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

London, Saturday, June 1.

PENNY-A-WORD CABLEGRAMS.

The possibilities of Atlantic submarine communication are considered in an interesting article entitled, "A Cable Post," in the June number of the North American Review. Mr. J. Henricker Heaton, M.P., the advocate of penny ocean postage, is the author, and he makes out a case that should commend itself to every citizen of America and of Great Britain who is interested in cementing the two branches of the English-speaking race in the bonds of friendship and commerce.

Mr. Heaton asks why it is that the delightful vision of Anglo-Saxon close unity, which preceded the laying of the first slender telegraphic cable that connected the two great sister nations of the Anglo-Saxon stock, has not been realized. Is it because the two peoples, numbering more than 100,000,000 of the same blood and speech, have nothing to say to each other and no desire for more frequent, rapid and intimate communication? On the contrary, as Mr. Heaton points out, the mails have enormously increased, there has been a great development in transatlantic trade, and persistent demands have been made on both Governments to provide the swiftest steamships that money can buy. The obvious explanation is that a shilling a word is a prohibitive rate, which can only be borne in the small class of transactions yielding extraordinary profits, or under the pressure of sheer necessity.

To understand the present situation, it is necessary to know that the six cable companies which carry on the transatlantic traffic are united as a monopoly. They maintain a common tariff, and competition is neither independent nor unrestricted. Last year the number of words sent over the cable between America and England was 23,000,000. Of these 20,000,000 were business messages, at one shilling per word, and the remainder, 3,000,000, were messages at fivepence per word. The total income from Anglo-American cables may be put down at \$5,000,000 a year. By means of recent improvements 45 words a minute can be sent over one wire, so that the twelve cables might be employed to send in one year no fewer than 283,824,000 words! Only two of the twelve Atlantic cables are extensively employed, and a cable expert of high authority gives it as his opinion that the new cable of the Anglo-American Company is of sufficient capacity to carry all the existing traffic.

The cost of laying a transatlantic cable is said to be about \$2,500,000. If so, the total cost for the twelve working cables and three which have been abandoned is about \$37,500,000. Yet the capital of a single company is \$35,000,000, while for \$5,000,000 two cables might now be laid, capable of doing all the work. The interest on \$5,000,000 Mr. Heaton places at \$250,000, and the working expenses at \$400,000, so that for an expenditure of \$650,000 annually he estimates the public could get a service just as good as that for which it now pays the companies \$5,000,000.

Mr. Heaton argues, with convincing power, that it is time to change all this. He points out that on opposite sides of the Atlantic are two nations, one of 38,000,000, the other of 65,000,000, of the same origin, speaking the same language, and strongly attached to each other. The United States imports from Great Britain over \$180,000,000 worth of products, and Great Britain imports from the United States over \$430,000,000 worth annually. British immigrants pour into the States at the rate of 160,000 per annum, and Mr. Heaton says it is no exaggeration to assert, therefore, that millions of American citizens are as warmly attached to the one country as to the other. Yet of the total 100,000,000 people, only one in ten cables one word a year.

A feasible change to all this is proposed by Mr. Heaton. He asserts that it is high time to recognize that since the first cable was laid the Atlantic no longer exists. He proposes that the British and United States Governments should jointly acquire control of the existing cables, at a fair valuation, and establish a common state monopoly in cable communication. They should then establish a tariff of one penny per word, and the result would be a prodigious development in trade and an immense increase in the happiness of the masses. Ultimately, as Mr. Heaton suggests, the tariff might be further lowered, as the two Governments could be induced to forego making a profit out of the communications of the two peoples, whose hearts—not merely their pockets—should be linked

together by an electric chain. Mr. Heaton omits to state one class of cabling that would be vastly increased if a "cable post" were established. The international newspaper cable service would be developed to an extent not dreamt of.

As Canada would share in all these benefits, we heartily wish this enterprising British M. P. success in his patriotic endeavors.

POINTS.

With a showing of 90 and 100 in the shade, our 'steamed contemporaries deserve commiseration.

Pregler Crispi has now been elected for nine places in Italy, though he has been driven out of power more than once. He seems to have as many lives, politically speaking, as a cat.

The Canadian Baptist rebukes anonymous rib-stabbers. Says our contemporary:

"It is the part of the manly Christian, when he has a criticism to make, either of a person or of a policy, to make it in man-fashion, not to say Christian-fashion, face to face with his brethren, or over his own signature. 'He that doeth the truth cometh to the light.'"

Judge Carpenter, of Detroit, has decided that twelve miles an hour is none too fast for an electric car to run in that city. That is rapid transit, sure enough.

In concluding his article on "Some Thoughts on Canada," in the North American Review for June, the Marquis of Lorne pleads for a closer union of the English-speaking race, as found in the motherland, in the colonies and in the United States republic. To secure this, he holds, it is necessary to have our school histories dwell more on the good points which the race has in common than on the enmities of the past. "Could we not," asks Lord Lorne, "make boys see that strength is not gained by recollections of old world and antique oppression, but that by arbitration, conciliation, and conferences, means may be found to write a new history of English-speaking peoples' advance, along roads which shall be illuminated by hope in the future instead of darkened by the forgettable enmities of the past?"

Du Maurier thinks the best years in a man's life are after he is 40. A man at 40 has ceased to hunt the moon.

Yesterday, in Ontario, 100 in the shade; in Colorado, four feet of snow. Average that will you?

Europeans, who judge Canada to be "a few arpents of snow," and whose drawing-rooms are ornamented with ice-scenes sent from the Dominion, ought to have been in Canada yesterday and the day before! Both eyes and pores would have been opened.

In Detroit the electric street railways give six tickets for a quarter; in the new London deal, the public will get seven tickets for a quarter.

If Lord Rosebery can make as good a run as Sir Visto, he will be able to hold the reins of power with a tight grip.

Since Hon. J. C. Paterson went to California in the Jamaica car, West Huron has been unrepresented in the House of Commons. The time must soon come, however, when this fine old constituency will have a Liberal and progressive member to speak and act for it at all times. When an M. P. can no longer serve his constituency, the least he can do is to resign and let the people choose a successor.

King Oscar of Sweden has given a handsome sum to an explorer and balloonist in the hope of flying his flag on the North Pole. Other nations can hardly cavil at this species of territorial aggrandizement.

The Ottawa Government are likely to pay \$50,000 for repairs to lock gates on St. Peter's Canal in Quebec Province. The original estimate was \$17,000.

The Mail and Empire has a long homily on the burden of taxation in Britain. Taxes in Britain, except for the army and navy, are much lighter than our own.

Mr. Chauncey Depew, speaking of Secretary Gresham's death, partly from overwork, says:

"I have learned from observation that three things surely happen a man who works steadily without relaxation. In the first place, he becomes nervous, irritable and hard to get along with. In the second place the grade of his work falls off, and he is liable to err in his judgment. In the third place, he dies suddenly. It is an incontrovertible law of Nature."

Kansas City women have decided to remove their hats at church and all indoor meetings hereafter.

THE "MYSTERY" ABOUT TITLES.

So the country is not to have an official declaration on the subject of knighthoods from the leader of the Government in the Dominion House of Commons. Dr. Landerkin gave Mr. Foster a chance to settle a point upon which there have been disputings when he asked for a statement as to the process by which Canadians are recommended for titles.

Unless the Dominion Government is ashamed of the selections for knighthoods in recent years, it is ridiculous for Mr. Foster to try to have the question treated as a profound mystery which he cannot unravel.

The invariable method pursued by the Dominion Government is to submit a list of several names of Canadians to whom it desires the British Government to award a title—with the consent of her Majesty, as a matter of course. She is a constitutional ruler, and does as her advisers suggest. From the list submitted a choice is made, in accordance with the number of new knights it is deemed wise to create.

We know of but one instance in which the British authorities knighted a Canadian who was not recommended by the Government at Ottawa. Sir Oliver Mowat got his title without a recommendation from the Dominion authorities.

BRITAIN HEADS THE LIST.

Britain is still mistress of the seas. Of 3,352 vessels which passed through the Suez Canal last year, no fewer than 2,386 were British, carrying goods to and from the motherland's hives of industry. What whoppers Canadian trade restrictionists tell when they assert that Britain is in a state of decadence, and that only by imposing shackles on her commerce can she hold her own. The facts are against them. When Britain was a protectionist country wages were low, and thousands of her population were in a state of starvation. Today there is no country in Europe where wages are so high as in Great Britain, or where the hours of labor are so short. And they have trade restriction in several European countries, too.

As to the effect of trade freedom on the material condition of the people, we find from a recent issue of the Christian World, of London, England, that pauperism has for a long period been on the down grade. In a given week in 1861 about 46 per 1,000 of the population of England and Wales were pau-

pers. In the corresponding week of 1894 the number was only 22 per 1,000. The gradual decrease has been observed during the intervening period. It is confirmed, too, by another haphazard comparison. In a particular week of 1887 the number of paupers in a population of some 19,000,000 was 807,000, while in the corresponding week of 1894 the population of 30,000,000 contained only 681,000 paupers.

A NOTEWORTHY EDITION.

We are in receipt of a copy of the handsome illustrated trade edition of the Belleville Daily Sun, of which Mr. Cameron Brown, a graduate of the "Advertiser," is the managing director and editor. This special issue is calculated to be of much advantage to Belleville. The descriptive matter is well written, and the illustrations are first-class. The first-named gives ample ground for the statement that Belleville is a live business center and the last-mentioned prove that it is a city of substantial business houses and homes, with beautiful surroundings. The Sun, it seems, shines for all. We congratulate our contemporary on its enterprise. It is apparently deservedly well supported by the business and reading public of Belleville and district.

POLITICS AND THE CROPS.

Attention is called to the fact that wheat is now selling higher than it was under the Harrison Administration. This would be interesting and significant if any Administration influenced the price of wheat. Politics have about as much to do with the price of staples as with the canals of Mars.—Boston Herald.

Outing for June opens with a charming description of peasant life in the Alps—"The Little Tailor of the Ritten," by Jean Porter Rudd. Other notable features of an excellent number are: "Tracing and Pictorial Champions of 1894"; "Old Uncle Vandeweyer," by Edgar Fawcett; "The Cruise of Two," by Chas. Gordon Rogers; "Lenz's World Tour A-wheel"; and the "Illinois National Guard," by Lieut. W. R. Hamilton.

While at this time other magazines are pressing their claims to the favor of the intelligent public, those of Little's Living Age are not likely to be forgotten by those who know what its services have been in the spread of the best periodical literature throughout this continent. The price of the magazine, \$3 a year, is small in view of the vast quantity and high quality of its contents, a year's numbers forming four large octavo volumes of 324 pages each. As a special inducement to any who desire to make a trial subscription, the 26 numbers, forming the first half of the year 1895 (January to June inclusive), will be sent for \$3. Published by Little & Co., Boston.

House and Lobby

Another Government Backdown—The Postmaster-General Refuses Justice to a Slandered Ex-Postmaster—Mr. Foster, However, Deems it Wisest to Capitulate to the Opposition—\$240,000 Wasted on the Alleged Voters' Lists—Mr. Tupper's "Wide and Comprehensive Ignorance."

(Specially telegraphed by our own Representative.)

Ottawa, Ont., May 31.—The question for or against the branding of cheese with the date of the month of manufacture, so as to afford protection to the English buyer, who is said to have been deceived into buying June cheese for September make, was discussed at the meeting of the House Committee on Agriculture this morning. Dr. Spruille in the chair. There were a number of representatives of cheese boards and other bodies present, besides the Minister of Agriculture and Prof. Robertson, dairy commissioner. Messrs. Hodgson and Macpherson, of Montreal, strongly favored branding. Mr. Macpherson favored that August cheese had been branded as September cheese to his own knowledge. H. S. Foster, Quebec, expressed no opinion, but called on Prof. Robertson, who expressed himself opposed to branding the date. He was opposed to all coercive legislation in commercial matters. After a while they would hear a call for the branding of wheat and the age of a horse. The quality of cheese was a question of weather and grass, and the September quality of cheese might be best produced in July. It was not September cheese ordered by cable, but September quality. The exporters of cheese were naturally in favor of the branding. Prof. Robertson was opposed strongly to the branding of cheese. He favored the branding of Canadian-made cheese with the word "Canadian." Mr. Angers, Minister of Agriculture, said that the interests of the producer was the care of Parliament and the Government. Any law which enabled the buyer to depreciate the price of cheese one or two cents entailed loss on the farmers of Canada. He would let the shippers and the British dealers look after their own interests. The law as it stood now made it a misdemeanor to put a false mark on goods. A telegram from the Lister Board of Trade was read advising postponement for a year. The committee adjourned and will consider their judgment at a future meeting.

In the House today Sir Hibbert Tupper moved a resolution providing that the salaries of two circuit court judges of Montreal shall be \$3,000 per annum; five county court judges in Manitoba, \$2,000 per annum, and \$2,400 after the first three years. He stated that it was not the intention to increase the salaries of the Ontario judges.

Mr. Brodeur pointed out that one of the Montreal judgeships to which these salaries applied was vacant by death. The Minister of Justice said that the appointment would be made "soon."

On the motion to go into supply Mr. Brodeur renewed his demand of last session for the production of the report of the postoffice inspector in the charge against Mr. Lohelle, a dismissed postmaster in Quebec Province, ordered by the House three years ago.

Sir Adolphe Caron excused himself by saying that the papers had been sent to the Secretary of State's Department and lost there.

partition and should be copied over again.

Mr. Haggart, who was Postmaster-General at the time, said he sent the original documents to Mr. Chapleau, then Secretary of State, who asked for them, and afterwards Mr. Chapleau stated that the papers were lost.

Mr. Brodeur said he himself had seen the inspector's report in the court at Montreal, where the innocence of Lohelle was clearly established.

Sir Adolphe Caron admitted that the original of the inspector's report upon which Lohelle was dismissed was still in the Department, but he refused to produce it because it was confidential. Mr. Lister characterized the refusal as an outrage on the rights of Parliament.

He said that the order of the House passed in 1892 expressly named the report of the inspector, and added: "All other papers whatsoever." The House was superior to the Government, who had no right to disobey the order of the House.

The inspector was charged with engaging in a conspiracy to wrong this postmaster by making a false report, and Parliament had a right to decide, as it did, to obtain this report and right the wrong and ordering the dismissal of the officer if he deserved it.

Sir Hibbert Tupper argued in favor of preserving these reports as secret. Mr. Haggart stated that whether the House ordered it or not the Government would not bring down confidential documents.

The Opposition took issue with the Minister and pointed out that in this particular case, owing to the charge against a public official, should be stigmatized as corrupt and ruined on the strength of a false report. Such conduct on the part of Ministers of the Crown was disgraceful and contemptible. The Opposition contended that if it was not intended to produce this report, objection should have been taken when the motion was made and that part of the motion amended. Mr. Blouelle, who was postmaster of Ste. Anne-de-Monnoir, was charged with detaining a registered letter and altering the date stamp of receipt of letter.

Finally, after a heated discussion and repeated refusals by the Postmaster-General to bring down the document, Mr. Foster got up and said that the order of the House, he saw, called for the production of this document, and it would therefore be produced. This capitulation, after a strenuous resistance, was most humiliating to the Government, which thus showed divided counsels.

The matter was discussed in council this afternoon, and it was decided to resist the demand of Mr. Brodeur, whose note notifying the Postmaster-General of his intention to bring the matter up was taken into council, according to a statement made in the debate by the Postmaster-General.

Before the debate ended Mr. Mulock commented on Sir Hibbert Tupper's long argument against bringing down the report, and charged that the conduct of the Minister of Justice was calculated to defeat the ends of justice. Mr. Daly finally got up and said that up to today the Government were not aware of the existence of the order of

(Continued on Page 5.)

Saturday

Night "Fair"

From 7 to 10 p.m.

A great luxury which many will take advantage of, to trade in the coolest part of the day. Give us until 6 o'clock for our country friends, and from 7 to 10 we are at your disposal, with the best value in the city to meet your requirements.

CHAPMAN'S

- | | |
|---|--|
| HOSE—Ladies' Fast Black Cotton Hose, double heel and toe, worth 25c. | SUITS TO ORDER—Men's Tweed Summer Suits to order, worth \$15. |
| Tonight 20c | Tonight \$10 50 |
| HOSE—Ladies' Brown Balbriggan Hose, spliced, worth 25c. | SUITS TO ORDER—Men's Fine Tweed Suits to order, worth \$16 50. |
| Tonight 20c | Tonight \$12 |
| HOSE—Children's Ribbed Cotton Hose, fast black, spliced heel and toe. | PANTS TO ORDER—Men's Tweed Pants to order. |
| Tonight 12 1-2c | Tonight \$2 |
| LACE—One Table Fancy Cream and White Beurre Lace, worth 12½c. | SILK—10 pieces China Silk, regular price 25c. |
| Tonight 8c | Tonight 13c |
| ELASTIC—Fancy Frilled Silk Garter Elastic, worth 25c. | DRESS GOODS—One Table of Dress Goods, assortments of makes and colors, worth 35c, 45c and 60c, one cut only of each. |
| Tonight 18c | Tonight 25c |
| HANDKERCHIEFS—Fancy Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, embroidered, worth 8c. | DRESS GOODS—One Table of Dress Goods, worth 25c and 35c, one cut only of each. |
| Tonight 5c | Tonight 12 1-2c |
| GLOVES—Children's Colored Lisle Gloves, worth 15c. | GRENADINE—5 pieces Black Grenadine, worth 15c. |
| Tonight 10c | Tonight 10c |
| PARASOLS—Fancy Shot Silk Parasols, worth \$3. | ORNAMENTS—10 dozen Black Jet Ornaments, worth \$1 dozen. |
| Tonight \$2 38 | Tonight 50c |
| CHEMISETTES—Fancy White or Colored Chemisettes, worth 35c. | CREPON—10 pieces Light Colors All-Wool Crepon, worth 45c. |
| Tonight 25c | Tonight 30c |
| BLOUSES—White Lawn Blouses, embroidery trimmed, worth \$1 25. | MUSLINS—7 pieces Light Patterns Art Muslins, worth 10c. |
| Tonight 90c | Tonight 5c |
| NIGHTDRESSES—Ladies' White Cambric Nightdresses, worth \$1 50. | GRENADINE—A special line of Black Silk Grenadine, worth \$1 25. |
| Tonight \$1 25 | Tonight 85c |
| EMBROIDERY—Children's White Cambric Skirt Embroidery, worth 45c. | CHAMBRAYS—Very Fine Scotch Chambrays, in pink and blue, worth 18c. |
| Tonight 25c | Tonight 15c |
| BRACES—The "Boss" Brace, worth 25c. | PILLOW COTTON—44 inch Pillow Cotton, worth 15c. |
| Tonight 18c | Tonight 12 1-2c |
| SHIRTS—Men's Fine Cambric Shirts, colored fronts and cuffs, worth \$1. | CHAMBRAYS—Pink and White Striped Chambray, worth 8c. |
| Tonight 69c | Tonight 6 1-2c |
| SOCKS—Men's Fine Merino Socks, worth 20c. | MUSLIN—Colored Check Muslin, in gray and blue, worth 15c. |
| Tonight 12 1-2c | Tonight 10c |
| SHIRTS—Men's Negligee Shirts, a fine assortment of patterns, beautiful goods, worth \$1 and \$1 25. | LAWN—Wide Victoria Lawn, worth 12½c. |
| Tonight 50c | Tonight 10c |
| SHIRTS AND DRAWERS—Men's Cotton Shirts and Drawers, worth 25c. | MUSLIN—White Spot Muslin, worth 10c, for 8½c; worth 12½c, for 10c, worth 16c, for 12½c. |
| Tonight 19c | Tonight |
| TIES—Boys' Pure Silk Windsor Ties, worth 25c. | TWEED—Strong Wool Tweed for Boys' wear, worth 85c. |
| Tonight 15c | Tonight 29c |
| TIES—Men's Four-in-Hand Wash Ties, worth 15c. | QUILTS—White Toilet Quilts, large size, worth \$2. |
| Tonight 10c | Tonight \$1 50 |
| SHIRTS—Men's Black Sateen Shirts, worth 65c. | TABLE COVERS—Tapestry Table Covers, 24 yards long, worth \$1 50. |
| Tonight 50c | Tonight \$1 |
| SUITS—Men's Light Tweed Suits, worth \$6. | SHIRTINGS—Oxford Shirtings, good patterns, worth 12½c. |
| Tonight at \$4 75 | Tonight 10c |
| SUITS—Men's Fine All Wool Tweed Suits, worth \$9. | COTTON—Unbleached Cotton, 40 inches wide, worth 8c. |
| Tonight \$7 | Tonight 6½c |
| COATS AND VESTS—Men's Fine Tweed unlined coats and vests, worth \$4. | CAPIES—Ladies' Capes in cardinal, fawn and black, worth \$2 75. |
| Tonight \$3 | Tonight \$2 |
| COATS AND VESTS—Men's Fine Black Lustre Coats and Vests, worth \$3 75. | CAPIES—Stylish Capes for Ladies, worth \$1 50. |
| Tonight \$2 75 | Tonight \$1 |
| COATS—Men's Halifax Tweed Coats, unlined, worth \$3 50. | CAPIES—Ladies' Capes, worth \$4 50. |
| Tonight \$2 50 | Tonight \$3 |
| PANTS—Men's Light Tweed Pants, worth \$2. | WRAPPERS—Ladies' All Wool Challie Wrappers, worth \$4 50. |
| Tonight \$1 50 | Tonight \$3 |
| PANTS—Men's Fine Tweed Pants, worth \$2 75. | WRAPPERS—Paisley Pattern Wrappers, worth \$3. |
| Tonight \$2 | Tonight \$2 25 |
| PANTS—Men's Fine Warm Weather Pants, worth \$2 25. | WRAPPERS—Ladies' Print Wrappers, worth \$1 75. |
| Tonight \$1 80 | Tonight \$1 40 |
| SUITS—Children's Jersey Suits, gold trimmed, worth \$2 25. | SHAWLS—Ladies' Wool Shoulder Shawls, worth \$1. |
| Tonight \$1 90 | Tonight 75c |
| SUITS—Children's Sailor Suits, fancy braided, worth \$3. | SHAWLS—Ladies' Wool Shoulder Shawls, worth \$1 40. |
| Tonight \$2 25 | Tonight \$1 |
| SUITS—Boys' Serge Suits, worth \$1 75. | SUITS—Ladies' Print Suits, worth \$4. |
| Tonight \$1 | Tonight \$3 10 |
| SUITS—Boys' Fine All Wool Tweed Suits, worth \$2 75. | VESTS—Ladies' Silk Vests, all shades, worth \$1. |
| Tonight \$2 35 | Tonight 80c |
| SUITS—Boys' Fine 3 piece Tweed Suits, worth \$4. | |
| Tonight \$3 49 | |

TERMS CASH.

CHAPMAN'S

126 and 128 Dundas St.