

London Advertiser.

FOUNDER AND
MANAGER, John Cameron.
London, Tuesday Feb. 15, 1898.

Mr. Beck's Speech.

Perhaps the most extraordinary speech ever made by a candidate to represent an important constituency in Parliament, was that made last night by Mr. Beck in the Grand Opera House. The Opposition candidate said that he had had only forty or fifty hours given him to decide whether he would accept or not. This is no doubt true, as the nomination was hawked about and refused by a dozen persons before it finally reached Mr. Beck. After last night's speech, the Opposition managers must have wished Mr. Beck had taken another forty or fifty hours to consider, and had declined, like the others to whom the empty honor was offered.

During the whole of his address before a crowded gathering, Mr. Beck did not employ so much as a syllable in giving his views on any public question.

Mr. Beck made copious explanations of his unusual course in holding meetings in bar-rooms. He proceeded to relate that he had been told there was a doubtful voter in a certain tavern. He went to find him. Like himself, the voter was a German. He appeared to be busy. So, he says, "I whispered to him at the end of the bar that I would call again." Little by little, however, it seems, Mr. Beck proceeded to speak until he found himself in the middle of a crowd, and in full tide of an harangue. He excuses himself for holding meetings in bar-rooms by quoting the Salvation Army men and lasses as doing the same!

Mr. Beck—for what reason we cannot say—appeared to go out of his way to rub it into his audience more than once that he was a German. "We Germans" was a reiterated phrase.

Mr. Beck went at some length into his reason why the young Irish Catholic workman was no longer in his play. Mr. Beck's version is that the young man left of his own free will, and, in Mr. Beck's opinion, voluntarily threw himself out of a job to show for political purposes that there was discontent among Mr. Beck's workmen. We shall not comment on Mr. Beck's explanation.

Mr. Beck was chiefly enthusiastic over himself when he came to the subject of racing and the race-track. "I AM ALWAYS A SPORT!" he exclaimed with enthusiasm. "I am not ashamed of it. I am going on to the end." There are those who think there will be always plenty of horse racing and gambling spirit in every community without it being made the chief boast and recommendation in a contest for a seat in the Legislature. It is well known that because of so many young business men and others being lured to ruin by betting, certain additional legal limitations on continuing horse-racing meetings are being suggested. Is this the time to make Mr. Beck a legislator? By the cultivation of the horse-racing and gambling spirit many a young man has taken his first step in paths that lead away from success in after life. A great deal of betting money has followed Mr. Beck's racing horses established in United States centers, and been lost, a great deal more than has ever been brought into London because of success on the turf.

The four principal figures, so far, in this campaign, are Mr. St. John with his pig in West York, and Mr. Hodgson with his ram in East Middlesex.

Fossilized Mr. Whitney.

Mr. Whitney is not what some call a "Liberal-Conservative."

He is not even what some mean when they speak of a man as simply a Conservative.

He is, in a dozen important matters, a fossilized Tory of a type that might have marched on to the Opera House platform, straight out of the Middle Ages.

Mr. Whitney opposed the appointment of a Minister of Agriculture.

He opposed the bill which protects children by fixing a limit to the hours in which they may be employed in shops.

He opposed the appointment of a drainage referee.

He opposed the increase of accommodation for the insane.

He opposed the bill to establish the department of neglected and dependent children, which has saved the Province over \$100,000 and found homes for hundreds of orphans and worse than orphans.

He opposed the appointment of a Clerk of Forestry.

He opposed the appointment of a Highway Commissioner.

He voted against the reduction of the number of County Councils.

His attitude on the question of ministerial responsibility for the Department of Education is also that, not of the "Conservative," or "The Liberal-Conservative," but of some medieval Tory. Briefly, the Opposition leader wants the educational affairs of the Province placed in the hands of some hard-to-be-got-at, irresponsible Council of Instruction, instead of the present system of a Minister of Education directly responsible to Parliament and people. Depend upon it, the educational rights of minorities, and of the general public, are safer in the hands of a responsible Minister of the Crown than in the hands of any educational star-chamber whatever.

London and the Normal School.

It is noteworthy that throughout the Province the orators and newspapers of the Conservative party still combat in the strongest terms the propriety of establishing the new Normal School in this city.

Even the Conservative leader, in his speech last night, did not indorse the city's rights in this regard. He merely tried to cast discredit on the Government for delaying the work till now. Mr. Whitney knows, as well as the people of London know, that the reason why it took some time to arrange the preliminaries was because rival places were fighting to get the school established in the midst of them, and their opposition had to be combatted, and combatted effectively, before the votes for the site and brick work could be put in the estimates. The money is at length available, and the new institution will be built here this summer, in spite of all opposition. In reaching this conclusion, we take it for granted that the Opposition will be defeated on March 1 next. The strenuous efforts made to prevent the school being established here can be finally and effectively rendered null and void by the electors of London and neighboring constituencies, which are as interested as is the city in making this capital of Western Ontario a complete educational center.

Says the Kingston Whig: Mr. Whitney expects to win this election. Mr. Whitney also says the Province is within four years of direct taxation. The inference is, that if Whitney gets in the Provincial surplus will be squandered, and the expenditure so increased during his four years' term that direct taxation will become a necessity. There is a very effective way of preventing such a calamity, and the electors of Ontario will put it in operation on polling day.

A Prosperous Financial Institution.

At the twenty-seventh annual meeting of the Ontario Loan and Debenture Company, of this city, last week, the president, Mr. John McClary, manufacturer, was able to point out that the company had not only ended a successful year, but that the business for 1898 promised to be most satisfactory. The company paid a dividend of 6½ per cent per annum, and besides added \$10,000 to the reserve fund and \$9,310 to the credit of revenue account. As careful business men, the directors made ample provision for any possible depression in values of the securities. The company has good assets to meet all liabilities and to enable it to carry on a profitable business with the public. It is thus able to continue its operations to high grade securities. As to the outlook, the President takes an optimistic view. He points out that all products of the farm, together with farm stock, are bringing better prices, and the demand for farming lands is increasing. More and even better land is expected as a result of the improvement of trade throughout the Dominion.

The Company is efficiently officered, and it begins the year with excellent prospects of a successful and profitable twelve months' business.

Two Elections.

Mr. Thomas Beattie says Mr. George M. Reid assisted in the last Hyman election, and that his candidate did not succeed. No one knows better than Mr. Beattie that he owes his seat at Ottawa to other influences than the confidence and goodwill of a majority of the electors. But let that pass.

Mr. George M. Reid also participated in another election—an election for the Ontario Legislature—in which Mr. Beattie's candidate, Mr. E. T. Essery, was defeated by 803 votes. So that the inference is not particularly comforting to Mr. Beck's candidature.

Let it not be forgotten that we have an honest voters' list and honest returning officers in the contest, which will make a good deal of difference.

A Tale of Two Provinces.

All the long, dry and involved discussion of the finances of the province by Messrs. Whitney and Matheson, at last night's Opposition gathering in London, does not explain away the handsome surplus which the present Government husbands for the benefit of the taxpayers.

"There is no surplus; you are in debt!" exclaimed the Opposition orators in chorus.

But they cannot gainsay the fact that in the year 1897 Ontario realized \$247,425 in interest on her investment, whereas the sister province of Quebec, which has been under the rule of Mr. Whitney's friends almost continuously since Confederation, had to pay interest and charges on her public debt to the extent of \$1,550,874.

Quebec started with a clean sheet in 1897, and she has since piled up a gross debt of \$33,348,330, against which she has a sinking fund and assets amounting to \$14,146,726, leaving the net funded debt \$24,202,654, to which must be added \$1,357,213, due on temporary loans.

Ontario has been liberal in her support of benevolent institutions, education, agriculture, railways and municipal enterprises generally; yet she has a surplus of \$3,124,863—a difference in her favor of over thirty millions of dollars.

If Mr. Whitney and his friends were not so tremendously anxious to get

office, at all hazards, they would cease preaching "blue ruin" and join with the large majority of the people in the province in rejoicing over Ontario's enviable position.

Management of Public Institutions.

One of the statements of the visiting orators at last night's Opposition meeting in London was that the public institutions of the Province might be better managed under Conservative rule than they are under the rule of a Liberal Administration. The charge, indeed, is that the system now pursued is extravagant and corrupt.

It has not been proved in the Legislature. It has not been proved on the public platform. The evidence, indeed, is all the other way. Nowhere has the carefulness of the Government been more manifest than in the conduct of the public institutions. Every fair-minded investigator, every man who does business with the managers of these institutions, knows that the greatest care is exercised to get value for the people for every dollar.

Mr. Whitney, with a rashness characteristic of him when dealing with public affairs, charges that the supplies are not secured by tender, and that there would be a saving if the contract system were on all occasions resorted to. A far more complete answer to this accusation is that public competition is invited to the extent that the Government has, after long experience, found it wise to apply. What are the facts?

Taking the fiscal year 1896, there was laid out for the purchase of supplies for the institutions of the province the sum of \$365,183. Of this expenditure some \$281,373 was for salaries, etc., to which, naturally, the tender system could not be extended. An item of \$56,319 was for meat purchased by Mr. Hunter, a competent official appointed for the purpose, who buys cattle on the open market, has them slaughtered, and the product distributed as required. An item of \$62,824 was for goods manufactured by prison labor. An item of \$145,613 was for supplies, such as medicine, lighting, waterworks, postage, telegraph, express, schools, religious instruction, etc., where tenders would not be feasible. The tender system was resorted to to the amount of \$192,900, and Liberals and Conservatives alike benefited by it. This leaves only \$69,126 of supplies, the best way to purchase which might be debatable. As has been well pointed out, however, the policy now pursued is identical with that carried out by John Sandfield Macdonald, for whom Conservatives have always professed profound admiration.

The Good Book says that "By their fruits ye shall know them," and we purpose testing this matter by comparing results in Ontario public institutions with those in other states and provinces. The asylums for the insane may fairly be selected as representative of all other public institutions. Below will be found a table showing the cost per patient:

Yearly-Weekly.	
British Columbia Asylum, average for 1895 and 1896	\$3 43
Nova Scotia Asylum, 1895	49 3 78
New Brunswick Asylum, average for 1895-96	110 23 2 12
Montreal Protestant Asylum, average for 1895 and 1896	186 69 3 59
Manitoba Asylum at Selkirk and Brandon, average for 1891 and 1892	185 82 8 57
Massachusetts six state asylums, average for 1892 and 1893	176 19 3 33
Pennsylvania asylums for 1892	342 01 4 65
Utica State Hospital, Hudson River State Hospital, and Kingston State Hospital, average for 1895, 1896 and 1897	264 98 5 09
78 United States asylums, average cost of maintenance	227 88 4 38
Hospitals, average of 21 years	151 85 2 92
New South Wales asylums, average for 31 years, as per inspector-general's report	192 96 3 73
Govt. hospitals, average for 1891-97	130 97 2 52

While the average yearly cost per patient in Ontario for the seven years, 1891-97, was \$130 97, for the year 1897 it was only \$126 25, and after deducting revenue, only \$106 39.

Let us further compare a representative Ontario institution with public establishments run on the model suggested by the Conservative leaders and managed by their friends. Take the Dominion penitentiaries and compare them with the Central Prison at Toronto:

Average number of inmates.	Cost per inmate per annum.
Central Prison	104 97 87
Kingston Penitentiary	196 60
Dorchester Penitentiary 4-1-5	259 20
Manitoba Penitentiary	438 77
British Columbia Penitentiary	3 838 00
St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, Quebec	219 64

Let us be fair, and admit that in Manitoba and British Columbia the expenses are higher than in Ontario. But leave out these two institutions, and compare the others. Take the Kingston Penitentiary, and what do we find? Simply this, that the Ontario Government manages the Central for \$7 27 per inmate, while at Kingston it costs the Dominion \$18 40 per inmate, or more than double as much.

It should also be emphasized that the benevolent and penal institutions carried on by the Ontario Government, without costing the municipalities a cent of direct taxation, have been free from scandal of any kind. No conspiracy to rob the Province has ever been discovered. Take the asylum for the



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insane at this city, for example. It is a representative institution. Has it not been well managed? What allegation has ever been made against its officers that has not to be met and disproved? The fact is, the public institutions of Ontario, like the business of the Province in other respects, have been well and economically managed, and the best possible results to the inmates to the people as a whole have been achieved at the least possible cost.

DEADLY DRAUGHT.

A Little Child in Kingsville Drinks a Solution of Styrethane.

Kingsville, Ont., Feb. 15.—The 18-months old child of Jay Kennedy drank the contents of a bottle containing a solution of styrethane which his father was using as a gargle on Sunday afternoon, and expired a few minutes later.

The mother, knowing the poisonous nature of the medicine, had carefully secreted it behind some flower pots, but the child found the bottle and drank its contents before being observed.

TREND OF TRADE.

Business in Ontario Showing Increased Activity.

Toronto, Feb. 15.—Bradstreet's review says: Business here has shown increased activity, and as the season advances trade is expected to broaden. Drygoods are selling more freely, and prices are firmly maintained in all lines. A feature of the demand for silks and more expensive dressgoods than were selling a year ago. American cottons and printed goods continue to offer here at low prices, but seem to be hurting trade in England rather than Canadian goods. Drygoods imports here for January show an increase of \$202,000 over last year. Metals and hardware, including mining outfits, are selling more freely. Hides are scarce and firm, and some are being imported from Liverpool. The security markets have been very active this week and firm.

DEADLY WIRES.

Montreal, Feb. 15.—Alex. Brunet, aged 28, married, residing at 132 Chateauguay street, was electrocuted in the basement of the warehouse of Lynam and Scriver, Commissioner street, on Saturday afternoon. Brunet was employed in the capacity of a clerk, and went downstairs to fix an electric wire. He took a ladder for his hands, and was instantly killed. Brunet leaves a widow and one child.

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Galley's Dyspepsia Cure—For the cure of all forms of stomach troubles and indigestion, such as constipation, acid stomach, heartburn, rising of food, bloating of stomach, belching of wind, loss of appetite, unsatisfactory tongue, dizziness, coated tongue, distress after eating, diarrhea, etc., and is constantly used.

Rheumatism Cure.
Galley's Rheumatism Cure—For the prompt cure of inflammation, stiff and swollen joints, stiff back, and all pains in the hips and loins, sciatica, lumbago, pain in the back, arms, legs, side or breast. It cures acute or chronic rheumatism inside of a week if constantly used.

Kidney Cure.
Galley's Kidney Cure—For the cure of pains in back, loins or groins from kidney disease, puffiness and flabby face, dropsy of the feet and limbs, frequent desire to pass water, scanty, dark-colored and turbid urine, sediment in urine, gravel in bladder, too great a flow of urine.

Liver Cure.
Galley's Liver Cure will cure constipation, biliousness, jaundice, torpid liver, sick or bilious headache, coated tongue, worms in the bowels, indigestion, wind on stomach, pain or soreness of right side under ribs, depression and dull feelings, restlessness, bad taste in mouth, etc.

General Debility Cure.
Galley's General Debility Cure is a general tonic. It creates an appetite and aids digestion, stimulates the heart's action, enriches the blood, and imparts renewed vitality to all the organs of the body that worn-out, tired feeling. An excellent remedy for toning up the system after a severe illness.

Grip Cure.
Galley's Grippe Cure—A sovereign remedy for la Grippe. If taken in the first stages of influenza it checks at once the discharge from the nose, and relieves the stoppages in the head in three or four doses, allaying the feverish condition and curing the pains in the head, back and limbs. It cures the most obstinate cases inside of 24 hours, and prevents further spread of the disease to the lungs.

Catarrh Cure.
Galley's Catarrh Cure—Sufferers from catarrh will find this an excellent cure for all forms of Catarrh, as it eradicates the disease from the system, and restores the diseased parts to a natural and healthful condition.

Catarrh Tablets.
Galley's Catarrh Tablets, dissolved in water, give immediate relief by cleansing and soothing the inflamed mucous membranes. They remove all irritating discharges from the head and throat, and restore the parts to a natural and healthy condition. Should be used to eradicate the disease from the system.

Cough and Cold Cure.
Galley's Cough and Cold Cure will break up any form of cold in a few hours, stop the cough and allay irritation and soreness of the chest and bronchial troubles; a perfect remedy for all forms of cough, tightness in chest, hoarseness, loss of voice, difficult breathing, hacking coughs, marvellous healing and soothing diseased lungs, preventing many more complicated diseases of lungs and throat.

Neuralgia and Toothache Cure.
Galley's Neuralgia and Toothache Cure—For the relief of pains of the jaw and lower parts of the face, and neuralgic affections, toothache from the use of this remedy. An excellent remedy for neuralgic pains in back, face, chest, or any part of the body.

Headache Cure.
Galley's Headache Cure stops headache in two or three doses; either nervous or bilious will find relief. Headache from deranged stomach should use Dyspepsia Cure.

Blood and Salt Rheum Cure.
Galley's Blood and Salt Rheum Cure—For the cure of all skin diseases, scrofula, erysipelas, salt rheum, eczema, pimples, liver spots, tetter, blotches, mercurial taints, and all impurities of the blood.

Asthma Cure.
Galley's Asthma Cure—For the cure of all forms of asthma. Will stop the most violent paroxysms of asthma by a few doses.

Nerve Cure.
Galley's Nerve Cure—For the restoration of over-worked nerves, stimulating and strengthening the same to a healthy condition; cures irritability, peevishness, depressed spirits, failure of memory, inability to concentrate one's thoughts, pain in the head, sleeplessness, morbid fears, and nervous prostration, acting as a tonic to the whole nerve system.

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