

# State Funeral For Sir Wilfrid Laurier

Parliament Will Meet on Thursday but Will Adjourn After Paying Tributes to Former Premier—A Sketch of Late Leader's Life and Activities

Ottawa, Feb. 17.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier, leader of the Liberal party of Canada for many years, died at his home in Laurier avenue at 2.30 this afternoon. Death was due to paralysis, the first attack of which he experienced at noon yesterday. Doctors Valin and Chervier were in attendance. But there was practically no hope of recovery after 10 o'clock this morning. He was unconscious since early morning. The last rites of the Catholic church were administered during the night by the Rev. Legue, of the Sacred Heart church.

Many personal friends of the great chieftain gathered at his home in Laurier avenue after the news of his serious illness became known. Lady Laurier was at his bedside. At about noon a marked weakening of his pulse was noticed. The attending physicians declared that it was only his great vitality which kept him alive for so long after the stroke which was in every way serious.

The state dinner which was to have been held at usual at Government House on the occasion of the opening of parliament, has been cancelled out of respect for the death of Sir Wilfrid Laurier. His Excellency the Duke of Devonshire called at the home of the dying statesman this morning and was followed by Acting Prime Minister Sir Thomas White, who conveyed the formal sympathies of the government.

There will be a state funeral for Sir Wilfrid Laurier. Parliament will meet on Thursday as announced, but out of respect to the memory of the deceased leader there will be adjournment over the week-end. In both houses on Thursday references will be made to the loss which the dominion has sustained.

His Career.

The Right Honourable Sir Wilfrid Laurier, P.C., G.C.M.G., K.C., D.C.L., J.D., was born at St. Lin (Que.), November 20, 1841, the son of Carolus and Marguerite (Martineau) Laurier, and was of Acadian descent on his mother's side. He was educated at New Glasgow (Que.), L'Assomption College, and McGill University, taking the degree of bachelor of civil law at the latter institution in 1864. In 1868 McGill conferred the honorary degree of LL.D. on him. Other honorary degrees were conferred as follows: LL.D., Toronto University, 1897; University of Glasgow, 1911; D. C. L., by Oxford in 1897; "honoris causa" by the University of Queen's in 1898; Edinburgh University, 1902; and Laval the same year; Laval in 1902.

On May 13, 1868, he married Miss Zoe Fontaine, daughter of G. N. R. LeBlanc, of Montreal.

Sir Wilfrid became an advocate in 64 and successfully practised his profession in Montreal where for some years he was a partner of the late Medley and Lanctot, and subsequently at Arthabaska, where he was a partner of Messrs. Lavigne and the late E. E. LeBlanc. In addition to his law practice he edited and contributed to several newspapers.

He entered political life in 74, when he was elected a member of the legislature for Drummond and Arthabaska. He occupied this seat until 77 when he was elected to the House of Commons for the same constituency, and served during the Liberal administration of Hon. Alexander Mackenzie until 1877 when he met defeat. He then contested the Quebec seat, and was successful. Since that time he had represented Quebec East at Ottawa. In a general election of 1896 he was also elected for Saskatchewan, for Wright in 1904, for Ottawa in 1906 and for Sourles in 1911, resigning these seats to rid the seat in Quebec East. In the general election of 1917 Sir Wilfrid was candidate in Quebec East, and for one the Ottawa seats. He was defeated in Ottawa, however, but was overwhelmingly re-elected in his old constituency.

His Was Rapid.

Laurier's rise in politics was rapid. When only thirty-six years of age he came minister of inland revenue in the Mackenzie administration. In 1878 he held that office until the defeat of that government in the general elections of 1878. He was one of the signers of address from the Liberal party of Canada to the pope in 1896, resulting in appointment of a papal legate for Canada. At that time numerous issues were going to do with religion and the state and it was to expedite the transaction of official business with the Vatican that the change was made. When the Hon. Edward Blake resigned leader of the opposition party in 1887 Laurier was appointed his successor, and remained until his accession to the premiership in 1896. He was prime minister, holding the office of president of the council in his own administration from July 8, 1896, until October 1911, when his government, having met defeat in the polls on the reciprocity issue, resigned from office. He continued as leader of the Liberal party, but was successful again in the general elections of 1917, when a number of his lieutenants entered the union government and supported the Military Service Act. Subsequent to his defeat in 1911 on

the reciprocity issue, Sir Wilfrid Laurier announced a willingness to retire from the leadership of the opposition. But it was the unanimous desire of the Liberal party that he should remain at the helm. Although his health had not been robust, he continued in harness to the last. But a few hours before he was stricken, Sir Wilfrid was at his office at the Museum, preparing for the parliamentary session. Despite advancing years, Sir Wilfrid was seldom absent from the house when important matters were under discussion, although, on less important occasions, he was inclined to leave the opposition leadership in other hands at the evening sittings.

Break on Conscience Issue.

It was over the conscience issue that Sir Wilfrid had the first real difference with his followers. There were those in his party who felt that the military needs of the day could be met only by compulsory military service. Sir Wilfrid could not accept that view. He held to the voluntary system, although declaring his readiness to call a plebiscite on the question should he be returned to power. In the summer of 1917 Sir Robert Borden invited Sir Wilfrid to join with him in forming a union government with a view to putting compulsory military service into effect. Sir Wilfrid declined to accept the office. On this, Sir Robert opened negotiations with leading members of both parties, including a number of ex-provincial ministers now in the cabinet.

So strong was the tie of personality between Sir Wilfrid and his followers that it was not till some weeks later that the severance came with the resulting formation of the present union government. In the general election of 1917, Sir Wilfrid was again defeated. Owing to indifferent health, he did not in the early days of the campaign take a very prominent part in the way of public speeches. He made only three speeches in eastern Canada. The first was in his old riding of Quebec East, which he had represented continuously in the house for forty years. He next spoke in Ottawa, then in Arnprior. A couple of weeks or so before election day Sir Wilfrid was induced to make a trip in the west with no original intention of going further than Winnipeg. Sir Wilfrid left in zero weather. In the west Sir Wilfrid yielded to the solicitations of his friends and began a strenuous campaign, which led him through to the coast, undoubtedly taxing his strength.

When the new parliament opened in March, 1918, Sir Wilfrid had the unusual experience of facing treasury benches on which were seated some of the old stalwarts of his party, while rank and file of the government included many Liberals.

It is generally conceded that in his session, Sir Wilfrid led that opposition with restraint and with no desire to unduly embarrass those who had differed with him.

Sir Wilfrid represented Canada at Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee in 1897. He was received in audience by the queen, and accorded the leading place in the great jubilee state procession of the overseas dignitaries. He was received in audience by the pope in 1897, 1902 and 1907. While in England he succeeded in securing from the British government the notice to Germany and Belgium of the renunciation of the commercial treaties with those countries which stood in the way of Canada's new tariff extending a preference to the United Kingdom. He was a delegate to Washington in the interest of better relations between Canada and the United States, and was a member of the joint high commission which assembled at Quebec, August 28, 1898, to discuss questions affecting Great Britain, Canada, and the United States.

Honored By Royalty.

He welcomed the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York, (now King George and Queen Mary) to Canada in September, 1901, and accompanied the royal party during their progress through a portion of the dominion visiting St. John on that occasion as well as on two of his political campaigns. He was present by invitation in Westminster Abbey during the coronation of King Edward and Queen Alexandra in 1902. In the same year he attended the imperial conference in London. In 1907 he attended a similar conference at the capital of the empire. Four years later he was a delegate to the imperial colonial conference at London and in the same year was presented to King George at St. James Palace. He was present as royal guest at Westminster Abbey at the coronation of King George and Queen Mary in 1911. He received the Prince of Wales (now King George) on his arrival at Quebec in connection with the third centenary celebration in that city in 1908.

He was a member of the Ottawa inter-provincial conference in 1910. He was elected president of the Canadian forestry convention in 1906. In his younger days Sir Wilfrid served in the militia, being lieutenant in the Arthabaska rifle company from 1860 to 1878. He saw service during the Fenian Raid. He was appointed honorary lieutenant in 1890 of the 9th "Volunteers-de-Quebec." In 1897 he was appointed a member of the privy council and in the same year was made a grand commander of the order of St. Michael and St. George. He was a member of the Cobden Club, the famous free trade organization of Great Britain, and received from it its gold medal in recognition of services in the cause of the free exchange of trade.

Further Honors.

In 1902 he was created a grand officer of the Legion of Honor of France. In 1902 he was presented with the freedom of the city of Edinburgh and in 1907 with the freedom of the cities of Bristol, Manchester and Liverpool. He was admitted an honorary member of Gray's Inn, and was elected vice-president of the Colonial Club, London. He was an honorary life member of the Boston Canadian Club, of the Quebec Garrison Club, and of the National Liberal Club of London. His portrait by Forbes was presented to him by his friends in May, 1902. His portrait by Suzor-Cote was placed in the National Art Gallery, Ottawa, in 1910. He was a member of the Ottawa and Rideau Clubs of Ottawa, St. James Club of Montreal.

Lady Laurier accompanied her husband on his visits to England. She was present at the celebration of Queen Victoria's jubilee and besides taking part with the ceremonies, she visited her majesty at Windsor Castle. She and Sir Wilfrid also attended the queen's garden party and the queen's state ball at Buckingham Palace. Subsequently they traveled in France and Italy. In 1901 she participated in the festivities incident to the visit to Canada of the Prince and Princess of Wales (now King



George and Queen Mary), and was delegated to present to the princess the gift of the women of Ottawa, consisting of a magnificent diamond tiara, consisting of 175 selected diamonds, the gift of the members of the senate of Canada on the government side. Before leaving England she received in person from Queen Alexandra the silver coronation medal. Later in 1907 Lady Laurier was again in the Mother Country with her husband, when she was in attendance at the imperial conference, and was the Guest of King Edward and Queen Alexandra at Buckingham Palace and at Marlborough House.

Had Spoken Here.

Sir Wilfrid had spoken at St. John and at various places in New Brunswick on numerous occasions. He had been honored on numerous occasions by his French-Canadian compatriots of Quebec province, and places, hotels, clubs, etc., bear his name.

## SMOKE MACDONALD'S INDEX

BEAVER HUT CONCERT.

A very successful and largely attended entertainment was held in the Beaver Hut, Exhibition building, last evening in the house for forty years. He next spoke in Ottawa, then in Arnprior. A couple of weeks or so before election day Sir Wilfrid was induced to make a trip in the west with no original intention of going further than Winnipeg. Sir Wilfrid left in zero weather. In the west Sir Wilfrid yielded to the solicitations of his friends and began a strenuous campaign, which led him through to the coast, undoubtedly taxing his strength.

## SNUFFS OUT A COLD IN A FEW MOMENTS

Cleaves the Nostrils, Stops Sneezing, Heals the Throat Quickly.

## Catarrhazone Works Wonders

Lots of people used to let their colds "work off"—they suffered a whole lot, sneezed around the house, till the whole family finally caught the infection. Nowadays colds are cured by Catarrhazone before they really get a good start. This healing vapor, full of pure essences, gives instant relief. It fills the breathing organs with a healing, soothing vapor that relieves irritation at once. Ordinary colds are cured in ten minutes. Absolutely sure for Catarrh, and in throat trouble it works like a charm. Catarrhazone is a permanent cure for bronchitis and throat trouble. Not an experiment—but a cure that's guaranteed. Get "Catarrhazone" today, and beware of substitutes. The dollar unit is guaranteed, and small size 50c; trial size 25c, at all dealers.

## Alkali in Shampoos Bad For Washing Hair

Don't use prepared shampoos or anything else, that contains too much alkali, for this is very injurious, as it dries the scalp and makes the hair brittle. The best thing to use is just plain mulled coconut oil, for this is pure and entirely greaseless. It's very cheap, and simply moisten the hair with water and rub it in, about a teaspoonful is all that is required. It makes an abundance of rich, creamy lather, cleanses thoroughly, and rinses out easily. The hair dries quickly and evenly, and is soft, fresh looking, bright, fluffy, wavy and easy to handle. Besides, it loosens and takes out every particle of dust, dirt and dandruff.

## To Quickly Remove Ugly Hairs From Face

(Beauty Notes.) Beauty-destroying hairs are soon banished from the skin with the aid of a delicate paste, made by mixing some water with a little plain powdered delatone. This is spread upon the hairy surface for 2 or 3 minutes, then rubbed off and the skin washed to remove the remaining delatone. This simple treatment banishes every trace of hair and leaves the skin without a blemish. Caution should be used to be certain that it is delatone you buy.

## Dandruff Surely Destroys the Hair

Girls—if you want plenty of thick, beautiful, glossy, silky hair, do by all means get rid of dandruff, for it will starve your hair and ruin it if you don't. It doesn't do much good to try to brush or wash it out. The only sure way to get rid of dandruff is to dissolve it, then you destroy it entirely. To do this, get about four ounces of ordinary liquid arvon; apply it at night when retiring; use enough to moisten the scalp and rub it in gently with the finger tips. By morning, most, if not all, of your dandruff will be gone, and if you use more applications will completely dissolve and entirely destroy every single sign and trace of it. You will find, too, that all itching and digging of the scalp will stop, and your hair will look and feel a hundred times better. You can get liquid arvon at any drug store. It is inexpensive and four ounces is all you will need, no matter how much dandruff you have. This simple remedy never fails.

# HERE ARE THE DOLLAR DAY MERCHANTS

Every One of Them is Pledged to Give Bargains on Dollar Day

## CENTRAL.

- C. & E. Everett, Hats and Furs, Charlotte street.
- F. W. Daniel & Co. Ltd., Drygoods, Charlotte street.
- F. A. Dykeman & Co., Drygoods, Charlotte street.
- J. & J. Manson, Millinery and Drygoods, Charlotte street.
- Hunt's Clothing Store, Men's Outfitters, Charlotte street.
- Emerson & Fisher Ltd., Hardware, Germain street.
- Francis & Vaughan, Boots and Shoes, King street.
- Miss Kate Hennessey, Hair Goods and Switches, Charlotte street.
- Marr Millinery Co. Ltd., Millinery, Charlotte street.
- Macaulay Bros. & Co., Drygoods, King street.
- D. Magee's Sons, Ltd., Hats and Furs, King street.
- Waterbury & Rising, Ltd., Boots and Shoes, King street.
- Seovil Bros. Ltd., (Oak Hall), Ladies' Ware and Men's Furnishings, King street.
- A. Gilmour, Men's Clothing, King street.
- W. E. Ward, Men's Furnishings, King street.
- Semi-Ready Store, Men's Clothing, King street.
- E. G. Nelson & Co., Books and Stationery, King street.
- The McRobbie Shoe Co. Ltd., Boots and Shoes, King street.
- H. Mont Jones, Furs, King street.
- T. McAvity & Sons, Ltd., Hardware, Etc., King street.
- J. T. Wilcox, Drygoods, Charlotte street.
- American Clothing House, Men's and Boys' Clothing, Charlotte street.
- O. H. Warwick Co. Ltd., China and Glassware, King street.
- The Ross Drug Co. Ltd., Pure Drugs, King street.
- W. H. Thorne & Co. Ltd., Hardware and Paint, King street.
- W. H. Hayward Co. Ltd., Crockery and Glassware, Princess street.
- D. Bassen, Drygoods, Charlotte street.
- M. C. Hetherington, Notions and Drygoods, Charlotte street.
- The Daylight Store, Drygoods, Charlotte street.

## NORTH END.

- Waterbury & Rising, Ltd., Boots and Shoes, Main street.
- Komienky & Baig, Ladies' Clothing, Main street.
- F. S. Thomas, Hats and Furs, Main street.
- Wason's Drug Store, Pure Drugs, Main street.
- Gray's Shoe Store, Boots and Shoes, Main street.
- J. Cohen, Drygoods, Main street.
- J. Morgan & Co., Drygoods, Main street.
- Morris Jacobson, Boots and Shoes, Main street.
- M. L. Selig, 32 Mill Street.

## WEST END.

- Amdu's Dept. Store, Complete Furnishers, King street West.
- Ideal Shoe Store, Boots and Shoes, Union street West.

## UNION STREET.

- Waterbury & Rising, Ltd., Boots and Shoes, Union street.
- D. J. Barrett, Stoves and Kitchen Ware, Union street.
- Alex. Lesser, Ladies' and Men's Ware, Union street.
- M. J. Mulholland, Men's Furnishing, Waterloo street.
- H. N. DeMille, Men's Clothing, Union street.
- Wiesel's Cash Store, Boots and Shoes, Union street.
- H. W. King, Hats and Furnishings, Union street.
- S. Gilbert, Dry Goods, Brussels street.
- J. R. Hopkins, Printer, Brussels street.
- Bragers', Ladies' Ware, Union street.
- K. D. Spear, Milliner, Union street.
- Levine's Shoe Store, Brussels Street.
- Eaton's Bootery, Union Street.

# DON'T FORGET THE DAY! THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 20

## The Three Big Reasons Why You Should Wear Rubbers in Bad Weather

To guard your health—To protect new shoes—To get more wear out of old ones.

WILL we have another epidemic of "flu" this Spring, as we did last Fall? Will people go without rubbers; get their feet wet; take cold; and so lower their vitality that they will become more susceptible to the ravages of Influenza?

Thousands will not run this risk. They will buy Rubbers NOW, and have them ready when Winter breaks up and Spring rains begin.

Rubbers are a wise economy. They protect the health, and they protect the shoes. They make shoes waterproof. They prevent shoes getting soaked through and pressed out of shape. They make shoes wear longer; and they enable you to use partly-worn shoes in wet, stormy weather, thus saving new shoes for the fine days to come.

These six Dominion Rubber System brands—

- "Jacques Cartier" "Merchants" "Maple Leaf"
- "Granby" "Dominion" "Daisy"

guarantee quality and enable you to get the exact size and shape to fit every shoe.

Make sure that the rubbers you buy have one of these Trademarks stamped on the sole.



## TOP BACKACHE! RUB LUMBAGO RIGHT OUT

ere's instant relief. No pain, soreness, stiffness after rubbing with "St. Jacobs Liniment."

Oh! Pain is gone! Quickly!—Yes! Almost instant relief in soreness, stiffness, lameness and follows a gentle rubbing with "St. Jacobs Liniment." Apply this soothing, penetrating oil directly upon the ache, and like magic, relief comes. "St. Jacobs Liniment" cures pain. It is a harmless backache, lumbago and sciatica relief, which er. Disappoints, can not injure and sn't burn or discolor the skin. straighten up! Stop those tortuous itches." In a moment you will forget that you ever had a back, because you won't hurt or be stiff or lame. Don't test! Get a small trial bottle of "St. Jacobs Liniment" from your druggist and get this lasting relief.