

## The Hamilton Times.

MONDAY, JANUARY 2, 1899.

## A MAIL AND EMPIRE CONFESSION.

The Mail and Empire is exceedingly childish. For weeks past it has been frothing and fuming over the imperial 2-cent postage rate, alternately denouncing it as an outrage on Canadians and a creditable achievement due not to Mulock but to Henniker-Heaton. It was short of grievances, and not being in the Government's confidence it tried to make much of the fact that while we were enjoying a 2-cent rate to Britain the 3-cent domestic rate still prevailed. Now that it discovers that a 2-cent domestic rate was a part of Mulock's plan it cries:

"The Mail and Empire has scored a notable victory over red tape and officialdom. Mr. Mulock, after prolonged resistance of the proposed 2-cent domestic postal rate, has at last acknowledged the absurdity of his discrimination system, and has come down to the 2-cent figure for Canada."

Then after this idiotic boast it ridicules the idea of the importance of the change, alleging that "it will consist merely in a change in the method of taxing the people." And in its chagrin it goes on to give this account of the origin of the 2-cent imperial postage scheme:

The idea originated in the Centre Toronto election. During that contest the Postmaster-General concluded that something startling ought to be done, and caused it to be announced that he had determined to brook no "new link of Empire" by reducing the postage to Britain and sound British possessions from 3 cents for his cents.

Before leaving England he addressed a letter to count de Denison, telling that officer and Mr. Henniker-Heaton that he hoped again he said, as the outcome of the conference, "not necessarily one unification rate, but such a scheme as would practically federalize the Post Office of the Empire, whereby the domestic postal rate in any portion of the Empire may extend to its remotest confines."

That would seem to indicate that Mr. Mulock was a prime mover in the imperial postage reduction scheme, and that when the Mail and Empire denied that he was and gave all the credit to Mr. Henniker-Heaton it was stating what it knew to be untrue. But as if it had not been contradictory enough it continues: "Two-cent imperial postage (Mr. Mulock) did not desire. Against 2-cent domestic postage, he consistently battled. But he has been rushed into both, and we now see him with the postal deficit, which he said he would wipe out, looming up larger than ever." And it goes on gleefully to boast that the postal deficit will run from \$400,000 to probably \$800,000, and Mr. Mulock will be able to say: "We have a vaster deficit than has been." We think the Mail and Empire will again prove to be a false prophet. Mr. Mulock's business methods have already saved the taxpayers many hundreds of thousands of dollars, and to that extent the deficit will be less than under Tory rule, when it was ever large. And in any event to whatever extent the deficit may be increased that much money has been saved to the Canadian people. The Mail and Empire but succeeds in proving its own malice and duplicity.

## TOO DEAR FOR THE WHISTLE.

When we read of Germany underselling Britain in the markets of the world as the result of her technical schools and her polyglot commercial travellers, we feel like saying to Great Britain: Go thou and do likewise. But there is a good deal of dross in the German gold. The Vienna correspondent of the London Times says:

"The strain imposed upon the Berlin money market by the forced development of German trade is beginning to tell severely on German finance. For the satisfaction of seizing new markets terms have been granted which German industrial enterprise is unable to afford. The abnormal condition has produced a situation which renders it advisable that the sympathies of the English and American money markets should not be estranged."

That language is enigmatical, and we have to look farther for the explanation. The American Consul-General at Frankfurt, in a report to the department at Washington, says: "As an incident and condition of Germany's perfect organization and rapid industrial growth, its leading productive interests have been syndicated to an extent probably unknown in any other country. All great industries—the mining of coal, the manufacture of coke, pig iron, steel billets, machinery, seed oils, potash salts and many other products have been for years governed by ably organized and managed syndicates, which control production, fix prices, both for the home and export trades, declare dividends and apportion contracts. The remarkable efficiency of these syndicates in promoting exports of manufactured products has been largely due to the power which they exercise in maintaining the home price of any given class of merchandise at such profitable figures as to enable the same manufacturer to sell for export at whatever discount may be necessary to secure the contract. In this way, as English exporters bitterly complain, German manufacturers secure in their organization and their protected home market, have been able to sell structural iron and steel and railway supplies in London and Liverpool, and to flood the British colonies with German-made goods at prices which their British rivals, already in possession of the colonial markets, have found it difficult to compete."

In other words, by means of a high protective tariff, Germany's industrial system has become one of trusts and combines. The great monopolies which

control production can fleece domestic consumers at will. "Industry" flourishes by legalized robbery of the German people. It plunders at home in order that it may sell abroad. The combines wax fat; but what of their victims? A section of the German population, in the midst of this so-called progress, has been reduced to eating oats and dogs, because protected interests keep out foreign meat. The agricultural, as well as the manufacturing interests, are monopolizers. The commercial expansion of Germany is, therefore, largely abnormal. It is a case of bloat, not healthy growth. The present stringency is a symptom of this. The manufacturers have borrowed foreign money beyond their means. They are finding it hard to meet their financial obligations, and are draining the German banks of their gold.

## EDITORIAL NOTES.

Experts testifying in the Lima, O., bank robbery case do not agree with those heard in the Napanee case. They say that it would be utterly impossible for anyone without a knowledge of how the combination was set to open the safe lock. Now, which view is correct?

Mrs. A. L. Bench, the New York woman dealer with social problems, gave an address before the Social Science Club of that city the other night, in which she roundly scolded the Christian Science High Priestess, Mrs. Mary Baker Eddy, as "the queen of humbugs." Invitations had been sent to prominent members of Mrs. Eddy's cult to be present and speak in defence of their beliefs, but not one put in an appearance. Among other things Mrs. Bench said:

"Mrs. Eddy is the queen of humbugs. She claims that she has a corner on God Almighty. She denies the existence of things material. All is mind; there is no matter. That is the Christian Science belief. It is most comforting. If a man tells you that you owe him money all you have to do is to tell him there is no such thing as money. I know of a gentleman who gave \$50,000 to start the Christian Science humbug. I don't know how many other there have been, but the movement seems to be going along pretty well and somebody must be supporting it. Christian Scientists used to charge money for teaching you the tricks of the devil. Now they have had to reduce the price to \$100. I'll teach you the whole business any time for half the price. Do you know what the Christian Science god is? Well, it never has been defined until now. It is a plaster of Paris plaque, and it has a sun dial on it. There are things in it for eyes, ears, nose and mouth, just like the Jack-o'-lanterns the boys make out of pumpkins. They hold this thing up, and no matter who gets behind it he gets a halo right off."

M. Roux, of Paris, in an interview says the origin of the grip is unknown. "We can," he says, "trace the disease from one place to another with certainty, but science has not yet discovered how it springs into existence. For instance, in 1890 the influenza began in Asia, then spread to Russia and then to London and Europe. But how did it begin in Asia? We know that cold damp weather favors the spread of the disease. Observe—I do not lay emphasis on damp weather, not on cold. It is when these two features are combined that the spread of influenza is favored so much." He says persons wishing to avoid infection should not come in contact with those who have the disease or anything emanating from them. Expectoration causes a dangerous form of contact. The matter dries, and then the germs are carried along in the air and other people catch the disease. Suppose a handkerchief is used. Well, the washerwoman may then become a victim of imprudence. Suppose you expectorate in the open air. Even then the matter dries and the germ is likely to be disseminated. However, air is never to be feared except when the person is very near. The germ, ordinarily speaking, in the open air is not to be feared as a means of communicating influenza.

## DID GOOD WORK.

Annual Report of the Treasurer of St. Mary's Altar Society.

The annual report of the Treasurer of the Altar Society of St. Mary's Cathedral was presented yesterday by the director, at the meeting of the society, and showed a year of good work and satisfactory progress. The membership was shown to be 476, and the income from all sources was \$647.38. During 1898 the society had a beautiful window of stained glass in the Cathedral, at a cost of \$250. The balance of its funds was used in altar decorations. The society is composed of energetic church workers, whose good work goes on constantly.

St. Patrick's Christmas Tree.

"The cold weather does not seem to cool the ardor of the workers at St. Patrick's Christmas tree entertainment, as they continue to do a thriving business, selling chances to the large crowds which attend Mr. P. Arland's evening at the theatre. The box of candles, other articles will be drawn for to-night. Five cents will admit children and adults will be given, to be repeated to-night."

Never Went Courting.

An Irish tram conductor went into his car the other day and called out: "Wan seat on the right! Sit closer to the right, an' mek room for the laddy phvat's standing." A big, surly-looking man who was occupying space enough for two said, saunterly: "We can't sit any closer." "Can't ye?" retorted the conductor: "begorrey, you hiver wint courtin', thin." Room was made at once.

To Cure a Cold in One Day.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure 25c.

## The duck to water.

14, 16 and 18 Jas St.—New Building 18, 20, 22 and 24 James Street.

With a Very Happy and Prosperous New Year We Greet All.

On Saturday we completed the BEST holiday business of our career. We exceeded last December's sales by many thousands of dollars, which means that we have the buying community's confidence to a much greater extent than ever before, which everyone must admit is only to be attained, even to a small extent, by the most fair and honest dealing with our customers. We appreciate the confidence thus manifested, being assured that when we move to a building with our facilities for serving you well are increased, and that your patronage will grow accordingly.

## Our Gigant Moving Reduction Sale

Is a revelation to keen buyers, and answers our theme reducing the volume of stock before we move to our new building further south—18, 20, 22 and 24 James street south.

## LACE DEPARTMENT.

Assorted patterns in Valenciennes, Guipure and Oriental Laces, in cream, butter and white, regular 20 and 25c goods, removal sale price per yard, 15c.

## JAPANESE SILK DRAPES.

All Mantel, Table and Easel Drapes and all Battenburg Work during our removal sale, less 10 per cent. discount.

## FLANNELETTE.

Extra value in English Flannelette, 33 inches wide, 10c, reduced to 7c.

## GINGHAM.

Thirty-six inches wide, 8 1/2c, reduced to 7c.

## HOSIERY.

Ladies' Heavy Cashmere Hose in 8 1/2c, 50c, reduced to 40c.

Boys' Heavy Wool Hose, 8 inches, 35c, reduced to 30c.

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## HANDKERCHIEF DEPT.

Ladies' Embroidered and Hemstitched Handkerchiefs at 10 per cent. off the marked price.

Children's and Merchant-Kerchiefs, in white and colored borders, regular 5c, removal sale price, 4c.

Twelve Pairs Youth's Tan and Black Boots, sizes 11 to 13, regular price \$1.25 and \$1.50, reduced to 75c.

Every pair of Boots and Shoes, all Trunks and Valises reduced for this great moving sale.

RIBBONS.

Plaid and Striped Ribbons 1 1/2 in. wide, just exact for bow ties, were 15c and 12 1/2c, for 10c.

SILK DEPARTMENT.

A full range of Japanese Silks 50c reduced to 45c, and 40c to 36c yard.

Art Silks for drapings 65c, reduced to 58 1/2c yard.

Phases in cardinal, green, brown, blue, yellow, and old rose, reduced from 75 to 67 1/2c yard.

GENTS' FURNISHINGS.

Great reduction in Men's and Boys' Fur Caps.

Black Persian Lamb \$6, reduced to 5c.

Black Persian Lamb \$5, reduced to 4c.

Black Persian Lamb \$4, reduced to 3c.

Black Persian Lamb \$3, reduced to 2c.

Black Persian Lamb \$2, reduced to 1c.

Black Persian Lamb \$1, reduced to 10c.

Black Persian Lamb 50c, reduced to 40c.

Black Persian Lamb 40c, reduced to 30c.

Black Persian Lamb 30c, reduced to 20c.

Black Persian Lamb 20c, reduced to 10c.

Black Persian Lamb 10c, reduced to 5c.

Black Persian Lamb 5c, reduced to 2c.

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## SHOE DEPARTMENT.

Twenty Pairs Boys' Boots, sizes 2, 4 and 5, regular price \$2, \$1.65 to \$1.75, reduced to 1c.

Thirty Pairs Boys' Tan and Black Boots, sizes 1 and 4, regular price \$1.25 and \$1.50, reduced to 75c.

Twelve Pairs Youth's Tan and Black Boots, sizes 11 to 13, regular price \$1.25 and \$1.50, reduced to 75c.

Every pair of Boots and Shoes, all Trunks and Valises reduced for this great moving sale.

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Black Persian Lamb 40c, reduced to 30c.

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Black Persian Lamb 20c, reduced to 10c.

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