

The Advertiser

Founded by John Cameron in 1853.

THE DAILY ADVERTISER.
Daily, by mail, per year \$4 00
Daily, by mail, for three months \$1 00
All subscriptions payable in advance.

IN LONDON:
Morning or Evening Editions (delivered), 10
cents per week.

THE WESTERN ADVERTISER.
Published twice a week, on Tuesdays and
Fridays, in eight-page form, making six-
teen pages each week, in addition to
Wives and Daughters, which consists of
sixteen pages, and is mailed monthly
without extra cost to WESTERN ADVER-
TISER subscribers only.
By mail, per year \$1 50
For each eight months \$1 00
For each six months \$0 75

WIVES AND DAUGHTERS.
Monthly (sixteen pages), per year \$0 60

JOHN CAMERON, President and Manager.

ADVERTISING RATES.
Made known on application at office. Address
all communications to

ADVERTISER PRINTING COY.,
LONDON, CANADA.

BRANCH OFFICES:
Toronto—C. Rowland Orr, 11 King street
west.
Montreal and Maritime Provinces—A. McKim
& Co., Montreal, Que.

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of 35 cents per month. Under the Do-
minion postal arrangements of July 1, how-
ever, each copy of THE ADVERTISER for
Great Britain will hereafter require prepay-
ment of postage by the publishers by 1
cent stamp.

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

London, Monday, July 13.

LOAFERS AND LABORERS.

The old division of the human race into
benefactors and malefactors must give way
for the more comprehensive classification of
laborers and loafers. One builds up; the
other tears down. One is the reforming,
civilizing, beneficent influence; the other
assumes activity only to prosecute some
scheme of vice or mischief.
"If we explore the causes of loafing in
human nature," says the late E. P. Whipple
in an essay just published in the
North American Review, we shall find
that they are reducible to one, namely,
inability of will, feebleness of personal-
ity." The power of self-direction is that
which individualizes a human being, and
this makes him a laborer; the in-
dolent disposition to drift with the
stream of things rather than to
guide their course is what
dehumanizes a man and makes him a
loafer. However much the desire may be
for ease, real happiness is in activity.
Grief can be drowned by nothing but hard
work. By continued effort a man obtains
the manifold of all feelings—the feeling of
personal efficiency, and he thus not only
gets a living but he gets life.
Whatever our national faults may be it
cannot be said that we are a country of
loafers. India is a loafing nation; her chief
religion, Brahminism, is simply loafing
spiritualized, and her population of 150,-
000,000 is held in subjection by a handful
of English soldiers and civilians, in con-
sequence of the fact that she will not or
cannot make an effort. Turkey and Spain
are loafing nations. In strong contrast
with them are the laboring nations, Hol-
land and Belgium. Holland has been won
from the sea at an expense in diking of
some \$1,500,000,000; its territory is only
about 12,000 square miles, and yet it sup-
ports a population of 3,500,000. Its
fens, bogs and sandy heaths have been con-
verted by industry and thrift into fertile
fields and meadows. Belgium is really a
mere sand bank, which the labor of its in-
habitants has transformed into the garden
of Europe.

A worthless character is one who has no
moral or material working power. Labor
not wealth, is the chief blessing. Many a
rich man has testified that the pleasure of
earning his money far outweighed that of
spending it. The story is told of a black-
smith who drew a prize of \$20,000 in a lot-
tery. Immediately leaving his work he
threw himself into that vortex of vicious
dissipation ironically styled "having a good
time," but just as the good time had brought
him to death's door his money was for-
tunately exhausted. Returning to his old
occupation and frugal habits he reclaimed
his health and his spirits. Soon after
as chance would have it he drew an-
other prize. "Oh bother the luck!" he ex-
claimed in the greatest trepidation; "have
I got to go through all that thing again!"
Loafing he found after all to be far harder
work than laboring.

THE NEW LAKE.

The Colorado desert in San Diego county,
the most southern county in California, is a
great inland basin containing about 3,000
square miles. At Yuma, on its southeast
corner, the Colorado River is fully 400 feet
above the lowest point in the surface of the
desert, a fact which probably furnished the
key to the lake formation recently re-
ported. The snows in the mountains which
feed the river were unusually heavy last
winter, and the river being swollen by the
subsequent melting has overflowed its
banks, the water forming a vast lake in an
area which is usually as dry as the Sahara
Desert itself. At latest reports the lake
formed is fully 100 square miles in extent,
the greatest width being five miles, with a
depth of only a few feet. In the opinion

of experts it will be but a temporary affair,
the process of evaporation in that hot, arid
tract being necessarily rapid. The In-
dians report that a similar lake formed
from the overflow of the Colorado River
about 50 years ago.

THE KINGSTON SCANDAL.

We avail ourselves of the compact sum-
mary of this case prepared by a contem-
porary. It would seem that in February,
1889, the department advertised for tenders
for the construction of the graving dock at
Kingston. The date for receiving them
was March 27. The lowest tender re-
ceived purported to be that of A. C. Ban-
croft; it amounted to \$261,000. McFarlane's
tender was the next lowest—\$285,000.
Then came the tender of the Connollys,
members of the firm of Larkin, Connolly &
Co., for \$322,000, and some higher ones.

The contract having been awarded to
Baneroff, he went to the department
asking to have the Connollys admitted
to partnership with him. This was done
and the contract was placed and stands
to-day in the name of Baneroff &
Connolly. The entrance to the dock was
to have been 48 feet wide, but at later
stage the engineer in charge recommended
that it should be increased to 60 feet, so as
to accommodate large lake vessels of the
Cibola type. An order-in-Council was
passed to that effect. A few days after
wards, however, the engineer reported that
a width of 55 feet would be sufficient. Here
a curious thing occurs. The engineer
stated that the enlargement of the mouth
of the dock from 48 to 60 feet would not
involve additional cost. But when he re-
ported in favor of 55 feet he said that an
extra cost of \$35,000 would be entailed.

Mr. Gibson, now the member for Lincoln,
who tendered for the work, agrees, that
there should have been no extra outlay
either for the 55 or for the 60 foot entrance.
"There is less masonry," he said in the
House, "for a 55-foot opening than for a
48-foot opening, and I know what I am
talking about." At any rate Baneroff &
Connolly got the \$35,000, and it now ap-
pears that the job when completed will cost
all of \$450,000! When a vote for the dock
came up the facts just given. Mr. Amyot,
primed it may be by Mr. Tarte, had pre-
viously pressed Sir Hector for information
about Baneroff. It was stated that a box
in the Kingston postoffice had been leased
by Baneroff or in Baneroff's name, but
said Mr. Amyot, "I have reason to believe
that Baneroff never had a box there." A
week ago Mr. Haggart said he had made
inquiry after Mr. Amyot had referred to
the matter, but could learn nothing from
the Kingston postoffice as to Baneroff. Sir
Hector was cross-questioned on the same
day, but his replies were evasive. All he
would say was that the contract had been
given to Baneroff and was subsequently
turned over to Baneroff & Connolly.
"Is it not the practice," asked Mr. Mills,
"to require each individual party in a
firm to sign the contract; and does this con-
tract show the signatures of the parties?"
Sir Hector's reply was: "I have no doubt
the contract is signed by the two parties."

On Tuesday some of the papers were sub-
mitted to the House. Amongst them was
Baneroff's original tender, a letter of
the Connollys dated at Ottawa, April 4,
1889, informing the department that "in
the event of Mr. A. C. Baneroff's tender
being accepted we have agreed to enter
into the contract with him;" and a letter
signed by A. C. Baneroff written on the
same day from the Russell
House at Ottawa, informing the depart-
ment that he contemplated entering into
partnership with the Connollys. Mr.
Laurier, having acted as counsel for Mr.
Tarte in the Larkin-Connolly affair, is
familiar with the handwriting of Michael
Connolly, and he declares positively that
the Baneroff tender and the Baneroff letter
were written by that person. It further
appears that the register of the Russell
House for April 4, 1889, shows the signa-
ture of Michael Connolly, but Baneroff was
not there. Baneroff is evidently a myth,
an alias or pseudonym for Michael Connolly
himself. Sir Hector was asked on Tuesday
by Mr. Tarte, "Did the Minister ever see
Baneroff?" The reply was: "I refuse to
answer the question." But this topically
attitude will not do. If Baneroff was sim-
ply Michael Connolly and Michael Con-
nolly Baneroff, Sir Hector must allow that
a gross fraud was perpetrated upon the de-
partment. For in that case Connolly ob-
tained the contract by means of a bogus
tender, and then succeeded in getting ex-
tras sufficient to bring the price up to a
figure in excess of the genuine offer.

DIVERSE NATIONAL ELEMENTS.

Switzerland, as she is now, stands for a
representation—on a small scale and im-
perfectly, it may be—of what poets and
philosophers have pictured to themselves
the world might some day become. Con-
sider the mixture of races and religions,
which she represents. Of the 22 cantons,
13 are German speaking, 4 are French in
three German and French both are spoken,
in one Italian and in another Romansch.
The population of German Switzerland is
almost purely Teutonic; that of French
Switzerland about half and half Teutonic
and Celto-Roman; while Italian and
Romansh Switzerland can boast of Celto-
Roman, Ostro-Gothic and even Etruscan
elements. Some of these cantons are Pro-
testant, others Roman Catholic, and others
again have a mixed population of both
faiths. If these incongruous elements
can meet upon some common
plane and conform to some common
standard, can live side by side in peace and
prosperity, surely our Canadian indepen-
dent Dominion of the future, with its much
less complex elements, can take heart of
hope for its future.

"TESTIMONIALS."
[St. Thomas Journal.]
Testimonials to Lady Macdonald, testi-
monials to Sir Hector Langevin, testi-
monials to Engineer Perley. See how these
contractors love those who are set in
authority over them.

WHAT THE "ADVERTISER" THINKS ABOUT IT.

With Langevin, like Perley, make a clean
breast of it?

THE Stove Combustion has broken up, and
Gurney leads off with competitive adver-
tisements.

Ten cents a glass is not a bad way to talk
prohibition. It is an argument that will
strike many people very forcibly.

The smallest fish story on record is that of
the small boy who caught a small fish
which proved to be so very small that "it
did not know enough to hold on."

In view of all the casualties in connection
with the Department of Public Works,
over which Sir Hector Langevin presides,
that Minister must be either a knave or a
fool. Which?

The London Free Press speaks of Perley's
"indiscretion" in taking, as chief engi-
neer of the Public Works Department, a
boiler of nearly \$2,000 worth of jewelry
from the contractors he was appointed to
watch. "Crime it cannot be called,"
says our strangely-constituted contem-
porary.

MR. ANDREW LANG is responsible for the
statement that a story about a mill girl,
which was printed in a Glasgow penny
journal so delighted the subscribers that
they repeated it in its columns. It is painfully
evident that the meaning of "chestnuts"
is not fully grasped by the people of an
older civilization.

WHEN may it be expected that farmers at-
tending the raising of barns on neighboring
farms will learn to have a reasonable care
for their own lives and those of others?
Adversary readers during the past
month are familiar with the particulars
concerning a score of accidents, and it is
doubtful if a single one was not the direct
result of carelessness and foolhardiness.
Choosing sides and exercising undue
haste on such occasions can scarcely re-
sult otherwise than in somebody being in-
jured or killed. Let this ancient and
very foolish practice be relegated to ob-
livion.

A DOMINION PLEBISCITE.

Let the question be placed directly be-
fore the people and fought out at the polls.
If the majority say they won't have it, it
would be worse than useless to adopt it;
but if they say that they want prohibition,
as many believe they would sooner or later,
then the Government of the day would
have the mandate of the people to take up
and crystallize the great reform into law.

CANADA A NATION.

[Woodstock Sentinel-Review.]
In Canada we have all the elements of
greatness and of nationality. We have a
vast territory, with great and varied re-
sources; a climate to make men of brains
and muscle; a population drawn from the
hardest races of the old lands; a people by
instinct and by training frugal, industrious
and law abiding, and in their social and re-
ligious life the equal of any other; a system
of government that insures both stability
and freedom, and is wisely and wisely en-
forced; honest judges, the envy of our neighbors,
who boast of their progress and
civilization. In spite of much that we de-
plore in the past—which has certainly
menaced our future—we have perfect faith
in Canada. Its progress does not depend
upon the arts of the political wizard, but
upon the qualities of the people themselves.
Honesty, frugality and wisdom among
them, as among their rulers, will lead to
solid prosperity. There is a great destiny
in store for them. They are growing beyond
narrow limits; they will break away from
the leading strings of the past; they will
soon throw off the shackles that bind them.
In the near future, under great leaders and
good laws, they will emerge into the
glorious sunlight of full freedom, and take
their place among the nations of the world.
Canadian love Canada; they are proud of
the country; and have undying faith in
its future.

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ples from a large stock of your Granulated
Sugar, "REDPATH" brand, and carefully
tested them by the polariscope, and I find
these samples to be as near to absolute purity
as can be obtained by any process of sugar re-
fining.
The test by the polariscope showed in re-
sults yield 99.50 per cent. of pure cane sug-
ar, which may be considered commercially as ab-
solutely pure sugar.
JOHN BAKER EDWARDS,
F.L.S., D.C.L., F.C.S.,
Public Analyst of the District of Montreal and
Professor of Chemistry.

CHEMICAL LABORATORY.
Medical Faculty, McGill University.
To the Canada Sugar Refining Company:
Gentlemen,—I have taken and tested a sam-
ple of your "EXTRA GRANULATED" Sugar,
and find that it yielded 99.88 per cent. of pure
sugar. It is practically as pure and good a
sugar as can be manufactured.
Yours truly,
G. P. GIRDWOOD.

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Light it and blow a ring in a still atmosphere, and then watch
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commend these medicines to the public, and
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nent.
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