

PARLIAMENT.

Short Session Friday and Little Business Transacted.

Address to King Edward—The Premier's Tribute to Her Late Majesty.

OTTAWA, Feb. 8.—Today's session occupied only one hour, and beyond routine business, the passing of the address to the King, was all that came up for consideration.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier took advantage of the opportunity to pay a high tribute to the many estimable qualities of Queen Victoria.

He learned to appreciate, admire and love the many qualities of Queen Victoria, those many public and domestic virtues which were the pride of her subjects.

Undoubtedly instances of more passionate outbursts of grief caused by death were to be found in history, but it is impossible to find an occasion where death caused so universal, sincere and so heartfelt expressions of sorrow.

In the presence of the unmeasurable verdict caused by her death, it was not too much to say that the great character of history, what was greatness, after all? To him (Laurier) the highest conception of greatness was that equisite of a well balanced mind, equilibrium of faculties well and evenly ordered, a harmonious and a calm judgment so rarely found in one person, yet possessed by Queen Victoria.

These, combined with purity of soul, kindness of heart, generosity of disposition, elevation of purpose and devotion to duty, formed a form of character beyond compare. Her greatness was the greatness which is the foundation of the happiness and glory of a people under such a Sovereign.

No reign in history had ever approached hers in glory and grandeur. Glancing over the 64 years, Sir Wilfrid Laurier referred to the development of civilization, the advance of wealth, culture, legislation, literature, arts and sciences, and navigation and locomotion by land and water.

Of the literature of the reign, he would say that it reflected the influence of the Queen, and to the eternal glory of that literature he said, it was pure and absolutely free from the defects and grossness which disgraced them in former ages, and which still unhappily mar the literature of other countries.

Politically she was perfectly impartial. What her views were none knew, but while revolutions shook the foundations of other nations and thrones tottered and tumbled, Victoria rose in the estimation of her people, while her throne was surrounded by security and strength.

She saved her people from socialist agitation, and the great prosperity of England is due not only to her wise and economic laws, but also to the personality of the Queen, and through her prudent conduct during her sixty years of reign.

under one flag, but he hoped to see them bound together by a bond of good feeling as strong perhaps as if sanctioned by the laws of both governments.

Her conduct had always been natural. She was a Queen but also mother and wife, with her full share of joy and sorrow. She loved and suffered. Her life was one of the noblest ever seen. It was a happy life.

She sorrowed forty years, and perhaps they could apply to her the beautiful language of the French people: "In her first tears she drowned her heart."

"She is no more, no more," boldly would he say, she lives in the hearts of her subjects and the pages of history, and as her pure profile stands marked against the horizon line the verdict of posterity will ratify the judgment of those who were her subjects.

After expressing faith in the King, Laurier moved the following address to His Majesty:

To the King's Most Excellent Majesty: Most Gracious Sovereign—We, your Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the senate and house of commons of Canada, in parliament assembled, humbly beg leave to approach your Majesty with this expression of our deep and heartfelt sorrow at the demise of our late sovereign lady Queen Victoria.

In common with our fellow subjects in all parts of the Empire, we deplore the loss of a great ruler, whose manifold and exalted virtues have for three generations commanded respect and admiration in the world.

As representatives of the Canadian people, we mourn under your dominion first rose into being, and to whose wise and beneficent sway are due in no small measure its growth and prosperity.

May we venture to add that above and beyond these sentiments which the sad occasion naturally calls forth, there has come to each one of us a sense of personal bereavement, which, we say it with all possible respect and duty, makes your Majesty's sorrow our own.

We pray that the God of consolation may comfort your Majesty and the members of the royal family in their affliction.

It is with feelings not less deep and sincere than those to which we have just given utterance that we hail your Majesty's accession to the throne of your ancestors. We beg to assure your Majesty of our devoted attachment to your Majesty's person and government, and to express our unclouded confidence that the glory and the greatness of the British Empire abroad, and the happiness and well-being of your Majesty's people at home, will suffer no diminution under your Majesty's gracious rule.

Mr. Borden seconded the address, and in a brief speech reiterated the sentiments of the premier. He promised Laurier for his happy comparison of Canada's history, past and present, under Victoria's reign. When it began, Canada was made up of five or six disjointed provinces, with a hostile tariff between them.

He spoke feelingly of the great interest the Queen had always taken in the colonies. Her message of condolence to Lady Macdonald and her thoughtfulness in placing on Sir John Thompson's casket a wreath of lilies and laurel, were not forgotten.

He agreed with all that had been said of the influence of Her Majesty both in private and public life. His great sympathy for all classes and creeds had endeared her to all her subjects. Victoria was great enough to recognize the greatness of truth, and to know that it had many sides, and he believed her influence in that respect would survive long in memory handed down of achievements accomplished during her reign.

THE GRIPPE.

We don't know the origin of it. Doctors are puzzled about it. If care is taken, it can generally be cured without serious results.

Stay in the house; go to bed; consult your doctor, and after the acute stage, take SCOTT'S EMULSION of Cod Liver Oil. It will renew your strength and prevent Pneumonia or Bronchitis.

Send for trial bottle free. SCOTT & BOWNE, Toronto, Canada.

J. T. BULMER DEAD.

Fell a Victim to Congestion of the Brain.

HALIFAX, Feb. 9.—The city was surprised this morning to learn of the death of J. T. Bulmer, the well-known barrister and temperance reformer. He had been ill for some days with congestion of the brain. This morning he rose from bed and moved about the house, soon after complaining of a pain in his back. He lay down and in a few minutes passed away. It was on Monday that he first took ill, when he fell on the street in a fit, at that time he remained unconscious for more than a day. Mr. Bulmer had recently fitted up new offices and he had renovated his fine library.

John Thomas Bulmer was one of the most interesting and impressive characters in the circle where he moved. He had a way of interesting people in the cause he advocated, and threw himself with wonderful energy and enthusiasm into any movement that appealed to him. He is better known, perhaps, as an active leader during several years of the political prohibition party in Nova Scotia than in any other relation.

Mr. Bulmer was born at Nappan, Cumberland County, fifty-three years ago, and grew up on a farm. Educated at Amherst Academy, under Mr. J. T. Mellish, he studied the profession of the bar, and became a barrister in 1875. Before that he had become interested in temperance work, and was one of the principal organizers of the Grand Lodge of Good Templars. After his admission to the bar he became greatly interested in local history, and was made secretary of the Nova Scotia Historical Society.

Through the instrumentality of personal interest, the various studies, he received the appointment of librarian of the Nova Scotia legislature, and in that capacity ransacked the whole province for books and files of newspapers published in the province. As a result of his activity the Nova Scotia legislative library is exceedingly rich in files of provincial newspapers and Mr. Bulmer himself obtained, perhaps, the largest private library of Canadian publications to be found in the Maritime Provinces, with the exception of that of the late T. B. Aiken, which is now a part of the Nova Scotia Historical Society collection.

He was an unsuccessful applicant for the position of librarian of the Canadian parliament; but produced very strong recommendations for that position.

Mr. Bulmer did not allow his historical studies and interests to interfere with his temperance enthusiasm. In his early career in Halifax he was an active conservative, but finding neither of the political parties sufficiently advanced in temperance matters, he took an independent position. In 1887 when Sir Charles Tupper returned to Canada from England to become a candidate in Cumberland, Mr. Bulmer ran as a third party prohibitionist, and he was elected supporter of Mr. Casey and Mr. Elderkin, when they ran in the same interest. He was one of the founders of the Prohibition Society of the Maritime Provinces, of which his old school fellow and comrade, Rev. William Brown, became the president in the election of 1898. Mr. Bulmer issued one of his vigorous manifestoes against the late government, which he condemned on temperance and other grounds. A few years later, after the treacherous conduct of the liberal party in the matter of the plebiscite, Bulmer became a vehement opponent of that ministry and two famous circular letters of his, published in a great number of papers issued in Canada, are well remembered.

During the last few years Mr. Bulmer gave his attention more to his law practice, and was said to have established a profitable business. Mr. Bulmer was married soon after he settled in Halifax and leaves a family.

WEDDING BELLS.

MACE'S BAY, Charlotte Co., Feb. 7.—A number of the relatives and friends of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Leonard gathered at their home on the evening of Jan. 28th to witness the marriage of their daughter Dora and Bradford Brown of Little Lepreau. The Rev. F. W. Bacon, rector of Trinity church, performed the interesting ceremony. The bride, who was attended by Miss Celia Brown, wore a pretty dress of blue cloth, trimmed with white satin. Archie Lomas discharged the duties of best man. After a beautiful supper had been served by the hostess, the guests indulged in the usual round of amusement. A few evenings later a reception was held at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. B. W. Brown, Little Lepreau, in honor of the newly married couple. Mr. and Mrs. Leonard will shortly take their departure for Canada, where they intend making their future home.

It is not the correct thing in polite society to return the visits of a physician.

SIR CHARLES TUPPER'S Farewell to His Old Friends and Supporters.

Regretted His Absence From Canada. Prevented a Personal Adieu—The Party's Reply to the Chief Minister's Farewell.

The following is a copy of Sir Charles Tupper's letter of farewell:

MONTREAL, Jan. 17, 1901.

To the members of the conservative party in the house of commons, Gentlemen: "I regret that my absence from Canada during a period assigned for the meeting of parliament will prevent my bidding farewell personally to my old friends and supporters in the house of commons and in the senate. I shall be ungrateful indeed if I could retire from the leadership of the party you represent and with which I have been identified for 45 years, without expressing my appreciation of your devotion to its principles and your loyalty and kindness to me personally.

"It must be a source of pride and gratification to you that the party, although defeated, is thoroughly united and devoted to one man to the patriotic principles that have always characterized it. The four or five years spent in opposition have not been an unmixed evil if they have helped to bring about this result.

"That the conservatives are in opposition is a matter of little moment compared with the fact that the principles for which they had contended, against rigorous opposition, are now established on the firm foundation of the approval of practically the whole people of Canada. It is a significant fact during the very aggressive electoral campaign which has just terminated, while our declarations were criticized and our intentions misrepresented, there was no word of condemnation for the great measures accomplished by the liberal conservative party in the face of the strenuous and sometimes bitter opposition of our political opponents. This, in my judgment, is the crowning vindication of the policy inaugurated and carried out by our great chief, Sir John A. Macdonald, his lieutenants, successors and supporters.

"The great principles for which they contended as a party are now accepted by Canada and generally prospective of party preference. Where is the Canadian who would willingly see the great work of confederation undone? Yet it was completed by the liberal conservative party against the determined opposition of the liberal party of Canada. The national policy of protection to Canadian industries was carried by the liberal conservative party in the face of an opposition which denounced protection as imprudent and ruinous to Canadian interests. All kinds of fiscal proposals were advocated by our opponents as substitutes for the national policy and the opposition was persistently maintained until the opponents of protection attained office.

"Where is the Canadian statesman who today would advocate free trade, unrestricted reciprocity or commercial union? It may be left to the Canadian people to say to which party is due the credit—to the party that made the policy—or to the party that only adopted that policy to save the country from defeat. The Canadian Pacific railway policy of the liberal conservative party was denounced as a visionary project, incapable of accomplishment or of being operated if constructed. Where is the Canadian today who ventures to say that the construction of Canada's transcontinental railway was a mistake? If there is one policy with which the liberal conservative party has been more consistently identified with that another it is the policy of maintaining British confederation, the completion of confederation, the construction of the Canadian Pacific railway and the repudiation of unrestricted reciprocity with the United States were all inspired largely by the determination to maintain at all hazards and at all costs Canada's priceless birthright as a part of the British Empire.

"Even while the liberal conservative party has been in opposition it has successfully enforced the duty of Canada to aid Great Britain in maintaining the integrity of the Empire. How readily the status of Canada in regard to the Empire has improved during the liberal conservative regime is shown in the recognition by the imperial government of Canada's right to a potent voice in the negotiation of treaties with foreign powers affecting Canadian interests and to be represented in international conferences.

"There remain two important planks on the platform of the liberal conservative party yet to be made effective—the establishment of a fast line of steamships between Canada and the United Kingdom, and the arrangement of a system of reciprocal preferential trade between the mother country and the dominion. When our party was defeated, the fast line service was an accomplished fact, and the line would have been in operation in May, 1898, had not the liberal government by initiating new negotiations caused an indefinite postponement of the project.

"If I may be permitted a word of advice to the party upon retiring, it is to continue to work for inter-imperial preferential trade, involving, as it does, the strength and unity of the empire and the rapid development of all its possessions. This is the most important issue now before the people of Canada, and in my opinion it will, before long, become an issue of vital importance to the people of the United Kingdom. That you will continue as in the past to work for the best interests of Canada I entertain no doubt. The duty of her Majesty's loyal opposition is to exercise its influence in restraining a tendency to pernicious legislation and in giving a loyal support to proposals of the government which commend themselves as in the interests of the country while initiating itself such measures for the common weal as are neglected by the administration.

stimulated by the record of a glorious past and the great possibilities of the future. The opportunity will bring successful leaders to the front providing all are united in a patriotic determination to consider only the best interests of the party and the country. My feeling towards the people of Canada is one of profound gratitude for the confidence reposed in my political associates and myself for so many years; and I accept with equal readiness the adverse judgment which places our party still in opposition. It may be that I acquiesce in this judgment the more readily as it releases me personally from duties and responsibilities too onerous for my years.

"I can wish my successor in the leadership no better fortune than that I should enjoy the same support and the same unflinching kindness that has always been extended to me. In the confident hope that the future of the liberal conservative party will be worthy of its past history, and that peace, progress and prosperity may continue to abound throughout every section of Canada.

"I remain, yours faithfully, 'CHARLES TUPPER.'"

The reply to Sir Charles Tupper's valedictory was given out tonight by the committee having it in charge. The working of the communication must be the subject of private and tentative men of the party, and expresses the full appreciation of the advice and good wishes extended to them by their former leader.

THE REPLY.

To the Hon. Sir Charles Tupper, Bart.: Dear Sir Charles: The conservative members of the senate and the house of commons of Canada desire to acknowledge without delay the full confidence of the representative men of the party, and to express the full appreciation of the advice and good wishes extended to them by their former leader.

You may rest assured that our party will carefully heed the reminder which your letter conveys, of its policy and traditions since the isolated provinces and territories of British North America have been confederated into one nation. Your words of advice, could refrain from this thought, that since the time, nearly half a century ago, when the fathers of confederation initiated the idea of our Canadian commonwealth, which has been so splendidly achieved, you have unflinchingly given to your country the benefit of your talents, your eloquence and your energy.

AN ONTARIO FARM That Shows How Prosperity Follows Intelligent Farming.

Farming under scientific methods, with intelligent management, has become a lucrative employment, as is abundantly proved by the comforts and luxuries to be seen yearly more and more in farm houses.

The extent of the improved condition of affairs has gone in Canada may be learned by the description of a modern progressive farm house which recently appeared in a Toronto paper. It is above the average, of course, but it shows the possibilities. The description is as follows:

"On a 200-acre farm two miles from Port Stanley stands one of the finest, if not the finest, residences in Elgin county. It is owned by Frederick Johnson, and is a fair sample of what the careful farmer of the future will enjoy. Built upon an elevation, with a running stream a few hundred yards away, sewage disposal is thoroughly practicable, without pressure. At the kitchen sink cold spring water flows from one tap, cold soft water from another and hot water from a third. A bath room is similarly provided. The soft water is supplied from a tank containing 500 gallons of water at the top of the house. When that becomes exhausted a reserve supply is pumped from a cistern to the tank. In the basement is a cement floor laundry fitted with taps and tubs equal to the best of the best city houses.

"The owner of this splendid country residence is a thorough farmer. He thinks that there is no calling equal to farming and few homes so comfortable or well-equipped as his own. He has made a study of farming all his life, and what he now enjoys is the result of his own efforts. He keeps a set of books as strictly as the up-to-date merchant, and can refer back and tell what department of his farm has yielded the most income. He has a careful study of hog-raising and for years his somewhat extensive sties have yielded a goodly profit. The farm of the future in Ontario, if like that of Mr. Johnson, will keep the boys and the girls also at home."

WHY MILLIONAIRES CAN'T STOP MAKING MONEY. A dozen of the wealthiest capitalists in the United States—men who wield absolute control over immense business enterprises—will tell the readers of The Saturday Evening Post (February 16) why they remain in the race which they have already won. Each of them writes frankly whether he makes money for his own sake, for the sheer joy of working, or to gain the power with which vast capital invests itself.



The Dainty White Things that are washed with SURPRISE Soap—a little Surprise Soap and still less labor—are not only clean but un-injured. You want the maximum wear out of your clothes. Don't have them ruined by poor soap—use pure soap. SURPRISE is a pure hard Soap.

A MIRACLE WORKER

From Grand Lake Healing the Sick in North End

By the Laying On of Hands He Cures Many Diseases—Many Cures Reported.—A Big Sensation in Indiantown.

A man from Queens county, from the region of Grand Lake, has been going to and fro in Indiantown for the past two days performing almost miraculous feats of healing. It is another case of good things out of Nazareth, and although the heathen of the north and rage and some people imagine vain things, yet those that have been cured of grievous diseases unite with their friends in proclaiming in the highest terms the virtues and powers of the man whose wonderful treatment has made them whole.

The man who is causing all this sensation is by name Bayard Crawford, of age about twenty-five years, and comes from Newcastle Creek, Queens Co. His method of healing consists in the laying on of hands, and the source of his power he does not know, or at least is unable to explain. His marvelous ability to thus cure diseases was only discovered about a year ago, when his father suffered from a badly sprained ankle, which he was requested to rub. Immediately after this treatment the pain in the injured member ceased, and very soon afterwards the ankle was entirely well. This gave the young man an idea of the power that lay in him, and he soon began to use it, with the result that he is credited with a large number of cures near his home, that almost border on the miraculous. The blind, the lame, the dumb have spoken, and the halt and maimed have thrown away their crutches. At least that is what reports say.

Seeking a broader field for his labors, Mr. Crawford came to this city day before yesterday and took up his abode in the north end. Even the first day he was here he had a few cases, and yesterday he was besieged with applicants. Although the time has been so short that an estimation cannot be made of the value and durability of the cures, yet everyone he has treated claims recovery in a greater or less degree, and nearly all have sincere faith in his ability to ultimately remove their trouble. Among the many cases reported, a few which cannot be made of the value and durability of the cures, yet everyone he has treated claims recovery in a greater or less degree, and nearly all have sincere faith in his ability to ultimately remove their trouble.

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Miss Bessie Lingley of Main street, who has been without the use of her limbs for many months on account of rheumatism, was treated yesterday morning. The healer passed his hands over the affected parts and told her to move her limbs. She said it was impossible, but he insisted, and she found she could do so fairly easily. Last night her family said she was better, but could make no statement concerning her ultimate recovery. Joseph Lingley, an elderly man in the same house, said last night that he had also been treated, and could then walk and use his legs as he had not been able to do for four months. Mr. and Mrs. Fred Robinson have also received treatment, and claim good results. Mr. Robinson has known the healer since he was a boy and has faith in his power. Beverly Black of north end has been entirely cured of an acute attack of rheumatism, and Edward Dalton has also received great benefit in a severe and chronic case of the same disease. In spite of the short time Mr. Crawford has been in the city, a large number of similar cases have been reported, which for lack of time the reporter was unable to investigate. If any seeker after health will enquire of any resident of Indiantown he will obtain full particulars, with copious elaborations.

Mr. Crawford is at present boarding with Mr. Spence on Kennedy street. His intention is to remain in the city until some time next week. It may be mentioned that he demands no fee for his services, though he is not averse to a gift if his work is satisfactory. He says that the receipt of money interferes with the working of the charm.

WHY MILLIONAIRES CAN'T STOP MAKING MONEY. A dozen of the wealthiest capitalists in the United States—men who wield absolute control over immense business enterprises—will tell the readers of The Saturday Evening Post (February 16) why they remain in the race which they have already won. Each of them writes frankly whether he makes money for his own sake, for the sheer joy of working, or to gain the power with which vast capital invests itself.

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A QUEEN'S... Wilhelmina of H... Henry of M... Schw... Universa Rejoic... dling Breakfast... Wedding... THE HAGUE, ceremony of the... Wilhelmina to Du... lenburg-Schwerin... 11.30 a. m., in acco... grandly attended... procession started... headed by fifty... the bridegroom and... er riding in a gold... drawn by eight ho... -lined warmly by... bled. The church... after noon.

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CAST For Infants... Children Cry for CASTORIA.