

send away to foreign parts five letters on which the Chancellor of the Exchequer of England receives full postage, and we receive from abroad only four letters on which the foreign Chancellors of the Exchequer receive postage. England made last year a quarter of a million sterling by this little transaction. Let us, then, listen no more to this stupid argument that we should have twopence on every letter.

To put the matter another way. There are two main sources of expenditure—for collection and distribution; the cost of carriage being comparatively unimportant. Now, on our outgoing letters we are saved the cost of distribution, and on incoming letters the cost of collection. Practically, therefore, it is but one transaction, as above contended. (Hear, hear.)

DOES THE POSTAL UNION STOP THE WAY?

Driven from every position, the authorities at St. Martin's-le-Grand at last put up the late Postmaster-General to say that the Postal Union did not permit of Imperial Penny Postage being established. I waited until the approach of the next ensuing Postal Union Congress, and in a series of letters to Lord Salisbury and the Postmaster-General, I asked them to demand freedom for England to communicate with her