c; feed barley, 54c.

Oats—Canada western, No. 2, 38½c to 39c; No. 3, 37½c to 38c; Ontario white, No. 2, 37c; No. 3, 36c; No. 4, 34c.

Corn—American, No. 2 yellow, 68c to 69c; No. 3 yellow, 66c to 67c;

Millfeed—Ontario bran, $20 to $20.50; Ontario middlings, $22 to $23, Manitoba bran, $19 to $19.50. Manitoba shorts, $21 to $22; pure grain mouillie, $32 to $33; mixed mouillie, $25 to $28.

Butter—Creamery, 30½c.

Cheese—Fodders, 11⅝c to 11¾c.

Eggs—Selected, dozen, 23c to 24c; straight receipts, 19 to 20c.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Montreal, May 10.—Prime beeves sold at from 6½c to near 7¼c per pound; pretty good animals, 5½c to 6¼c and the common stock, 4c to 5½c per pound. Superior milch cows from $55 to $65 each; the other cows from $30 to $50 each. Calves sold at from $2.25 to $9 each, or 3c to 5½c per pound. Sheep from 5c to 6c per pound; lambs at from $4 to $7 each. Good lots of hogs sold at about 10c per pound.

UNITED STATES MARKETS.

Buffalo, May 10.—Wheat—Spring wheat higher; No. 1 Northern, carloads, store, $1.15; Winter firm. Corn—Stronger; No. 3 yellow, 64¾c; No. 4 yellow, 63¼c; No. 4 corn, 61¼c; No. 3 white, 66½c. Oats—Firm; No. 2 white, 45½c; No. 3 white, 44¼c; No. 4 white, 43c. Rye—No. 2, on track, 85c.

Minneapolis, May 10.—Wheat—May $1.08⅝; July, $1.08⅝; September, $1.01; cash, No. 1 hard, $1.12¼; No. 1 Northern, $1.10¼ to $1.11¾; No. 2 Northern, $1.08¼ to $1.09¾; No. 3 Northern, $1.05¼ to $1.07¾. Bran—$18 to $18.25. Flour—First patents, $5.30 to $5.50; second patents, $5.10 to $5.30; first clears, $4.15 to $4.25; second clears, $2.90 to $3.20.

Toronto, May 10.—As high as $7 is mentioned in the transactions as having been paid for a couple of fine export steers, but the average range of the prices for good butcher cattle was from $6.40 to $6.75, with secondary grades bringing all the way from $5.50 to $6.25 per cwt. Cows sold as high as $6, but the range for both cows and bulls was on an average of from $4.50 to $5.80. With the exception of hogs, which are firm at $8.75 to $9 per cwt., the light stock is easier. Sheep and lambs are quoted from 25c to 50c lower.

No 2 mixed, 67c to 68c; No. 3 mixed, 65c to 66c.

EXPLOSION AT HULL, QUE.

Ten Persons Were Killed and More Than One Hundred Hurt.

Ottawa, May 8.—Boys playing in the fields started a brush fire which caused the explosion of "Virite" this afternoon of the magazine of the General Explosives Co. in Hull, Que. Ten deaths now and at least twenty cases of serious injury constitute the tale of casualties, while the damage to Hull and to the neighboring City of Ottawa may reach $100,000. The list of dead may be added to.

The factory comprised a number of small buildings on the outskirts of Hull. It was devoted to the manufacture of a specially powerful explosive used in railway construction and similar work. It is under ordinary conditions of handling extremely safe.

Uneasiness has been felt in Hull at the situation of the factory. While on the outskirts of the town, it was situated within two or three hundred yards of a number of shacks inhabited by poor people. The city council had taken steps to oblige the company to remove its establishment, but the litigation resulted in a defeat for the municipality, the latest judgment in the case having been rendered a short time ago.

The fire started by the small boys extended about 5 p.m. to a building used as a workshop. This burned quietly for about three-quarters of an hour, when the building in which the detonators were stored, exploded with a sharp report, which was heard all over the city of Ottawa.

About two minutes afterwards the main magazine, which contained about five tons of the explosive, detonated with a tremendous shock. The noise was peculiarly sharp and enormous clouds of smoke rose to a great height in the air, while stones, many of which were of great size, were showered upon the adjoining area, many of them wrecking buildings hundreds of yards away. Thousands of windows were shattered in both Hull and Ottawa.

The fire had attracted a great number of spectators, and it was due to their presence that the terribly heavy casualty list is to be ascribed. The hail of falling stones beat them down in numbers. In particular, a bridge over Brewery Creek was thronged with onlookers, and it is feared that some of those struck down are submerged beneath the waters of the stream.

All the hospitals of Ottawa are filled with the injured and including injuries by falling stones, it is believed that from 100 to 150 casualties have occurred.

DEATH OF MR. E. J. B. PENSE

Kingston Editor Stricken With Apoplexy.

A despatch from Kingston says: Death came with great suddenness to Mr. Edward John Barker Pense, proprietor and publisher of The Daily British Whig, on Saturday afternoon. Mr. Pense performed his office duties and was apparently in his usual health. While working in his garden at his King street west residence, at 2.45 o'clock he was seized with an attack of apoplexy, and immediately after being helped into the house became unconscious.