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Glimpses of the Political Field

Cabinet reconstruction at Ottawa cannot very well be delayed beyond the end of the session. Sir Wilfrid Laurier has already realized the weakness of the majority of the men he has about him. The truth will be more forcibly brought home to him during the coming month provided the opposition puts hi mto the test of a fight on the bill granting autonomy to the territories. There are only two men among Sir Wilfred's colleagues who can give him strength in debates in the house. Hon Charles A. Fitzpatrick and Hon. W. S. Fielding are both effective debaters, but a battery of two able-bodied men is not a great factor in a house of 214 members.

Realizing the weakness of his cabinet, Sir Wilfrid may be expected to strengthen the moment the weak ones can be conveniently disposed of. Sir Richard Cartwright and Hon. R. W. Scott will have to make way for stronger men. Their successors will be chosen from a small field, Ontario cabinet timber being a scarce commodity at Ottawa. The two whose names are most prominently canvassed are Archie Campbell and W. S. Calvert. Both of these men will be cabinet ministers before the end of the present parliament. Mr. Campbell has claims of seniority which must be recognized, but there can be no doubt that W. S. Calvert, the chief Liberal whip, will follow him into the ancient and honorable society of portfolio holders. Mr. Calvert has greatly increased his prestige during the past two or three years. He has good ability and knows how to keep in touch with the people.

Hon. Charles A. Fitzpatrick will resign without any persuasion. He is tired of political life. He has discovered that his ability, transcendant as it is in the Dominion government, will not carry him to higher political distinction than he enjoys to-day. The French-Canadian people, whose friendship he has consistently courted, and whose language he speaks as fluently as Sir Wilfrid Laurier himself, do not like him. The hatred of the French-Canadian for the Irish-Canadian is long standing and apparently irrevocable. Charles A. Fitzpatrick has never succeeded in living down his name in Quebec. He suffers also from the fact that he has few friends. Advancement in political life is not easily won without a following either among politicians or among the people. In politics Mr. Fitzpatrick has no influential friends, and he has done nothing to make himself strong with the masses. Long ago he realized that he could never win that high political position which his ability may well have given him reason to hope for. He has grown discontented. His friends say he hates the sight of the house and that nothing but his genuine liking for work makes the administration of the department of justice tolerable. He will take the chief justiceship of the superior court of Quebec as soon as Mr. Justice Routhier retires. Justice Routhier is only waiting to be knighted, an honor which will come with the royal honors of May 24 next. Autumn will find Hon. Charles A. Fitzpatrick well settled in the position of chief justice of the superior court of Quebec.

The Quebec tangle is not being straightened out as speedily as those interested in the welfare of the Liberal party hoped for. Mr. Parent left Ottawa with the evident intention of surrendering the premiership, but something happened to change his mind. He must know that to meet the legislature is to openly court defeat and humiliation. Gouin has probably three-fourths of the members of the Quebec legislature behind him. He is a skilful manipulator, far superior to Parent in both ability and strategy, and is not at all likely to lose before the opening of the legislature, any of the ground he has won. If Premier Parent is determined to hold on his purpose must be to hopelessly divide the contending factions in Quebec and to defeat his enemies by defeating the Liberal party. The quarrel in Quebec is interesting in its utter dissociation from any question of public rights. It is a falling out among members of the government which the Mercier administration, in its worst days, never approached in iniquity, for the simple reason that the opportunities were not as great. The people of Quebec do not appear to have grasped the situation. If the fight which is now going on enables them to see how they have been misgoverned it will have served a useful purpose. The French-Canadians are slow to see iniquity in a political party, but once their eyes are opened they are quick to act.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier has given notice of bills to create two new provinces in the west. Assiniboia will be greatly disappointed to learn that the eastern province is to be called Saskatchewan. Saskatchewan has really no claim to the honor. It does not compare either in richness of resources or in population with the territory to the south of it. Assiniboia is rated as the greatest of all the territories. Its capital, Regina, will undoubtedly be the capital of the new eastern province, and this does not seem to be a satisfactory condition of affairs. Edmonton is putting up a strong fight for the distinction of capital of Alberta. Its claim cannot be said to be as good as Calgary's, but if Edmonton is made the provisional capital and if the seats are distributed on a territorial basis, it may win out. The Dominion selects the provisional capital and the naming of the permanent capital falls to the newly created provinces. Calgary's fear is that politics may enter into the determination of the provisional capital and also into the manner of distributing the seats. North Alberta proved more friendly to the government than South Alberta in the late elections and it now remains to be seen if the new provinces are to be organized in a petty spirit of spite or in an honest conception of the interests of the people.

Correspondence brought down in the house the other day shows how elections are conducted in the Yukon. The practices resorted to by the returning officer are hardly less infamous than the Manitoba frauds, which consisted of the ruling out with red lines names of Conservatives who appeared on the voters' lists. To aggravate his misconduct the returning officer in he Yukon delayed the declaration of Dr. Thompson's election for nearly two months. An election law which permits a returning officer to disfranchise a constituency for two months or longer, as the humor takes him, is unquestionably in need of amendment. There is another anomaly in the election act and that is the lack of provision against a member of parliament holding two seats simultaneously. Hon. Raymond Prefontaine sat for two constituencies for a couple of years. Rudolph Lemieux, solicitor-general, is repeating the same trick. He ran for both Gaspe and Nicolet. His seat for Nicolet is contested. The law prevents a member resigning his seat while a protest is pending, but strangely enough, it permits him to sit for another seat as well as the contested division. Lemieux could resign this seat for Gaspe, but he is exercising Prefontaine's precaution and proposes to hold on to Gaspe till he is rid of the prottest in Nicolet.

The decision in the British privy council in the Gaynor-Green case was a foregone conclusion. That it restores confidence in Canadian law is mos gratifying, but it does not add to tthis country's dignity to have common decency in its criminal laws enforced by a British cour of justice. It was not a question of intricacy of the law. It was a question of ascertaining whether trickery in the administration of Canadian justice could give to a pair of proved criminals permanent refuge and security in this country. Our courts and our department of justice were not equal to the occasion, and it is only with the aid of an outside tribunal that Canada's name for equality of justice is restored. An estimate of the costs borne by Gaynor and Greene in protecting themselves against the law places the amount at $100,000. Thus we have cast upon Canadian justice the odium which is often and with sufficient reason attached to the administration of justice in the United States. The Gaynor-Greene proceedings were an outrage, showing as they did that money can divert the course of justice in this country. It is a question if the judicial incompetence which so glaringly misinterpreted the law of the land should not be made the subject of an enquiry.

A franchise which is fair for one telephone company is fair for another telephone company, and the quibbling about the "vested rights" of existing companies is not to the purpose in dealing with telephone grievances. No legislative body in Canada would think of bestowing on a telephone company to-day the right to ignore the municipal authority on the public streets. The Bell Telephone Co. seems to have unqualified rights on the public streets, and there would be no more injustice in depriving it of these rights than in withholding them from a new company. Telephone companies are glad to go into business to-day subject to the right of the municipality to control the erection of poles and wires. Why should the Bell Telephone Company enjoy greater rights ,especially when these rights are a menace to the public interests. Surely a municipality has "vested rights" on its own streets. No amount of trick legislation should stand in the way of the maintenance of this sound principle of municipal rights.

The railway committee has begun the session under very favorable auspices. It dealt with the Northwest Telephone Company's bill along progressive lines and showed a marked intolerance of reactionary methods. Hon. Chas. Hyman met the demand for an important amendment with the time-worn argument that there should be a general act. It would be unfair, he said, to subject one company to restrictions which did not govern other companies. The "general act" argument is as old as the railway committee of the house of commons. This grand old ministerial standby on hundreds of occasions prevented the protection of public rights by amendments to private bills. Mr. Hyman found that the argument has outlived its usefulness. The committee affirmed the principle that what is right is right, whether it is inserted by way of an amendment in a private bill or placed in a general act.

CANADIAN UNIVERSITIES AND SOCIOLOGICAL STUDY

W. Houston, M.A., Points Out the Necessity of Separation in the Present College Course.

"The Scope, Method and Terminology of Sociology," was the subject of a paper read Saturday night at the Canadian Institute by W. Houston, M.A., calling attention to the vagueness of the signification of "sociology," and putting in an objection to the hybrid origin of the term, the lecturer defined it as "the science of organized human society," and proceeded to point out that it is wide enough in its scope to include several other sciences, especially politics, jurisprudence and economics. The first of these has to do with the institutional framework of organized society; the second with its legal character; the third with its industrial and commercial aspects. In one sense, ethics might be included under sociology, but that science would have first to be itself subdivided, and as a matter of scientific and academic treatment it is convenient and sufficiently accurate to define sociology as above.

Political institutions are the concrete means thru which civilized society expresses its will and does its work. The constitution of the country is one of them, but there are also municipal, educational, ecclesiastical, domestic and legal institutions, not to speak of those that are quasi-economic, like property and public finance. It is customary, tho not necessary, to make a separate class of legal institutions under the title "jurisprudence"; it is customary, also, to deal with both property and finance as phases of economics.

In Mr. Houston's opinion, the academic treatment of sociology has in Canadian universities, and especially in the University of Toronto, been seriously and needlessly handicapped by the want of clear conceptions of the subject matter, method and aims of the science. There is some connection between economics and politics, but not such an intimate relation as justifies assigning them to the same professorship. Similarly there is a great advantage in the academic separation of politics and jurisprudence, the latter of which, in the university course, includes the formal science of positive law, the history of Roman law, the history of English law, and international law, which Prof. Holland has aptly called the "vanishing point of jurisprudence."

Canadian students are, in Mr. Houston's opinion, advantageously situated for the prosecution of the study of sociology in all three of its great subdivisions, and Canadian universities should rise to the occasion and afford them the necessary opportunities.

PHONE IN STALLED TRAINS.

Delayed Passengers Able to Communicate With Friends.

Jamestown, N.Y., Feb. 18.—The Chicago express on the Erie road, which left Buffalo at 2.15 yesterday afternoon, was stalled by immense snow drifts near Eden Centre about an hour later, and up to 10 o'clock to-day had not moved, notwithstanding the efforts of four locomotives to force it thru the drifts. Four hundred men are engaged in an effort to open up the road between Eden Centre and this city. The passengers are being well cared for. During the evening a telephone was installed in one of the cars, and has been kept busy by the snowbound passengers communicating with friends in different cities.

"Photo" Marriages Illegal.

San Francisco, Feb. 18.—Superior Judge York has decided that Japanese photograph marriages are illegal in the United States. This decision was rendered in habeas corpus proceedings instituted to take a Japanese girl from the custody of the Japanese Woman's Home. The girl, 15 years old, was sent to this country against her will, she declares. Her parents told her she was to become the bride of a prominent Japanese, to whom she had been married by photograph. The girl will be returned to Japan. It is alleged that the photograph marriage scheme is used for the purpose of importing Japanese women for immoral purposes.

How the Stomach and Kidneys Depend on the Inside Nerves

Every day medical science becomes more simple—and more certain. Simplicity and certainty go hand in hand. For science has learned that while there are many diseases, yet there are but few real causes of disease. That is, there are many names by which we know aches and pains and disorders. But most of these ailments spring from a common cause.

For instance, indigestion, sour stomach, heartburn, dyspepsia and all stomach troubles—diabetes, Bright's disease and other kidney disorders—heart troubles, liver troubles, bowel troubles, nervousness, fretfulness, sleeplessness, irritability—all of these ailments are due to a single cause. Painful, disagreeable and dangerous though they be, they are not separate diseases—and they are not to be treated as such. They are merely outward signs of inward trouble—nerve trouble.

Understand first that we have two entirely separate nerve systems. When we walk, or talk, or act, we call into play a certain set of nerves—nerves which obey our mental commands. That is why the arm can be raised, or the mouth opened, or the eye shut, at the slightest desire. That is why your fingers can delicately pick up a pin one moment and hold a heavy hammer the next.

But these are not the nerves we are to consider here.

There is another set of nerves which manages and governs and actuates the heart and the stomach, the kidneys and the liver and all of the vital functions. You cannot control these nerves. By no supreme effort of mind can you make your heart stop or start—nor can you even make it vary by a single beat a minute. And so with the stomach and the liver, and the kidneys and the bowels—they are automatic—they do their work at a certain set speed whether you are awake or asleep—whether you want them to or not.

It is on these inside nerves that life and health depends. So long as these nerves perform their proper duties we are well and strong. When they fail, we know it by the inevitable symptoms—stomach, heart, liver, kidney troubles. And these troubles have no other origin, ever, than in these same nerves. For the stomach, the heart, the liver, the kidneys, have no power of their own, no self-control. They owe their every impulse to the inside nerves. The nerves are the masters; the organs their slaves.

These automatic nerves are sometimes called the "sympathetic" nerves. This name is given them because of the close bond of sympathy which exists between all branches. This explains why stomach trouble often develops into heart trouble—why indigestion brings on nervousness—why diseases become complicated. It explains, too, why ordinary medical treatments are wrong—why medicine so frequently fails.

For, despite the discoveries of science, the common remedies of the day are designed to treat the organ, not the nerve—the symptom instead of the cause.

Don't you, though you may not know medicine at all, see that this is wrong? That it is mere patchwork? That while the suffering organ is enjoying its temporary relief, the nerve that is really sick may be getting worse and worse? Does this not explain to you why relapse so frequently follows a supposed cure? Does this not account for the uncertainties of medicine?

More than thirty years ago this thought came to me:

"If life and health depend upon perfect heart action, upon proper stomach digestion, upon correct kidney filtering, why does not life itself depend upon these life-governing power nerves—these inside nerves?"

I realized, too, that all ailments which result from one cause, may, of course, be cured by one remedy. I resolved not to doctor the organs, but to treat the one nerve system which operates them all.

For those who treat only the symptoms need a different remedy for each. Such treatments are only palliative; the results do not last. A cure can never come in disease of the stomach, heart, liver or kidneys until the inside nerve power is restored. When that is done, Nature removes the symptoms. There is no need of doctoring them.

My remedy—now known by Druggists everywhere as Dr. Shoop's Restorative—is the result of a quarter-century of endeavor along this very line. It does not dose the organ or deaden the pain—but it does go at once to the nerve—the inside nerve—the power nerve—and builds it up and strengthens it and makes it well.

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