FRIDAY, JANUARY 11, 1895

A STARTLING SUGGESTION.

There are many who believe that the popular branch of the Legislature in British countries is the real ruler of the country. They describe the Sovereign as little better than a figurehead, and speak of the Second Chamber whether it is called House of Lords or Senate, as being of about as much use as a fifth wheel to the coach. It is, they declare, the people's representatives who rule, and the other estates of the realm are more or less shams. Some who have no love for popular government, who believe that it is tending, first to socialism and then to anarchy, reluctantly admit that this is the sad and the very unpleasant truth. But there is another side to this story and one which is very seldom heard. There are thinking men who maintain that among the things that are not what they seem is the British House of Commons, which is the model after which all representative bodies these days very little to do in the selection in all parts of the world are moulded. A of the ministry, who, according to him, are very daring man, Mr. Sidney Low, has in the real rulers of the country. the Nineteenth Century asked the very startling question, "If the House of Commons were abolished?" The answer to this, by the great majority of British subthis, by the great majority of British subthis, by the great majority of British subthis, by the great majority of British subthis startling question, "If the House of Commons, it is startly to the Prime Minister."

In favor of this statesman, undoubtedly distinguished and eminent, but of a distinction and eminence. jects, at any rate, would be: Chaos not of the House of Commons and not would come, preceded either by a gained in it, there was passed over the military dictatorship or a communistic pandemonium. Mr. Low tries, very coolly and somewhat cynically, to show that the House of Commons is not what it is acquired a commanding influence in debate, and who was unquestionably popular with cracked up to be, that it has in fact outlived its usefulness, that it possesses only in appearance the powers that are attributed towards him by his colleagues. The superto it, and consequently if it were abolished matters would go on pretty much as they do now. After stating the popular view of the House of Commons Mr. Low asks : But can anyone really affirm that the

members of the House of Commons do now make the laws of these realms? To do so would exhibit either a hardy disregard of facts or else a com-prehensive ignorance of the conditions under which the public affairs of the nation are conducted. Every member of Parliament, with the exception of about six or eight who sit on the front bench to the right of the Speaker's chair, would admit, if he spoke the truth, that he had little more real power to make laws than the writer of these lines. Like him the M. P. has a right to criticise, to object, to suggest, but that is all. The "legislator," it is true, may utter his criticisms, his objections or THI his suggestions in a way that appears to give them a certain air of authority, and may help to secure them some necessary degree of publicity, though even then it is much to be doubted whether a seat on the floor of the House where it slopes away to the mountainous and unreguarded solisudes below the side galleries, has any advantage over the position I am permitted to occupy in this Review; or whether the erator who addresses an attenuated House in a speech of half an hour's duration (neatly summarised in five lines of the Times next morning) can be said to exercise an effective influence over the legislative

The reviewer shows that the members of the Opposition, no matter how gifted or how experienced, can act effectively in the matter of legislation only so far as they are allowed by the ministers who have control of the House. They can if they like support Government measures, but as most of them are shaped in conformity with the policy that they have been elected to oppose, it is not to be supposed that they will desert their leader and become the supporters of the government. Besides, as Mr. Low shows, the rule about which we have heard so much in this Province of "thumbs up and thumbs down" is very rigidly adhered to by the supporters both of the Government and Opposition in the British House of Commons. What he says on this subject will be a revelation to some in this Province who are perpetually denouncing "mechanical" majorities." It is this:

The M. P. is the delegate of his constituents, or rather of that active political section of his constituents which for convenience may be called the Caucus. 'Your representative,' said Burke to the electors of Bristol, 'owes you not his industry only, but his judgment, and he betrays instead of serving you if he sacrifices it to your opinion. I maintained your interests against your opinions with a constancy that became me. I knew you chose me to be a pillar of the state and not a weathercock on the top of the edifics.'
But that is not at all the view of a representative's functions taken by the members of a modern Liberal Six Hundred or Conservative Association. They do not send him to is, for instance, Mr. Foster, the Minister of Parliament to exercise his independence; Finance. He possesses, we assure them, they would be particularly annoyed and irritated if he did; and they scrutinize his votes with jealous care, in order that they may take him to task speedily, and with no superfluous delicacy or reserve of the present year and that the exports and Opposition sides of the House, should be tions of this independent pioneer if he shows any dangerous tendency in that direction. And the modern M.P. under were not equal to those of the correspond. Building the lived to see their children,

varned by the results of the bye-election that it will be prudent to venture a disso-

Mr. Low goes on to show that the Executive. This, in fact, follows from the practice that has become established, of members voting with their party on all controversial questions. "The country may change its politics in consequence of the acts or omissions of the Executive, but the rank and file of the House de not." He contends, too, that the House does not act as a guardian of the national finances. He draws a vivid picture of the way in which the estimates are dealt with in

the House, showing that the proceedings on important subjects in Committee of Supply are little better than a farce, the great majority of the members taking no interest at all in what is going on, leaving the ministers to do in the appropriation of millions exactly as they please.

His description of the way in which ministers are chosen is graphic, but if what he says is true the House of Commons has in

"Did the House of Commons," he asks, Assembly on the Ministerial side, a man of the Province in Yale and Kootenay. Re-who fought his way up by years of hard cently representations coming under our the rank and file of his party, whatever may have been the feelings cession of Sir William Harcourt, and in a less degree that of Lord Iddesleigh, are standing proofs that the opinion of the House of Commons is not sufficient to choose our rulers for us.

The conclusion to which Mr. Low that " with some modification in the details the present system of government and appointing governors would go on in essentials the same if the House of Commons were abolished." His paper is a striking one. It does not state the case for the House of Commons either fairly or fully, but we venture to say that there are very few who had any idea that so much could be said to give plausibility to his audacious

THE DISMAL PARTY.

It seems to us that our friends the Lib erals are never happy unless they are lamenting and croaking. They take the most dismal view of matters. According to them the country for the last sixteen years and more has been going to the dogs. They have been weeping and wailing for all that time. They have not had a cheerful would flow from it. They have had nothing in inducing the Government to make the people of what is now the greater part of tive who has entered public life since 1878—
that under such a condition of affairs as has until he died. When times were good they have represented to us the effect of this av. did not permit themselves to enjoy the general prosperity with a joyful spirit. They were always anticipating evil, and some of them went so far as to interpret what were really the indications of progress and prosperity as being signs of retrogression and decay. Now, when times are not good their whine has become a howl of the dismallest kind. They blame the Government inferentially for misfortunes which this country is suffering to common with every other, and they paint the future in the most gloomy celors. When the men who have ada as good, and show their confidence in their judgment by lending her money on unno wonder that the people of the Dominion have no faith in prophets who have so often been proved by events to be false; and that they have no liking for men who are always looking on the dark side of things, and who have seldom a good word to say for

Canada and Canadians. If the Liberals can take good advice, they should, in view of the coming elections, cultivate a cheerful spirit and try to see somefair ability and many good quali-

MUST BE SUPPRESSED.

Some time ago it was announced that the Dominion Government had decided to send special inspectors and a posse of mounted police into the Yukon country for the purpose of affording an effective customs patrol as well as for the preservation of peace in that far off mining country. This movement, recognizing the principle of preserving Canada and the Canadian trade for the Canadians, was greatly commended, and was undoubtedly the outcome of a condition of affairs whereby the trade of the whole Yukon and adjoining territory was placed in the hands of Americans and passed through American channels. The wisdom and foresight of the Government in acting as it has in this matter is shown by the fact that the mineral wealth of the Canadian territory is attracting greatly increased attention, and the whole country up there is likely shortly to assume great importance. Considerable as that trade has been, it will have been insignificant compared with its volume in the future, and the importance of having it placed in the hands of our own people and having it pass through our own territory cannot be over-estimated.

We have, however, in the Province of British Columbia, much nearer home and of greater immediate importance to us, a condition of affairs that also demands the attention of the Dominion Government. From time to time there have been complaints of smuggling all along the southern boundary cently representations coming under our notice have been made regarding the prevalence of the practice, which, if anything like as extensive as alleged, show a serious state of affairs indeed. When we refer to it as serious we do so not alone from the standpoint of customs violation but as a matter of concern to the best interests of the Province. It is said that the customs surveillance of the whole southern boundary is to lower wages. If this was to be the outvery imperfect, if not much worse than

developing the country. It was confidently pleasant or cheerful to say of any Conserva- necessary expenditure. But it will be seen the Dominion of Canada lived in this way. until he died. When times were good they been represented to us the effect of this expenditure is largely lost to the Province; ing to live on except what they raised on owing to the extensive system of smuggling their farms. They grew their own bread, referred to the anticipated trade has been diverted southward. The Province, our own business men and the Dominion of kept sheep and grew flax, and from the wool Canada are all losers. Such a state of affairs of the sheep and the fibre of the flax should not be permitted to exist. If it is important enough, in order to preserve the Yukon trade for Canadians, to send a posse of mounted police up there, it is doubly important that an effective patrol the Dominion Government to see that this money to lend regard the prospects of Cancannot imagine that the Department of Customs at Ottawa has been made fully aware commonly easy terms, these lamenting Lib of this condition of affairs, or that, once haverals would have the world believe that ing found out how matters stand, the their country is on the verge of ruin. It is Minister will not take immediate steps to remedy it.

A COMMON SCOLD.

sition is, in the language of the late poses fairly well. The feed was not dainlamented Artemus Ward, "a most amoosin' ty, but there was, after the first pinch cuss." The other day when Mr. Rithet was over, plenty of it. The generation acted in the way it approved he was its who grew up under these conditions were white-headed boy, but now that he has had strong and healthy. They had sound bodies the audacity to disagree with it on the and vigorous minds. Government of Cities Bill it is disappointed Their lives were very far indeed from be in him and condemns the course he has seen ing miserable. They had to work hard and fit to take, more in sorrow than in anger.

An inference from all this is that the debates in Parliament have seldem or
bates in Out contemporary's article for a reason
bates in our contemporary's article for a reason
bates in epinions of members on one side or not possess either supernatural or preter- lence, but it does not even attempt to show luxuries. But they were independent. his ignorance of practical conditions, his opinions of members on one side or not possess either supernatural or preterthe ether; the speeches are rather adnatural powers. It is quite certain that he
dressed to the country than to the House. It is quite certain that he
is not responsible in any way for the shortwhy Mr. Rithet or Mr. Helmoken, or anyone
them, and they were comparatively free
tion, as was Thaddeus Stevens after the civil Lord Salisbury is quoted as saying in one of age of the crops or for the deficiencies of the class, should not support the bill. from care. Lord Salisbury is quoted as saying in one of his late speeches "that discussion of a measure is possible in the Cabinet, but for any effective or useful purpose it is rapidly becoming an impossibility in the House of because the farmers of the country during becoming an impossibility in the House of the year that has just ended, as much pro-

noyed when sensible men laugh at its conceit of Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime Proand its self-sufficiency.

Abuse of "Mr. Davie" is part of our con- they did endure bravely, patiently and temporary's stock in trade. It seems to even cheerfully. What is chiefly wanted labor under the delusion that vilification of in these days is the spirit of self-reliance the Premier makes up for the want of com- which enabled the early settlers to overmon sense in its articles; but it does not come the difficulties of their position, and to

The readers of the Times, no doubt, take brave its hardships and privations. If GenOutline of Results — Success of Old such abuse for exactly what it is worth; and eral Booth's system of self-help were genthat is, nothing at all. If our contemporary erally adopted by those who are feeling the even tried to show how Mr. Davie and his struggle for existence in the cities too severe Government can be benefited by the passage for them, once settled on the land with of the bill, sensible people would regard the the determination to compel it to yield them abuse as so much surplusage, and would a comfortable maintenance, they would in consider its facts and its reasons. But it few years find themselves in a condition imstates no facts and it gives no reasons; its measurably better both for themselves and abuse is unmixed. Then it alludes to the their children than the one in which they majority of the ratepayers of the city as "a are now hopelessly struggling. The Earth few soreheads." Their number is some- is a kind mother. She is not foolishly inwhere about 2,900, and fifteen per cent. of dulgent, but she yields those of her children them numbers over 400. Now, even 400 who know how to win her favor, everything ratepayers can bardly be with any ap- that is really worth living for. There need proach to propriety designated "a few be no starving millions as long as there are soreheads," and according to the large areas of her surface unused. last amendment to the bill, Mr. McGregor's, the petition for an election to change the form of the city's government must have attached to it the names of over four hundred bona fide ratepayers.

We are really surprised that the Times has so little to say against the Government of Cities Bill worthy of any sensible man's attention. Its article is a piece of very weak scolding from beginning to end. If Mr. Braden is not ashamed of being commended in it he ought to be, for a compliment in such an article is worth less than

THE LAST RESORT.

come of his efforts to better the condition of

they raised their own meat, or they caught the fish they used as a substitute. They the clothes they wore and the cloth they used for other purposes were made. They in many places manufactured their

In every house there were one or more spinning wheels and the loom was considered a necessary piece of furniture in most homes. The wool and the flax were prepared by the farmer's family and spun and woven. The late. It was seen by the testimony that do the work of a whole regiment of mechanics and factory hands. The home manufactures were, for the most part, rough and rude, but they were strong, and they answered their purposes fairly well. The foed was not dain. It was over, plenty of it. The generation who grew up under these conditions were strong and healthy. They had sound bodies and vigorous minds.

In every house there were one or more spin hing wheels and the loom was considered a necessary piece of furniture in most homes. The wool and the flax were prepared by the farmer's family and spun and woven. The home is elf-preservation required them to make self-preservation required them to make self-preservation before it was too factory that policemen themselves found that self-preservation required them to make self-preservation before it was too factory that policemen themselves found that self-preservation required them to make self-preservation before it was too factory that policemen themselves found that self-preservation required them to make self-preservation before it was too factory that policemen themselves found that self-preservation required them to make self-preservation required them to make self-preservation before it was too factory in the police of the testimony that the self-preservation before it was too factory in the police of the higher grades were implicated in the blackmalling practices, and some of them were forced to appear on the witness stand, either to clear their own reputations. However, 2, truner 32, Mapon 70, Form 11: Green 33, Echand 70, Form 12: Trees 33, Lubbe 34, Form 12: C. Harris S, Coodave 70, C. Harris S, Cubbe 34, Form 12: C. Harris S, Coodave In every house there were one or more spin-Our contemporary the organ of the Oppo- were strong, and they answered their pur-

constantly, it is true, but they were gener-Our contemporary seems to be amusingly ally fit for their work, and they had their unconscious of the conceit it displays in set- amusements, which were thoroughly enjoyed, ties. It was not his fault that ting up its own opinion as the standard by Very many of the men who passed trade was dull for the first five months which members, both on the Government through the hardships and the privawere not equal to those of the correspond. It might have occurred to the life lived to see their children's children, ing months of 1893. He did not exercise a Times that Mr. Rithet and Mr. Helmoken and were hale and hearty at an age when were not equal to those or the corresponding to the modern M.P. understands the conditions of his political existing months of 1893. He did not exercise a stands the conditions of his political existing months of 1893. He did not exercise a stands the conditions of his political existing months of 1893. He did not exercise a make the conditions of his political existing months of 1893. He did not exercise a make the conditions of his political existing months of 1893. He did not exercise a make the conditions of his political existing months of 1893. He did not exercise a make that the growing crops, and he does not possess the power, attribution of in old times to evil disposed persons, of in olfice. Rare indeed are the cases during the last twenty years in which a ministry has been beaten in a party division by the defection of its own supporters.

Times that Mr. Rithet and Mr. Helmoken are as well able to judge of the merits of a measure as the entity known as the Times that Mr. Rithet and Mr. Helmoken are as well able to judge of the merits of a measure as the entity known as the Times that Mr. Rithet and Mr. Helmoken are as well able to judge of the merits of a measure as the entity known as the Times and who lived luxuriously were full of aches and who li

becoming an impossibility in the House of Commons." Mr. Low says: "Governments may be and are defeated in the constituencies; they are no longer—accidents and chance divisions apart—defeated in the House. Once placed in office a Ministry can do, within reasonable limits, pretty much as it pleases till either a fresh general election occurs by efflux of time, or till to is proposed in course of the different kinds as they did the dues of the different kinds as they did the pear that has just ended, as much produced in the consumers and the pear that has just ended, as much produced in the consumers and the pear that has just ended, as much produced in the dues of the different kinds as they did the pear before. We hope, therefore, that Liberal journalists will be considerate and not insist on his being put on trial for chief pear that has just ended, as much produced the different kinds as they did the pear before. We hope, therefore, that Liberal journalists will be considerate and not insist on his being put on trial for chief pears ago, why cannot the Salvation army's converts and the hundreds of thought and the hundreds of the country forty, fifty and atty years ago, why cannot the Salvation army's converts and the hundreds of the country forty, fifty and atty years ago, why cannot the Salvation army's converts and the hundreds of the country forty, fifty and atty years ago, why cannot the Salvation army's converts and the hundreds of the country forty, fifty and atty years ago, why cannot the Salvation army's converts and the hundreds of the country forty, fifty and atty years ago, why cannot the Salvation army's converts and the hundreds of the country forty, fifty and atty years ago, why cannot the Salvation army's converts and the hundreds of the country forty, fifty and atty years ago, why cannot the Salvation army's converts and the hundreds of the country forty, fifty and atty years ago, why cannot the Salvation army is converted in the terms of the country forty, fifty and atty years ago, why cannot

vinces were compelled to endure, and which

A STALWART REFORMER.

The career of Dr. Parkhurst shows what man of courage and ability can do if he has a purpose in view and if he devotes all his powers and his energies to the accomplishment of that purpose. He found vice triumphant in New York. He saw it defying the law. Worse than that, he discovered that the officers of the law had sold themselves to become its servants and its defend-ers. When first he began to talk about the discoveries he had made and to deplore the clusion Principal Church mentions as discoveries he had made and to deplore the horrible condition in which he found the City of New York, he was unsparingly denounced by those whose wickedness he was When the destitute under General Booth's endeavoring to expose, and he was pitied only a difference of 6 marks in 1,600 besystem are so far improved as to be willing as a quixotic philanthropist by the and able to support themselves he does not part of the population who deplored the propose to send them back to the over- existence of the evils he inveighed against crowded cities to increase competition and but who despaired of finding a remedy for

When Dr. Parkhurst began his crusade

communication with important points and ducts, not to sell, but to consume. They are He continued the good work, and as he proto be themselves both the producers and the consumers. Can such a state of society exist?

coeded an interest in it was awakened. He child 95. Form V: Goward 77, Erb 75. Form Consumers. Can such a state of society exist? interval that we can remember. They have tearfully contemplated every change that took place in the political world, and predicttook place in the political world, and predi an agitation was raised, principally by Dr.
Parkhuret, that the State Senate, on the motion of Sanator Lexow, Sound it expedient to appoint a Committee to inquire into the condition of the police form of condition of the police force of New York. Trigonometry—Lawson 72, Peters 72.

> men had been levying blackmail on the luctant to appear before the Lexow Committee to testify. But first one of the victims | GROUP IV - GENERAL SCIENCES.
>
> Form VI: Lawson 85, Peters 80, Child 77, G.
> Wilson 75, Form V: Fell and D. Hunter.
> Form IV: Green and R. Harris, Form III: was prevailed upon to tell what he or she doubly important that an effective patrol cows the milk and butter they used. For should be established on the boundary to the south of us. It is the bounder duty of the Dominion Covernment to see that this. began to run sofstrongly in Dr. Parkhuret's

York has been shown to be rotten. Bribes have been taken by men of all ranks, and Superintendent Byrnes was obliged to admit that every attempt to reform the force was frustrated by the Police Commissioners themselves. This was all done chiefly through the instrumentality of Dr. Parkhave been taken by men of all ranks, and through the instrumentality of Dr. Parkhurst. He has never wavered for a moment. No matter how powerful his enemies were (Monday).

VICTORIA COLLEGE.

Principal Church Reviews the Progress Made During the Christmas Term.

College Boys in Other Lands.

The half yearly report of Victoria Cellege, with detailed lists showing the results of he Christmas examination, is just issued. Principal Church in reviewing the past term's work, finds matter of sincere congratulation in the steady progress of the students in their studies, and that owing to their loyalty and co-operation the duty of the masters is one of ever-increasing pleasure. Since last report old College boys have continued to maintain the honor of the school Macdonald, W. Pemberton, Dunsmuir and Gillespie having done well at Cambridge, University College, London, Bedford, and Merchiston, while F. Green after passing the London University matriculation with distinction is proceeding with his medical course at McGill, and J. D. Pemberton after an equally successful career at University College, London, has returned home. On the field of sport the Association football clubs have had the most flourishing season they have ever known, and a Rugby club has been auccessfully inaugurated. Last summer's cricket season though short was brilliant—so that the "white and blue" worthy of special praise the papers of J. Peters and H. Lawson, who with an average of just 90 per cent. have almost tied for "primus"-there being ing students lead their forms with marks of GROUP I.-ENGLISH

will

of a

the

on (

brea

mon full

ing that

erns
mea
char
A
offic
tack
the
good
the

mili by t perc self to d

Language and Grammar—Form VI: Peters 88. Lawson 86 Form V: J. Hunter 78. Form IV: Green 89. Form II: Le Neveu 88, Turner 79.
History and Literature—Form VI: S. Child were imperfect, if not much worse than that. It is described as a farch. That it is that the wretched it may be confidently asserted that. It is described as a farch. That it is the wretched it may be confidently asserted that. It is described as a farch. That it is the wretched it may be confidently asserted that most of hislab r would be invain. Many because it is alleged on good authority that goods to the aggregate value of between one quarter and half a million of dollars came in during the past year upon which no duty was paid. If this be true, and so grave a charge would scarcely be made by responsible persons without foundation, it means a serious loss of trade to the business men of our own Province to whom it legitimately belongs.

What makes this matter of still greater concern is that the Government of the Province, yielding to the representations of the commany on the land already.

The ready objection to this is that there concern is that the Government of the province, yielding to the representations of the commany on the land already. More those interested in and living in various localities on the southern boundary, spent large sume of money in opening up means of communication with important points and disconsidered in the continued of the province of the laws, he was unmercifully ridiculed. He was the police who were aiding and abetting the violators of the laws, he was unmercifully ridiculed. He was the police of numberless alanders, and so fiere was unmercifully ridiculed. He was the string and the terrible struggle necessary to make without foundation, it means a serious loss of trade to the business men of our own Province to whom it legitimately belongs.

What makes this matter of still greater of the country is invigorating and rural employments are wholesome both for mind and body.

The ready GROUP II-MATHEMATICS.

condition of the police force of New York.

This was the opportunity that Dr. Parkhurst wanted. He was unceasing in his endeavors to obtain evidence of the corrupt practices of the police. At first those who had a knowledge of the way in which policemen had been levying blackmail on the

GROUP VI-ART.

Coughing.

For all the ailments of Throat and Lungs there is no cure so quick and permanent as Scott's Emulsion of Cod-liver Oil, It is palatable, easy on the most delicate stomach and effective

Emulsion

stimulates the appetite, aids the digestion of other foods, cures Coughs and Colds, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, and gives vital strength besides. It has no equal as nourishment for Babies and Children who do not thrive, and overcomes Any Condition of Wasting.

Send for pamphlet on Scott's Emulsion. Free.

Scott & Bowne, Belleville. All Drugglets. 50c. & \$1.