COMPARED SON STEEDS AND AUGUST WITH THE AUGUST WINDS



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ne of the Soap. บักษณณณณ

how he voted so and when the g that his vote him. For very and their supo yield this point consented to there should first mptive case by eturning officers to say, if the re-d convict themes and Mr. Ruswhether they ors to be called on. Mr. Borden, e case with sineat moderation. his temper and the few opporbeen able to majority, was se to be taken to examine the He did not do o the committee, were sustained

pect. Under the Mr. Powell the er from the Colict himself, with which were prof bogus ballots his box with his a case of fraud hat even supportcould not ignore was allowed to

net with dilatory after hour was that could have in to kill time. ganized effort for fter two or three that Mr. Borden his case it was his hands. con.mittee d start in on an lot of officials nt party had

of the electors at least 11 bal-had been stolen smuggled in for done while Mr. even a chance v at all.

nittee includes requires 23 for a original memral are ill. Some y. Several are If every man got every day over a quorum g the members ho belong to this nier, Sir Louis Mr. Mulock, Mr. trick. Nearly all number of their ay, so that it has e to keep up the are in session. Mr. Borden at an that the hearing on. As the evidcially, it would r 10 members, all the examination tly conducted by fficient to say olication was reproposition that quorum.

that time comurance that the allowed to go tory if it had it the chairman proceedings to ter was presbegin it without t in the absence

the enquiry one for want of a nes hours have waiting. Yester-of the commit-ast ten till nearf the half dozen an appearance. and so was Mr. nent lawyers, otected the inand who were of obstructing their harvest ss. After Mr. den renewed his m should be reter saw no obld have be s were mostly uorum to be was a quorum

taken to burke that are mo stled out of the sturning officer derich poll, and

who seems to have stuffed the ballot box with his own right hand and who boasted afterwards that he did it, is somewhere in the States. The last that was seen of him, he was in To-ronto with a ticket for Dakota and a five hundred dollar check given him by the nanagement of the party which had served. Mr. Farr can not be got. His accomplices after the fact, in whose behalf Dr. Russell's efforts appear to be especially aseful, are using all the devices known to skilled and in-genious practitioners to head off sec-ondary evidence as to his conduct. To

send a man away, and pay him for going, after paying him for stealing an election and then to have counsel who were also judges, appear in the house to object to any evidence at second hand, may be good politics. Perhaps it is not in the interest of decency and public morality.

Now let us briefly summarize what was proved yesterday in regard to Farr's poll in Goderich. This is not the same poll in which the bogus ballots previously mentioned were cast The Colborne poll was the scene where some thirty of Mr. Holmes' majority was maunfactured. This No. 3 Goderich poll was probably still more effective in the hands of the plunderers. Mr. James Farr, now of the United States, was deputy returning officer. He did not swear in any of the other officers. He returned in the box five more ballots than the poll book shows have been voted. Of the votes counted eleven lacked initials of the deputy reshows that these are a different style of ballot from the others. They were evidently not taken off the same pad that was used for the genuine votes. Mr. Henry Armstrong, who was poll clerk, and therefore a government officer, was shown these ballots, and stated these facts to the committee in answer to questions from Mr. Powell. He was a reluctant witness, but he went on to say that Mr. Farr was more than once outside of the buildirg, and once went to the window, where he was seen manipulating papers. Mr. Armstrong also swore that at lunch time Farr remarked to him: "There are thirteen damn good ballots in that box for Holmes." reply the witness said to Farr: "You had better mind what you are doing and attend to your own business."

Farr's, swore that the morning after the election Farr came into his shop and said that seven ballots had been given to him "to work out for election day had been conversing with Mr. Horton, who had asked Mr. Farr to go out with him into the hall. It was also shown that a ballot was picked up on the floor marked for Me-Lean, and that Farr tore it to pleces, remarking that there were plenty of those around town. This ballot had been put together and is now in court.

Finally it was shown that Mr. Farr was at home when this enquiry was

was at home when this enquiry was rdered, that he suddenly was smitter with the desire to travel, that he told his employers he wanted his pay, as here was trouble about the election and he wanted to get away, that he was afterwards seen in Toronto, that he showed a ticket for the States and told his friends that he had a cheque for five hundred dollars. Doubtless the same people who arranged with Mr. Farr to perform the election day job paid him for going away, and the same combination which paid him for going away is using every means in the commons committee to exclude from public knowledge the history of

Mr. Holmes was elected in Wes Huron by a majority of 140. The gov-ernment organ in the shiretown an-nounced that Mr. Mulock, the postmaster general, had charge of the campaign. Mr. Mulock was there through the whole fight. Mr. Paterson, minister of customs, was also there, and so of course was Mr. Tarte. Other notables high up in the liberal notorious Cap. Sullivan, Mr. Malloy Mr. Lewis, and the members of the organization known as the threshing It spector Preston is the organizer.
Mr. Preston himself is in Finland on
a very handsome salary. Mr. Farr
has journeyed in another direction, but he drew his pay before he went Other gentlemen, some of whom have not yet drawn their pay, are engaged in fighting the battles of the combinain fighting the battles of the combina-tion in the privileges committee. Mr. Holmes, who was elected by these criminal methods, sits in the house and votes with the party of purity. The diligent reader who takes the trouble to look over the newspaper files will perceive that the government organ announced the day after Holmes' election that the policy of the government had once more been vinent had once more been vin What a vindication!

CHILD BURNED TO DEATH.

(Chatham Advance.) On Tuesday a little girl five years old, daughter of one of the men working in L. Doyle's mill, Rosebank, was
burned to death. It appears that the
child's mother went to Douglastown
shopping, leaving the little one and a ey would be safe until her return. Then she got back she missed the dest child, but found that a parae lamp had been in use and broken. A short search resulted in the discovery of the child's body, horbly burned, between the house se shore. It is thought that she ght that she had use of the lamp to curl he hair and by some means set fire to her hair or clothing, and in endeavoring to reach the river to quench the flames, met

EXCURSION PARTIES. and & Whitcomb excur The Raymond & Whitcomb excursion party which was here the other day returned to the Royal yesterday from Charlottetown. They leave for Boston by train today.

A Mason-Russell tourist party of ten people from Boston are stopping at the Victoria. THE WORLD TO COME.

Rev. Dr. Talmage's Discourse on the Palaces of Ivory.

Are Mere Dungeons When Compared With the Heavenly Home.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—Rev. Dr. Talmage took for his text this morning Psalm xiv., 8, "All thy garments smell of myrrh and aloes and cassia out of the ivory palaces." He said: Among the grand adornments of the City of Paris is the church of Notre Dame, with its great towers and el-aborate rose windows and sculpturing of the last judgment, with the trumpeting angels and rising dead; its bat-tlements of quatre foil; its sacristy, with ribbed ceiling and statues of saints. But there was nothing in all that building which more vividly apoaken presses robes that had been worn embroidered with gold and been worn by popes and archbishops on great oc-casions. There was a robe that had been worn by Pius VII, at the crowning of the first Napoleon. There was also a vestment that had been worn at the baptism of Napoleon II. As our guide opened the oaken presses and brought out these vestments of fabulous cost and lifted them up the fragrance of the pungent aromatics in which they had been preserved filled the place with a sweetness that was almost oppressive. Nothing that had been done in stone more vividly im-pressed me than these things that had been done in cloth and embroidery and perfume. But today I open the drawer of this text, and I look upon the kingly robes of Christ, and as I lift them, flashing with eternal jewels, the whole house is filled with the aroma of these garments, which "small of myrrh and aloes and cassia out of the ivory pal-

In my text the King steps forth. His robes rustle and blaze as He advances. His pomp and power and glory over Mr. Abraham Smith, a neighbor of is he than Queen Vashti, moving amid the Persian princes; than Marie Antoinette on the day when Louis XVI. put upon her the necklace of 800 diamonds; than Anne Boleyn the day when Holmes," and that he had done it. Henry VIII welcomed her to his pal-Farr also said that one Billy Horton ace—all beauty and all pomp forgot-ten while we stand in the presence of this imperial glory, King of Zion, King Another witness testified that Mr. Farr in one of his trips outside on ever! His garments not worn out, not ever! His garments not worn out, not dust bedraggled, but radiant and jew-elled and redolent. It seems as if they

> reeks, Egyptians, Romans and Jews ought and sold it at a high price. The first present that was ever given to Christ was a sprig of myrrh thrown on his infantile bed in Bethlehem, and the last gift that Christ ever had was myrrh pressed into the cup of His crucifixion. pressed into the cup of ras crucing.
>
> The natives would take a stone and ruise the tree, and then it would exbruise the tree, and then it would exude a gum that would saturate all the ground beneath. This gum was used for purposes of merchandise. One piece of it no larger than a chestnut would whelm a whole room with odors. It was put in closets, in chests, in drawers, in 100ms, and its perfume adhered almost interminably to anything that was anywhere near it. So when in my text I read that Christ's garments smell of myrrh I immediately conclude the exquisite sweetness of Jesus.

quering than Charlemagne's, more conquent than Cherlemagne's, more eloquent than Chero's. It throbs with all life. It weeps with all pathos. It groans with all pain. It stoops with all condescension. It breathes with all perfume. Who like Jesus to sat a broken bone, to pity a homeless orboan, to nurse a sick man, to take a prodigal back without any scolding, to illumine a cemetery all plowed with graves, to make a queen unto God out of a lost woman, to catch the tears of human sorrow in a lachrymatory that shall never be broken? Who has such an eye to see our need, such a lip to kiss away our sorrow, such a hand to snatch us out of the fire, such a foot to trample our enemies, such a heart to emgbrace all our necessities? I struggle for some metaphor with which to express Him—He is not like the bursting forth of a full orchestra; that is too boistrous. He is not like the sea when lashed to rage by the tempest; that is too boistrous. He is not like the sea when lashed to rage by the tempest; that is too boistrous. He is not like the sea when lashed to rage by the tempest; that is too boistrous. He is not like the sea when lashed to rage by the tempest; that is too boistrous. He is not like the sea when lashed to rage by the tempest; that is too boistrous. He is not like the sea when lashed to rage by the tempest; that is too boistrous. He is not like the sea when lashed to rage of the places of olden times the sea of the places of olden times this count of the properties. Cure this cond, crying: "Cure this cond, crying: "Cure this copul. Cure this ophthalmia. Give ease and rest to this spinal distress! Straighteen this club foot!" Christ made every house this club foot!" Christ made every house this club foot!" Christ made every "cure this coph. Cure this ophthalmia. Give ease and rest to this spinal distress! Straighteen this club foot!" Christ made every "cure this club foot!" Christ made every house the stooph that in the le centuries "cure this colubines." Straighteen this club foot!" Cure this ophthalmia. G is too loud. He is not like the sea when lashed to rage by the tempest; that is too boistsrous. He is not like the mountain, its brow wreathed with the lightnings; that is too solitary. Give

Your second curiosity is to know why the robes of Jesus are odorous with aloes. There is some difference of opinion about where these aloes grow, what 's the color of the flower, what is the particular appearance of the herb. Suffice it for you and me to

sand men fed by the Savionr. Who fed Jesus? The sympathy of a Saviour's heart going out to the leper and the adulteress; but who soothed Christ? He had a fit place neither to be born nor to die. A poor babe! A poor lad: A poor young man! Not so much as a taper to cheer His dying hours. Even the candle of the sun snuffed out. Was fit not all aloes? Our sins, sorrows, hereavements, losses and all the agreements, losses and all the agreements. in the world of being a martyr? All this in a spirit of stubbornness, because He did not like Caesar? No, no. All this because He wanted to pluck me and you from hell. Because He vanted to raise me and you to heaven. Because we were lost, and He wanted us found. Because we were blind, and He wanted us to see. Because we were O ye in whose cup of life the sacchar-ine has predominated; O ye who have had bright and sparkling beverages, how do you feel toward Him who in your stead and to purchase your dis-inthrallment took the aloes, the un-savory aloes, the bitter aloes. Your third curiosity is to know why

these garments of Christ are odorous with cassia. This was a plant which grew in India and the adjoining istands. You do not care to hear what of a stalk. It is enough for me to tell you that it was used medicinally. In that land and in that age, where they knew but little about pharmacy, cassia was used to arrest many forms of disease. So, when in my text we find Christ coming with garments that mell of cassia, it suggests to me the healing and curative power of the Son of God. "Oh," you say. "now you have a superfluous idea! We are not sick. Why do we want cassia? We are athlettic. Our respiration is perfect. Our limbs are lithe, and on bright cool days we feel we could bound like a roe." I beg to differ, my brother, from roe." I beg to differ, my brother, from you. None of you can be better in physical health than I am, and yet I must say we are all sick. I have taken the diagnosis of your case and have examined at the best authorities on the subject and I have taken the diagnosis of your case and have examined at the best authorities on the subject and I have taken to subject and I have taken to subject and I have taken to study out the problem, heaven to study out the problem, meanwhile and now taking it as the tenderest, mightlest of all facts that the subject and I have taken to study out the problem, meanwhile and now taking it as the tenderest, mightlest of all facts that the problem, meanwhile and now taking it as the tenderest, mightlest of all facts that the problem, and the problem, the problem, the problem, the problem, the problem to study out the problem, the problem to study out the problem, the problem to subject the robes of Christ are odorous with myrrh. This was a bright leafed Abyssinian plant. It was trifoliated. The subject, and I have to tell you that you are "full of wounds and bruises and putrefying sores, which have not been bound up or mollified with ointment."
The marasmus of sin is on us, the palsy, the dropsy, the leprosy. The man that is expiring tonight in the next street—the allopathic and homeo-pathic doctors have given him up and his friends now standing around to take his last words—is no more certainly dying as to his body than you and I are dying unless we have taken the medicine from God's apothecary. All the leaves of this Bible are full of so many prescriptions 'rom the Divine Physician, written, not in Latin, like the prescriptions of earthly physical but written in plain English so to "man, though a fool, need not therein." Thank God that the

that was anywhere near it. So when in my text I read that Christ's garments smell of myrrh I immediately conclude the exquisite sweetness of Jesus.

There is no name like his for us. It is more imperial than Caesar's, more murical than Beethoven's, more conquering than Charlemagne's, more eloquent than Cicero's. It throbs with the condition of flesh, the people rushed after Him—people who were sick and those who, being so sick they could not walk, were brought by their friends. Here I see a mother holding up her little child, crying: "Cure this croup, Lord Jesus! Cure this scarlet fever!" And others:

"Cure this contribution our sale is a mother holding in the sale is a mother holding in the sale." "Cure this scarlet fever!" And others:

"Cure this contribution our sale is a mother holding in the sale." "Cure this scarlet fever!" And others:

"Cure this contribution our sale." "Cure this contribution." "Cure this c

that some of the palaces of olden times were adorned with ivory. Ahab and Solomon had their homes furnished the mountain, its brow wreathed with the lightnings; that is too solitary, Give us a softer type, a gentler comparison. We have at the seemed to see him with our eyes and to hear Him with our ears and to touch Him with our hads. Oh, that today he might appear to some other one of our five senses! Aye, the nostril shall discover his presence. He comes upon us like spice gales from heaven. Yea, his garments smell of lasting and all pervasive myrrh.

Would that you all knew His sweetness. How soon you would turn from all other attractions! If the philosopher leaped out of his bath in a frenzy of joy and clapped his hands and rushed through the streets because he had found the solution of a mathematical problem, how will you feel leaping from the fountain of a Saviour's mercy and pardon, washed clean and made with as snow, when the question has been solved, "How can my sould be saved!"
Naked, frostbitten, storm lashed soul, let Jesus this hour throw around thee the "garments that smell of myrrh and aloes and cassia out of the ivory palaces."

Your second curiosity is to know why

know that aloes mean bitterness the world over, and when Christ comes with garments bearing that particular odor they suggest to me the bitterness of a Saylour's sufferings. Were there ever such nights as Jesus lived through—nights on the mountains, nights on the sea, nights in the desert? Who ever had such a hard reception as Jesus had? A hostelry the first, an unjust trial in oyer and terminer another, a foul mouthed, yelling mob the last. Was there a space on His back as wide as your two fingers where He was not whipped? Was there a space on His brow an inch square where He was not cut of the briars? When the spike struck at the instep did it not go clear through to the hollow of the foot? Oh, long, deep, bitter pilgrimaga! Aloes, aloes!

John leaned his head on Christ, but who did Christ lean on? Five thousand men fed by the Savionr. Who fed Jesus? The sympathy of a Saviour's heart going out to the leper and the Today it seems to me as if the win-

one cluster and squeezed into one cup and that pressed to his lips until the acrid, nauseating, bitter draft was swallowed with a distorted counterance and a shudder from head to foot and a gurgling strangulation. Aloes! Nothing but aloes! All this Aloes! Nothing but aloes! All this are the fame one cluster and squeezed into one cup and their wedding day. And there are brothers and sisters, wote, and setting out the action that had been taken following the vote by the Dominion Alliance executive, the Dominion government and members of parliament. The position of over. Oh, how fair they are in the prohibition movement was carefully considered in all its details, and full discussion the following children that went out from you—
Christ did not let one of them drop as
He lifted them. He did not wrench
one of them from you. No. They went
as from one they loved well to one
whom they loved better. If I should
take your little child and press its soft
face against my rough cheek, I might
keep it a little while; but when you,
the mother came along it would strugthe mother came along it would strugface against my rough cheek, I might keep it a little while; but when you, the mother, came along it would struggle to go with you. And so you stood holding you dying child when Jesus passed by in the room and the little one sprang out to greet Him. That is all. Your Christian dead did not go down into the dust and the gravel and the mud. Though it rained all that funeral daw and the water came up to the wheel's hub as you drove out to the cemetery, it made no difference to them, for they stepped from the home here to the home there, right into the the cemetery, it made no difference to them, for they stepped from the home here to the home there, right into the ivory palaces. All is well with them. All is well. And here I ask you to solve a mys-

tery that has been oppressing me for 30 years. I have been asking it of doctors of divinity who have been study-ing theology half a century, and they have given me no satisfactory answer. I have turned over all the books in my library, but got no solution to the question, and today I come and ask you for an explanation. By what logic was Christ induced to exchange the ivory palaces of heaven for the cruci-fixion agonies of earth? I shall take the first thousand million years in heart, to save you and to save me.
"God so loved the world that He gave
His only begotten Son, that whosoever
believeth in Him should not perish,
but have everlasting life." Oh. Christ,
whelm all our souls with thy compasston! Mow them down like summer grain with the harvesing sickle of thy grace! Ride through today the con-queror, thy garments smelling "of inyrrh and aloes and cassia out of the wory palaces!"

ON A GURL'S BUREAU.

Oyster shells, decorated with rural sketches, for pin trays.
Silk flags, tied at the ends with red, te and blue ribbons, for bureau Crude pieces of minerals placed hith-

er and thither.
Cocoanut shells, filled with imita tions of green moss, for pincushions.
Funny little Chinamen filled with cologne. By squeezing their face a gentle spray is sent from their mouth. Mirrors surrounded with artificial evergreen, dotted here and there with ente little roses.

A grinning skull for holding collar buttons, cuff buttons and odds and Fretty little gilt signs naming the

contents of each drawer.

Little plush monkeys in the act of performing feats on the top of the

DEATH OF MRS. CHIPMAN BISHOP.

(Maple Leaf.) Mrs. Bishop, wife of E. Chipman Bishop of Surrey, Albert Co., who has been for some months in California been for some months in California for her health, died of heart failure last Friday night. She was a daughter of the late David Strong of Alma. A husband and six daughters survive. ner: Mrs. John L. Peck, Surrey; Miss Ariminta; Mrs. Duncan, wife of Rev. W. W. T. Duncan of Brooklyn; Miss W. W. T. Duncan of Brooklyn; Miss Blanche of the postal telegraph de-partment, Boston; Deborah E., and Ethel B. of Surrey. Also two sisters: Mrs. Thomas Brewster of Moncton; Mrs. Irwin of Shell Lake, Wis., and one brother, Herbert Strong, of the same place.

HAMILTON.

Brave New Brunswickers Recognized by Royal Canadian Humane Society.

HAMILTON, Ont., Aug. 4 .- The Royal Canadian Humane Society has unanimously made among others the following awards of medals and parch-ments: To New Brunswickers Medals to Stewart L. Fairweather for con Harrison from drowning in the Kennebeccasis river, June 18; parchments to Crawford Lawrence and Samuel McFarlane for promptitude, cou and presence of mind in saving & and presence of mind in saving Sumner Malloch from drowning in Chamcook Lake, N. B., May 19; to Fred Marshall for the noble part he took in assisting in the rescue of Sumner

Rev. Mr. Dicker, rector of St. Paul's church, who was slightly injured the other day while boating, is still confined to his home.

PLAN OF CAMPAIGN

Issued by Executive of the Dominion Temperance Alliance.

Deceived by the Present Government, the Alliance Calls on All Prohibitionists to Unite for Definite Electoral

OFFICE OF THE DOMINION AL LIANCE, TORONTO, July, 1899.— The annual meeting of the council of the Dominion Alliance held in Toronto on July 12th, was a gathering of unusual interest. Every province of the dominion was represented. The members of this council had been appointed sin; one for me, plucked from the burning. Oh, the ivory palaces!

Today it seems to me as if the windows of those palaces were illumined for some great victory, and I look and see climbing the stairs of ivory and church courts. Delegates from twenty-five such bodies were in attendance tendance.

The meeting was earnest and har-montous. A report was submitted, giving a history of the plebiscite camstatement and careful analyses of the vote, and setting out the action that had been taken following the vote by the Dominion Alliance executive, the Dominion government and members of parliament. The position of the prohibition movement was careful analyses of the prohibition movement was careful analyses of the large majority, and in all the dominion except Quebec, a majority of immense and unusual magnitude.

We must repudiate the absurd argument that because many electors cannot be prohibition movement was careful analyses of the vote, and setting out the action that had been taken following the vote by the Dominion Alliance executive, the Dominion government and members of parliament. The position of the prohibition movement was careful analyses of the vote by the Dominion Alliance executive, the Dominion government and members of parliament.

of the liquor question, that such pro-hibition is the right and only effectual remedy for the evils of inten and must be steadily pressed for until

3. That in view of the majority for prohibition in the whole dominion, and the large vote and great majority recorded in favor of prohibition in six provinces and the Northwest Terri-tories, the least measure of immediate legislation that could be looked upon as reasonable for the government to offer, would be such as would secure the entire prohibition of the liquor traffic in and into these provinces and territories, notwithstanding any temporary delay in the application of such a law to the province of Quebec on account of the adverse vote in that prov-

ince.
4. That such legislation ought to be which alone can prohibit the sending of intoxicating liquor into prohibition provinces from places in which prohi-

bition is not in operation.

5. That failure to enact at least this measure of prohibition must be considered inexcusable disregard and defiance of the strong moral sentiment of the electorate, so emphatically expressed in the plebiscite.

6. That prohibitionists ought to op-

pose any government, any party or any candidate that will refuse to re-cognize and respond to the demand of the people, to at least the extent of

7. That the friends of prohibition in every constituency of the dominion are earnestly urged to at once take steps as they deem best adapted to secure the defeat of any political candidate who will not favor such legislation, and to secure the nomination and election of candidates who can be relied upon to candidates who can be

and election of candidates who can be relied upon to carry out the policy above stated.

The members of the Alliance council were fully alive to the responsibility they assumed in their strong censure of the dominion government, in their insisting upon immediate prohibition legislation and in their contention that

legislation and in their contention that such legislation ought to be accepted by prohibitionists, even if at first the province of Quebec did not come fully under its operation.

They believed that the character and extent of the evils resulting from the liquor traffic, the soundness of the principle of prohibition, and the votes polled and majorities recorded, fully justified every statement made in their declarations.

In this connection some of the information contained in the report of the executive committee will be of interest and value. The exact figures of the votes polled and counted for and against prohibition in the plebiscite, are as follows:

Ontario. 154 498 115 284

Quebec 22,436 122,760

Nova Scotia 34,678 5,370

New Brunswick 26,919 9,575

P. E. Island 9,461 1,146

Manitoba 12,419 2,978

4,756 39.214

ity in favor of prohibition throughout the dominion is 13,687. The majority against prohibition in the provin against prohibition in the province of Quebec was very large, but not large enough to counterbalance the great prohibition majority of the rest of the dominion. In all the other provinces the vote polled for prohibition was remarkably large, and the majority for prohibition was simply overwhelming. An examination of the vote polled outside the province of Quebec gives the following striking results:

ge of list voting against pro ge for prohibition, of votes 121

Average majority for prohibition...... 1,024
Average majority against prohibition....... 633
204 of 8 2 06 62 uncurs;
For many years thousands of the
best men and women in Canada have
been striving earnestly and unselfishly to stem the torrible torrent of
misery and sin that flows from the
traffic in strong drinks. They believe misery and sin that flows from the traffic in strong drinks. They believe that in a Christian community, law should be on their side in the struggle. The people have endorsed this principle, and legislators have no right to thewart the people's will and force protesting communities to submit to the event there exists.

force protesting communities mit to the cruel liquor curse For thirty years we have been appealing to parliament for prohibitory legislation. Parliament has declared that prohibition is right but from time to time has put us off on various pretexts. We relied upon the present government and parliament to deal seriously with this important question. We accepted in good: faith the challenge to show whether or not the electors of Canada favored the proposed reform. Notwithstanding all that the wealth and influence liquor traffic could do; in spite of misrepresentation and fraud, in the face of strong op-position from those whose aid we had a right to expect, we have demon-strated that all the voting electorate— those whose voice alone has a right to determine legislation—we have a

bers of parliament. The position of the prohibition movement was carefully considered in all its details, and after a full discussion the following declarations were unanimously adoptions. The utmost that can be claimed for those who stayed away from the following declarations were unanimously adoptions.

It is too much to expect that all who honestly and earnestly desire to promote the great prohibition reform, will agree upon every detail of policy and method. It is respectfully sub-mitted, however, that the resolutions adopted by the representative convention held in Toronto, are sound and reasonable, and that the principles they embody must commend them-selves to all who are willing to make selves to all who are willing to make party preferences subordinate to prohibition principle and to adopt any practical measures towards the suppression of the liquor evil. It is confidently hoped that they will prove to be a basis upon which the prohibitionists of the lominion can unite for definite electoral action.

On behalf of the executive committee, J. R. DOUGALL, F. S. SPENCE, President.

The friends or prohibition in every ocality are earnestly urged to take mmediate steps to secure such organization as is necessary to effectively carry out the plan of action recommended in resolution 7.

LT. COL. DOMVILLE HEARD FROM.

(Editorial, Ottawa Journal, Aug. 3.) Lieut. Col. James Domville, M. P. for Kings county. New Brunswick, has developed an ardor for a Canadian major-general of militia which is most trained in commercial oursuits in Barbados, In the house of commons into Major-General Hutton's doings, and incidentally into the doings of all and incidentally into the doings of au the other generals commanding the militia whom Canada has had. The gallant colonel from Barbados wound up by hoping that the dominion would, never have another general from Eng-land. He trusted we would get him land. He trusted we would get him in Canada. If any one were to suggest that, future commanding officers must be born Canadians, we fancy it might not suit Col. Domville any better than the present state of affairs.

Rank rubbish is talked at times in the house of commons as in other places. Col. Domville made a large contribution in that line. He denounced the commanding officers of the milities because the ideas of contribution in the commanding officers of the nounced the commanding officers of the militia because the ideas of successive generals were not the same. Apparently Col. Domville would like the militia to be equipped with bows and arrows. Militia used to be so equipped, a few hundred years ago, and according to the colonel, change is a sin. He sneered at the present commanding officer's performances, which have impressed most of the country with the conviction that General Hutton is a capable, earnest and hardworking soldier, who will do a heap of good here towards improving the effecworking soldier, who will do a heap of good here towards improving the effectiveness of the volunteers if only he be protected from the narrow-guage partisans and the conceit-swollen or super-gensitive militia pomposities who were successful in driving out most of General Hutton's predecessors. Not content with sneering at the general, Col. Domville sneered at the old country—"they call us colonists" he complained—at a time when the old country deserves anything but slurs. That on this occasion no native-born Canadian uttered them is rather com-

That on this occasion no native-born Canadian uttered them is rather comforting to most of us.

Heaven forfend the day the commanding officer of the militia becomes a political appointee here. He will not be selected because he is a good soldier. He will be selected because he is a good party man. Once in, he will stay in as long as his party, doing little, save drawing his pay, and when he goes out will give place to some other politician who has been hunting for a job. The selection for the office will be made on the wrong basis to begin with, and after being made the lucky politician will stick like wax to the office until the fortunes of politics brings a new sticker, yet without worrying himself much to do active justice to his responsibilities. Instead of military experts abreast of the times, instead of trained and experienced imperial soldiers alert to progress in military science and improvements in military equipment, the volunteers will find themselves a prey cestfully as to escape trouble for themselves. Sometimes they will make a good deal of unnecessary trouble a good deal of unnecessary trouble for us. But at least they are soldiers, they are trained men, they are experts with no ambition save their profession, and they are likely enough to be Can-adians as soon as Cauadians make places for themselves in the imperial army. Let us be coutent with that