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God's in his heaven,
All's right with the world.
—[BROWNING.]

If you trust in God and yourself
you can surmount every obstacle. Do
not yield to restless anxiety. One
must not always be asking what may
happen to one in life, but one must
advance fearlessly and bravely.
—[PRINCE BISMARCK.]

London, Tuesday Feb. 13.

THE LONDON ADVERTISER, with its morning and evening editions, covers the ground. With one exception, it is the ONLY EARLY MORNING DAILY IN ONTARIO, outside of Toronto.

—Only those communications to which the editors are willing to have their names appended in print will be published in these columns. Neither the writing nor the publication of anonymous letters can be justified.

LONDON A MUSICAL CENTER.

We desire to see London become as decided a musical center for the West as it already is a railway, wholesale, and manufacturing center. The opportunity will be presented to citizens at an early date to show how far they are willing to aid in the movement. It is proposed to invite the Associated Choirs to hold their festival here next summer, thereby bringing many thousands of visitors to London when the city can be seen at its best.

What shall be the additional local attraction? On Thursday evening next, the London Choral Society, assisted by the symphony orchestra, will render Mendelssohn's "Hymn of Praise," as well as give an attractive secular concert, in the Grand Opera House. There is a chorus of over 100 voices and an orchestra numbering 40 musicians, and the society will be assisted by Mrs. Martin Murphy, the well-known Hamilton soprano and Mr. Frederick Rogers, the noted English tenor. If this attractive entertainment is a success, and conductor Pococke and his associates deserve the support of every Londoner who enjoys good music, there is a reasonable probability that the two organizations will be kept together till summer, when their promise to repeat the concert will form one of the leading attractions in the great gathering of Associated Choirs. Mr. Pococke aided in the choir assembly last year, and he maintains it is a massing of musical talent that London may well encourage, as it would bring to the city, for several days' sojourn, a very large number of visitors. Let a boom for the musical event of 1894 be set on foot at the Grand Opera House on Thursday evening next.

THE LATE SHERIFF M'KELLAR.

Hon. Archibald McKellar, sheriff of Wentworth county, who died at the Hamilton City Hospital on Sunday last, was at one time the best known public speaker in Western Ontario. He was born near Inverary Castle, Argyleshire, on Feb. 3, 1816, so that at the time of his death he was in his 79th year. In 1817 his parents moved to Canada, and settled in Aldborough township, which was then embraced in the London district. Ten years later the family moved to Raleigh township, county of Kent, where Archibald McKellar was educated and grew up. He entered business as farmer and lumberman, and early took an intelligent interest in public affairs. When he was 40 years of age, in 1857, he was elected to Parliament as an advanced Liberal, and for twenty years afterwards, in Parliament and on the public platform, as the coadjutor of Hon. Alex. Mackenzie and Hon. George Brown, he did yeoman service for progressive legislation. From 1871 to 1875 he was Minister of Agriculture and Emigration and Commissioner of Public Works under Hon. Mr. Blake and Hon. Mr. Mowat. A man of powerful physique, towering over six feet high, with a ready command of language and an abundant fund of anecdotal illustration, Mr. McKellar was one of the most effective of public speakers. He was especially at home in a Highland Scotch neighborhood. Spending his early days in a locality where Gaelic was almost the only language spoken, he became a fluent speaker of that language, and he was able to sway his fellow countrymen in their native tongue as no other public man could. In the famous contest for the Legislative Council in the Malahide district, when Hon. Elijah (afterwards Senator) Leonard was the successful candidate, one of the hardest workers in his behalf was Archibald McKellar. In after life, the Senator often had a hearty laugh at the odd tactics adopted by his Gaelic-speaking lieutenant to get at the hearts and votes of his fellow-countrymen. Sheriff McKellar was a worthy representative of the old school of Liberals. He was an honorable, upright gentleman, and a life-long abstainer from intoxicants, and often said a good word on behalf of temperance reform. He was twice married—first in 1836 to Miss Lucy McNab, who

died in 1857, leaving nine children, and again in 1874 to Mrs. Catherine M. Mercer, widow of the late Lawrence William Mercer, and daughter of Dr. Grant Powell, of Toronto. There were no children by the second marriage, but the widow survives him. The funeral of the deceased takes place from his son's residence, Chatham, to the family burying ground to-morrow (Wednesday).

WHY SHOULD CONDONERS OF WRONG-DOING BE TRUSTED?

When, in the bye-election of 1892, Mr. W. R. Meredith left his comfortable home in Toronto to make a house-to-house canvass in favor of Mr. Carling among his former fellow townsmen, it was made quite evident that the leader of the Opposition in the Legislature was prepared to condone not only Judge Elliot's gross partisanship, but to endorse the London Seat Steal, but was also ready to support the Administration at Ottawa about whose misdeeds Principal Grant wrote "As well defend Sodom." Before the electors of Ontario replace Sir Oliver Mowat, the veteran statesman, by either Mr. Meredith, Dr. Ryerson or Mr. Clancy, they will have to be convinced that these men have repented of their endorsement of the Ottawa Ministers, and are capable of ruling this fair Province with at least as great ability and carefulness as have characterized the rule of the Liberal Administration. Can that be hoped for? It is not at all probable. There would be too great a risk, if the change were made, that the hordes of timber limit grabbers, contract jobbers and election agent manipulators would transfer their operations from the depleted treasury at Ottawa to the solid cash and rich natural resources of this fair Province. We had a sample of how this would work in the famous Rykert timber limit scandal and in the dishonest distribution of timber and mineral lands in the disputed territory of Western Ontario, which the Ottawa ringsters seized and appropriated among their favorites while the ownership of the territory was being discussed in the courts. The Ottawa timber limit coveters have never forgiven Sir Oliver his success in that great contest to prevent the resources of Ontario from being appropriated by the centralizers at the Dominion capital, and if they only could secure the defeat of the champion of his native Province they would consider that they had been revenged. Of the petty charges against the Administration and the management of the Provincial institutions Sir Oliver had this to say in his recent great speech at Whitby:

"Looking at the timber and land policy of our opponents where they have power, and on the fruits of that policy, as compared with the policy of the Ontario Reform party, and the fruits which the Reform policy has yielded, the Opposition carpings at our financial management are absolutely grotesque. Thus, they occupied a great deal of time in the committee of public accounts to show that the officer whose duty it is to look after the supplies of groceries at the Toronto asylum had allowed the sellers to get for some of the articles somewhat more per pound than was necessary; that I cent a day might have been saved on some currants and some tapioca; that a few cents a box might have been saved on some Anchovy and Worcester sauce; that 3 cents a gallon might have been saved on some vinegar, and so on; and that an uncountable number of eggs appeared in the supplies for one of the medical officers, who lived in the asylum, and that some objectionable luxuries appeared amongst the supplies obtained by others. I suppose every housekeeper sometimes finds that he might have got this or the other item of his supplies at a little lower rate than he would perhaps have paid if he had been more wide awake and better informed; and an officer will sometimes be too lenient in regard to supplies desired by brother officers. But I do not suppose that any Government in the world has managed to avoid overcharges or waste of supplies to the same extent as the Ontario Government has. If any have occurred they are of trifling character, and nobody supposes or pretends that they occurred with the knowledge of any member of the Government. They are the merest bagatelles compared with the proved losses to the country in Dominion matters from private arrangements with contractors and grantees of timber limits, in regard to which it cannot be said that no member of the Dominion Government for the time being had anything to do with them; and yet the Provincial Opposition do not condemn them. We have taken steps, however, to prevent the possible occurrence of even these small overcharges and excesses in the future. The effort to make capital out of them is all the more absurd in view of the fact that the aggregate expenditure in the maintenance of our institutions, including all supplies, is undoubtedly very small as compared with most other institutions of the same kind in the United States and elsewhere. And yet no institutions of the same kind anywhere are conducted more efficiently or successfully than our own. Experts from other countries who have visited us from time to time so reported on returning to their own country. Let me give you some samples of the comparative cost, as taken from official reports. Thus, the average annual cost per patient in the Ontario asylums, after taking into account all the alleged overcharges for groceries, is not half the average in the like asylums in Buffalo and Utica. The averages in the asylums at Trenton, N. J., Columbus, Ohio, Pittsburgh, Pa., and Fulton, Missouri, are 50 per cent. more than the average in Ontario. The Belleville Institute for the Deaf and Dumb has a like record, the like institutions in New York State costing 50 per cent. more per patient annually. In like manner, the cost at the Brantford Institute for the Blind is greatly less than in similar institutions in New York State and city, and in Maryland, Illinois, Pennsylvania, Kentucky and Massachusetts."

Facts like these, which cannot be gained, have a powerful effect on the electorate of Ontario. The people are not likely to discharge old and tried servants, who have proved their faithfulness to the public by their works, merely to replace them by the condoners of the far greater wrong-doing in the greater sphere of

LADY ABERDEEN'S ADDRESS IN LONDON TO-MORROW NIGHT.

Lady Aberdeen, who journeys all the way from her vice-regal home in Ottawa to address a public meeting in the Grand Opera House of this city to-morrow (Wednesday) evening, in behalf of the National Council of Women, needs little or no introduction to readers of the ADVERTISER. Since the first advent of the Laird of Haddo and his good wife in the Dominion, our columns have from time to time contained many interesting items of news regarding her Excellency and the many commendable movements with which she has been connected. Though yet in the bloom of early womanhood, this lineal descendant of the royal house of Robert Bruce has accomplished much substantial work for the benefit of common humanity. She successfully inaugurated the Haddo House Association—an organization which now numbers many members and associate members throughout the United Kingdom, and has been instrumental in improving the relations of employer and employed in the domestic circle to a marvelous extent. As a result of her life and observation in Ireland, Lady Aberdeen was chief in the work of establishing a society for promoting Irish domestic industries, and to her wonderful powers of organization was due the setting up of the unique Irish village at the Chicago Exhibition last year. Lady Aberdeen, like her husband, has always been a warm friend of Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone. She has a strong affection for Liberal principles, and at the present time she is the president of the Women's Liberal Federation, a body of women 80,000 strong. She succeeded Mrs. Gladstone in that position, and was elected by acclamation. Like many others of her sex who have studied the question thoroughly, Lady Aberdeen is a firm believer in the view that as women must obey the laws of the land as well as men they should have the same right as men to say who shall make those laws.

Lady Aberdeen comes here to address a meeting, open by the way to men as well as to women—though women are most earnestly invited to be present—on the aims and objects of the National Council of Women. The primary aim of this newly formed organization is to form a body of women representing all phases of women's work in every center of population in the Dominion. Such a council has been formed in Toronto and Montreal and to-morrow's gathering will complete the formation of a similar council for Western Ontario. It is hoped and believed that such a body will promote unity and charity amongst religious, philanthropic and secular associations, thus affording all an opportunity of knowing of what is being done for the good of the world outside their own immediate sphere. It is not intended that the organization shall in any way interfere with the individual work of the societies federating, but rather it is desired that all shall be strengthened by co-operative action as opportunity may arise. The council will be entirely undenominational and non-political, and there will doubtless be a large attendance of every class in the community, not only from London, but from many places in the West.

Those who attend the meeting, which will begin at 8 p.m. sharp, will enjoy a rare oratorical treat. Lady Aberdeen is a very effective speaker. She has a voice full of music and free from shrillness, she marshals her facts admirably, and illustrates her subject with the keenness of an "old parliamentary hand." There should not be a vacant chair in the Grand Opera House to-morrow night.

—Who asked, "Where has our old-time winter gone?"

—Surely it is not a fact that there are men in Saravia and Orillia willing to put up from \$30,000 to \$50,000 to have James Corbett and Peter Jackson engage in the "sport" of a prize fight. These exhibitions of brutality are illegal in the first instance, and we are confident that if by any means the assembly of thugs is convened on Ontario soil the authorities will take good care to gather them, and put them where they will be out of temptation for many a long day. Prize fights are demoralizing, disgusting spectacles, and there are some other so-called "entertainments" that are so perilously akin to them that they need to be opposed in every way possible.



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Some were 13 00, now 6 50
Some were 11 00, now 6 50
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