

## LETTERS FOR ONE CENT

WILL SHORTLY BE SENT TO ANY PLACE ON EARTH.

Twenty Years from Now This Disadvantage Will be the Common Heritage of Mankind—A Brief, But Succinct History of the Postal System.

Recently Mr. Harry Wardell, of London, England, for many years associated with Mr. Fawcett, the late Postmaster General of England, was in Toronto. He is considered a great authority on all matters connected with postal affairs in Europe. To a reporter, who asked him if he would give a brief account of the history of the postage system, he proceeded with this interesting narrative:

It is not known who first formed the idea of transferring thought to paper and conveying it to the mind of another at a distance. It is known that letter-carrying was practised by the Egyptians, Persians and Chaldeans. In those almost prehistoric days there were post stations within a day's journey of each other, and saddled horses were used. In Assyria the mails were only used to convey the wishes of the kings to the different officials, but gradually the system was adopted by private concerns, the promoters of which charged a fee for the transportation of the packets according to their size and weight. Charlemagne was the first monarch to establish a Government postal service. Couriers were used for the purpose. In 1464 Louis XI. revived the Egyptian system of mounted posts, and required the men to be ready at any moment, day or night, to carry messages.

England was late in the field. Up to as late a date as 1635, butchers who went about the country purchasing cattle were the principal carriers of private letters. After the crusades, business became quite general between the different countries of Europe and Asia, and a more perfect system was found necessary. A regular system of stage coach was then adopted for the regular transmission of mails and passengers. The first stage of this character ran between Vienna and Brussels in 1618.

In 1635 James I. appointed Matthew Le Queux postmaster of England. This man was the first English speaking postmaster. His first act was to establish a post between London and Edinburgh, to go night and day and to return within a week's time. Twenty years later the Government fixed rates for letter carrying all over the kingdom. It cost four cents to send a letter seven miles, and twenty-eight cents to send it 800 or more miles in those days. In 1764 the net revenue of the English postal service amounted to but \$750,000. Since that date fast trains have been introduced, and last year the revenue amounted to over \$8,000,000. In connection with our postal service we have the telegraph and savings banks departments and these return a very large revenue apart from that of the postoffice. There are at present in the United Kingdom over 20,000 offices and 17,000 road letter boxes.

The present postal system of Germany was only established in 1871, the same year that the Japanese adopted the same system. The French have the best system in the world. It is also the cheapest. They will take anything in the shape of a letter or parcel from your door and deliver it at any point in the world known to civilized man. I have known English merchants to send letters for South Africa to friends in Paris, where the letter would be readdressed, French postage paid, and the letter forwarded.

Russia has perhaps the worst system, not even excepting China. In China the ancient Persian system still obtains. Official despatches are sent at the expense of the Government by mounted couriers. Private enterprise supplies the public with a safe and speedy service. The Chinese love competition. After a Chinaman has written his letter to a friend in America, for instance, he goes to the shop of a man whose business it is to forward letters. Theyicker as to price and the Chinaman departs and has another dicker with another postman. After the bargain has been made and in case it is not delivered as agreed the postman must pay a forfeit agreed upon when he received his fee. In Turkey the mails are chiefly handled by the foreign post-offices at the sea ports.

The United States were without a postal system until 1710. It was not until 1874 that the postal system of the present day became practically universal.

During that year there was a postal convention held at Bern, Switzerland, and a treaty for the formation of a general postal union signed. The countries now in that union are France, Belgium, Austria, Hungary, Denmark, Egypt, Germany, Great Britain, United States, Greece, Italy, Luxembourg, Norway, Portugal, Roumania, Netherlands, Africa, Russia, Serbia, Canada, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Sandwich Islands, Japan, Corea and Australia.

The system of preparing postage was adopted in England in 1840, when adhesive labels were sold to the public, and received at the offices as evidence of payment when attached to letters. It was seven years later before the United States adopted the system which is now universal. Ever since the stamp system has been introduced the rates of postage have been decreasing, but are yet far too high. Twenty years from now I hope to see a letter post paid at Toronto for one cent to any place in the civilized world. It could be done now, only the governments fear to lose money. I believe if the rates were reduced that, on the contrary, more revenue would be derived, since the small cost would stimulate activity among business men.

Mr. Wardell, who has retired from service, is visiting Canada for the first time. He has a son at Edmonton, N.W.T.

**Missionaries' Wives.**  
A writer in the Presbyterian Messenger tells how the missionaries' wives busy themselves:

They look after schools, teach Bible women, send them out and take their reports. They supervise the women of the native churches and give them all kinds of good advice. Besides that which comes upon them daily—the care of their own families—they have to provide for all the strangers that come along.

**Is Sims Correct?**  
Olive Shreiner has left her African farm for London, where she is wrestling with publishers over her new book. George R. Sims, playwright and author, says she is a "one-book woman" and, in the slang of the day, "struck twelve all at once."

## FR. KNEIPP'S WATER CURE.

How the Obscure Priest Discovered His Hydropathic Method.

Helen Zimmer, writing from Weerisch-offen, says of Fr. Kneipp's water cure: This wonderful method of cure has adherents all through Germany and beyond its borders, and was discovered, as it were, by chance. Its inaugurator, the Chro Kneipp was, as a young man of 20, compelled, owing to a weakness of constitution, induced in great part by insufficient nourishment when a child, to leave the Jesuit seminary where he was preparing for a career towards which he felt a strong inclination. All the physicians whom he consulted gave him up for lost, and he found himself, leading an aimless life in Vienna, when, having accompanied a friend to the National Library, he chanced upon Dr. Hahn's "Treatise on Hydropathy." Deeming that his days as a last resource he resolved to try as a last resource the treatment there recommended. For the regular form, however, he lacked funds. In desperation he rushed to the frozen Danube, and plunged into its waters after having broken the ice for that purpose. He had forgotten to dress as rapidly as possible without drying himself and run quickly home. The same thing happened on the succeeding days, and he soon perceived that it was precisely because he did not dry himself that the reaction was more active and complete. He pursued this system for several months, saying nothing to his friends for fear of opposition. By the next spring he was able to resume his studies, and entered the great priestly seminary at Munich. Here

he continued his cure, at first in secret, but as his fellow students having complained that he had been forbidden to enter the priesthood after twelve years' study, on account of physical weakness, Kneipp promised to heal him. In the court of the seminary there was an immense reservoir. At night, so that none might see, our two brave young seekers after health slipped out through the window and poured water over each other, then returned undetected to bed. After a few weeks Kneipp's first patient was able to take orders, and Kneipp continued his own cure.

In 1852, at the age of thirty, he took orders and became the rector of a small, isolated parish, Weerischoffen in Bavaria, where he lives to this day, and where, in the absence of a doctor, he took to curing bodies as well as souls. Cited before a civil tribunal for this proceeding, he defended himself by saying: "How can I help doing my best for poor fellows who have been abandoned by the regular physicians?" He was released, and testified his gratitude by curing one of his judges of an obstinate rheumatism.

Now Kneipp must not be called a quack. He neither prepares nor sells medicines, nor does he ever take money from his patients, even from the richest, nor does he use any form of advertisement. His only aim is to lead the really well-to-do a small weekly contribution to the poor box of the parish. In 1886 the report of his cures worked almost exclusively among the poor, reached the ears of his spiritual superiors, one of whom begged him to lay down his system in writing for the benefit of those who could not pilgrim to his distant village. At first he was disinclined to take this step. He pleaded that he had had no regular medical training, that he could not employ the technical terms, and what was more, that in his methods of treatment he varied according to his intuitive diagnosis of the case before him. But when his chief continued to insist he yielded, and wrote this first pamphlet, "My Water Cure," which had an unprecedented success in Germany. From this time forward thousands of patients flocked to the little out-of-way place in Bavaria. Statistics show that some 15,000 patients have gone there during the last few years, and have come away completely cured or greatly benefited.

Kneipp's method differs in four points from that of other hydropathic systems. First, the water must be as cold as possible, second, the baths, douches and lotions are of very short duration; third, the jets have no force, being more like showers, or watering, than actual douches; fourth, the water must dry on the body and not be wiped off.

"My Water Cure" has been translated into almost every European language and has gone through thirty-five editions in the original. It is written in the dramatic, colloquial, kindly and humorous manner in which the good cure talks, for Kneipp has a pronounced sense of fun that even contact with disease and misery has not damped. In reply to various requests, he wrote another book for popular use called "Thus You Should Live," in which a number of simple dietetic rules are laid down, founded, of course, on hydropathic principles. Both books are books for the people in the truest sense of the word. Kneipp does not care about the rich and pampered. He cures them, of course, if they care to come, but he has less sympathy as a rule for their ailments than for those of their poorer brethren. He holds, and not unjustly, that their ailments are too often the results of their own excesses. "All the waters, praise ye the Lord," is his favorite text, and with it he heads all his writings.

When it is remembered that some 90 per cent. of those who consult Kneipp have generally already been given up by their physicians, and that they go to him as a last resource, that even dying people are brought to him, some of whom expire before they have time to attempt his system, the proportion of his cures is very large. To give some idea of his remedies, let me quote a very simple one for that common inconvenience, cold feet at night, as recommended by the cure. This is to plunge the feet into cold water, and to return to bed without drying them. This will, it seems, create a powerful reaction, which quite restores the suspended circulation. A complete cold bath in the night is also recommended for sleeplessness. The cure advises his patient to go about barefooted, and in Weerischoffen many of them do so.

## THE BRUNSWICK SUCCESSION.

History of the Fight the Duke of Cumberland Had for Hanover and Brunswick.

Another chapter in the history of the German States has just closed. A recent Berlin cable despatch said that the Emperor had agreed upon terms settling the question of the Brunswick succession. The Duke resigns all claims in favor of his eldest son, George Ludwig, who will fit himself by a course of study and service in the Prussian army for succession to the title, which he will assume when he comes of age.

The Kingdom of Hanover was extinguished at Lüneburg when the Hanoverian army was forced to capitulate to the Prussian troops which had surrounded it. From that time Hanover has been annexed to Prussia and it became a portion of the German Empire in 1871. But George V., the Duke of Cumberland's father, never formally surrendered his rights, nor could he have let him in virtual possession of his kingdom. He remained to the last a deposed and irreconcilable monarch.

King George's funded and landed property was sequestrated by Prussia under the name of the "Guelph Fund." The money was kept out of Parliamentary control and was occasionally used for purposes, so it was said, which the German Chancellor might have found it difficult to defend.

The Duke of Cumberland, after the death of his father in 1878, stubbornly refused to be reconciled, first to the late Emperor William and then to the present Emperor, both of whom were only too anxious to resign to him if he would only renounce all claims to Hanover and the Guelph Fund. But to all overtures he would answer, "My father's son shall be King of Hanover and Duke of Brunswick or remain Duke of Cumberland." He was backed up in his obstinacy by his mother, the late ex-Queen of Hanover, and by his sister-in-law, the Czarina of Russia, who has never forgiven Prussia for dismembering her father's Danish kingdom.

Upon the death of ex-King George the English royal family did all they could to persuade the Duke of Cumberland to come

to terms with Prussia, but it was of no use. The German Emperor has most anxiously got rid of the Guelph Fund, which was an incubus to himself as well as the country. Originally \$10,000,000, it had largely increased owing to the rise in value of the Prussian securities in which it had been invested. Semi-interest on the money was during the reign of Prince Bismarck as Chancellor, used for secret purposes, principally for subsidizing newspapers, whence it got the name of the "reptile fund" and the papers supported by it were called the "reptile press."

The Duke of Cumberland married Princess Thyra, youngest daughter of the King of Denmark and the sister, therefore, of the Czarina and the Princess of Wales. A few years later he came into a large sum of money through the death of the last Duke of Brunswick, to whose duchy he was heir. As Brunswick was part of the German Empire the Duke of Cumberland was not allowed to enter the duchy until he renounced his rights to Hanover. Instead, however, he wrote an impertinent letter to the Emperor and issued a proclamation assuming the government of the duchy.

In the course of time the services of Queen Victoria were called in as mediator, and then the Duke of Oldenburg. The latter argued with the Duke of Cumberland that he was robbing his six children of an enormous fortune, for the fund had almost doubled in amount. The result was that in 1892 the Duke gave the required pledge to the Emperor, and that settled the Hanoverian dispute, and now the Brunswick succession is settled by recognizing as heir to the title the eldest son of the Duke, Prince George.

**The Sting Within.**  
It is said there is a rankling thorn in every heart, and yet that none would exchange their own for that of another. Be that as it may, the sting arising from the heart of a corn is real enough, and in this land of tight boots a very common complaint also. Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor is a never failing remedy for this kind of heartache, as you can easily prove it afflicted. Cheap, sure, painless. Try the genuine and use no other.

According to the annual report of the British postoffice, 2,785,270,000 letters and packages were handled during the fiscal year just ended.

**How to Cure All Skin Diseases.**  
Simply apply "SWAYNE'S OINTMENT." No internal medicine required. Cures tetter, eczema, itch, all eruptions on the face, hands, nose, etc., leaving the skin clear, white and healthy. Its great healing and curative powers are possessed by no other remedy. Ask your druggist for SWAYNE'S OINTMENT. Lyman, Sons & Co., Montreal, wholesale agents.

A firm in Palestine is engaged in supplying water from the River Jordan to churches. It is put up in sealed bottles and sold by the case.

**Mirard's Liniment is the Hair Restorer.**  
Conductors and motormen on the electric road running from Newark to Irvington, New Jersey, are compelled to wear white neckties.

**Coughs and Colds.** Those who are suffering from Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, etc., should try Brown's Bronchial Troches, a simple and effective remedy. They contain nothing injurious, and may be used at all times with perfect safety.

Tobacco, cigars, cigarettes and the usual mixture are forbidden from entering New Zealand by parcel post.

Nothing impure or injurious contaminates the popular antidote to pain, throat and lung remedy and general corrective, Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil. It may be used without the slightest apprehension of any other than salutary consequences. Coughs, rheumatism, catarrhs, bruises, cuts and sores succumb to its action.

## USE POND'S EXTRACT

Have the early frosts or too late a lingering by the garden gate again aroused that RHEUMATISM so peacefully slumbering the summer long? Well, if it's very bad you must change your diet and perhaps take some distasteful drug—the doctor will tell you what—but first rub thoroughly the part afflicted with POND'S EXTRACT, then wrap it warmly with flannel, and the rheumatism may wholly disappear. It will certainly be much relieved. Now that you have the POND'S EXTRACT try it for any of the many things its buff wrapper mentions. It's a wonderful curative. But don't accept substitutes. POND'S EXTRACT CO., 76 Fifth Ave., N. Y.

For that Bad Cough of yours  
**Allen's Lung Balsam**  
HIGHLY RECOMMENDED  
As a Preventive and Cure of all Throat and Lung Diseases.

PLACE A CAKE  
—OF—  
**Baby's Own Soap**  
In your linen drawer, and it will impart to your clothes the delicate aroma of fine French Pot Pourri, in a modified degree.  
The longer you keep the Soap before using it the better.  
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS!  
—THE—  
**Albert Toilet Soap Co., Montreal,**  
SOLE MANUFACTURERS.

JOHN FERGUSON AND SONS  
RE SELLING VERY CLOSE

OAK ROCKERS  
MAHOGANY ROCKERS  
CHERRY ROCKERS  
MAPLE ROCKERS  
1776 ROCKERS  
RATTAN ROCKERS  
LADIES' ENAMEL DRESSING CASES.  
RECEPTION CHAIRS  
CORNER CHAIRS  
ORIENTAL CHAIRS  
SHELL 3 CHAIRS  
TAPERETTE  
CABINETS  
174, 176, 178 and 180 King Street.

## J.EYES, the great disinfectant.

USE IT FOR DIPHTHERIA, FEVERS AND LA GRIPPE.

Hobbs Hardware Co.,  
WHOLESALE AGENTS, LONDON, ONTARIO.

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Fans,  
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DO NOT ORDER UNTIL YOU SEE OUR SAMPLES.

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LONDON, ONTARIO.SOLE AGENTS IN CANADA FOR THE CALVERT LITHO-  
GRAPHING COMPANY OF DETROIT.RAILWAY  
TIME TABLESGRAND TRUNK—Southern Division  
CORRECTED Feb. 11, 1894.

MAIN LINE—Going East.		ARRIVE	DEPART
Wabash Express (A).....	4:15 a.m.	4:20 a.m.	
Accommodation.....	4:15 a.m.	4:20 a.m.	
Atlantic Express (A).....	12:10 p.m.	12:20 p.m.	
Day Express.....	1:50 a.m.	2:00 a.m.	
Wabash Express (A) (D).....	4:20 a.m.	4:25 p.m.	
Mixed (C).....	5:30 p.m.	5:50 p.m.	
Eric Limited (A).....	11:20 p.m.	11:40 p.m.	

MAIN LINE—Going West.		ARRIVE	DEPART
Chicago Express (A).....	5:55 a.m.	5:50 a.m.	
West End Mixed.....	9:30 a.m.	9:40 a.m.	
Wabash Express (A).....	11:55 a.m.	12:00 a.m.	
Eric Limited (A).....	12:15 p.m.	12:20 p.m.	
Accommodation.....	12:55 p.m.	1:10 p.m.	
Pacific Express (A).....	1:55 p.m.	2:10 p.m.	
Mail.....	5:50 p.m.	7:10 p.m.	
Accommodation.....	9:50 p.m.	7:30 p.m.	

Sarnia Branch.		ARRIVE	DEPART
Lehigh Express (B).....	4:03 a.m.	4:10 a.m.	
Accommodation.....	9:30 a.m.	9:40 a.m.	
Atlantic Express (B).....	11:55 a.m.	12:00 a.m.	
Accommodation.....	12:15 p.m.	12:20 p.m.	
Mixed.....	5:35 p.m.	5:45 p.m.	
Accommodation.....	8:15 p.m.	8:25 p.m.	
Eric Limited (B).....	8:15 p.m.	8:25 p.m.	

Sarnia Branch.		ARRIVE	DEPART
Chicago Express (B).....	5:40 a.m.	5:45 a.m.	
Accommodation.....	9:30 a.m.	9:40 a.m.	
Lehigh Express (B).....	11:55 a.m.	12:00 a.m.	
Eric Limited (B).....	12:15 p.m.	12:20 p.m.	
Accommodation.....	12:55 p.m.	1:10 p.m.	
Pacific Express (B).....	1:55 p.m.	2:10 p.m.	

London, Huron and Bruce.		ARRIVE	DEPART
Express.....	9:55 a.m.	8:15 a.m.	
Mail.....	6:40 p.m.	4:30 p.m.	

St. Marys and Stratford Branch.		ARRIVE	DEPART
Mixed-Mail.....	11:15 a.m.	7:30 a.m.	
Express.....	2:05 p.m.	2:15 p.m.	
Express.....	3:40 p.m.	3:50 p.m.	
Express-Mixed.....	8:15 p.m.	8:25 p.m.	

Toronto Branch.		ARRIVE	DEPART
Hamilton-Depart.....	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.
Hamilton-Arrive.....	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.
Hamilton-Depart.....	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.
Hamilton-Arrive.....	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.

\* These trains for Montreal.  
† These trains from Montreal.  
(A) Runs daily, Sundays included.  
(B) Runs daily, Sundays included, but makes no intermediate stops on Sunday.  
(C) Carries passengers between London and Paris only.  
(D) This train connects at Toronto for all points in Manitoba, the Northwest and British Columbia via North Bay and Winnipeg.

E. DE LA HONTE, City Passenger and Ticket Agent, the "Clock" corner Richmond and Dundas streets.

## ERIE AND HURON RAILWAY.

Trains South.		Exp	Exp	Exp	Mix
Stations.		A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.
Sarnia (G. T. R.).....	dep	6:15	7:30	8:15	9:30
Courtright.....	dep	6:45	8:00	8:45	10:00
M. C. R. Junction.....	dep	7:15	8:30	9:15	10:30
Chatham (C. P. R.).....	arr	7:30	8:45	9:30	10:45
Fargo.....	dep	8:00	9:15	10:00	11:15
Blenheim.....	dep	8:30	9:45	10:30	11:45

Trains North.		Exp	Exp	Exp	Mix
Stations.		A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.
Blenheim.....	dep	8:30	9:45	10:30	11:45
Fargo (M. C. R.).....	dep	9:00	10:15	11:00	12:15
Chatham (C. P. R.).....	arr	9:20	10:35	11:20	12:35
M. C. R. Junction.....	arr	11:07	7:00	7:00	7:00
Courtright.....	arr	11:37	7:30	7:30	7:30
Sarnia (G. T. R.).....	arr	11:45	7:40	7:40	7:40

## CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Going East.		DEPART	ARRIVE	DEPART	ARRIVE
Stations.		a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.
London.....	dep	4:20	8:00	4:25	8:05
Woodstock.....	dep	5:05	8:45	5:10	8:50
Guelph.....	dep	6:06	9:50	6:11	9:55
Georgetown.....	dep	6:50	10:35	7:00	10:40
Peterborough.....	dep	7:35	11:20	7:40	11:25
Kingston.....	dep	8:20	12:05	8:25	12:10
Ottawa.....	dep	9:05	12:50	9:10	12:55
Montreal.....	dep	9:50	1:40	10:00	1:50
Quebec.....	dep	10:35	2:25	10:40	2:30
Portland, Me.....	dep	11:20	3:10	11:25	3:15
Boston.....	dep	12:05	4:00	12:10	4:05
Halifax, N. S.....	dep	12:50	4:40	12:55	4:50

Trains arrive from the east at 11:50 a.m., 8:00 p.m., 11:40 p.m.

Going West.		DEPART	ARRIVE	DEPART	ARRIVE
Stations.		a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.
London.....	dep	12:00	11:4	7:20	6:50
ARRIVE.....		1:37	1:22	12:15	11:50
Chatham.....	dep	2:38	2:23	1:40	1:25
Detroit.....	dep	3:39	3:24	2:40	2:25
Chicago.....	dep	4:40	4:25	3:40	3:25
St. Louis.....	dep	5:41	5:26	4:40	4:25
Kansas City.....	dep	6:42	6:27	5:40	5:25

Trains arrive from the west at 4:10 a.m., 4:25 p.m., 6:45 p.m.

THOS. R. PARKER, City Ticket and Passenger Agent, 161 Dundas street, southwest corner Richmond and Dundas.

## MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILWAY

LONDON TIME.		Leave London.	Leave St. Thomas.
Canada Southern Division—Going East.			
American Express (daily except Monday).....	6:30 a.m.	11:00 a.m.	
Atlantic Express (daily).....	8:30 a.m.	2:00 p.m.	
Mail and Accommodation (daily except Sunday).....	2:50 p.m.	3:05 p.m.	
New York and Boston Special (daily).....	7:30 p.m.	10:25 p.m.	
Fast Eastern Express (daily).....	7:30 p.m.	2:55 a.m.	
North Shore Limited (daily).....	7:30 p.m.	8:30 p.m.	

Canada Southern Division—Going West.		Leave St. Thomas.	Leave London.
North Shore Limited (daily).....	6:35 a.m.	7:25 a.m.	
Detroit Express (daily except Sunday).....	6:35 a.m.	7:35 a.m.	
Fast Western Express (daily).....	8:30 a.m.	10:40 a.m.	
American Express (daily except Monday).....	8:30 a.m.	1:45 p.m.	
Mail and Accommodation (daily except Sunday).....	2:50 p.m.	3:15 p.m.	