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CONSUMERS! Have you waxed up to the fact that summer is here and that you need something in the wood line that will make a quick fire at small expense.

THE RATHBUN CO.

YOU WILL FIND A CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF

Woolens

AT CRAWFORD & WALSH'S, TAILORS, Princess and Bagot Streets.

Whatever is Fashionable

In Tweeds or Worsteds is to be had here. We import direct, and always have the newest patterns to select from. Our stock is now complete.

J. R. JOHNSTON, TAILOR.

THE SECRET OF EVERY SUFFERER AFTER VISITING CALEDONIA SPRINGS IS THAT HE DID NOT EARLIER KNOW OF THE GREAT MERITS OF THE WATERS AND BATHS.

Piles To prove to you that Dr. Chase's Ointment is a certain and abiding cure for each and every form of itching, medicinal and protruding piles, see what they think of it. You can use it and get your money back if not cured. One box of Chase's Ointment, 25c. Sold by all druggists.

YES, MAUD.

I WAS TELLING OUR FRIEND JENNIE about the delicious cooked meats at Secret's Lunch Market, 245 Brock Street, Fresh pork sausage and bologna, Star and Lion Brand, ham and bone, always in stock. There's 57c.

TO-LET. BRICK RESIDENCE, 201 BROCK STREET. 11 rooms, modern improvements, also bath, rent \$14.00. Apply to H. B. Bibby Co., Oak Hall, Princess Street.

THE WHIG - 68TH YEAR

DAILY BRITISH WHIG, published each evening, at 204-210 King Street, at 2c per copy. Wholesale, at 25c and 4c per 100.

THE DAILY WHIG.

AN IMPROBABLE RUMOUR.

A rumour has been in circulation to the effect that Sir Wilfrid Laurier will, on his return to Canada, advise an immediate dissolution of the commons. The authority for this statement is alleged to be Senator Dandurand, a liberal and personal friend of the premier.

It is not acceptable to any one. Three years of the usual period life of a parliament have yet to elapse, and they never was any one who sought elections for the mere love of them. Were the lapsing time a year there would be some temptation to take advantage of the good times, this experience unparalleled expansion, and figure on a snap verdict. But three years were about as long as Sir John Macdonald gave himself between his frequent bids for popularity.

The Toronto News, conservative, says Sir John "was the only political leader who had the besay with public opinion to make that game, (of bidding for power before he was forced to do it) a safe one," and even he reduced the business to a huge gamble. He was a man of catch cries - "Canada for the Canadians." "A British subject I will die, etc." - and he carried three elections by issuing proclamations which misled the people and had the effect of diverting the people's attention from the sins of his government.

The News calls that "the besay with public opinion." Some people know it by a different name.

OH, WHAT A FALL!

Prior to the last local election the conservatives posed as liberals. They were going to run a clean campaign. They were going to show the liberals how to do things at the polls. They did not detail their plans, and yet it was not surprising that they were charged, subsequently, with a very determined effort to debauch the electorate.

Hon. Mr. Davis was the first to expose their rascality. In his cross-petition, entered for the purpose of putting Mr. Lennox out of the race as a competitor for public favours in North York, Mr. Davis tells about the bargain that was entered into between the Tory party and certain persons in Buffalo to run the election of Ontario according to American methods. These persons were imported into Canada for corrupt purposes, and they acted independently and in conjunction with the local conservative association.

The Mail puts a plausible appearance on the case by alleging that the party, its party, hired about forty American detectives, all Pinkerton experts, to watch the electors and report upon them. The charge is that they did the work for which they were hired, the desperate work from which the average heeler slunk away.

London News, (Independent), treats the subject in a candid and commonsensical way. It remarks: "If the conservatives expect the people to believe that these men were brought into Ontario to catch election crooks alone, they expect too much. The explanation of the Mail and Empire appears to be but a weak attempt to cover up a dirty election deal. Why was it necessary to go to the United States to secure men to forestall electoral corruption in Ontario? Could not a sufficient number of honest men be secured in Ontario?"

"The great conservative party that prated so loudly of 'Canada for Canadians,' with the 'Old Flag,' the 'Old Policy,' and the 'Old Leader,' thrown in, goes into a hot-bed of Yankee political corruption to secure men to ensure clean elections in Ontario! Hitherto Canada has not found it necessary to go to the United States for detectives or other men to do her work. There have always been Canadians with brains and honesty sufficient to guarantee them the job."

"It is a good thing for the people of Ontario that this cross petition has been entered by the liberals, and we sincerely hope that the matter will be probed to the bottom. The Mail and Empire may make such explanations as it deems expedient, but the importation of these forty 'detectives,' with Tammany methods up their sleeves, looks decidedly suspicious. The man may be pardoned who chooses to believe that, instead of being brought into Ontario to ensure a clean election, they were more likely brought in to ensure a corrupt one. "The Canadian public has but scant use for these so-called Yankee private detectives. In many instances they proved to be mercenaries of the worst class, well named thugs and pluckless. The best way to have a clean election is to keep out all such riff-raff. Let the North York petition and cross petition be proceeded with. An innovation in dirty election methods appears to have been attempted in that constituency."

One can hardly find language sufficient to characterize the hypocrisy of a leader who, while talking purity, while beseeching the party to protect the polls with committees of stalwart men, was negotiating with the scum of Buffalo for a service of the most debasing kind! It is a new revelation, and it will have its effects.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

The anthracite coal operators are going to resume work in the mines. Want and supplies have driven many miners, it is said, to surrender, to give up the strike.

The Toronto Star wants the laws of this country made in Latin. Time enough for that when our legislators can make laws in English that can stand a reference to the judges.

The steamer Primus, sunk with ninety-six passengers, was the oldest boat on the Erie. Having been built in 1841. The reader knows the rest. He has been given some lessons on Canadian waters.

What do our aldermen think of tar macadam for walks and pavements? Hamilton is using it successfully. Belleville has looked into and approved the material. Our civic folks had better wake up.

Toronto has passed sixty-seven per cent. of its entrance pupils and thinks it has done well. A comparison with the results outside of Toronto may suggest that this improvement is yet capable of great expansion.

Now a party of English school teachers will take a trip through Canada in order to get correct ideas regarding it for class work. What about the Scotch and Irish teachers? Are they not out for information and a trip?

Of the deaths in Ontario last month, 1,795, there were 202 from tuberculosis. This disease is spreading. Its percentage is rising, and it will continue to rise until all consumptives are isolated and the danger of contagion is reduced to a minimum.

The new assessment act was considered all right by the opposition. Mr. Foy—the judicial head of the party, the great law giver—accepted it and asked that it be made retroactive. What does he say for himself now that the new law has been pronounced good?

The scrap iron law is gone, but in its place there is a statute which is not effective. The decision of the court case shows the necessity for a new and further revision of the law. The property of the rich corporations must, somehow, be assessed at something like its value.

WHAT EDITORS SAY.

Ask Something Easy. Ontario Palladium. Are we going to have any summer at all this year?

Which We Can't Get. Waterloo Times. They complain of heat and drought in England. Here is a chance for reciprocity.

Needs A Sedative. Montreal Herald. The Hon. J. P. Whitney says he has a majority of eight or nine. It's a sad case. Mr. Whitney ought to take something for it.

Saving Too Much. St. John Telegraph. Hon. S. Farent announces a surplus of \$25,000 for the province of Quebec for the fiscal year ended June 30th, a triumph unusual for our neighboring province.

Mischief It Brought. Toronto Globe. The sea serpent has appeared in the river at Kent county. That serpent has destroyed more reputations than the original serpent which promoted the fall of our first parents.

What, All Of Them? Toronto Star. "How much money did the Michigan lumbermen put into the local election, and in favor of the opposition? That is the question of the day," says the Kingston Whig. Perhaps they paid the bills of the New York political purifiers.

Value Of Unity. Ottawa Journal. Local miners of America voluntarily taxing themselves quarter a million dollars a week to support some of their number whom they hold to be striking in a just cause is a magnificent demonstration of the unity and courage of labor.

Realized Good Prices. Members of the city property committee are delighted with the figure realized by the sale of market tolls' privileges, \$1,795. It was expected that the tenders would not go over \$1,400, and even \$1,300 would have been acceptable. The amount paid last year was \$1,610; for market No. 1, \$1,000, and No. 2, \$610, so that this year the city gains \$185 over last. In round figures, the new lessee will have to collect \$150 a month in order to meet his indebtedness to the city. That means \$6 a day for the 313 working days. Unless the future market attendance exceeds the record of the past couple of years, the new lessee will find it difficult collecting sufficient 'cover' expenses. He must collect \$6 before one of the 313 working days before he has anything for his labor.

To Banquet Veterans. At a meeting last evening of members of "E" company, 14th regiment, further arrangements were made for the proposed dinner to home coming South African veterans. It is likely that the dinner will take place on Monday next. It was decided to provide cabs for those veterans who formerly belonged to "E" company.

Bathing suits. You wouldn't wear another man's clothes at home—why do it at the shore? Try Oak Hall for bathing suits.

Ply water rate and save discount.

AT HISTORIC POINTS.

Methodist Leaguers Scring Bit Of Old Toronto.

GUIDED BY DR. WITHROW.

THAN WHOM NO BETTER COULD BE FOUND.

Universities, Parliament Buildings and Forts Were all Visited and the History and Associations Were Told in Fitting and Eloquent Language.

Toronto, July 22.—The Methodist young people's summer school is now in full swing. Some 200 are already enrolled at the school and the sessions are proving of intense interest and profit. The programme arranged is being faithfully carried out, when we except the enforced absence from the school of Dr. Barwash, called suddenly to England, to sick-bed of a son; of Dr. Hart, the veteran missionary of West China, who, on the eve of the gathering, was ordered to the sea-side on account of the state of his health, which demands recuperation. The doctor was made by about sixty of the expected time. It would be quite impossible in any reasonably long article to give even a brief synopsis of the addresses at one day's sessions of the school. It is hoped by the secretary that a report of the school may be published and so brought within the reach of all leaguers.

The afternoons are very enjoyable features of the week's programme. Today a most delightful and instructive trip was made by about sixty of the members of the school to places of historic interest in the city. Dr. Withrow, than whom there is no better qualified man in Toronto for the purpose, became a guide, philosopher and friend to the party. A start was made in vans from Victoria university, where the sessions of the school are held. Before leaving Dr. Withrow addressed the intending voyagers touching a number of points of interest in regard to the history of the grounds and location of the present university building. The east wing of the provincial university was erected forty years ago in front of the present site of Victoria, but fell from its high estate after a time and was razed to the ground. It has since disappeared. The present site of Victoria came into possession of the university at the time of the secularization of the clergy deserves a large portion of which, given to the provincial institution, was considered through management. Reference was made to the architecture of Toronto university's main building. The learned doctor had seen nearly all the great universities of the world in England and in Europe and America, but had never seen anything to compare with Toronto in beauty and grandeur of architecture. Trinity university, in Dublin, may equal it in some small buildings, but no single building of any pretension is so beautiful as Toronto's. The style is Norman Gothic, of which style the centre in England is Durham. For Toronto university, the choicest cuts of Norman Gothic architecture have been selected and brought together in one building. There is an air of absence of the symmetry or monotony in the architecture which so often is found, a weary iteration which gives no scope for the genius of the architect. Infinite variety is the characteristic of the building. South of Victoria, has been the scene of many a peagant, regal and vice-regal. One of the oldest and most noted buildings of Toronto stands near "The Grange" now the residence of Dr. Goldwin Smith. It was built by Dr. Bolton, and has been the place of entertainment of many distinguished men, among them canon Farrar, Dr. Arnold and Sir Edwin Arnold. On the corner of Peter and Wellington streets stands the former residence of the vice-chancellor Jamieson and his more noted wife, who was an author of no small merit in the realm of art. She has written beautiful stories of the legends and traditions of the Madonna and other sacred history. The courtyard of the present beautiful grounds of government house brought the party to the old parliament buildings, "a very venerable ruin," so quaintly said by Dr. Withrow, "a dear, dilapidated old place."

The fact is well expressed in these phrases. Even the wall and surrounding grounds show complete neglect and ruin, the enclosure being entirely unattended and unkempt. The courtyard of the entrance way is fast rotting away. An odor of dampness and decay is manifest on the first entrance. The former legislative chamber has been used as a place for the storage of rubbish, barrels and boxes of rubbish and disused materials. On what was once the proud dais of the Canadian parliament's speaker stood Dr. Withrow, while his audience stood in deepest attention to that uncanny place as he recounted some of the thrilling scenes and events of former days in connection with the speaker's "dequered" history. The speaker referred to the time in his memory when Toronto had less than 5,000 of a population, but over 400 taverns. Now she has over 200,000, but only 150 hotels. The first parliament building in Toronto was built in 1797 and remained till the war. Then parliament assembled for a time in the ballroom of an hotel, then in a building on the north-east corner of Wellington and York streets, then on the present site of the Arlington hotel. The building in which they stood was erected in 1822 and for sixty years was, at intervals at least, the home of parliament, first of upper Canada and then of the united Canadas. It was the scene of many exciting scenes during the rebellious times of '37 and '38. It was used as an arsenal and military hall and soldiers were drilled in the great hall. In 1867 it was used as a university building and medical school and afterwards as a lunatic asylum. Weird stories are told of its being haunted and some of its associations are exceedingly uncanny. One of the female inmates of the lunatic asylum hanged herself in one of the lower vaults and

a soldier made a similar rash use of a rope in one of the guard rooms on another occasion. In 1849 it was re-occupied as the seat of the parliament of united upper and lower Canadas. After the burning of the parliament buildings in that year, in Montreal, alternate parliamentary periods saw the sessions in Toronto and Quebec. All books of reference and belonging to the library and to be removed from one place to the other, and it became intolerable till queen Victoria decided the stric between the two cities for the permanent choice as capital by refusing both and selecting Kingston, Ontario. From 1861 '67 the sessions of the united Canada parliament were held in this old building, and then it was used again as a military barracks, where were stationed at different times the amazons and other of the crack regiments of the British army. From 1867 to 1892 it was the scene of the sessions of the Ontario legislature and many a hot debate has waged within its walls. The speaker made mention of George Brown's all night speeches and of the occasion when 104 speeches were made in forty-eight hours. The place is haunted alike with ghosts and old-time memories of political strife and animosity. In front of the office a great pavilion was erected on the occasion of the visit of the then prince of Wales in 1860, and it was just at this point that was turned the first sod of the first railway in Upper Canada, the Northern, lady Elgin officiating. At present the government is anxious to dispose of the building and grounds and it is expected that the C.P.R. will select this as the site of a large hotel.

From this historic monument of former glory the groups of young Methodists were driven to the old York path, one of the most historic spots in the annals of Canada. Here was the old fort now stands in its original state, the old fort was built by the first explorer of Canada, and sailed to the head of the lake and into the Niagara river. From here began those trips of the Indians up the Hamber and Holland rivers to Lake Simcoe, and into the north country. In 1797 it was named York after the then duke of York, and in 1824 the town was incorporated a city with William Lyon McKenzie as first mayor. The old fort now stands in its original state, the old fort was built by the first explorer of Canada, and sailed to the head of the lake and into the Niagara river. From here began those trips of the Indians up the Hamber and Holland rivers to Lake Simcoe, and into the north country. 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