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All's right with the world.

—[BROWNING.]

London, Monday, May 2.

A REMEDY FOR THE GERRY-MANDER.

The reality of the gerrymander would not be tolerated for a day in England. A British Government would never dare to butcher the constituencies in its own interests, as was done by Sir John Macdonald in 1882, and has now been repeated by Sir John Thompson. The Prime Minister who would insult the free people of England by such a "redistribution" scheme as is now before Parliament under the pretence that he was attempting to do justice between all parties, would not be able to hold power for a day.

Is it not an infamous doctrine that one of the two halves of the people should be enabled to appropriate to themselves two-thirds of the representation without let or hindrance? That, nevertheless, is what the gerrymander means. It insists that the party in power shall shape the constituencies to suit its own purposes; it maintains the rascally doctrine that the proper way to rule is to "pack the jury before it asks the country to judge between it and the Opposition."

It is hard to say who are guilty of the greater degradation—those willing to seize or retain power by a gerrymander, or those capable of submitting to it. Tolstoi's doctrine of "peace at any price" can scarcely be made to fit an attack on the rights of the populace such as the gerrymander clearly is. A free people should not, cannot, be expected to tolerate such an outrage on their manhood rights.

How shall the outrage be averted? There are more ways than one of killing a cat. William Lyon Mackenzie and Cromwell had their way, and they were both public benefactors. Parnell showed what one resolute man could do to bring grave injustice to a race to an issue. Shall the gerrymandering injustice be met in one of the ways in which patriots have met and combatted tyrants in the past, or shall a remedy be sought by the raising of some issue or issues that would dissolve all gerrymanders decreed on mere old party lines?

While the people's representatives, charged with the task of exposing the mean and unscrupulous gerrymander now before Parliament, are devising ways and means to prevent its consummation, in all its enormity, let Canadians consider these simple questions:

Why is one party base enough to gerrymander? Why is it that the other party is base enough to endure it?

Is it that Canadians, being mere colonial dependents, have deteriorated more than they know?

The closure already exists in Ottawa, so far as the Conservative side is concerned. When a follower desires to talk for Sir John Thompson while otherwise, he is instantly seated by "That Will Do."

DARED NOT DO RIGHT.

The Regina Leader, N. W. T., which is generally claimed to voice the opinion of Mr. Davin, M.P., sneers at the Liberals who supported the proposal to throw the tax off binder twine, and hints that they were not sincere in their efforts to benefit the farmers. It says the Conservative members "were evidently influenced by the capricious action of the other side of the House and not by any love for the binding twine duty." What a confession! The Liberals are honest in their efforts to reduce the taxation on the farmers. The binder twine tax has been made an issue in every rural election recently held, and to save themselves some of the Conservative candidates promised to vote in favor of the abolition of the tax. Because the Liberals continue to favor taking off the tax, they are charged with insincerity and capriciousness, and this solon tells his friends would favor the reform if the Liberals did not endorse it! Was ever greater stupidity confessed? The fact is the combine managers demand that thax that shall be kept on, and the Ministers must obey.

The measles bacillus, discovered in Berlin by Dr. Canon, varies from 1-3,000th to 1-1,000th of an inch in length, and possesses characteristics "different from those of any other bacillus known."

MARRYING CHINAMEN.

A sensation has been caused in New York

city by the marriage of two young women, teachers in Trinity Baptist Church Sunday school to Chinamen. The cause of these strange matrimonial arrangements is traced primarily to the custom prevalent in church circles of assigning a young woman instructor to a single Chinese pupil in the Sunday school. Though the dangers of such contact with Orientals was pointed out to be very great, the young women engaged in the fervid work and their superintendents ignored it, because the Chinese pupils refused to receive religious instruction from men or to be placed in mixed classes. The practice was therefore continued, with the result as here set forth.

Whether the young women really fell madly in love with their scholars, or resorted to the old experiment of marrying the money, there are no particulars, but it is doubtful if the marriages can be happy. There is a disparity between the customs and habits of the people of the two countries that forbid such unions. It is true that Rev. Dr. Mackay, the Formosa missionary, is highly married to a native, but she was a well educated woman, and the devoted missionary did not ask her to give up her people, her native land or her associations. The case of the New York young women who married their Chinese Sunday school scholars is not at all analogous to that of Rev. Dr. Mackay. The question is, will they have many imitators?

It seems that the Chinamen, wherever found, has the same predilection in favor of women teachers. If he is prevailed upon to attend Sunday school, he almost invariably stipulates that he shall be taught by himself and by a woman teacher. In connection with one or more of the churches in this city there are classes for teaching Chinese, and the men who attend insist that they shall receive their instruction in this way; but we have not heard that they have made any advances matrimonially.

AN IMPORTANT ELECTION.

On Wednesday next an election for the Imperial Parliament, which may have far-reaching results, takes place in the North Hackney division of London. Both Conservatives and Liberals, the cable informs us, are working with an energy most remarkable, seeing that the fight will have to be fought over again at the general election within a month or two at the latest. The fact is that both sides regard this election as a test of the political feeling of the whole of London, and there is little doubt that if the Conservatives should retain the seat by anything like their former majority the Government will be encouraged to hurry the dissolution of Parliament by a few weeks. As the semi-official Standard said on Saturday last:

"There can be but few more bye-elections before the general struggle to which the entire nation is beginning to look forward, and there can be no doubt that the result of the present contest will be appealed to, by whichever side may prove victor, as an earnest omen of the general election."

Taking the figures at the last election as ground-work, the chances should be all in favor of the Conservatives. Their candidate was then successful by the large majority of 1,503. Since then, however, the Liberal cause has been gaining strength in London, as was evidenced in the recent County Council elections. The issues then were fought on Parliamentary lines. The Conservatives were ranged on the side of those who wished to retain untaxed for the ground landlords many privileges that they have appropriated to themselves. The Liberals advocated a change. The Liberals won. As the change can only be brought about by Parliamentary action, the consistent course for the electors would be to return Liberals to promote the desired reforms. We shall see what North Hackney says.

INLAND REVENUE IN LONDON.

During the fiscal year 1890-91, for which the returns have just been issued, the Dominion Government collected the following sums as excise revenue in the London division:

Spirits	\$ 74,298.13
Stout	47,479.37
Tobacco	102,141.78
Cigars	92,748.71
Petroleum inspection fees	14,390.90
Other receipts	455.00
Total duties collected	\$329,098.89

One-sixth of the cigars manufactured in Canada are produced in this city. Montreal alone puts more on the market than London. Toronto manufactures a little more than one-half as many as are produced here. The total fees collected for petroleum were \$40,407.20. Of this over a third was collected in the London division.

INGERSOLL IN EVIDENCE.

Harry Rowland, the ex-newspaper editor and at present assessor of Ingersoll, has given out his returns for the present year. The population of Ingersoll is stated by him to be 4,308. In 1871, the population, according to the Dominion census, was 4,022. In 1881 it had grown to 5,463; but trade restriction was decreed and now the population is 1,158 less than it was eleven years ago. Assessor Rowland was the individual who interrupted Sir Richard Cartwright when he spoke on the deplorable effects of the exodus in Ingersoll recently. It is to be presumed that his own figures will prevent the assessor from making political denials in the future. Ingersoll is a finely-situated town, and under a system that would give fair play to the towns, and give them a chance against the grabbing propensities of the Toronto and Montreal millionaires, would continue to progress. It is handicapped by trade restriction.

SARNIA's population, as stated by the Dominion census last year, was 6,093; the assessors now give it as 6,364.

BRITAIN MOVING, TOO.

On the 18th inst. the second reading of a

bill to provide for the democratic principle of "one man one vote" in imperial elections will take place in the British House of Commons. The wonder is that so fair a provision has not been grafted on British franchise law long ere now. The system works like a charm in Ontario elections. It aids in suppressing illegal expenditures and keeps the voting power in the hands of those actually interested in an election. It is a scandalous thing, as we know from experience in Dominion elections, to have non-residents, who have little or no interest in an election, brought back by the hundred to swamp the votes of residents. "One man one vote" residential suffrage is the only fair principle.

Judge Ross told a Cobourg jury that he thought it would be wise to withdraw the maintenance of some of the public buildings from the county council and place them in the hands of commissioners appointed by the Provincial Government, the Government to be responsible for the proper application of the monies. These remarks were called forth by the insanity condition of the county buildings, which have duplicates in many parts of the Province. But what would the county council say?

TOPICS OF TO-DAY.

Since the Franco-Prussian war Germany has spent \$2,200,000,000 on her army and navy.

By a new rule Indian natives can now be judges of a certain rank, magistrates, Government under secretaries, and a few other offices of minor importance.

Two hundred and fifty dollars have been offered by the Peace and Arbitration Association as a prize for the best model chapter on peace and war, suitable to be incorporated in elementary readers.

The National Publishing Company have secured the control for Canada of Rider Haggard's new novel, "Nada the Lily," a romance of darkest Africa. It contains 25 full page illustrations and sells at 60 cents. It is having an immense sale.

The flour used in Russian black bread is composed of a cured grass ground with the bark of a tree, a little rye flour and that of some leguminous plant. The bread is brownish black, of the weight of burned bread and tastes like hay.

Mrs. Marshall Ballington Booth is said to draw just \$7 per week for her services in the Salvation Army, and to find time to make her little boy's garments and to do the householding duties of her modest little home in Jersey City.

Dr. Landousy, member of the French Academy of Medicine, says that the depopulation of France owes more to tuberculosis than to alcoholism, syphilis, and malnutrition put together. Two thousand babies under two years old die annually in Paris from tuberculosis.

Dr. Beddoe conceives that there is a direct relation between men's pursuits and the color and character of their hair. A dark, straight-haired man has an innate tendency to join the ministry. Red-whiskered men are apt to be sportsmen and fond of horses. The tall, vigorous blondes, the Viking type of men, are travelers and emigrants. Under the conviction that the plumage of canaries can be altered in color by varying the food, Dr. Beddoe thinks that the color of the hair must eventually be influenced by particular diets.

A unique character is Otto Meers, president of the Rio Grande Southern Railroad. For a lad of ten years he ran off from Russia as a cabin boy on a lumber ship in the Gulf of Finland, and a year later he found himself in San Francisco with a single \$2.50 gold piece. He was a soldier in the war in California, then a burrhead and an ex-driver. Afterwards he developed into a railroad conductor, and ever since has been on the high tide of prosperity. He owns farms and cattle ranches, and has helped to make and unmake Colorado Congressmen and Senators. Meers is now a wiry, rather dried-up looking man of 52.

THE WYOMING REPUBLICANS HAVE ELECTED

two delegates and as many alternates to the Presidential Convention of their party. Two of the alternates are women, and both of them will appear at the Minneapolis convention, ready to serve as delegates. If they are required to serve as such, they will of course be admitted to the convention, and their admission will be an interesting incident in the history of American politics. Both of the women are influential politicians in Wyoming, and both of them are said to be forcible speakers on the stump. Mrs. Jenkins is a woman of large frame, with a powerful voice, and Mrs. Carleton is a woman of graceful figure, with a voice that is both penetrating and pleasing. Wyoming is a State, and the only State, in which women possess all the political rights and privileges that are possessed by men. Female suffrage was established there by the State constitution that was adopted in 1890, and a good proportion of the women of Wyoming have voted in the elections since that time without disrupting social order in the State. There were several women among the delegates to the Republican State Convention recently held in Cheyenne. In a majority of the States of the Union, including the State of New York, women are now allowed to vote in school elections.

LOST OVERBOARD.

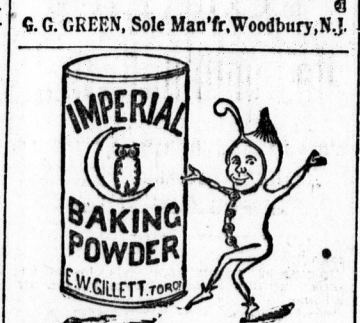
Accident to the Alberta in a Heavy Storm—The Second Mate Drowned. OWEN SOUND, Ont., May 9.—The steamship Alberta, Capt. McAllister, left this port on Thursday afternoon with a full list of passengers and freight. She arrived at Sault Ste. Marie on Friday morning, which port she left at about 8 a.m. On Friday evening the sea got up, accompanied by a blinding snow storm. About 9 o'clock she ran into an ice bog, and while near Passage Island (which is only a few miles from Isle Royale, where the Algoma was lost) the ice broke three fathoms off her wheel, leaving her helpless. As the crew were trying to set the canvas on the vessel, one of the beams flying struck the second mate, knocking him overboard. No trace of him has since been found. The steamship Athabasca, which left port on Saturday,

"German Syrup"

Martinsville, N.J., Methodist Parsonage. "My acquaintance with

your remedy, Boschee's German Syrup, was made about fourteen years ago, when I contracted a Cold which resulted in a Hoarseness and a Cough which disabled me from filling my pulpit for a number of Sabbaths. After trying a Physician, without obtaining relief—I cannot say now what remedy he prescribed—I saw the advertisement of your remedy and obtained a bottle. I received such quick and permanent relief from it that whenever we have had Throat or Bronchial troubles since in our family, Boschee's German Syrup has been our favorite remedy and always with favorable results. I have never hesitated to report my experience of its use to others when I have found them troubled in like manner." REV. W. H. HAGGARTY, of the Newark, New Jersey, M.E. Conference, April 25, '90.

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