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London, Wednesday, June 1.

BRITISH METHODS THE BEST.
Hon. Wilfrid Laurier took the first opportunity, after the Redistribution Bill had again been brought before Parliament, to propose that the British system should be pursued, and he submitted a motion to that effect.

The British system does not regard gerrymandering as fair.
How could it?

It provides for a conference between the leaders of both parties in the House to agree upon a principle upon which the delimitation of constituencies shall be carried out, and that course Mr. Laurier thinks should be followed in Canada. There should be absolutely no objection to an arrangement so fair. It has worked well in Great Britain.

Eight years ago the writer listened to Mr. Gladstone introducing his bill for the redistribution of seats in Great Britain. The speech in which the great politician brought forward the plans of his Government occupied but a very short time. When he sat down there was no discussion on the measure, for Mr. Gladstone was able to announce that he had called in Sir Stafford Northcote, the Conservative leader, and his associates on the front Opposition benches, and had amicably arranged the basis upon which the redistribution of seats should proceed. Sir Stafford Northcote confirmed this statement, and it was regarded with the utmost satisfaction on both sides of the House. Mr. Gladstone further announced that in accordance with British precedents—and he might have added of British ideas of fair play as between man and man—the delimitation would be carried out by independent officials. There could be no exception to a rearrangement of the constituencies on that basis, and the British people, without regard to party, were satisfied with the understanding arrived at.

We have asked why Canadians should not be as anxious to be honest and straightforward in this matter as the people of the motherland, and the upholders of the gerrymandering system make no reply. They have no reply to make that would hold water.

Mr. Laurier's motion should be adopted in the first instance. But it does not go far enough. The Liberal leader is inclined to trust the Parliamentarians to carry out the redistribution after the principle upon which it proceeds has been agreed to by the leaders of both parties in a conference after the British fashion. If the principle is correctly laid down, it might not be difficult for the members of Parliament to do full justice to the whole people in the subsequent rearrangement, but it would be more satisfactory if Parliament were to exercise its power and relieve the interested politicians of the temptation to cut, carve and "hive" their opponents. This can only be accomplished by remitting the work of rearranging the constituencies to such a non-partisan body as the Supreme Court of Canada. Mr. Laurier's motion is, however, in the right direction, and if it is voted down we shall know what action is indefensible means.

WHY NOT BY POPULAR VOTE?
No one has raised any objection to the selection of Col. Kirkpatrick, M.P., as Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario; and it is believed that the new incumbent of the gubernatorial office will perform his duties in a strictly non-partisan manner. But it does seem an anomalous way of doing business in this enlightened age that an office like this should be in the gift of any political manager. The appointment should be in the hands of the people; the election to the position should be by popular vote. It should not be made possible for a Government to select as Lieutenant-Governor a man in whom the people might have no confidence, or who might owe his seat in Parliament to positive disloyalty. Such a one, we happen to know, was on the list of possible appointees upon the present occasion. With the office elective, the best man would win, if the people did their duty. There could be no merit in an election where the whole Province would participate. It would show the true inwardness of the gerrymandering, because there could be no cutting and carving and "hiving."

The United States Congress, embarrassed by complications arising out of the lynching of foreigners, is considering a measure designed to relieve them of future trouble. A better plan would be to stop lynching as a means of doing justice, but if there must be lynching there appears to be no getting out of national responsibility for it unless the lynchers can be persuaded to operate upon natives or naturalized citizens only.

LONDON AND THE RELIGIOUS CENSUS.

The census shows Hamilton to be the only Canadian city where the Methodists are the largest denomination. Prince Edward county is the constituency which has the largest proportion of Methodists. The whole population is 18,859; the Methodist number 12,900. In Addington, Durham West, Northumberland East and South Ontario more than half the population are Methodists. [Christian Guardian.]

Our contemporary has taken the published census returns for its guide, and in doing so it has placed reliance on data that is grossly misleading.

As published, the census returns deal with electoral districts only, and thus the returns from more than one "city" are worthless. Take London for example.

The census report sent out gives the count for four wards only, and it has been published throughout the length and breadth of the land that this is the religious census for the "city of London." Citizens have so believed, but it is impossible to discover by these statistics which of the religious denominations is in the ascendant here. This comes of the unwarranted and humiliating carving up of this city which the new Gerrymander Act is intended to perpetuate. Under this system but four wards are counted as the "city of London." The fifth ward is held to be a portion of East Middlesex, and the size and influence of London is thus unfairly curtailed, even in the census of the religious professions of the people.

We hear a good deal about the necessity for co-operation in promoting the interests of the city, and in private life we are all agreed that it should be advertised as effectively as possible. Is it not about time that there should be union, without regard to political preferences, in the demand that unscrupulous politicians shall no longer keep London down to the position of a second-rate town by dividing her population among country constituencies?

There is not another city with over 30,000 in the whole of the Dominion which does not have two members in the Dominion House of Commons. Victoria, B. C., with 18,000, has two members. Quebec, with 63,000—not double the size of London—has three members. In no other city but London would either of the great political parties consent to such a minimizing of the standing and influence of the city as the distribution of city wards in country constituencies implies. We are satisfied that in favor of the citizens of London voting and working as citizens, and not as portions of hived rural constituencies. The "religious census," now published, gives but one illustration of the disadvantages under which the city is placed by the present arrangement. The city should have two members, and the rural constituencies should be fairly rearranged.

JUDGE ROUTHIER, one of the commissioners appointed to try the emasculated charges against Sir Adolphe Caron, was charged by Mr. Brodeur, M.P., with having excluded the press from a commission which he presided over, with refusing to allow witnesses to be cross-examined for the prosecution, and with keeping back his report for several years. So far no explanation or defense has been offered to the serious charges. If they are well founded they should incapacitate Judge Routhier from serving on the Caron or any other commission.

BLAINE THE MAN.

There may be much changing around before the Presidential nominees of the two great political parties in the States are placed in the field. We will know it all before a month has elapsed. Meanwhile, the indications are strongly in favor of the assumption that the respective tickets will be headed by the men who fought the battle of 1884—James G. Blaine, of Maine, and Grover Cleveland, of New York. As the Republican convention meets at Minneapolis on Tuesday next, the chief interest for the time being centers in the selection of the Republican candidate. For a time it seemed to be taken for granted that President Harrison would secure renomination, if not on the first ballot, at least on the second, and up to three weeks ago the propriety of making a change was not strongly urged. There has been an under-current of feeling, however, that though President Harrison is a very respectable man, the real brains of his administration have been under the hat of Mr. Blaine, and this feeling has grown in strength daily until at present it promises to cause an early stampede in the convention for the man from Maine. Mr. Blaine, however, is on record in a letter that he is not a candidate for the nomination, and that his name would not go before the convention. This has been interpreted, until a day or two since, as an unequivocal refusal to stand, even if nominated, and when it was so taken by intimate friends of the Secretary of State, it has not been a surprise that the advocates of President Harrison and of the numerous "favorite sons" that crop up as possible "dark horses" in every State should so regard it also.

It is now asserted upon good authority that Mr. Blaine only wrote the letter to did upon the urgent request, in fact the demand of the President after mature consideration. While the letter was not what the President wanted, it was all Mr. Blaine would consent to grant. It did not say that the President ought to be renominated, or express a preference for any other candidate. It did not say anything about Mr. Blaine's health, and it did not say that Mr. Blaine would decline the nomination provided the convention saw fit to select him. None of these omissions was accidental. Had Mr. Blaine refused to stand aside upon the urgent demand of his immediate superior, the President, Mr. Blaine's self-respect, if nothing else, would have forced him to retire from the Cabinet, a position he did not care a rap for. It would then have been announced that there was a split in the Republican party. Contents would have followed in every

district and State convention in the country, and if a small majority of the delegates had been selected in favor of Blaine, the President and his friends might have claimed that the President had not had the opportunity to which he was entitled by reason of his position. Now the delegates have all been chosen without the influence of Mr. Blaine, and if he has a majority in his favor, after all, it is claimed by this friendly authority that the fact will only show his great personal strength. In remaining quiet, as he has done, Mr. Blaine has kept down animosities against him that would almost certainly have been fomented by his opponents but for a belief that either through ill-health or other causes he was not a Presidential possibility.

It may be that Mr. Blaine will be nominated on the first ballot, but if he is not, it is expected that a stampede in his favor will be led by the Connecticut delegation which will secure his re-election on the second ballot.

If it is to be Blaine and Cleveland it will be a great fight.

The Countess of Aberdeen continues her efforts to promote Irish industries. She recently received a letter from Cardinal Gibbons wishing her success in her efforts, and asking her to have made for him a set of vestments for the Cathedral of Baltimore. The Countess has also received a check from Mrs. Gladstone for £20, and has expended a considerable portion of it in making purchases for her from the depot of the association in London. There is no busier or more philanthropic woman in Great Britain to-day than Lord Aberdeen's helpmeet. She is always doing a good turn.

TOPICS OF TO-DAY.

The ancient college of St. Andrews, Scotland, which has recently opened its doors to its women, has received the fair invaders with more chivalrous welcome and accorded to them more honorable place than any of the other men's colleges which have grudgingly recognized the right of women to enter. The women students will be taught in the same class rooms, by the same professors, and will present themselves with the men for the same graduation examination. Next year the university will receive a sum of over \$150,000 to be spent in bursaries, open to students of both sexes. One-half of the sum to be expended upon women alone.

One square mile of New York city's area, inclusive of streets and public squares, has a population of more than 350,000. It is possible to plot on the map an irregular district, covering a territory of a square mile, which will have a population of 500,000, but to do that one would have to dig up the map, picking out thickly populated blocks. It is not possible to plot an area with a population of more than 400,000 living in a compact and contiguous territory. That population of more than 350,000 to a square mile is not exceeded anywhere else on the earth. The large population is possible because the builders and real estate owners of New York are more modern and more inventive than those in European cities.

The railroad across the Andes, in Peru, is nearing completion. The cable has just announced that it was approaching Oroya, high up in the mountains. It has perforated the last mountain ridge by a tunnel three-quarters of a mile long, and the eastern end of the line will be completed this summer. This happy event should usher in a new era for Peru. In the opinion of all visitors Peru must look for her greatest development to the eastern slope of the mountains, where a magnificent country stretches away, with abundance of water and a healthful climate. Access to this rich country will be a blessing to the coast people, where the mines have seen their best days and the scant water supply can be increased only at enormous cost.

The Westminster Review for May has a strong table of contents. Matthew Macfie writes of "The Great West of Australia," treating of Western Australia, which, he claims, is an almost unknown country even to Australians. Evelyn Fairbairn contributes a sketch of Laurence Oliphant. Clement M. Bailhache presents "A Plan for Land Nationalization." James Oliphant considers the "Ethics of Gambling." Fredrick Dolman has an interesting literary study on "The Social Reformer in Fiction." Henry W. Wolf writes of the Wends and their customs in a paper entitled "The Remnants of a Great Race." The fragment, "The Early Romances," will attract considerable attention. The department of "Contemporary Literature," the regular monthly reviews of noticeable books, is unusually full and replete, and of value to every reader. The department of "The Drama," notes on new London plays, contains a brilliant issue. New York: Leonard Scott Publication Company. \$4.50 per year.

MEAT EATERS CANNOT SING.

[Musical Million.]
One whose business it has been to find persons suited for vocalists says he never loses his time looking for a fine voice in a country where fish or meat diet prevails. Vocal capacity disappears in families as they grow rich, because they eat too much meat. Those Italians who eat the most fish (those of Naples and Genoa) have few fine singers among them. The sweet voices are found in Irish women of the country, and not of the towns. Norway is not a country of singers, because they eat too much fish, but it is a country of grain and song. The carnivorous birds croak; grain-eating birds sing.

THE RIGHT SORT.

(Toronto Gossip)
It is refreshing to those who are wearied with the monotony of whine of vilification of everything American from political catchwords of Canadian loyalists to read the noble words of the Countess of Aberdeen before the Women's Liberal Federation in London. Speaking of the relations between England and the United States, she says: "We Liberals dream—it is only a dream, to be sure, yet still not unworthy of the dreaming of the time when the consequences of Great Britain's folly in 1776 will be obliterated by her from history, when Great Britain and America will stand shoulder to shoulder as God's chosen servants in the cause of humanity."

Here is an utterance of patriotism and religion worthy the character and station of this eminent woman, and which ought to commend itself to every right-thinking person the world over. Were the people of this Dominion only imbued with this sentiment of loyalty and love we should be sickened no longer with the peculiarities of our pinhead patriots.

A SCROFULOUS BOY.

Running Sores Covered His Body and Head. Bones Affected. Cured by Cuticura Remedies.

When six months old, the left hand of our little grandchild began to swell, and had every appearance of a large boil. We poulticed it, but all to no purpose. About five months after it became a running sore. Soon other sores formed. He then had two of them on each hand, and as his blood became more and more impure, it took a long time to break out. A sore came on the chin, beneath the ear, which was very offensive. His head was one solid scab, discharging a great deal. This was his condition at twenty-two months old when I undertook the care of him, his mother having died when he was little more than a year old, of consumption (scrofula, of course). He could walk a little, but could not get up if he fell down, and could not move when he would, having no use of his hands. I immediately commenced with the CUTICURA REMEDIES, using all freely. One sore after another healed, a bony matter forming in each one of these five deep ones just before healing, which would finally grow loose and were taken out; then they would heal rapidly. One of these ugly bone formations I preserved. After taking a dozen and a half bottles he was completely cured, and is now, at the age of six years, a strong and healthy child.

Mrs. E. C. DRIGGS, 613 E. Clay St., Bloomington, Ill.

My grandson remains perfectly well. No signs of scrofula and no sores.
Feb. 7, 1900.

Cuticura Resolvent.
The New Blood Purifier. Internally it cleanses the blood of all impurities and poisonous elements and thus removes the cause, and CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, externally to clear the skin and scalp, and restore the hair, cure every disease and humor of the skin and blood, from pimples to scrofula.

Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 15c.; SOAP, 3c.; RESOLVENT, \$1.50. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL COMPANY, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Send for "How to Cure Blood Diseases." BABY'S Skin and Scalp purified and beautified by CUTICURA SOAP. Absolutely pure.

RHEUMATIC PAINS.
In one minute the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster relieves rheumatic, sciatic, hip, kidney, chest and muscular pains and weaknesses.

Price, 30c.

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BAKING POWDER

PUREST, STRONGEST, BEST.

Contains no Alum, Ammonia, Lime, Phosphates, or any injurious.

Who Should Use It?

All convalescent patients.

All sufferers from la Grippe.

All who are weak or debilitated.

All your sick friends.

USE IT YOURSELF.

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The Great Food Tonic.

Price, 25 Cents.

AT ALL DRUGGISTS.

THE GREAT SHILOH'S CONSUMPTION CURE.

THIS GREAT COUGH CURE, this successful CONSUMPTION CURE is sold by drug-gists on a positive guarantee, a test that no other Cure can stand successfully. If you have a COUGH, HOARSENESS or LA GRIPPE, it will cure you promptly. If your child has the CROUP or WHOOPING COUGH, use it quickly and relief is sure. If you fear CONSUMPTION, don't wait until your case is hopeless, but take this Cure at once and receive immediate help. Large bottles, 50c. and \$1.00. Travelers convenient pocket size 25c. Ask your druggist for SHILOH'S CURE. If your lungs are sore or back lame, use Shiloh's Fox-on-Plasters. Price, 25c.

Sold by W. T. Strong, London, Ont.

FOR MEN ONLY!

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FOR LOST OR FADING VIGOR, Weakness of Body and Mind, Sexual Debility, Loss of Energy, etc.

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