## 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 trib-ute to the many estimable qualities of Queen Victoria. The house had met under the shadow of a death which had caused more universal mourning than has ever been recorded in the pages of history. This mourning is deep, sincere and heart-felt in the mansions of the great and and in the cottages of the poor and lowly, for to all her subjects, whether high or tow, rich or poor, the Queen in her tong reign had be-come the object of almost sacred veneration. Sincere and unaffected grief prevails in all the nations of Europe who learned to appreciate, admire and envy the many qualities of Queen Victoria, those many public and do virtues which were the pride of her subjects. The genuine grief which was manifested in the neighboring ation of 75,000.000 inhabitants express ed the feeling of people by whom, at all times and in the darkest days of the sivil war, her name was held in

high reverence. Whittier expressed the feeling of his country in his exclamation: "We bow heart, but not knee, to England's

Queen, God bless her."

Wailing and lamentations were heard amongst the subjects and barbarian peoples, in the wigwams of the Indian tribes, in the buts of colored races of South Africa and of India, to whom she was at all times the great mother and living personification of majesty and benevolence, and mourn ing is also felt in South Africa, which is still devastated by war. For Queen Victoria was always held in high respect by those who are fighting her troops, as an example of justice, and perhaps her hand/was much relied upon when the supreme hour of recon-

ciliation should come. 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

verdict caused by her death, it was mot tee much to say that the grave had closed on one of the great characters of history. What was great-ness, after all? To him (Laurier) the highest conception of greatness was that equipoise of a well balanced mind, equilibrium of faculties well and evenly ordered, sluminous insight and calm judgment so rarely found in one person, yet possessed by Queen Victoria.

These, combined with purity of soul,

Rindness of heart, generosity of dis-position, elevation of purpose and de-votion to duty, combined to form a 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 grande Glancing at the 64 years, Sir Wilfrid Laurier referred at length to the development of civilization, the advance of wealth, culture, legislation, literature, arts and sciences, and navigation and locomotion by land and

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 be it said. It was pure and absolutely free from the defects and grossness which disgusted them in former ages, and which still unhappily is the shame of the literature of other countries. Such literature can be introduced into family circles with the assurance that while the mind is permeated the heart is delighted. In giving to the world such a literature Victoria had conferred not only on her own people, but the world at large, a gift for which sufficient appreciation cannot

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

She saved her people from socialistic 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

Calling to mind the rebellion which prevailed in Canada in the year of her affairs then with the present conditions, when Canada covered half a nt, and the only garrison was supplied by Canadians.

The cause of that marvellous change was primarily the personality of Victoria. Of course the visible and chief cause was the policy of self government by the colonies, but had It not been that England enjoyed such privileges it could hardly be expected that they would now obtain here. Under such a sovereign only was this

Victoria's reign had resulted in hetter understanding between Britain and the United States. The hatred of the past had disappeared or almost disappeared as a result of the wise policy of conciliation pursued during the years of her reign. When Palmerston threatened war over the Trent af-fair Cueen Victoria refused to sanc-tion such harsh measures, and happily averted disastrous consequences. When Lincoln died at the assassin's hands the message of condolence was sent not from the Queen of England to the wife of the president of the United States, but from the widowed Queen to the widow. Such were the acts that moved the people of the United States to flock to their churches to nor her memory. The two countries will probably never again be united

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 govern-

ments. 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 per-haps 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 his-tory, and as her pure profile stands marked against the horizon line the verdict of posterity will ratify the judgment of those who were her subfects.

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 de- Fell a Vietim to Congestion of the mise of our late sovereign lady Queen

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 for the beloved sovereign under whom our 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 ado that above

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

It is with feelings not less deep and sincere than those to which we have just given utterance that we hall your Maje ty'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 the 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 cordial support, and then commended 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. Northwest was a wilderness and Eritish Columbia unknown. Now all were united, and our soldiers were return-ing from fighting the battles of the

He spoke feelingly of the great interest the Queen had always taken in ence to Lady Macdonald, and her thoughtfulness in placing on Sir John Thompson's casket a wreath of lillies 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. Her 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.

He thought it would be well to quote as a nation, with respect to her, the touching words which James Russell Lowell addressed to his wife: Blessing is she, God made her so." He believed that nowhere in the Empire, more than in Canada sould her memory be honored and revered, and he thought they might add that in their sorrow for her death, in the fullness of her years, there is mingled note of triumph for the \*haracter and example she has left behind her Mr. Borden recalled the laying of the corner-stone of the parliament buildings by King Edward when yet a young man. It was the corner-stone of a great dominion which had since grown up. Let them hope, as they all believed, that the structure which will be erected upon these foundations in the reign of King Edward will be stately ones, of which all the Empire and not Canada alone may well be

The resolution passed unanimously and the house adjourned to meet on

NOTES. Attorney General Longley and Ar thur Drysdale arrived here today from Montreal on business in connection with the arbitration of the eastern exension claims. Hon. Mr. Fielding's evidence was taken in Montreal earlie

in the week. On Monday Mr. Davis of Saskatche wan will move to bring all rallway under the control of a commission which will have power to enforce sucl regulations as may be in the public

DEATHS OF PROVINCIALISTS.

The Sun's Boston correspondent vrites under date of Feb. 7, giving the following list of former provin cialists who recently died in and around that city:

Somerville, Benjamin Elston aged 70 years, father of Abraham A. Elston, formerly of St. John. In West Roxbury, Feb. 3, Charles B. Carty, aged 22 years, son of Wellington Carty, late of Centreville, Digby Co., N. S. In Arlington, Feb. 3, Mrs. Edith Florence Cooke (nee Russell), wife of Everett H. Cooke, formerly of Halifax. In Brighton, Feb. 6, William E. Akins, aged 24, son of James and Catherine Akins, formerly of Nova Scotia. In Medford, Feb. 1, William P. Barnes, aged 34, newspaper report-

## THE GRIPPE.

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,

J. T. BULMER DEAD. 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. 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 Scotla than in any other relation.

Mr. Bulmer was born at Nappan, Cumberland County, fifty-three years ago, and grew up on a farm. cated 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 becon 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 Scotia Historical Society. Nova Through the instrumentality interested in the same persons studies, he received the appointment of librarian of the Nova Scotia legis lature, 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 nos

Mr. Bulmer did not allow his his torical studies and interests to inter fere with his temperance enthusiasm In his early career in Halifax he wa an active conservative, but finding neither of the political parties suffic ently advanced in temperance matter to suit his views, he assumed an in dependent position. In 1887 when Sir Charles Tupper returned to Canada from England to become a candidat in Cumberland, Mr. Bulmer ran as third party prohibitionist, and he was also a 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 pres ident. In the election of 1896 Mr Bulmer issued one of his vigorou manifestoes against the late govern ment, which he condemned on temerance and other grounds. A fer years later, after the treacherous con duct of the liberal party in the matter of the plebiscite, Mr. Bulmer be came a vehement opponent of that ministry and two famous circular letters of his, published in a great aum ber of papers issued in Canada, are

During the last few years Mr. Bul mer gave his attention more to his law practice, and was said to have esablished a profitable business. Bulmer was married soon after he set tled 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. Leon ard gathered at their home on the evening of Jan. 29th to witness the marriage of their daughter Dora and Bradford Brown of Little Lepreaux. The Rev. F. W. M. Bacon, rector of Trinity church, performed the interesting ceremony. The bride, who was attended by Miss Celia Brown, wor a pretty dress of blue cloth, trimmed with white safin. Archie Lomas dis charged the duties of best man. After a bountiful 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. Brown, Little Lepreaux, in nonor of the newly married couple Mr. and Mrs. Brown will shortly take departure for Calais, where intend making their future

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

We don't know the origin Farewell to His Old Friends and Supporters.

> Regretted His Absence From Canada Prevented a Personal Adleu - The Party's Reply to the Chieftian' Farewell.

The following is a copy of Sir Char les Tuppar'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 loy alty and kindness to me personally. "It must be a source of pride an gratification to you that the party, al-

though defeated, is thoroughly united and devoted as 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 onposition 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 aprpoval of practically the whole people of Canada. It is a significant fact that during the very aggressive electoral campaign which has just ternainated, while our declarations were criticised 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 chieftain, Sir John A. Macdonald, his lieutenants, succes

and supporters. "The great principles for which they contended as a party are now accepted by Canada and generally prespective 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 immoral, unwise and ruinous to Canadian interests. All kinds of fiscal nostrums were advocated by our opponents as substitutes for the national policy and the opposition was persistenly 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 itself from defeat. The Canadian Pacific railway policy of the liberal conservative party was denounced as a vis lonary project, incapable of accomplishment or of being operated if constructed. Where is the Canadian to day who will venture 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 polcy of maintaining British connections. 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 successfully enforced the duty of Can-

party has been in opposition it has da to aid Great Britain in maintainng the integrity of the Empire. How reatly 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 conferen "There remain two important planks on the platform of the liberal conser ative party yet to be made effectivethe 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 ccomplished fact, and the line would have been in operation in May, 1898. had not the liberal government by initiating new negotiations caused an indefinite postponemetn of the project. "If I may be permitted a word of dvice to the party upon retiring, it is to continue to work for inter-imper tal preferential trade; involving, as it does, the strength and unity of the ampire and the rapid develop 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 interest of Canada I entertain no doubt. The duty of her majesty's loyal opposition is to exercise its vast influence in retraining a tendency to pernicious legislation and in giving a loval support to proposals of the government

ministration. "In organizing the party will be

which commend themselves as in the

interests of the country while initiat-

ing itself such measures for the com-

men weal as are neglected by the ad-

SIR CHARLES TUPPER's stimulated by the record of a glorious past and the great possibilities of the future. The opportunity will bring successful leaders to the pront 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

> "I can wish my successor in the leadership no better fortune than that he should enjoy the same support and the same unfailing 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,

responsibilities too onerous for my

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

The reply to Sir Charles Tupper's valedictory was given out tonight by the committee having it in charg-The wording of the communication had the full concurrence of the representative 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 Tupper, Bart.:

Dear Sir Charles—The conservative members of the senate and the house of commons of Canada desire to acknowledge without delay the touching farewell address you have transmitted to them upon the occasion of your relinquishing the leadership of our party, over whose destinies for the past five years you have presided with a devotion and unquestioned ability and an unfaltering courage, which have won for you our abiding gratitude and the sincere admiration of filends and opponents.

gratitude and the sincere admiration of filends and opponents.
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 our great dominion. Your own energetic and far-seeing statesmanship, and that of the founders of our Canadian confederation carried to its successful completion the great work of British union upon federation carried to its successful comple-tion the great work of British union upon the northern half of this continent. No member of our party, who listened to your words of advice, could refrain from this thought, that since the time, nearly half a century ago, when the fathers of confedera-tion initiated the idea of our Canadian com-monwealth, which has been so splendidly realized you have unsparingly given to your

monwealth, which has been so spieldidly realized, you have unsparingly given to your country the benefit of your takents, your cloquence and your energy.

It must be a subject of lively satisfaction for you to feel that the two main features of your programme during the past 30 years, namely British connection and the national policy, have been accepted so unreservedly by our opponents.

from the field of action with such a legitimate subject of pride.

Our friends beg to assure you, sir, that advancement of the fast Atlantic service, and
the promotion of that system of preferential
trade, which, more than ever, has become of
vital importance to the empire, must remain
objects of paramount importance to every
member of our party.

In conclusion we venture to express the
sincere hope that you and Lady Tupper may
be spared to enjoy for many years the repose
which your long and honorable public career
so well entitles you.

so well entitles you.

On behalf of the conservative members of the senate and house of commons of Can-W. R. BROCK, Chairman.

AN ONTARIO FARM

That Shows How Prosperity Follows Intedigent Farming.

Farming under scientific methods, with intelligent management, has become a lucrative employment, as is abundantly proved by the comforts and luxurles to be seen yearly more frequently in farm houses. To what an extent this 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 descrip-

tion 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 way, sewage disposal is thoroughly practicable, without pressure. At the kitchen sink sold 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 weighted elevator supplies the kitchen with wood or coal, which is stored in great quantities in the basement. The ouse is heated by the latest improved furnace, which burns coal or wood, Acetylene gas supplies light. Electric bells, with indicator in the kitchen, connect with all parts of the house. The basement is partitioned, with a cool room for household supplies Hose, attached to a water pipe in the laundry and long enough to reach any part of the house, is a safeguard gainst fire. The building is of red pressed brick, fitted throughout with Georgia pine in the natural color. The floors are of hard wood, with expen-

sively tiled vestibule. "The owner of this splendid country esidence 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 et of books as strictly as the up-todate merchant, and can refer back and tell what department of his farm has yielded the most income. He makes 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."

Children Cry for CASTORIA.



# The Dainty White Things

that are washed with SURPRISE Soap-a little Surprise Soap and still less labor-are not only clean but un-

You want the maximum wear out of your clothes. Don't have them 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 performig almost miraculous feats of healing. It is gnother case of good things out of Nazareth, and although the heathen of the north end rage and some people imagine vain things, yet those that have been rured 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 marvellous 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. Im-mediately after this treatment the pain in the injured member ceased, and very soon afterward 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 have seen the dumb have spoken, and the halt and maimed have thrown away their crutches. At least that is what re-

ports 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 a Sun reporter investigated last even-

ing alone will be mentioned. 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 coplous elaborations.

with Mrs. 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 recelpt of money interferes with the working of the charm.

WHY MILLIONAIRES CAN'T STOP MAK-ING MONEY.

A dozen of the wealthiest capitalists in the United States — men who wield obsolute control over immense business enterprises will tell the readers of The Saturday Byening Poet (February 16) why they remain in the race which they have already won.

Each of them writes frankly whether he makes money for its own sake, for the sheer joy of working, or to gain the power with which wast capital invests itself.

A QUEEN'S

Wilhelmina of Ho Henry of M Schw

Universal Rejoicin ding Breakfast-Wedding

THE, HAGUE, ceremony of the Wilhelmina to Duk lenburg-Schwerin 11.30 a. m., in accor gramme. Immedia procession started headed by fifty l the bridegroom and er riding in a gold drawn by eight hor claimed warmly by bled. The church after noon.

The court chaplais standing before the groom, delivered an was a passage from "Lord, lift thou u countenance - upon hour has arrived." "wherein the ut share of delight. ed in the text emb for lasting marrie does not depend but on the disposi The prayer for the countenance seems darkness, and it is show themselves jugal heaven.

"This union, which ebrating, has alrea-fices. The husband his country and p has had to leave t loved mother. In sure the reverses your lot. Do not t er of David:

"Lord; lift thou countenance upon necessary for you oughly the duty o of love in your mu that relation man woman is the hea prayer will also you have to bear dens, for in marris faults. Finally it the unity whereto led.

According to the "these two shall b Now only love o serve this tie. Bu bond not to be los must be filled with thou up the light " upon us."

After the chaplai pronounced, and brechanged gold rin Dutch custom, the ty then proceede room attached to the Queen tenderly mother and then Queen's mother, t The bridegroom th and his own mo ded pair received of their families

palace. A gala wedding The city today b appearance.

Vast crowds were and the trains po from all parts of route of the royal Groote Kerk was d baskets of green p orange blossoms ar

QUEEN'S WE

THE HAGUE, I wedding gown, we silver stissue, was school of art need dam and afterwar Nicaud of Paris, with silver thread white silk. The bo ficent antique lace covered with embro sing at wasst and br them. The court tra wards long, the around in light t mother always we sions some shade her figure. Today gewn of paruna of deeper shade. low and trimmed sels lace of which stone and mouss gowns of the que mostly pale green whites, these suiti plexion best. Her severe style for a of them being clessed stend of the broad by most girls. For into Amsterdam i trimmed with ermi ceptions in Amster eymoon, she will v satin embroidered and bodice with oranges and leave of rich orange velv

> She has an outd gray, combined v blue, scarcely sh steel and silver goes a large hat. unormamented, as med cloth appliqu ing dress of dark threads and anoth cloth, combined w has four plain rid