

HENRY CLAPMAN & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
 St. John and St. Alexis Streets, MONTREAL.
 AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF
 Pinet, Castillon & Co.'s Cognac Brandy,
 A. Houtman & Co.'s double bottled Hollands Gin,
 Dunville & Co.'s old Irish Whisky,
 R. Thorne & Co.'s fine Scotch Whisky,
 G. Sandoman's celebrated Port Wines,
 Mackenzie & Co.'s (Cadiz) Sherry Wines,
 Jules Mumm & Co.'s Champagne Wines,
 P. A. Mumm's Sparkling Hook and Moselle Wines,
 Guinness' Dublin Stout, bottled by Macion & Co.,
 McEwan's Sparkling Edinburgh Ale, &c. 1-ly

J. D. ANDERSON,
MERCHANT TAILOR
 AND

GENTLEMEN'S HABERDASHER,
ALBION CLOTH HALL,
 No. 124 Great St. James Street,
 MONTREAL. 12-ly

JAMES BAYLIS,
IMPORTER OF CARPETS AND
OIL CLOTHS, MONTREAL,
 No. 74 Great St. James Street,
 No. 31 King Street East, Toronto. 8-ly

1898. AUTUMN CIRCULAR. 1898.
T. JAMES CLAXTON & CO.,

CAVERHILL'S BUILDINGS,
 St. Peter Street,
 MONTREAL.

DRY GOODS
 Our Stock will be complete and open for inspection
 by
TUESDAY, the 25th AUGUST,
 Every department fully represented.
 We request careful inspection and comparison.
 1-ly **T. JAMES CLAXTON & CO.**

2,000 cases **FINEST FRUIT SYRUP.**
 1,000 " **GINGER WINE—"McKay's"**
 Also, in Kegs, Qr-Casks and Hhds,
AT LOWEST MARKET PRICES.
WEST BROTHERS,
 14-ly 144 McGill Street, MONTREAL.

JEFFERY BROTHERS & CO.,
GENERAL MERCHANTS,
 44 ST. SACRAMENT STREET,
 MONTREAL. 1-ly

FRANCIS FRASER,
HARDWARE COMMISSION MERCHANT,
 23 St. Sulpice Street, Montreal.
 Agent for French and German Manufacturers of
 Window Glass, Glass Ware, Fancy Goods, &c., Bir-
 mingham Hardware, Sheffield Electro-Plate Goods,
 Tools, Cutlery, Files, Steel, &c. 23-ly

O'HEIR'S
WHOLESALE CLOTHING AND OUTFITTING
ESTABLISHMENT.
 63 AND 152 MCGILL STREET, MONTREAL.
 83-ly Country Orders executed with Despatch.

THE CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY
 (OF CANADA)
 AUTHORIZED CAPITAL \$2,000,000
 SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL \$1,000,000
DIRECTORS:
 EDWIN ATWATER, President.
 HUGH ALLAN, C. J. BRYDGES.
 GEORGE STEPHEN, HENRY LYMAN.
 ADOLPHE ROY, N. B. CORSE.
Life and Guarantee Department:
 Office - - - 71 Great St. James Street.

This Company—formed by the association of nearly
 100 of the wealthiest citizens of Montreal—is now pre-
 pared to grant Policies of LIFE-ASSURANCE and
 Bonds of FIDELITY GUARANTEE.
 Applications can be made to the Office in Montreal
 or through any of the Company's Agents.
 EDWARD RAWLINGS, Manager.
 The FIRE BRANCH of this Company is at No. 10
 Place d'Armes. Applications to be made to GEORGE
 B. MUIR, Manager. 1

WM. McLAREN & CO.,
 Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealer in
BOOTS and SHOES
 STORE:
 18 ST. MAURICE STREET,
 (In the rear of Joseph Mackay & Bro.)
 MONTREAL. 83-ly

KEISON, WOOD & CO.,
IMPORTERS and WHOLESALE DEALERS in
 European and American FANCY GOODS,
 Paper Hangings, Clocks, Looking Glasses, and
 Plates, Stationery, Combs, Brushes, Mats, Toys,
 &c., &c., &c.

MANUFACTURERS OF
 Brooms, Matches, Painted Pails, Tubs, Wash-
 Boards, and Dealers in
WOODEN-WARE of every description.
 29 St. Peter Street, Montreal.
 AND
 74 York Street, Toronto. 36-3m

THE TRADE REVIEW
 AND
Intercolonial Journal of Commerce.
 MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JANUARY 15, 1899.

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPHY.
UNITED STATES Postmaster-General Randall, in his
 report, recommends that the mail and telegraph
 systems be united. He does not recommend the plan
 adopted by the English Government, but proposes
 that the work of telegraphing shall be done by a char-
 tered company, to be paid a certain fixed rate for the
 transmission of messages for certain distances, that
 rate not to exceed twenty cents for each message of
 twenty words or less, and five cents additional for
 every additional five words or less, for each and every
 500 miles or fraction of part thereof.
 We have again and again urged on our Government
 the wisdom of uniting the postal and telegraph sys-
 tems. We should much prefer, however, that they
 should follow in doing this, the example set by the
 Imperial Government, instead of adopting the plan
 now proposed by Postmaster-General Randall. The
 principal objections raised against Government doing
 the work are its inferiority to that done by private en-
 terprise, and the possibility that Governments might
 be tempted to make use of private information pass-
 ing over the wires. As far as regards efficiency, the
 postal service is, in the main, more satisfactorily per-
 formed, and in a less costly manner than would be
 the case, in our opinion, were the service performed
 by any private company which had for its object sim-
 ply the making of money. We see by experience how
 difficult it is to prevent monopolies from arising,
 which, growing with the growth of the country, at-
 tain a strength which generally bears down all com-
 petition; and we also know that it is very difficult to

MORLAND, WATSON & CO.,
IRON & HARDWARE MERCHANTS
 MONTREAL.
 PROPRIETORS OF THE
 Montreal Saw Works,
 Montreal Axe Works,
 Montreal Horse Nail Works,
 Montreal Tack Works.
MANAGING DIRECTORS:
MONTREAL ROLLING MILLS COMPANY,
 Comprising
 Montreal Rolling Mills,
 Montreal Nail-Works,
 Montreal Lead Works.
AGENTS OF THE
COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE CO'Y.
 (of London, England)
 CAPITAL £2,600,000 Stg. 1-ly

THE COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE CO'Y
 19 & 20 CORNHILL, LONDON, ENGLAND.
CAPITAL £2,600,000 Stg—INVESTED over \$2,000,000
FIRE DEPARTMENT.—Insurance granted on all
 descriptions of property at reasonable rates.
LIFE DEPARTMENT.—The success of this branch
 has been unprecedented—90 PER CENT. of pre-
 miums now in hand. First year's premiums were
 over \$100,000. Economy of management guaranteed.
 Perfect security. Moderate rates.
 Office 385 & 387 St. Paul Street, Montreal.
MORLAND, WATSON & CO.,
General Agents for Canada
FRED. COLE, Secretary.
Inspector of Agencies—T. C. LIVINGSTON, P. L. B.
 8-ly

Induce these monopolies to see that a low tariff of
 rates is the most profitable to themselves. The mono-
 poly of certain work by Government is of quite a dif-
 ferent character. If the Government charges too
 much for the service, they must use their gains in such
 a way as shall lessen the public burdens in some other
 direction, or in the construction of works of public
 utility. The profit is made out of the people, but it is
 for their own benefit, or as a tax to furnish necessary
 revenue. The successive reductions which have been
 made in postage prove that our Government is willing
 to perform the public service at as small a cost to the
 public as it can without loss. Now everybody is will-
 ing to concede the great advantage of cheap postage,
 but we are slow to see to what an enormous extent our
 use of the telegraph would be increased, and how
 greatly we should be benefited, if messages of mode-
 rate length could be sent at a rate sufficiently low to
 enable all classes except the very poorest to make use
 of the wires. We see the difficulties that lie in the
 way of a very reduced rate, approximating to postal
 charges, under the present system of transmission; but
 we have little doubt that some mode will be discovered
 whereby messages may be sent with far greater
 rapidity and precision than at present.
 The other objection to Government telegraphy, that
 men in power might use the information passing over
 the wires for political purposes, will be found on ex-
 amination to be of no weight as far as we are con-
 cerned. No Government dare, as a Government,
 violate the trust in their honour and in that of their
 servants, reposed by the public who confided their
 despatches to them. No Government could stand
 against the indignation such violation of trust would
 arouse or the contempt with which it would cover
 them. It is also to be supposed that operators would
 be pledged or sworn to secrecy, and that they could
 only break their pledge at the risk of loss of their
 situations.
 We know that public opinion is in favour of any
 scheme of Government telegraphy which will secure
 low rates, and extension of wires over the country
 as fast as possible. The present system does not se-
 cure these advantages, and we trust next session of
 Parliament will not close without a Bill being brought
 down by Government to unite the Postal and Tele-
 graph systems of the Dominion of Canada, on the
 plan adopted by the Imperial Government. There
 will never in the future be a more favourable time for
 the purchase of the lines already built; there will
 never be a time when Government will meet with
 more unanxious support in carrying through its
 measure.