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For
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HALTERS, AND
ALL STABLE REQUISITES

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THE DAILY WHIG.
Opier per Orben Dicor.

TALK ABOUT COALITION.

The local conservatives were asked by their organ what they thought about the coalition government, and they all pooh-poohed the idea. A coalition government would not make new scattemer of the patronage, and it is pap the boys are after. "We've been a long time in the cold," they whisper, "and without the comforts of office. Now it is time we had a show, just for a change."

One of the parties made a very hopeful and pleasant suggestion. It was to the effect that the Ross government resign. This would enable the lieutenant-governor to send for Mr. Whitney and give him the opportunity of forming a government. Mr. Whitney's first act would be to formulate a policy, and appeal to the country. If the people disapproved of him, his colleagues in the administration, and his programme he would, of course, resign. Meanwhile he and his friends would use the government power and patronage and make the most of them.

Clever schemes have been advanced by the tories in their struggle for office, and to no purpose. The last one is on a par with many that have gone before it. One man, in a serious spell, wonders what Pitt and Burke and Canning would think of our provincial politics. The dear only knows. The spirits of the departed, it is said, hover over some people and have some influence upon their actions. Sometimes their spirits are communicated with and their messages interpreted for the benefit of confiding friends. What the torie leaders should do is get a medium and see what he can get. If Pitt and Burke and Canning can endorse Whitney and his following, especially the Kingston end of it, great will be the surprise.

REMOULDING OF YOUTHS.

The discussion of boys' reformatory in the Home Office, brings out the fact that the experience in England does not accord with that of Canada. In our country, at recent conference, which was attended by persons educated in penology, it was declared that prison life generally was demoralizing. The conclusion was reached that reformatory for boys soiled in place of brightened their careers.

In England it is different. Mr. Ritchie of the Home Office in addressing a deputation which had waited upon him in the interest of industrial schools, said that their record was very cheering.

The returns of 1896, 1897, and 1898 showed that seventy-five per cent. were in regular employment, three per cent. in casual employment, and the career of five per cent. was unknown, leaving seventeen per cent. who had perhaps gone back into the condition which, in all probability, most of the others would have fallen into if it had not been for the good work done in the reformatory schools.

In the war in South Africa many of those brought up in reformatory schools had distinguished themselves. A total number of 2,597 had gone out, and of those 113 had been killed in action or had died of disease: 272 were wounded or invalided; three had been recommended for the Victoria Cross, five for the distinguished service medal, and one for a commission, while a large number had been promoted.

This led Mr. Ritchie to say that the industrial schools were duly appreciated, and, in view of what they had done, in the way of transforming so many lives and making them useful, some of them distinguished, more care and money would be spent in their development.

One further circumstance was accentuated—that the Home Office does not believe in whipping as a corrective. The Youthful Offenders' Bill had a provision for whipping, and rather than imperil the measure the clause was eliminated. The statement will be particularly noted in view of the suggestion of Warden Gilmore that whipping should be resorted to in the Central prison as punishment of certain offences. Some men are not morally impressed. They cannot be cured of bad habits by rebukes. They must be lashed. So goes the reasoning of some people, and it does not coincide with the wisdom and experience of our English friends.

THE TALK OF THE HOUR.
The tariff question has come in for more than a fair share of attention. It touches trade at every point, and is, therefore, a lively issue with all classes of the community. At the same time it affects these classes so differently that it leads to various and conflicting thoughts. However men may agree on other things, on the tariff they are bound to disagree. It has always been thus, and it always will be.

Differences among people generally are to be expected. They are not looked for in ministers, in members of the same government, and so when Messrs. Tarte and Sifton put themselves upon record as holding opposite ideas the people make a note of the fact. Mr. Tarte poses as one who tries to put himself in touch with public opinion. He has been moving among the people and understands what they want for the protection or promotion of their business, a higher tariff, and he talks it at the banquets and public functions to which he is invited. Mr. Sifton spent some of his vacation in the west, which he represents, and the wants of which he appreciates, and he alleges that a higher tariff is not desired, that it has not been discussed by the government and that Mr. Tarte has been simply advancing his own particular views upon the subject.

Incidentally the Globe and Mr. Tarte have clashed because our contemporary has commented upon the inappropriateness of a minister being so emphatic upon tariff revision and so creating the impression that he is voicing the sentiments of the government. It suggested that Mr. Tarte was not to be restrained by ordinary considerations, that he was bound to talk 365 days of the year if necessary, and upon as many themes. Which is a compliment in itself, concerning the versatility of the man, and yet a compliment which Mr. Tarte does not accept. He is going to keep on his discourses, and say just what he pleases.

Meanwhile two prominent conservatives have spoken. One is the leader of the party. He is out for a protection that will insure to Canadians their own markets, at all times and under all circumstances. This is not very committed. It does not bind the man to anything. The details are missing. More specific is the declaration of Mr. Brock, who admits that there is great force in the argument of Mr. Greenway that the west will not stand any higher tariff without a lowering of the transportation rates to the seaboard. The assumption of the Winnipeg Free Press is thus warranted, that as things stand Mr. Sifton will win out in the tariff discussion.

The point of the whole discussion is this: That the opinions so far offered, and so far in circulation, are those of individuals and by no means the opinions of the government. Mr. Tarte and Mr. Sifton may indicate how they feel and how they will vote on the subject, but the government is not giving expression to its mind in piece-meal fashion, just now. It reaches its conclusions in regular form, and its finance minister announces them in his budget debate. Outside of this proceeding there is nothing authoritative.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The director of the Toronto Observatory announces that the wet seasons are about over, and that a dry spell is at hand. He's posing as a Modern Joseph, and tells of the lean time that's coming.

Mr. Charlton, M.P., wants reciprocity with the Americans, on equitable terms. The people to the south, however, are not at all enamoured of the proposition, though certain papers have suggested that it is a live issue.

The Ontario government is holding two model fairs this fall, one next week at Richmond and the other at Whitby. At both, domestic science exhibits will be a prominent feature. A model kitchen and dining-room are being fitted up for the Richmond fair, under the direction of Miss Bessie Livingston, of the Ottawa Normal school, and are expected to be one of the greatest attractions of the exhibition. No trouble is being spared to make the rooms not only useful for culinary instruction, but object lessons in artistic and inexpensive house-furnishing. The floors will be colored in harmony with the tinted walls, and there will be white muslin curtains on the dining-room windows and the curtains of the silver and linen on the table. Miss Livingston will give a couple of talks, and will use the various items of the equipment for more informal instructions. For the Whitby fair demonstration in cooking have been arranged by the Women's Institute, and it is the hope of the government and directors that the example will be followed by the directors of other country fairs.

Considering that he has so far failed to make much of an impression upon the government, in having it call a meeting of the legislature, Mr. Goldwin Smith is very generous with his advice. If Mr. Ross has read all that has been written for his good he must be very wise.

The Kingston Whig is not against an enquiry into the tariff, as the Montreal Gazette suggests. It is against enquiries such as the conservative government conducted, when, after all the travel and talk, the manufacturers boasted that they handed their brief to the government.

Mr. Tarte is enjoying the breeze which his talk on tariff revision has created. At the dental society's debate in Montreal he said he might not be a minister very long. This is for the benefit of those who would silence him. And he's called the master of the administration. Verily, there's something out of gear.

Bibby's. Oak Hall. "Bibby's."

New full top coats, short, medium, or long swaggers, \$86.50, \$87.50, \$89, \$90, \$12.50. The H. D. Bibby Co.

Canadian Woman's News Letter.
From the Canadian Syndicate.

W.C.T.U. led to some grievous dissensions in the ranks, but some recent utterances in England were reported as being as strong as anything Francis Willard could have said, and the White Ribboners are filled with rejoicing.

DREAMS IN EVOLUTION.

By Elizabeth Johnson.
A baby or seven summers with her great, sage I sometimes question if ye are one-half so wise!

Caught and imprisoned the sunbeams in her tangled flowing hair,

As she stood in the velvet grass by the creek with her brown feet bruised and bare,

Dreamily watching the water as it gurgled beneath the trees,

Living in the sunshine and the perfumed summer breeze,

We have wandered away, we people, from nature's life and truth,

And are sightseers now in her temples, where

O I do not envy the wealth or power the great world has to give!

But I sometimes envy the children, they, only, know how to live!

And ye O faint from a bygone age enfolded in books and toys, taking up all your time,

With books and toys and a doll-house at no very distant day;

She waited and hoped but he came not—the days with unmet dreams are ripe,

And the sunbeams of unsatisfied longing ate into her tender life.

A maiden of fourteen summers with her great, red, awkward hands, living like Cinderella on the borders of fairy-land,

Bringing toads in the kitchen, dreaming toads in the dunes,

Poring o'er books on the morrow of fanciful weird romance,

Queen of an ancient palace with its wonderful halls and towers,

And parks, and lawns, and woodlands, with crystal fountains,

With the drip of many a fountain—with walks in its shady groves,

With rose-cliffs in the distance enfolding the prince of love,

But the days of her girlhood vanished as her heart did before,

And she gazed with wistful wisdom at her dreams and her hopes of yore.

How swiftly the years glide past us! The anguish is now a wife called Life.

Dreaming upon the threshold of this wonderful dream called Life.

Have you sat with a friend in the twilight till the stars are out in the blue,

And the tendril enfolding shadows shut out the world from your view?

The brooding spirit of nature, the visible soul of night,

Passed into your own, and life became a delight.

Have you stood alone in the water, alone by the widening sea,

And waved on the rhythm and motion of the blue waves wild and free;

With their opal lights and shadows as they roll on the sand shore,

Murmuring the song of the ages, their secret forevermore?

And standing alone by the ocean, though in the shade of the city din,

The churning murmur blending the discord in,

Lulled your soul with the music it made of the pain and strife,

Till you forgot you were human, and heir of a deeper life.

The shadowy nights glide from us, and the days with silent tread,

As the hurried hours rush onward, to the world at last.

A moment is ours for laughter, a moment is ours for tears,

As glimpses of joy or sorrow flash out from themutable years,

A moment of tender dreaming of love the morning of life,

A moment of sad awaking—it came to the girlish wife,

And the mists of morning vanished in rain and through the night of tears,

And she awoke in wonder on the changed and crined years,

O secret and glebe anguish! O eyes full of pleading prayer!

O masked youth proud, cold face what lurking despair,

O hatred bitter and burning! O pettish war,

A race of slaves and tyrants.—Are these thy gifts, O Life?

Purity, justice, and freedom, we have made of our homes their graves,

And planted within our children the seed of a race of slaves in the rich man's home,

Slaves in the senate chamber, but slaves where'er we roam,

Slaves in the halls of learning, slaves at the helm of state,

And helpless slaves of labor in the crowded markets we rule.

But the dawn of this day is breaking, the blitheness of night is past,

The light of the coming sunrise beams over the world at last.

But young eyes used to the darkness grow and turn to clearer vision to the pale light,

And sit with an eager yearning panted over our ancient lore,

And with dreams of its vanished heroes she peopled her world once more.

She followed the flight of ages back into the eager to grasp their secrets and justify life at last.

She groped 'mid ancient cities long buried and peopled again,

And helped the crumbling ruins with青春 life again,

watching the phantom myriad fit over the stage of night.

Everywhere wealth and splendour, everywhere mirth and mirth.

Even as we men with nature contending face to face,

And making the giant master the servant of our race,

Everywhere thoughtless millions enslaved by the power of might,

And crime and wars, famines, filling the greedy graves,

While everywhere out of the babel some clear voice soars above,

Pleading for justice and freedom, pleading for

She stood by the youthful Gracchi as they plied the people's right,

The one with a fiery vehemence, one calm in his pitiful might,

Who strove with the wavering Romans, lost

himself under the crowd,

Till the cowardly crew unworthy gave them to a bloody grave.

She listened to Plato's master calm in his prison,

Answer to Chirico's pleading, and knew he had answered well.

Shall we purchase our freedom with honor?

Or purchase it with dishonor? Death or life,

And virtue than fleeting breath?

She reflected how with the Astors Queen's body shriveled,

Pondered with thoughtful yearning o'er Badiba's wretched life,

Gazed through the ancient Spartans their shadows with wide-open eyes,

Trying to solve the riddle of this flowing changing life.

Then a voice to her soul from the present

service and strife and travail,

Cried, "Wake from your sleep! O dreamer,

and live in your world to-day."

She awoke from her sleep to her people, sunk in the depths of night and death.

And now she was man transformed by Freedon's dawning light.

Saw the supreme struggle of ages racing nimir on earth,