

The Advertiser

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THE ADVERTISER

Is not and does not propose to be a partisan paper. It is not an "organ." Its opinions are its own. The ADVERTISER alone is responsible for opinions expressed in these columns.

THE ADVERTISER

Advocates Free Trade—British free trade, Continental free trade, free trade with the whole world.

THE ADVERTISER

Looks forward with hope to Canada's future as that of an Independent Canadian Republic, in equally friendly alliance with the United States and with Great Britain, believing that such a status would be best for Canada, best for Great Britain, and promotive of the best attainable relations with the United States. Meantime, everything is to be gained by cultivating cordial relations between all English speaking peoples. Those who take an opposite course should be regarded as enemies of mankind.

THE ADVERTISER

Advocates Prohibition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor; and all expedient general legislation and persuasion in the meantime.

THE ADVERTISER

Is an advocate of Equal Rights for women, whether as regards the franchise, or equal wages for equal work.

THE ADVERTISER

Is a believer in Christian Union, and considers the time has come when the various Christian denominations should come closer together. Those bodies which are now nearest should unite first. Under the present system there is an unjustifiable waste of men, means and effort.

THE ADVERTISER

Advocates Obligatory Voting. Most of the electoral corruption centers around "getting out the vote." Let the duty be laid on every elector of getting out his own vote.

THE ADVERTISER

Advocates the more general use of the Plebiscite, the Initiative and Referendum, etc., believing that the interest of the people in public questions, apart from persons, would be increased, and that something would thereby be done to promote independence of political thought, as opposed to excessive party spirit.

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

—[BROWNING.]

LONDON, Monday, Feb. 6.

THE free delivery of letters, inaugurated in London by the Mackenzie Government, has been of great service to the citizens. The weekly average delivery of letters in the city, as estimated in October last, is as follows: Postcards, 6,831; city letters, 6,403; registered letters, 506; other letters, 21,265; newspapers, 13,197. The total number of letter carriers in the city is now 23; superintendents and sorters, 27.

THE following summary of business transacted at London postoffice during the year ended June 30 last, as given in the Postmaster-General's annual report, just issued, will interest our readers:

	London	East	West
The gross postal revenue.....	\$36,203 15	\$2,278 30	\$ 438 85
Number money orders issued.....	8,106	1,579	42
Amount of the money orders.....	\$7,392 52	15,206 17	232 73
Commission from public.....	804 84	138 69	2 94
The amount of money orders paid.....	\$77,414 03	3,272 51	1,062 24
Compensation to postmasters on money order business.....	42 19	—	—
Compensation to postmasters on the savings bank business.....	34 78	—	—
Salary.....	2,200	550 00	96 00

In London East the postmaster is allowed a further allowance of \$80 as payment for rent, fuel and light.

THE Montreal Trade Bulletin makes a curious complaint about a class of Canadian cheese that certain English buyers propose to exclude from their markets. In the article, strong claims are made on behalf of the superiority of cheese now manufactured in Quebec. It is everywhere conceded that the art of cheese-making in the Eastern Province has been very rapidly developed, but whether such improvements have been made as to place Quebec in a foremost position may be disputed by dairymen in the west. What is more striking in the article referred to than its heading "Finest Canadian Cheese" is the designation given to the Quebec cheese. "French cheese" is surely not made in Canada. The name is clearly a misnomer, and

cannot do otherwise than lead to misunderstandings and complications of a serious nature.

SOME remarkable addresses are sometimes put upon letters addressed to Canadians, especially in communications originating in Great Britain. Here is a sample, supplied in the report of the Postmaster-General. It is decidedly unique, and it will puzzle most people to discover what the writer means:

one Pictorial Lady belong Foresters
society of Hamilton Ontario
No. 113
Emerald street North
in Pictorially of Hamilton
Canada Ontario

Pictorial Hamilton Ontario Canada
to Lady herself belong Foresters.
It is not said that this letter reached the "Lady herself," but if it did not, then the failure was not from lack of picturesque definition.

PUNISH WHOLESALE AS WELL AS RETAIL BRIBERY.

Mr. Weldon, a New Brunswick M. P., has introduced into the Dominion House of Commons a bill providing that when an elector is proved to have accepted a bribe for his vote he shall be disfranchised for eight years.

This is a step in the right direction, though it is open to question whether the punishment of the bribe-taker may not render it more difficult to obtain evidence that will lead to the conviction and punishment of the worst partner in the transaction—the bribe-giver.

A somewhat lengthy experience of election courts leads us to believe that disfranchisement will not be regarded as a very serious punishment by the class of men who are ready to market their votes. Those who are inclined to be venal will be venal still. The needier they are the less they will fear to run the risk of future loss for present gain.

What is needed more than a threat of disfranchisement of the bribed is effective punishment for the briber, no matter what the position may be which he occupies in the country. Parliament should provide exemplary punishment for bribery by wholesale—for the men who seek to bribe whole constituencies by corrupt promises, directly made or implied, and thus aim a blow at the worst feature of the whole system. It is a notorious fact that in recent Parliamentary contests the Dominion Government has carried more than one constituency by threatening to withhold contemplated expenditures of public money unless the candidate of the Ministers were elected. This was shown in a marked degree by the debate in the House of Commons on Friday night, when it was proved beyond a doubt that a Conservative nominee was elected in Pontiac because he promised to have the Government assume a railway bonus indebtedness of the county. But for this fact, there is reason to believe that the Liberal candidate would have been elected. The temptation to surrender to such a bribe as this proved too great to resist.

The men who utter such threats, or even use language that can be fairly construed into threats of this nature, should be punished with imprisonment; if they are Ministers of the Crown, as they have been in some instances, let their punishment be even more severe. As for the constituency which, by its votes, accepts the bribe, it would not be too severely punished if it were disfranchised entirely for a term of years, as a warning to others not to capitulate to like sordid appeals by unscrupulous men.

Until the law governing bribery is so amended—until the wholesale variety is punished with at least as great severity as the retail—we will not look for much improvement in the direction sought to be obtained by Mr. Weldon's bill.

CURIOSITIES OF THE CANADIAN POSTOFFICE.

The Postmaster-General of the Dominion, in his annual report to Parliament, supplies some interesting information regarding the operations of this important branch of the public service. It is for the year ended June 30, 1892. There were at that date 8,288 postoffices in operation in the Dominion, being an increase in the year of 227. Six hundred and fourteen miles have been added to the mail routes, and the annual mail travel has been increased from 27,152,543 miles to 28,462,384 miles. The number of registered letters decreased during the year from 3,292,000 to 3,286,700. There were 147 cases of abstraction of contents, or portion of contents, or loss of registered letters containing money sent through the Canadian postoffice during the year.

Letter cards similar to those in use in Great Britain, will be issued to the public in a short time. It is also intended to introduce a postal card of a larger size than that now in use, which will be found convenient for price lists, and notices of like character. Postage stamps of the value of 20 cents and 50 cents are about to be issued. These will be useful in prepayment of parcel postage.

The number of letters sent to the dead letter office at Ottawa, through lack of proper address, or other causes, is enormous. No fewer than 1,057,781 letters, circulars, postcards, etc., were sent to the dead letter office during the year, and of these 26,911 were registered, and contained valuables. Over 100,000 letters sent from Canada to the United States were returned undelivered, while only 9,905 letters sent from Canada to Great Britain were sent back undelivered. The statement regarding the letters "containing money or other inclosures of value" sent to the dead letter office, contains many curious items, demonstrating the widely diversified uses to which the mails are now turned. Letters containing over \$18,000 in cash went astray, and were sent to the dead letter office. Others for whom an owner could not, in the first instance, be found had inclosed in them such articles

as promissory notes, money orders for large sums, checks, deeds, mortgage certificates, apostolic benedictions, aprons, bird skins, ladies' bonnets, jewelry of all kinds, butter-fies, cakes, candy, smoke balls, casts of teeth, coffin plates, corsets, crucifix, dolls, false palate, garters, glass eye, gold dust, horse chestnut, humming bird's nest, maple sugar, nails, ointment, perfume, pills, plum pudding, soap, teacups, window blinds, yeast—in fact almost every conceivable article.

A hint as to how so many letters with inclosures go astray is given in the report. Many of the envelopes now in use are exceedingly brittle, and much of the paper used for wrapping up small parcels sent by mail is of the same character. As a consequence of the readiness with which paper of this inferior quality cracks and tears in transit by mail, very many letters and packages reach the dead letter office in so damaged a condition that it is quite impossible to ascertain whether the contents are intact—indeed, many cases have occurred in which the covers only have reached the dead letter office. Losses would frequently be avoided if tougher paper were used.

The gross revenue from the Postoffice Department last year was \$3,542,611 02, an increase in the year of \$167,723 36. The expenditure in the same period was \$4,205,985 26, an increase of \$185,245 32.

There are now 1,120 money order offices in the Dominion, of which 576 are in Ontario. This is an increase of 40 over last year. A remarkable feature of the money order statistics given is the overwhelming proportion payable in Canada from the United States, and vice versa. The number of orders issued in Canada for the United States was 138,267, for \$1,478,102 60, and the number issued in the United States payable in Canada was 94,298, amounting to \$1,515,212 95. This is out of a total from all countries of 225,666 orders issued in Canada for \$2,615,602 12, and of 124,472 payable in Canada for \$2,077,886 85.

During the year, the list of postoffice savings bank had 8 new offices added to it, making 642 in all. The total balance at the credit of depositors was \$22,298,401 65. The withdrawals for the year exceed the deposits by nearly \$200,000, and the average deposit to the credit of each depositor is now \$201 24—an increase of \$5 80 on the year.

A PROPOSED BOUNTY INCREASE.

To take \$2 off the duty on pig iron, and at the same time to resolve to pay \$2 per ton additional bounty to pig iron producers, as is proposed, would give little relief to the Canadian taxpayer.

The manufacturer needs cheap iron; no one objects to letting him have the cheapest raw material in the world. In a fair field that is his due; but it does not seem fair to those of us who are farmers, or newspaper makers, or toolers in other vineyards, that taxes should be collected from us and handed over to wealthy iron smelters in order that their business may be made to pay. The bounty system, while less oppressive than a so-called "protective" tariff, is decidedly objectionable, and if it is to be resorted to it should be applied all round. Why, for example, should the producer of iron get a bounty from public taxation while the wheat raiser, the dairyman and the producer in all ordinary fields of industry have to make their business pay, or get out of it? It would never do to bonus everybody, however, and for that very reason the bonusing of anyone should be opposed.

This new move illustrates once more the difficulty always experienced in wearing "protectionist" infants. If they find public opinion forcing the legislators to take from them the unfair advantages granted by the class taxation law, they invariably fall back upon the bonus system as better than nothing. They get so used to the crutches supplied at public expense that they are ready to grasp at a bounty or any other public aid that offers.

The only fair system is to let every tub stand on its own bottom, as the old adage has it. Too long have the great body of consumers and producers been taxed for the benefit of a few. Let Parliament emancipate trade and commerce from all unnecessary fetters, and then every legitimate business will prosper.

TOPICS OF TO-DAY.

The strike in the Saar district in Germany has ended, just as did the strike at Homestead and the one in Buffalo, in complete failure for the workmen. A few days ago a break occurred in the ranks of the strikers, and in less than an hour the entire movement against the employers had collapsed utterly. Most of the men were allowed to return to the pits, but over 3,000 suspected of particular activity in the movement of discontent, were turned away.

A bill to provide a temporary government for Alaska was introduced into the Senate recently by Senator Platt. The bill provides that the seat of government be at Sitka and that the executive power of the territory shall be intrusted to a governor and secretary. It further stipulates that the general laws of the State of Oregon shall prevail in the territory. The manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors are prohibited. No person who cannot speak the English language in ordinary conversation shall be allowed to vote or hold electoral offices.

Mayor Tolson, of Kingston, in a recent address said: "We find ourselves in the midst of a commercial and industrial depression, more marked, perhaps, than has occurred in this country within a generation, so far reaching in its effects that all classes—professional, mercantile and artisan—are experiencing in their respective vocations embarrassments which bear the authentic stamp of 'hard times.' In the presence of conditions so unfavorable, it becomes imperative that this body should maintain the lowest rate of taxation consistent with the affairs of the city."

"The Brooding East," as Matthew Arnold calls Asia Minor, the Indies, and

China, have seen something to marvel at within the last year. Two bicycles, ridden by American athletes, passed from Constantinople eastward over the track once pursued by Greek and Roman armies, to the banks of the Euphrates, and thence through dimly known valleys of Buddhists and sun worshippers to the great wall of China, ending the memorable jaunt at Peking. The world will read with attention the history of this long journey on a single wheel, through countries peopled with races as simple and warlike as those that scattered the legions of Crassus and compelled a Roman emperor to serve as a footstool for an Indian king to mount his camel. The cyclists met wondering mobs, astonished and even frightened, but no hostile molestation was offered them.

An article that will be read with great interest in every literary center in the east, and in every refined circle in the east and west, is William Morton Payne's article, "Literary Chicago," which opens the New England Magazine for February. Mr. Payne is the associate editor of the Dial, and is eminently qualified for the delicate task of such a summary of contemporary activity. He treats of the literary spirit in Chicago from its earliest awakening, and gives an excellent estimate of the achievement to date. The article is well illustrated, and contains portraits of the leading men and women in the Chicago literary world. Among others—Francis F. Browne, the chief editor of the Dial; Dr. Paul Carus, the editor of the Monist; General Alexander C. McClurg, Horatio Nelson Powers, Benjamin F. Taylor, from a painting by G. E. A. Healey; Eugene Field, Harriett Monroe, Blanch Fearing, Elwyn A. Barron, Joseph Kirkland, Dr. William F. Poole, and George Howland.

The February Cosmopolitan presents a careful review of Mr. Blaine's characteristics as a man and statesman, prepared by Mr. T. C. Crawford, and illustrated by numerous sketches of his home, and famous cartoons upon of striking phases of his political career. Curiously enough, this is found side by side with General Badeau's sketch of Lord Beaconsfield. Badeau, when Secretary of Legation, was acquainted with Disraeli, and the alternately bizarre and magnificent political figure cut by this extraordinary man is described in a most readable manner. The second article in the series of the "Great Railway Systems of the United States" also appears in this number, the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, with its more than 10,000 miles of track being treated. A delightful Japanese story, "Toki Murata," and a jeu d'esprit entitled "June, 1993, from the pen of Julian Hawthorne, are unusually entertaining. The making of beet-root sugar is one of the rapidly growing interests on the North American continent, but the first time in magazine literature it is here thoroughly explained in every process, helped out by photographs of the seed, the roots, the method of cultivation and the most improved machinery for conversion into sugar.

"German Syrup"

Here is an incident from the South—Mississippi, written in April, 1890, just after the Grippe had visited that country. "I am a farmer, one of those who have to rise early and work late. At the beginning of last Winter I was on a trip to the City of Vicksburg, Miss., where I got well drenched in a shower of rain. I went home and was soon after seized with a dry, hacking cough. This grew worse every day, until I had to seek relief. I consulted Dr. Dixon who has since died, and he told me to get a bottle of Boschee's German Syrup. Meantime my cough grew worse and worse and then the Grippe came along and I caught that also very severely. My condition then compelled me to do something. I got two bottles of German Syrup. I began using them, and before taking much of the second bottle, I was entirely clear of the Cough that had hung to me so long, the Grippe, and all its bad effects. I felt tip-top and have felt that way ever since." PETER J. BRIALS, Jr., Cayuga, Hines Co., Miss.



THE NEXT MORNING I FEEL BRIGHT AND NEW AND MY COMPLEXION IS BETTER. My doctor says it acts gently on the stomach, liver and kidneys, and is a pleasant laxative. This drink is made from the best herbs and is prepared for use as easily as tea. It is called

LANE'S MEDICINE
All druggists sell it for 50c and \$1.00 per package. Buy one to-day. Lane's Family Medicine moves the bowels each day. In order to be healthy this is necessary.

Do You that a Water-
proof Coat
Know which stands the
test of nearly fifty
years and still holds the trade of
Great Britain must of necessity
be the best waterproof garment
in the world, Currie's
and this fact is
now being realized by the Canadian
people.
Ask for Them. Sold every where.

KOFF NO MORE!
WATSON'S COUGH DROPS
WILL GIVE POSITIVE AND INSTANT
RELIEF TO THOSE SUFFERING
FROM COLD, HOARSENESS, SORE
THROAT, ETC., AND ARE INVALU-
ABLE TO ORATORS AND VOCAL-
ISTS. R. & T. W. STAMPED ON EACH
DROP. TRY THEM.

Few Words

—BUT—

Fat Values.

J. H. Chapman & Co.

TO-DAY'S LIST.

SHAWLS.

Concert and Opera Shawls in fine wool and various colorings, new shell pattern, very desirable and in great demand. We have made a cut in the prices. The \$1 75 line to be 98c. Honeycomb and Cashmere Shawls included in the reduction. Don't miss a good chance.

NEW PRINTS

For spring season of 1893. We are in receipt of new Prints and Shirting Cambrics, fast colors, and embracing the newest ideas in patterns, etc. Prices ranging from 6c to 12c per yard.

JOSEPHINE KID GLOVES.

Ladies, we will sell the balance of this popular line at 88c per pair.

LADIES' VESTS.

Splendid value at 56c, worth 75c. The \$1 line will be 75c, and for 42c we'll dispose of what remains of those formerly 60c. See them to-day.

SERGE

For ladies', boys', youths' and children's wear, twilled and plain, suitable for children's school wear or ladies' street and market suits, worth in some instances 18c yard, to-day one uniform price,

ONLY 12½ CENTS YARD.

Gents' Linen Collars, 10 for 25 Cents.

Men's Top Shirts At 50 Cents Each,

In Gray, Brown, Red, etc. Secure one. They are plums.

FOR THE LADIES.

We are just in receipt of a careful purchase of Fluted Collars and Cuffs, the latest wrinkle; very stylish; the price will also please you.

OUR \$1 A DRESS TABLE.

Just the thing. Everybody is expressing wonder at the value. New additions to the assortment made for to-day's customers. The choice comprises many patterns in Plaid, Checks, Stripes and mixed features, and previously sold in some cases at 20c per yard, the entire lot going at one uniform price to-day.

TO-DAY 12½ CENTS.

12 Yards for {Ladies' Spring Suitings} 16 Yards for \$1.

We remind you that a few good patterns still remain of these two remarkable lines.

John H. Chapman & Co.,

126 and 128 Dundas St.