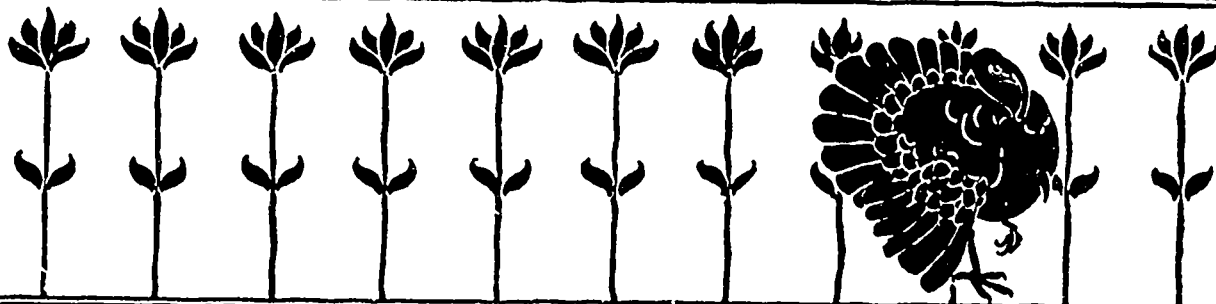


THE DRY GOODS REVIEW

IN THE INTERESTS OF THE DRY GOODS, MILLINERY, CLOTHING AND HAT TRADE



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THE MILLINERY OPENINGS.

THIS issue of THE REVIEW is specially devoted to the new ideas and styles of fall millinery, owing to the openings which are to take place on the 31st. The illustrations of Paris and London hats will be found of value, and have been imported specially for this paper. The novelties and special lines in the general dry goods houses of the country have also been studied by representatives of THE REVIEW, with special reference to matters that interest millinery and other buyers, who are accustomed to visit the larger centres at this season.

BUSINESS MEN IN PARLIAMENT.

A MERCHANT told THE REVIEW the other day that he had voted in the last Dominion election for the first time. When asked to explain, he said: "I have always been careful to exercise the franchise in Municipal and provincial contests, but in federal contests I never did till June 23rd last. The reason was because the candidates never represented the business community before. The men put up were not suited to represent business interests, and I simply declined to countenance the kind of nominations which were made for years. As soon as competent business men came out, I voted with satisfaction." This is a remarkable proof of what THE REVIEW has been saying for a long time, that the business men are tired of being run by professional politicians. The latter are often glib

talkers, no doubt, and not easy men to tackle on a public platform. But the fact is, the country, as a whole, is getting sick of them. They degenerate quickly into mere office seekers, and become selfish, if not corrupt, in time. The political parties must bear this in mind. They must put down the present enormous influence of the party machine, the wire-puller, the caucus. Elections are far too expensive. Why should they be? The law limits expenditures to a certain figure, yet everyone knows that large sums are spent outside of the legitimate cost of holding the election.

This is one of the chief reasons why we can't get more business men into Parliament. A merchant would often sacrifice the time necessary to serve his fellow citizens in the House of Commons, but the prospect of having to pay heavily in cash in addition to what in itself is a valuable donation—i.e. his time and intelligence—deters him. THE REVIEW can vouch for the truth of this story: A well-off business man, now dead—and no wonder!—sat in Parliament for some years. A strong candidate was put up against him at one election, and his friends assured him that more elaborate preparations and more expensive organization were necessary. Being honest himself and believing his political supporters were likewise, he gave them a blank cheque signed, with a general understanding of the amount to be filled in. This was to depend entirely upon the actual necessities of the case. When he looked at his bank balance after the election he was amazed and horrified. When another five years had gone by and a new election loomed up he declined to run, retired from Parliament and his party lost the seat. The person who told THE REVIEW this, giving names and dates, thought it was one of the best jokes of the campaign.

This bleeding of rich candidates is one of the greatest dangers of the representative system. It means profuse expenditure of money and therefore more or less corruption. It is a well-known fact that in some constituencies, where poor men run whose personal qualities earn the suffrages of the electors, the expenses are often very low. The candidate, it is known, has no money—is liked, and willing, unpaid workers are eager to help.

But, some one will ask, why are these large expenditures not exposed in election trials? Occasionally they are. More often the lawyer for the petitioner just proves enough to unseat the member—the unlawful expenditure of a few dollars will do this—the suit is dropped since the political aim in view has been