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All's right with the world.

—BROWNING.

London, Saturday, Dec. 10.

LONDON, CANADA.

London and suburbs have a population of 85,000 persons.

London is situated in the garden of Canada, midway between the Niagara and the Detroit Rivers.

London is the center of nine different lines of railway, giving easy access to the whole continent, and to the lakes and seaboard.

London has direct connection with the three great Canadian lines of railway—the Grand Trunk, the Canadian Pacific, and the Michigan Central.

London controls a line of railway from the city to Port Stanley, on Lake Erie. Each day more trains arrive at and depart from London than at any other Canadian city in the same time.

London's public water supply is obtained from never-failing pure springs four miles from the city. Their yield is practically unlimited. London has the best drinking water on the continent.

London is an excellent health resort, as it has a lower death rate than any city of its size on the continent, and it has magnificent white sulphur baths within its limits.

London has 1 opera house and 4 public halls.

London has 13 public schools (and a number are under contract), not including kindergartens; 3 R. C. separate schools, 2 ladies' colleges, and 1 collegiate institute.

London has 1 university and 1 medical school.

London is an excellent center for manufacturing and commercial enterprises. There are already established wholesale houses for groceries, hardware, drygoods, small wares, boots and shoes, drugs, crockeryware, etc. There are one or more

factories of furniture, engines, boilers, stoves, furnaces, iron and brass foundries, carriages, burial caskets, agricultural implements, stamped tinware, railway cars, oil refining, leather, barrels, machine tools, clothing, cigars, cello and confectionery, furniture, biscuits and confectionery, mirrors and beveled plate-glass, etc.

London has two daily newspapers (morning and evening editions).

London has two public parks.

London has six banks and eight loan and investment associations.

London has six charitable institutions, two hospitals and seven public buildings.

London has a good street railway, which will be much extended in the next year.

London's rate of taxation is 18 mills, which includes all school rates, etc.

London's civic assets are \$2,547,798.34, and the balance of assets over all liabilities is \$422,931.19. The total assessment is \$15,333,097.

London has 44 churches, almost every religious denomination of any importance being represented.

London has markets three times weekly, the best in the west. The great Western Fair is held for ten days in September.

Further particulars about the city may be obtained by applying to the mayor, the city clerk, the secretary of the Board of Trade, or the ADVERTISER.

There are still fortifying themselves against cholera in New York City. The latest epidemic of the board of health is to abolish all textile mattresses in public lodging houses replacing them with mattresses of wire.

The crisis in the Northwest Legislature is over. Mr. Cayley, the minority Premier, having lost a bye-election in the country, has resigned, and it is probable that Mr. Haultain will succeed him. Mr. J. M. Ross, a former Londoner, has been re-elected Speaker.

The Brantford Expositor has published an elegant and comprehensive Christmas number, specially devoted to the Telephone City and its interests. The issue reflects credit, not only on the enterprising publisher, but on the progressive business men who back him up.

The annual meeting of the West Middlesex Reform Association, as the riding is constituted by representation in the Local Legislature, will be held in the town hall, Mt. Brydges, on Wednesday, Dec. 21. Proceedings will begin at 10 a.m. to enable all to get home by the afternoon trains.

It is significant that all the great newspapers in England maintain that a return to "protective" legislation in Great Britain is impossible, and for Canadians it is of special moment that the colonies should be admitted free of duty, while the products of other countries are taxed. The British citizen is an all-round trader every time. The "preferential" trade had must also be used. Canadians could help Great Britain and benefit themselves if they reduced the tax rate on British products entering Canada, but that the Red Parlor will not permit the present Government to do.

COL. GARTSHORE FOR MAYOR.

The present incumbent of the office (Mayor Spencer) having resolutely refused to accept a second term as chief magistrate, his successor in the office of civic finance minister (Ald. W. M. Gartshore) has consented to stand for the mayoralty.

Ald. Gartshore has already taken the public into his confidence, as will be seen by his address to the electors, published in another column. He therein sets forth the motives that prompt him to respond to the requests that come from all parts of the city that he should consent to stand as successor to Mayor Spencer.

It is scarcely necessary to refer at length to the career of this talented young citizen. His services as an alderman for No. 3 ward, though he did not live in that ward, were so highly appreciated by his constituents that when he went back for re-election last year he was returned almost at the head of the poll by a largely-increased majority.

Ald. Gartshore modestly disclaims all share in arranging for the reduction of the interest on the civic indebtedness, but it is well known that he gave valuable aid to the city officer whose scheme was finally carried out. In London and Port Stanley Railway negotiations, Ald. Gartshore has also taken a prominent part, insisting in season and out of season that no bargains shall be made which might place London merchants and manufacturers at a disadvantage.

Ald. Gartshore has also been a strong advocate of better and cheaper street railway accommodation, and no one has worked harder than he has worked to promote the speedy establishment of an electric service. A manufacturer himself, Ald. Gartshore favors all these public improvements on the broad ground that they add to the attractiveness of the city as a place for the investment of capital. Such a chief magistrate, coming in contact with business men all over the continent, would have unrivaled facilities for bringing the genuine merits of the city as a trade and manufacturing center to the notice of investors.

Ald. Gartshore is a volunteer because he loves the service. He was one of the best-liked officers in the old Seventh, and went to the front with his regiment in the troublous times of 1885. Since then he has prevailed upon to captain the cavalry troop of this district, and last year, when a vacancy occurred in the command, it was speedily made apparent that the only possible choice for Lieutenant-colonel must be Major Gartshore.

Ald. Gartshore has one good quality especially necessary to secure the confidence of those who desire public business to be conducted with decorum and dispatch. He is a man of even temperament, and is not apt to fly off the handle because someone may oppose his views. The present opportunity for reviewing some of the features of his public life is embraced because of his formal introduction, in the regular way, into the mayoralty arena. By-and-by, as municipal issues increase, we may have more to say. Meanwhile, it is apparent that Ald. Gartshore starts with sources of great strength as an earnest advocate and worker for progressive civic government.

So far Ald. Gartshore has but one opponent, Mr. E. T. Essery, who has been twice rejected by the electors of the city since last he served the public. He offered himself as a candidate for the mayoralty last year, but was defeated by Mayor Spencer by a majority of 241 votes.

"KISSING THE BOOK."

Dr. W. R. Gordon-Hogg, the newly-elected coroner for the western division of Middlesex; England, has departed from the former mode of administering the oath to the jury. He directed the foreman and other members of the jury to raise their right hands, and then administered the oath to them without the usual ceremony of kissing the Bible. In explanation of this unusual form of procedure, Dr. Hogg said it seemed to him that the form of kissing the book is an irreverent and often an unseemly way of taking the oath. He thinks the raising of the right hand is much more satisfactory than the attempts of a lot of people, who very often smile over the proceeding, to hold on to the book. There is more than that in the objection to the customary method of swearing jurors and witnesses by "kissing the Book." Very often the copy of the Scriptures in use is a greasy-covered, repulsive-looking article, and as all sorts and conditions of individuals kiss it in the course of a week one can imagine into what condition it may get by the time when superannuation is deemed advisable by the authorities. Dr. Gordon-Hogg follows the Scottish method, which is really more solemn and methodical, as the system which he has discarded, while it has not an objectionable feature.

PRISON REFORM.

Much interest is taken in the annual gatherings under the auspices of the Prisoners' Aid Association, which take place at Toronto next week. The meetings will be held as follows:

1. Sermon on "Prison Reform," in the Metropolitan Church, at 4 p.m., Sunday, Dec. 10, by Rev. Dr. J. V. Smith, the pastor.

2. Annual meeting of the Prisoners' Aid Association, Monday, Dec. 12, in Mission Hall, Mission Avenue, near College Street, at 8 p.m.

3. Prison Reform Conference in Educational Buildings, Tuesday, Dec. 13, commencing at 10:30 a.m.

At the Prison Reform Conference the principal topic for discussion will relate to the recommendations of the prison reform commission, and the duty of the Government with regard to them.

Mr. Moody, interviewed by the Christian Commonwealth on the subject of his Scottish mission, said he always liked Scotland, which he thought the most remarkable part of the world. No other nation had turned out so many great and good men. He did not find the Scots less impressionable and slower to respond than the English. He had done his best work in Scotland, and his very best in Glasgow.

SAILING UNDER FALSE COLORS.

No good reason has been adduced why the number of members in the Dominion Government should be increased from thirteen, as in the days of Mr. Mackenzie. The increase looks like an attempt to provide a job for members of Parliament at \$5,000 a year, which could very properly be undertaken by a clerk at \$1,000 or \$1,500.

But even if the change were warranted by the circumstances of the country there is one feature of the Cabinet jugglery and the explanation regarding it that has set many people thinking.

In intelligently-ruled countries people are not in the habit of demanding representation in the Government according to religious views. Judging by the statements, explanations and excuses following the selection of Sir John Thompson's Cabinet, however, students of Dominion politics must come to the conclusion that we balance everything with a denominational yardstick.

First, the Conservative papers told us that the new Premier being a Roman Catholic, it was necessary to "balance" him with a Protestant of an equally pronounced type, and so it has gone on. They speak of the "representatives of the Roman Catholics from Quebec" of the "Protestant representatives from Ontario," and so forth.

Are we to understand that the Cabinet members from this Province who specially look after the whisky distilling and beer brewing industry are representative Protestants? That Mr. Haggart is the elect of the Protestant churches?

At what general meeting of representatives of the Protestant churches were these men chosen to champion Protestant interests in Parliament? Wherein, by their line of conduct, have they demonstrated that they cared for "Protestantism" or any other "ism" that might interfere with their selfish plans? Creed representation is all wrong; it could scarcely be carried out fairly unless the principle were extended to the M.P.s as well as to members of the Cabinet. But if there is to be a pretense that Protestantism is represented by its special champions, then let the men thus set up be really worthy of indorsement by the Protestant bodies.

ELECTRICITY IN THE KITCHEN.

Electric heating is yet in its infancy, but it is safe to predict that it will thrive and grow with a rapidity which will surprise its most sanguine well-wishers. In heating a home, can anything be more perfect than to have only to turn a switch and let the current do the rest? No fires to attend to, no chimneys to smoke, no dust blown about the room. The only visible sign being the heater, which if placed in the room would be neat and ornamental, or if placed beneath a register would be out of sight, the only exertion required being to turn a switch on or off as desired.

While this alone is a feature which will commend the invisible current to the housewife, there is yet another which in her eyes is more important—its use in cooking. In order to secure the best results, we learn from the Baltimore Manufacturers' Record, each cooking utensil is constructed with the resistance or heating coil as a part of it; thus each is its own stove, so to speak, and may be placed at any convenient point where connection with the current can be had. All manner of cooking appliances, from the all-important coffee pot down through the list of pots, skillets and broilers to the oven, are thus arranged, and once the connection is made and the current turned on, the operation of cooking proceeds without interruption. In the evening food could be placed in the proper utensils, these connected with the house wires, and by a proper arrangement the latter could be led to the bedroom.

Then in the morning the mere turning of a switch would be sufficient to start the breakfast to cooking. This sounds like a tale from the Arabian Nights rather than an existing fact, but it is a fact. As to the cost of heating or cooking by means of this agent, it is stated that the ordinary cooking utensil requires the same amount of current as a sixteen-candle power lamp. The oven consumes three times this amount, and a fair-sized house heater about five times as much. Taking the cost of one lamp at 80 cents per month, which represents about the average price, then each utensil, if used in cooking three meals a day, or 90 per month, would cost nine-tenths of a cent per meal.

Assuming four cooking utensils and the oven to be required for each meal, the cost per meal for heat would be 63-10 cents, or for 90 meals \$5.67 per month. For house heating the average cost per heater per day would be about 44 cents, or \$1.25 per month, presuming that four heaters are in use, the total fuel bill, including that required for cooking purposes, would be about \$12 per month. As against this cost must be considered the average coal bill, the repairs and the inconveniences attending the use of coal. This cost is too much for the average family, but there are strong hopes that as inquiry proceeds a further reduction will take place. Electric investigation is yet in its infancy.

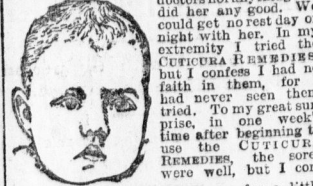
We have before us an old friend in a new dress. The Toronto Week has changed its form, and we consider the departure on the whole an advisable one. With reduction of space, but more compact, the Week has drawn nearer to the conventional form of the Athenaeum, the Academy, and other high class weeklies.

The literary merits of the Week are so well known to our readers that they call for no comment here. Suffice it to say that the change is altogether in external appearance, and that the staff remains substantially the same. This journal is commemorating its tenth year, it has always held a high reputation upon this continent and in Europe, and we see no reason to prevent its remaining the first literary weekly of the Dominion. The present form, amongst other advantages, possesses obviously greater facilities for advertising, clearer headings and a general compactness which will be appreciated by all who have a regard to neatness and precision as opposed to mere bulk.

BABY ONE SOLID SORE

Tried Everything Without Relief—No Rest Night or Day—Cured by Cuticura Remedies.

My baby, when 2 months old, had a breaking out with what the doctor called eczema. Her head, arms, feet and hands were each one solid sore. I tried everything, but neither the doctors nor anything else did her any good. We could get no rest day or night with her. I tried the CUTICURA REMEDIES, but I confess I had no faith in them, for I had never seen them tried. To my great surprise, in one week's time after beginning to use the CUTICURA REMEDIES, the sores were well, but I continued to use the RESOLVENT for a little while, and now she is as fat a baby as you would like to see, and as sound as a dollar. I believe my baby would have died if I had not tried the CUTICURA REMEDIES. I write this that every mother with a baby like mine can feel confident that there is a medicine that will cure the worst eczema, and that medicine is the CUTICURA REMEDIES. MRS. BETTIE BIRKNER, Lockhart, Texas.



Cuticura Remedies. Cure every humor of the skin and scalp of infancy and childhood, whether torturing, disfiguring, itching, burning, scaly, crusted, pimply, or blotchy, with loss of hair, and every impurity of the blood, whether simple, scrofulous, or hereditary, when the best physicians and all other remedies fail. Parents, give your children years of mental and physical suffering. Begin now. Cures made in childhood are permanent.

CUTICURA REMEDIES are the greatest skin cures blood purifiers, and humor remedies of modern times, are absolutely pure, and may be used on the youngest infant with the most satisfying success.

Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 75c; SOAP, 25c; RESOLVENT, \$1.50. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Boston.

Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases," 64 pages, 50 illustrations and testimonials.

PIMPLES, black-heads, chapped and oily skin cured by CUTICURA MEDICATED SOAP.

FREE FROM RHEUMATISM. In one minute the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster relieves rheumatism, neuralgia, sciatic, hip, chest and muscular pains and weakness. The first and only instantaneous pain-killing plaster.

ONLY PURE CREAM TARTAR and Bi-Carb. Soda Used in it.

Pure Gold BAKING POWDER

HAS NO EQUAL TRY IT

The highest point of excellence has been attained by Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry in the cure of all Lung and Throat Troubles. It has cured, is curing and absolutely will cure severe Coughs, Influenza, Bronchitis and all affections of the Throat and Lungs. Strong statements? Not a bit of it. They are backed up by the testimonials of over half a century.

50c and \$1 per bottle. Sold by all druggists.

BURNS, Ladies' Costume and Riding Habit Maker.

154 Dundas St.

Samples and Estimates on application.

BURNS, LADIES' TAILOR.

CAUTION!

EACH PLUG OF THE

MYRTLE NAVY

T.&B.

IN BRONZE LETTERS.

NONE OTHER GENUINE.

WHIST SCORE CARDS.

Suitable for either "Drive" or "Progressive."

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XMAS SALE

—OF—

FANCY AND STAPLE DRYGOODS

Chapman's Stores For Bargains.

A.—Our Clothing Department. Children's, boy's and men's suits and overcoats. The woe suits commence at \$1.50 and go up. The boys' suits commence at \$2.50 and on. The men's suits commence at \$3.95 and upwards. Overcoats—A good assortment at popular prices.

B.—That means our Mantle Department. You know the spot and the big trade we have been doing. We have gone over the remaining stock of garments, and in a great many cases the prices have been cut away down. Broken lots—one, two, three of a line—we clear them cheap. \$14 coats for \$10, \$13 coats for \$10, \$7.50 coats for \$6, the \$6 line for \$5, and so on.

C.—This takes you to our Millinery Department, where the becoming styles and newest shapes in ladies' and children's headwear are to be found. The place is well-known to most of our readers. All are welcome to inspect our styles.

D.—This refers to the Boys' Department. Gents' furnishings, presents for Xmas, are here in great numbers. Ties, gloves, hosiery, silk handkerchiefs, braces, fine underwear. All that is found in a first-class gents' furnishing store will be found here. Our prices are the best part of all—very low.

E.—This brings you to the blankets, flannels, shirt-ings, flannelettes, sheetings, table linens—a thousand and one useful articles always in demand. Without a doubt the best staple department in London. The full length of the store. Your dollar here will carry you from one end of the department to the other. Goods are sold very cheap here.

F.—This reminds us of the great piles of lovely dress materials. A great many thousand yards are displayed in our dress goods department. Stylish dresses at \$1.25, \$1.75, \$2.50 and \$3 the suit. Tweeds, serges, snowflakes, repps, bengalines, and many more, all the new makes, trimmings to match; linings, etc., correspond. First look through our assortment then elsewhere, if you will.

G.—Is the distinguishing letter denoting our small-ware department. Here you find hosiery—all sizes—to suit every age. Also in gloves, ribbons, lace handkerchiefs, ties, toboggan caps, Tam O'Shanter caps, buttons, corsets, furs—a big assortment. To-day—all day—you will find our stores full of bargains.

Come and You Will Find a Welcome.

TERMS CASH.

CHAPMAN'S

126 and 128 Dundas Street, London.