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God's in His heaven,

All's right with the world.

—[BLOWING].

London, Tuesday, May 31.

THE PROPOSED APPEAL TO THE

FOOT OF THE THRONE.

The Parliamentary opponents of the

scheme to further gerrymander the con-

stituencies, so as to stifle the voice of the

public, have not up to the time of writing

made public their "plan of campaign." Some

people are under the impression that they

will endeavor to fix the enormity of the

crime against the liberties of the people

by strong opposition and persistent ex-

posure in the House of Commons. No

doubt those tactics would put the un-

scrupulous engineers of the gerrymander on

the defensive, and prove that the bill

which they desire to pass is not an

honest measure, and that its effect

would not be to equalize the con-

stituencies, while preserving, as far as

possible, the municipal boundaries. The

exact reverse can easily be proved. Yet

after all has been said and done, the Par-

liamentary opponents to the "loaded dice"

legislation will be confronted with the fact

that a gerrymander as bad, if not worse,

was forced through Parliament in 1882,

after the most persistent opposition that

could be offered to it by experienced re-

presentatives of the people, with Hon.

Edward Blake at their head. The Con-

servative leader merely instructed his

supporters to stand by the emancipation of

the constituencies, and they stood. Many of

the men now in the House of Commons owe

their election to that gerrymander. They

could not be elected in the constituencies

if the county boundaries had been un-

broken, and if the townships and villages

even had not been teased about to establish

for them an unfair advantage over their

opponents. With such a knowledge is it

very probable that these men will be

severe critics of the new gerrymander

bill, which in more than one instance is

intended, first of all, to make safe seats for

servile followers of Sir John Thompson?

Our belief, therefore, is that despite the

protests of every independent newspaper

in the country and the protests of in-

dependent church courts the Parliamentary

majority will see the Gerrymander Bill

through if Sir John Thompson says "That

will do."

Is there to be submission to a measure so

unfair in its conception and in its in-

fluence? Is there no remedy for the in-

famous proposal that the public voice shall

be silenced by the "hiving" of the op-

ponents of the Government of the day?

We have suggested, as a method fair to

everyone, that the redistribution of

seats should be made by an inde-

pendent, non-partisan body, as in

Great Britain. If the Government will

not consent to that proposition, and will

not hand over the rearrangement of the con-

stituencies to the Supreme Court of Canada,

as it has full power to do, then the public

must reach the conclusion that Sir John

Thompson and his associates mean to do

their worst, and that no redress can be ob-

tained from the men whose very political

life may depend, no doubt in many cases

does depend, upon the improper redistribu-

tion of seats.

It may be said that though such an ap-

peal for justice to a Government

that, in a large measure, owes its

life to a following representing gerry-

mandered constituencies, will fail, there

is still an appeal to the people. But

with party spirit so strong as it is in Can-

ada, how much hope is there for the country

if an appeal is made in a gerrymandered

constituency against the crimes of a gerry-

mandering Government?

We are believers in Canadian indepen-

dence, and if Canada were independent to-

day, and its constitution permitted the

perpetration of gerrymandering, we would

give our public men no rest till they

amended a constitution that perpetuated so

outrageous a system. Our constitution was

not the work of Canada but of the Imperial

authorities, who apparently did not foresee

how great an injustice might be done to one

half the people by the improper manipula-

tion of the provisions regarding the re-

arrangement of the Parliamentary constitu-

encies.

At present, so far as the ADVERTISER can

see, there is no remedy for the infamous

gerrymander except by the interference of

the Imperial authorities, through the

agency of the Governor-General. Lord

Stanley has no power to disallow

measures passed by the Dominion

Parliament, but he has power to reserve

any measure that he believes infringes

upon the prerogative of the Imperial au-

thorities. If ever there was a measure that

should be reserved for an opinion by the

law officers of the Crown it is the alleged

Redistribution of Seats Bill now before

Parliament. It is directly at variance with the spirit and letter of the Confederation Act, and it is formulated with the object of preventing public opinion from having its proper effect upon the conduct of the men who promote the legislation. It is as unfair as it is dishonest, and inasmuch as no amendment can be made to the statute contravened except by the Imperial authorities, it is now time to ask whether or not redress should come from that "fountain of right and honor." If not, where is the remedy?

ARCHDEACON FARRAR says there is room only for two more monuments in Westminster Abbey, and this space is reserved for those of Gladstone and Tennyson. This is a case where "room at the top" does not hold good.

CAUTIONED BY THE THUNDERER.

Lord Salisbury hoped to divert attention

from the Irish question and from the

numerous social questions that have forced

themselves to the front in England in re-

cent years by suggesting that the time has

come for adopting a mildly retaliatory

trade policy towards certain of the Euro-

pean continental countries which have

adopted high taxation on imports, to the

injury of their own people as well as

to the detriment of British manu-

facturers. That was the trend of the Con-

servative leader's address at Hastings a

couple of weeks ago. The subject has

since been thoroughly discussed in the

British papers, but even the journals that

lean most strongly towards the general

policy of Lord Salisbury take the ground

that his retaliatory propositions would

hurt rather than help the country. The

London Times, for example, in unqualified

terms condemns the proposed tariff

war. It tells the Prime Minister that

"the country has long since

resolved that, great as are the difficulties

created by the hostile fiscal policy of foreign

Governments, it would be on the whole far

worse for our commerce to plunge into tariff

wars, with all the complexities and changes

of duties levied for coercive purposes and

not for revenue. Lord Salisbury tells the

electors that they should be guided by com-

mon sense, and not by tradition or author-

ity. The conditions, however, which he

treats as indispensable are so unlikely to be

realized that the decision of common sense,

apart from any economical theories, can

hardly be doubtful. We cannot, he ad-

mits, levy retaliatory duties on food sup-

plies or raw materials. Therefore we

cannot touch the United States, which has

carried the protective system to the most

injust point. But he contends that,

while the worst offenders are thus allowed

to wage war on our trade without retali-

ation, we might tax luxuries, such as wine,

silk, lace, and so forth, coming from

France, Germany and Austria-Hungary.

This top-sliced scheme would involve us in

angry conflicts, and would leave the most

serious part of the wrong untouched. More-

over, Lord Salisbury sees that no change in the

fiscal policy of this country could be

carried into effect, or would produce any

tangible result unless it were adopted as a

permanent system supported by an over-

whelming majority of the nation. It is a

mere dream to suppose that a way of re-

taliatory duties, directed against a few

protectionist countries and allowing others to

go scot free, would have any chance of

acceptance in Great Britain, or that a serious

proposal in that direction would not give

rise to a bitter and prolonged political

conflict imperiling the unity of the Con-

servative party, as well as the alliance with

the Liberal Unionists. In these circumstances

it is to be regretted that Lord Salisbury

thought it expedient to touch on a subject,

the discussion of which, though it has only

an academic interest, tends to unsettle

men's minds where clear and stable

views are indispensable." In other

words, this candid friend, knowing

the strength of the feeling in favor of

freedom in Great Britain, and the

benefits that have accrued from unrestric-

ted trade, counsels the Prime Minister to

get on safe ground as speedily as possible,

and abandon a position that can only be

held provided he is prepared to take the

logical ground that the past trade policy of

the nation has been all a mistake, and that

the people would be better off if the corn

laws had never been abandoned. No wage-

earner who knows of the privations that re-

sulted from the "protective" laws of those

days will ever sigh for their return. Free

trade has been of immense value to the

motherland.

The Toronto News (Conservative) once

more candidly admits that "the barking

of inquiry into the conduct of Judge Elliot

was a piece of political crookedness." Yes,

no one can defend either it or the conduct

of Mr. Carling in accepting a stolen seat in

Parliament.

"OBEY."

The General Conference of the Metho-

dist Protestant Church, at its meeting in

Westminster, Md., has followed the

example set by other conferences and

struck the word "obey" out of the marriage

service. There is no sense in keeping the

word "obey" in, when the chances are that

the woman who is asked to take the vow

would pay little or no attention to it in

subsequent life. Besides, if the wife is

called upon to "obey" the husband, why

should not the husband be called upon to

"obey" the wife? It seems only fair—even

from a man's point of view.

Two Americans are here looking at the

piano factory, with a view to making it a

\$1 per day hotel.—[Kingston correspond-

ent of Toronto Empire.]

Canadian piano factories, like sewing

machine factories, appear to have got a

blow in the eye from the N. P.

Miss Lucinda Q. Gore, a school teacher

at Luckharabad, India, was confronted by

a royal Bengal at the open school-room

door. With woman's wit, she jammed the

brush end of a broom into his eyes, and

when he drew back with a howl of pain,

slammed the door in his face. Help came

before the man could gain ingress

elsewhere, and the brave woman and her

TOPICS OF TO-DAY.

A new two-part story, entitled "Lily Darrow's Venture," by Angelina Teal, will be begun in Harper's Young People for May 31. It will be handsomely illustrated by Charles Mente.

Fran Lina Morgenstern's union for improving domestic service has become one of the most useful organizations of Germany. It gives prizes to women who have remained in the service of the same family for terms of 5, 10, 20 and 30 years. At a recent meeting a prize was given to one woman who had served 50 years in one place, outliving two generations. The union also supports a free intelligence office and a cooking school.

One of the most important series of papers now appearing in any of the periodicals is that on "The Great Capitals of the World," which is being published in Harper's Weekly. Among the papers which have already been issued in this series are short articles on "The Home and Haunts of Copper on St. Petersburg," by Victor de Vogue, and on Constantinople, by Pierre Loti. The fourth paper is a superbly illustrated description of Rome, written by G. Boissier, to appear in the Weekly for June 1.

The June number of the Review of Reviews is exceedingly well illustrated, and apart from its 50 striking portraits of public personages of the day, it has some good pictures of another character. Most notable are the illustrations accompanying a short article on "The Home and Haunts of Shakespeare," giving a beautiful full-page view of Ann Hathaway's cottage, a fine picture of the church in which Shakespeare was buried, a full-page interior of the church, together with a picture of Shakespeare's house.

Blackwood's Magazine for May opens with a noteworthy article on "Civilization, Social Order and Morality in the United States of America," in which the author reviews some of the bad things he has found in the States. Prof. Veitch has a delightful study of "The Yarrow of Wordsworth and Scott." There are interesting papers on "Opium Smuggling in India," on "Recent Books on the Country" and on "Beam-Trawling," a wide-awake outdoor sketch. "The Eight Hours Question and the Double Shift System" are discussed by Warneford Moffatt. The "Sketches from Eastern Travel," a feature of the magazine for many years, are brought to a happy conclusion. There are two short stories, "The Mathematical Master's Love Story: A Record," by Beatrice Harraden, and "An Old Soldier," and the novel, "Diana: The History of a Great Mistake," makes satisfactory progress. New York: Leonard Scott Publishing Company.

An article that will attract and interest all members of the evangelistic organizations is "The Christian Endeavor Movement" in the June New England Magazine, of Boston, Mass. The president of the United Society of Christian Endeavor, Rev. Francis E. Clark, whose name is inseparably linked with the movement as the originator of it, opens with an account of "The Early Days of the Society." Amos R. Wells, the editor of the Golden Rule, the organ of the society, deals with it as "A New Religious Force," and touches upon its relation and helpfulness to the churches; and John Willis Baer, the secretary of the society, describes the outlook and the opportunity. The article is a very full and interesting study of the movement, and is very fully illustrated with portraits of many of the trustees and with most of the presidents of the different State organizations. In fact, every Christian Endeavorer will find the familiar faces of old friends there, no matter which part of this great country he or she may hold friends in.

WHITEWASH FOR ONE.

[Toronto Telegram, Independent Conservative.] Sir John Thompson is an amiable man. So able is he in fact that as revealed in his remarks the royal commission looks like the sword of avenging justice, whereas it really resembles a whitewash brush in the hands of political kalsominers.

If the Government sincerely aimed at the punishment, not the protection, of guilt, it has been unfortunate in its method of exhibiting righteous zeal. J. D. Edgar offered to prove certain charges before a hostile tribunal. His indictment was revised by unfriendly hands, altered to suit the accused, and then, forsooth, Sir John Thompson threatens him with excommunication if he does not participate in the sordid proceedings before the Tait-Routhier commission.

Sir Adolphe Caron's virtue must be a delicate plant or it would not be necessary for Sir John Thompson to nurse and tend it as he does. If the Postmaster-General had been innocent the ingenuity of man could not devise charges that would prove his guilt. If he be guilty, all the skill in the Dominion Government cannot frame charges that will establish his innocence. The Government first handcuffed Mr. Edgar by the mutilation of his charges and the appointment of a royal commission in whose findings Ontario will have little confidence, and then proposes to advertise him as a coward if he will not fight.

"August Flower"

I had been troubled five months with Dyspepsia. The doctors told me it was chronic. I had a fullness after eating and a heavy load in the pit of my stomach. I suffered frequently from a Water Brash of clear matter. Sometimes a deadly Sickness at the Stomach would overtake me. Then again I would have the terrible pains of Wind Colic. At such times I would try to belch and could not. I was working then for Thomas McHenry Druggist, Cor. Irwin and Western Ave., Allegheny City, Pa., in whose employ I had been for seven years. Finally I used August Flower, and after using just one bottle for two weeks, was entirely relieved of all the trouble. I can now eat things I dared not touch before. I would like to refer you to Mr. McHenry, for whom I worked, and who knows all about my condition, and from whom I bought the medicine. I live with my wife and family at 39 James St., Allegheny City, Pa. Signed, JOHN D. COX.

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