



ESS of sheets, and use of yellow and white, peculiar qualities—good for...

How he voted so anxious that he should yield this point to the majority...

net with dilatory after hour was that could have been done in ten minutes...

of the electors at least 11 ballots had been stolen and the committee...

the inquiry one for want of a few hours have waiting. Foster...

who seems to have stuffed the ballot box with his own right hand and who boasted afterwards that he did it...

Now let us briefly summarize what was proved in regard to Farr's poll in Goderich. This is not the same poll in which the bogus ballots...

Mr. Abraham Smith, a neighbor of Farr's, swore that the morning after the election Farr came into his shop...

Finally it was shown that Mr. Farr was at home when this enquiry was ordered, that he suddenly was smitten with the desire to travel...

Mr. Holmes was elected in West Huron by a majority of 140. The government organ in the afternoon announced that Mr. Mulock, the postmaster general, had charge of the campaign...

What a vindication! S. D. S. 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.

EXCURSION PARTIES. The Raymond & Whitcomb excursion party which was here the other day returned to the Royal yesterday from Charlottetown.

THE WORLD TO COME.

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

Earth's Most Beautiful Castles and Palaces Are Mere Dungeons When Compared With the Heavenly Home.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—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."

Among the grand towers of the City of Paris is the church of Notre Dame, with its great windows and elaborate rose windows and sculpturing of the last judgment, with the trumpeting angels and rising dead...

In my text the King says forth. His robes rustle and blaze as He advances. His pomp and power and glory overwhelm the spectator. More brilliant is he than Queen Vashti, moving amid the Persian princes, that Marie Antoinette on the day when Louis XVI. put upon her the necklace of 800 diamonds...

When Christ took this planet with foot of flesh, the people rushed after Him—people who would not be led by Him, but who would lead Him. Here I see a mother holding up her little child, crying: "Cure this scabbed fever!" and others: "Cure this fever! Give me rest to the spinal distress! Straighten this club foot!"

There is no name like his for us. It is not imperial than Caesar's, more musical than Beethoven's, more eloquent than Cicero's. It throbs with all life. It weeps with all pathos. It grows with our pain. It stings with our conscience. It breathes with all perfume. Who like Jesus to set a broken bone, to pity a homeless orphan, 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?

What a vindication! S. D. S. 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.

EXCURSION PARTIES. The Raymond & Whitcomb excursion party which was here the other day returned to the Royal yesterday from Charlottetown.

know that also means bitterness the world over, and when Christ comes with garments bearing that particular odor they suggest to me the bitterness of a Saviour'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 a year and a term another, foul mouthed, yelling mob the last.

He leaned his head on Christ, but who did Christ lean on? Five thousand men fed by the Saviour. Who fed Jesus? The sympathy of a Saviour's heart going out to the leper and the feverish, but who soothed the 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.

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 islands. You do not care to know what kind of a flower it had or what kind of a stalk. It is enough for me to tell you that it was used medicinally.

When Christ took this planet with foot of flesh, the people rushed after Him—people who would not be led by Him, but who would lead Him. Here I see a mother holding up her little child, crying: "Cure this scabbed fever!" and others: "Cure this fever! Give me rest to the spinal distress! Straighten this club foot!"

There is no name like his for us. It is not imperial than Caesar's, more musical than Beethoven's, more eloquent than Cicero's. It throbs with all life. It weeps with all pathos. It grows with our pain. It stings with our conscience. It breathes with all perfume. Who like Jesus to set a broken bone, to pity a homeless orphan, 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?

What a vindication! S. D. S. 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.

EXCURSION PARTIES. The Raymond & Whitcomb excursion party which was here the other day returned to the Royal yesterday from Charlottetown.

of those fountains? You shall have something better than that if you only let Christ introduce you. From that place He came, and to that place He proposes to transport you, for His "garments smell of myrrh and aloes and cassia out of the ivory palaces."

Today it seems to me as if the windows of those palaces were illumined by some great victory, and I look and see climbing the either side the palaces on both sides of the river of God—the ivory palaces! One for the angels, insufferably bright, wings, fire eyed, tempest charioted; one for the martyrs, with blood red robes from under the altar; one for the King, the steps of His palace the crown of the church militant; one for the singers, who lead the one hundred and forty and four thousand, one for you, ransomed from sin; one for me, plucked from the burning; Oh, the ivory palaces!

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 islands. You do not care to know what kind of a flower it had or what kind of a stalk. It is enough for me to tell you that it was used medicinally.

When Christ took this planet with foot of flesh, the people rushed after Him—people who would not be led by Him, but who would lead Him. Here I see a mother holding up her little child, crying: "Cure this scabbed fever!" and others: "Cure this fever! Give me rest to the spinal distress! Straighten this club foot!"

There is no name like his for us. It is not imperial than Caesar's, more musical than Beethoven's, more eloquent than Cicero's. It throbs with all life. It weeps with all pathos. It grows with our pain. It stings with our conscience. It breathes with all perfume. Who like Jesus to set a broken bone, to pity a homeless orphan, 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?

What a vindication! S. D. S. 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.

EXCURSION PARTIES. The Raymond & Whitcomb excursion party which was here the other day returned to the Royal yesterday from Charlottetown.

PLAN OF CAMPAIGN

Issued by Executive of the Dominion Temperance Alliance.

Decreed by the Present Government, the Alliance Calls on All Prohibitionists to Unite for Definite Electoral Action.

OFFICE OF THE DOMINION ALLIANCE, TORONTO, July, 1899.—The annual meeting of the council of the Dominion Alliance held in Toronto on July 2nd, was a gathering of unusual interest. Every province of the Dominion was represented.

The meeting was earnest and harmonious. A report was submitted, giving a history of the Alliance since the close of the last year. It was a statement and careful analysis 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 carefully considered in all its details, and after a full discussion the following declarations were unanimously adopted:

1. That in view of the substantial majority in favor of prohibition, of all the votes polled throughout the Dominion, the Dominion Alliance, and the large vote and great majority recorded in favor of prohibition in six provinces and the Northwest Territories, the least measure of immediate relief on the liquor question, and 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 province.

2. That such legislation ought to be enacted by the Dominion government, which alone can prohibit the sending of intoxicating liquor into prohibition provinces from places in which prohibition is not in operation.

3. 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 election of a member of parliament who will not favor such legislation, and to secure the nomination and election of candidates who can be relied upon to carry out the policy above stated.

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

5. 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 election of a member of parliament who will not favor such legislation, and to secure the nomination and election of candidates who can be relied upon to carry out the policy above stated.

PLAN OF CAMPAIGN

Issued by Executive of the Dominion Temperance Alliance.

Decreed by the Present Government, the Alliance Calls on All Prohibitionists to Unite for Definite Electoral Action.

OFFICE OF THE DOMINION ALLIANCE, TORONTO, July, 1899.—The annual meeting of the council of the Dominion Alliance held in Toronto on July 2nd, was a gathering of unusual interest. Every province of the Dominion was represented.

The meeting was earnest and harmonious. A report was submitted, giving a history of the Alliance since the close of the last year. It was a statement and careful analysis 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 carefully considered in all its details, and after a full discussion the following declarations were unanimously adopted:

1. That in view of the substantial majority in favor of prohibition, of all the votes polled throughout the Dominion, the Dominion Alliance, and the large vote and great majority recorded in favor of prohibition in six provinces and the Northwest Territories, the least measure of immediate relief on the liquor question, and 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 province.

2. That such legislation ought to be enacted by the Dominion government, which alone can prohibit the sending of intoxicating liquor into prohibition provinces from places in which prohibition is not in operation.

3. 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 election of a member of parliament who will not favor such legislation, and to secure the nomination and election of candidates who can be relied upon to carry out the policy above stated.

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

5. 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 election of a member of parliament who will not favor such legislation, and to secure the nomination and election of candidates who can be relied upon to carry out the policy above stated.

PLAN OF CAMPAIGN

Issued by Executive of the Dominion Temperance Alliance.

Decreed by the Present Government, the Alliance Calls on All Prohibitionists to Unite for Definite Electoral Action.

OFFICE OF THE DOMINION ALLIANCE, TORONTO, July, 1899.—The annual meeting of the council of the Dominion Alliance held in Toronto on July 2nd, was a gathering of unusual interest. Every province of the Dominion was represented.

The meeting was earnest and harmonious. A report was submitted, giving a history of the Alliance since the close of the last year. It was a statement and careful analysis 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 carefully considered in all its details, and after a full discussion the following declarations were unanimously adopted:

1. That in view of the substantial majority in favor of prohibition, of all the votes polled throughout the Dominion, the Dominion Alliance, and the large vote and great majority recorded in favor of prohibition in six provinces and the Northwest Territories, the least measure of immediate relief on the liquor question, and 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 province.

2. That such legislation ought to be enacted by the Dominion government, which alone can prohibit the sending of intoxicating liquor into prohibition provinces from places in which prohibition is not in operation.

3. 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 election of a member of parliament who will not favor such legislation, and to secure the nomination and election of candidates who can be relied upon to carry out the policy above stated.

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

5. 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 election of a member of parliament who will not favor such legislation, and to secure the nomination and election of candidates who can be relied upon to carry out the policy above stated.

Table with 2 columns: Province/Territory, Majority For Prohibition, Majority Against Prohibition. Includes entries for Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, P. E. Island, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, N. W. Territories, and a Total row.