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NOTICE.

Subscribers contemplating spending holidays at a distance can have THE ADVERTISER sent to any address in Canada or the United States, free of postage, at the rate of 35 cents per month. Under the Dominion postal arrangements of July 1, however, each copy of THE ADVERTISER for Great Britain will hereafter require prepayment of postage by the publishers by 1 cent stamp.

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

London, Saturday, July 4.

THE LATEST SCANDAL.

Mr. Tarte, the Conservative M. P. who has undertaken the exposure of the McGreevy-Langevin public works scandals, asserts that instead of $700,000 or $800,000 having been wrongfully paid out by Sir Hector Langevin and friends, he has documents in his possession to prove that the total peculations from the Dominion treasury in recent years have amounted to the enormous total of $2,000,000.

The continual cropping up of scandalous proceedings in connection with the letting of contracts for public works goes a long way to compel intelligent investigators to place trust in Mr. Tarte's assertion.

One scandal is not probed to the bottom before another is brought to the surface to shock the sober sensibilities of Parliament and of the country. In the letting of almost every public contract in recent years, indeed, there appears to have been crookedness, and it is impossible to believe Sir Hector Langevin's original excuse that all these irregularities and over-payments for extras, all these manipulations of contracts by the agency of bogus tenders, and in the interests of subscribers to the Conservative election funds, were carried out without the knowledge or sanction of the Minister and his associates.

Parliament has just been startled by the developments in another contract-letting scandal. The Quebec and Esquimalt manipulations are in process of revelation before the Privileges and Elections Committee of the House of Commons. What will now be known as the Kingston graving dock scandal was, in part, laid bare by Mr. Wm. Gibson, M. P. for Lincoln, in the House of Commons last (Thursday) night. Mr. Gibson, as many readers of the ADVERTISER know, is one of the most reliable contractors in the country, and it is opportune that in these days of contract-letting rascality the representatives of the people should be able to have his expert aid in exposing the means by which these wholesale robberies have been carried on.

When the Kingston graving dock tenders were called for in 1889, Mr. Gibson was not in public life, and he was a tenderer. With the other legitimate tenderers, he was somewhat astonished to find that the lowest tenderer for the work was a Mr. Bancroft—perfectly unknown to himself or to any of the other contractors who competed. Bancroft got the work at $260,680 75, on a promise to take the Connollys in with him. These are the same men who figured as generous friends to Sir Hector Langevin in the Quebec and Esquimalt contract scandals. The original specifications called for an entrance to the dock 48 feet wide. Then came an offer to widen the entrance to 60 feet, the work to be done at no greater cost than for a 48-foot entrance. Subsequently the resident engineer, a son of Chief Engineer Perley, who is a witness in the other scandal cases, recommended that 55 feet be the width, and strange to relate the result of this change was the passage of an order in council by the Dominion Government authorizing the payment of $34,000 extra for the work.

Neither Sir Hector Langevin nor anyone else in the House could explain why, if a 60-foot entrance could be provided without additional cost, a payment of $34,000 should be granted for the 55-foot entrance. Here Mr. Gibson's expert testimony proved valuable, for he asserted, what seems entirely reasonable on the face of it, that there should have been no increase in price for widening the entrance. A deduction should rather have been made, for there is really less masonry required to make a 55-foot opening than a 48-foot entrance. But this is not all: While the "Bancroft"-Connolly combination contracted to construct a cofferdam at this work for $25,000 they have been paid $10,000 additional for that work, and there are other "extras" in connection with the dam that bring the total up to $16,520, showing that for this portion of the job, contracted for $25,000, $41,520 has been paid.

It only remains to be stated that the engineers now assert that the work cannot be accomplished for less than an estimated cost of $350,000, or $90,000 above what it was contracted for.

The queerest feature of the case is that relating to Bancroft, the mysterious tenderer. Sir Hector Langevin and his associates ask it to be believed that they gave over this great public work to "Bancroft" without knowing one iota about his antecedents. Indeed, Bancroft must be ranked as the must mysterious personage that has been brought upon the public stage for many a day. He, or some one who passed for him, rented a box at the postoffice at Kingston about the time the tenders were received. After the tenders were given out nothing more was heard of him, and to crown the mystery Postmaster-General Haggart asks the public to believe that it is impossible, by the records of his subordinates at Kingston, to in any way trace Bancroft, or to learn how, when and by whom his postoffice box was rented. They must either have a very loose way of doing business at Kingston, or the Minister in charge of the office must have a warm sympathy for the afflicted managers of the Public Works Department. It is incredible that in a city of the size and importance of Kingston, the postoffice authorities should keep no record of the names of those renting boxes or the rent paid by them. In all well-regulated offices, a book is kept for this purpose, and from it, at any time, can be obtained the information which the Postmaster-General assures Parliament does not exist. Under all the circumstances, it was right that Mr. Laurier should insist that further payments for this work should be delayed till all the papers were placed before the House. The belief, of course, is that Bancroft was a myth, and that the authorities are now anxious to conceal this damaging fact.

So far, the developments all tend to point to the absolute necessity for speedily effecting a complete clearance of the nest of cormorants who have been fattening at the public expense these long years.

AS A SUPREME ISSUE.

The Christian Guardian says it can hardly be expected that the information to be gained by the promised Government commission to investigate prohibition "will lead to any decisive result that will clear the way for prohibition." What is wanted, according to our contemporary, is an overwhelming demand from the electors, the result of making the question a supreme issue at the polls. The correctness of that view cannot be gainsaid. Really the best method for bringing prohibition before the people is by a plebiscite. Then it would be the supreme, because the only question, to be pronounced upon. But the Government of the day at Ottawa, for reasons best known to itself, and with the connivance of Mr. Foster, refused the very reasonable demand for a popular vote that would have demonstrated, in the most effectual manner, whether or not there was that strong popular sentiment in favor of prohibition that everyone concedes is necessary to its enforcement.

TESTING MILK.

In view of statements given currency in Oxford county and elsewhere on the subject of testing milk Prof. Robertson, the dairy commissioner writes again emphasizing the fact, as the ADVERTISER recently pointed out, that the Babcock test is an accurate, reliable, speedy and cheap method of determining the percentage of butter fat in milk. There is no question about this. It is not a matter of eyesight, as the lactoscope method was, but as our dairy readers are aware, is practically a chemical analysis aided by centrifugal force. On another point raised Prof. Robertson says:

"Any standard and finely-graduated lactometer can be used to determine the other solids in milk with sufficient closeness to reveal any adulteration by the addition of water."

Cheese factory patrons disposed to tamper with milk should therefore take warning in time.

WHAT THE "ADVERTISER" THINKS ABOUT IT.

THE American eagle will scream to-day.

The beaver is far from jealous.

‡‡‡

THIRTY-SIX of the preachers in Boston were born in the Maritime Provinces. That is a pretty strong representation.

‡‡‡

CONTRACTOR BANCROFT and Mrs. 'Arris are now believed to have been one and the same individual.

‡‡‡

MR. INGRAM, the discredited M. P. for East Elgin, will need more than the militia camp to secure his re-election. He dodged the vote condemning Sir Charles Tupper's attack upon the Grand Trunk, but "in a moment of weakness," he has since defended Sir Charles Tupper's scandalous conduct.

‡‡‡

THERE are one or two cases on record where the present Ottawa Government refused to pay for "extras" that were earned and petitioned for. The local losers by the refusal now wish that they had known the secret of how to pay a substantial sum for "charitable purposes." Such a payment always brought substantial results to the great contracting firm of Larkin, Connolly & Co.

‡‡‡

ONLY the other day Rev. W. W. Carson was preaching loyalty to Canada and denouncing all and sundry who failed to express readiness to stick by the Dominion whatever came about. Then Mr. Carson was a Methodist pastor in Kingston. Now he is a citizen of the United States, a Presbyterian minister in Detroit. He is no longer counseling his congregations to stick by the Dominion—how could he?—but he is begging his fellow-citizens of Detroit to build a monument to Sir John Macdonald in Kingston.

‡‡‡

IRON has discovered that there are nine metals which are worth more than gold, viz., didymium, worth $4,500 per pound; barium, $3,750; beryllium, $3,275; yttrium, $2,250; mobium, $2,000; rhodium, $2,000; vanadium, $1,775; widium, $700; osmium, $615; palladium, $500, and platinum, $350. The last named is on a par with gold, which is good enough and scarce enough to be duly valued by us.

A DISASTROUS FAILURE.

[Winnipeg Tribune.]

The fact is that the immigration policy of the Dominion Government has been a disastrous failure. The money spent has been misapplied, and its trade policy, which taxes the settler up to the hilt on everything he uses, seems to be ingeniously intended to counteract, so far as possible, the fertility of our soil and the efforts of the Local Government.

MONEY IN IT FOR SOMEBODY.

[Hamilton Times.]

La Patrie, of Montreal, calls attention to the whisky combine, which is enabled by the policy of the Dominion Government to charge half a dozen prices for its product. At the current price of grain, according to our contemporary, the manufacture of a gallon of whisky costs 14 cents, but the makers charge 75 cents in bond, and when the excise duty is added the price to the consumer is very high. The reason why the manufacturers can charge such a price is that there are only four of them in the Dominion—none of the other Provinces except Ontario being blessed (or cursed) with a distillery—and the policy of the Government makes it impossible for another distillery to be started in competition with those existing. There is a law which forbids the selling of whisky less than two years old, and it would take an enormous capital to start and run a distillery without selling a gallon of the product for the first two years. This state of affairs makes the present monopoly and combination possible. La Patrie says that there is in Ontario one distillery which puts upon the market every day 10,000 gallons of whisky. Its profit—the difference between 75 cents and 14 cents per gallon—is $6,100 per day, or $1,630,000 per year. There are, adds La Patrie, four of this calibre—four fine gentlemen who, when election day comes, will subscribe royally to the election funds of the Tory party, their protector. What do they care for $100,000 to keep the Liberals from office? That sum is hardly worth speaking of, for there are millions left. The elections only come once in four years, and the distillers make a royal fortune every month.

WHY NOT IN THE PROCESSION?

The Unexpected Appearance of "D" Company at the Park on Dominion Day and Some Questions Connected Therewith.

"If instructions were received from headquarters that 'D' Company, I. S. C., should turn out and assist in our Dominion day celebration it would have shown much better grace on the part of the local authorities had they ordered the corps to join in the procession and not merely come over to the park by a back street to fire a few shots with the other military in the feu-de-joie," was a remark of which a member of the School Board Demonstration Committee delivered himself.

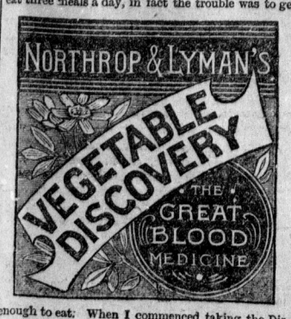
It appears that a sub-committee waited upon Col. Smith at the barracks and asked that the red-coats be permitted to form a feature in the day's proceedings. A great deal of persuasion was used, but the required assent could not be procured.

The committee then laid their request before Minister of Militia Sir Adolphe Caron, who replied that he had referred it to Gen. Herbert, the commander of the Canadian militia.

The decision of the latter dignitary did not reach the demonstration committee, and many of them were surprised to see "D" Company march over and join the Seventh and the artillery corps at the park after the procession. From this they surmised that the Ottawa authorities had favorably considered their petition and issued orders to the authorities at the London barracks to act accordingly. "If this be the case," remarked the trustee," why did not the officers inform us of the fact in order to avoid conflict in the arrangements? It would have been an act of courtesy on their part to have allowed the men in the Queen's uniform to join the procession and aid as much as possible in a patriotic celebration of Canada's national holiday. It seems to me that the D. A. G. hardly cared to make too much display because his refusal to participate had been overruled by higher authority."

A MAN'S LIFE SAVED

I WOULD not be doing justice to the afflicted if I withheld a statement of my experience with Jaundice, and how I was completely cured by using **Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery.** No one can tell what I suffered for nine weeks, one-third of which I was confined to my bed, with the best medical skill I could obtain in the city trying to remove my affliction, but without even giving me temporary relief. My body was so sore that it was painful for me to walk. I could not bear my clothes tight around me, my bowels only operated when taking purgative medicines, my appetite was gone, nothing would remain on my stomach, and my eyes and body were as yellow as a guinea. When I ventured on the street I was stared at or turned from with a repulsive feeling by the passer-by. The doctors said there was no cure for me. I made up my mind to die, AS LIFE HAD LOST ALL ITS CHARMS. One day a friend called to see me and advised me to try Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery. I thought if the doctors could not cure me, what is the use of trying the Discovery, but after deliberating for a time I concluded to give it a trial, so I procured a bottle and commenced taking it three times a day. JUDGE OF MY SURPRISE at the expiration of the third day to find my appetite returning. Despair gave place to Hope, and I persevered in following the directions and taking Hot Baths two or three times a week until I had used the fifth bottle. I then had no further need for the medicine that had SAVED MY LIFE—that had restored me to health—as I was radically cured. The natural color had replaced the dingy yellow, I could eat three meals a day, in fact the trouble was to get



enough to eat. When I commenced taking the Discovery my weight was only 132½ lbs, when I finished the fifth bottle it was 172½ lbs., or an increase of about half a pound per day, and I never felt better in my life. No one can tell how thankful I am for what this wonderful medicine has done for me. It has rooted out of my system every vestige of the worst type of Jaundice, and **I don't believe there is a case of Jaundice, Liver Complaint or Dyspepsia that it will not cure.**

(Signed) W. LEE, Toronto.

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