

CANADA FIRST; ALWAYS CANADA.

THE RECORD OF EIGHT YEARS.

What Has Been Achieved in the Postal Service.

USEFULNESS ENLARGED

Facilities to Public Increased in Every Direction.

With Greatly Reduced Rates, Largely Increased Service and Better Remuneration to the Staff, the Annual Deficit is Converted Into a Handsome Surplus.

The eminently satisfactory report of the Postoffice Department for the year which closed on the 30th of June last invites a retrospective review of the record of this important branch of the Government service and a consideration of the conditions under which results so satisfactory have been accomplished. After all, the extent to which the department has proved its usefulness in meeting the requirements and the convenience of the people, rather than the balance sheet which it presents, must in the last analysis be the test by which the degree of success which has attended its administration is determined. When both these most important conditions are shown to have been met, then the result may, indeed, be regarded as satisfactory. Coming as it does so closely in touch with the every-day social and commercial life of the people,

LISTEN TO THE HUM.

Ten years ago nine manufacturing jewellery concerns in Toronto employed 214 hands; to-day they have in their factories no fewer than 948, considerably more than four times as many. Adding three other firms engaged in the manufacture of silver plate and watch cases, the number of employees is 1,388 as against 439 in 1894. It is nearly all highly-paid and skilled labor, one firm having 63 heads of families in its employ. It is only a very prosperous country that can keep so many jewellery makers at work.

any defects in the work of the department speedily attract attention. It is essential that the postoffice in all its details keep pace with the changing conditions, and especially is prompt recognition of newly-developing requirements necessary in a young country where the prairie or the silent forest to-day becomes the thriving settlement or the busy mining camp of to-morrow, demanding postal service with all the certainty and regularity to which the dwellers in the older settlements are accustomed.

Changes Wrought in Eight Years. A comparison of the postoffice of to-day with the service as it was only eight years ago reveals phenomenal development in every branch, in keeping with the great progress which has marked that period of our history. The postoffice differs from almost every other branch of the Government service in that it had its origin and was established not for the purpose of taxing the people or as a necessary portion of the machinery of government, but as a public utility. There is perhaps no better criterion of the degree of usefulness

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Of ten splendid new factories on King street west, Toronto, four are those of concerns which have gone into business since 1896 and which, together, employ 855 hands; the other six are the homes of industries which have found it necessary to increase their accommodation owing to the growth of business, and these give steady employment to 1,060 hands as against 301 ten years ago.

to which the department has attained than the extent to which the people avail themselves of the facilities it affords. The records show that during the past year the volume of business as indicated by the number of letters carried was more than double what it was in 1896, which would be regarded as a most satisfactory expansion of business for any ordinary commercial concern.

The results obtained are a gratifying demonstration of the wisdom of applying ordinary business principles to the administration of the department. The Postmaster-General, Sir Wm. Mulock, has not been content to sit down and wait for the business to come to him, secure in the knowledge that Parliament had given him a monopoly. Like the active head of a private corporation, he has taken energetic steps to increase the volume of business.

Imperial Penny Postage. The greatest reform, the most far-reaching in its effects, and that which has brought Canada most prominently

before the British Empire, is the realization of the dream of Imperialists for many years—an Imperial penny postage, the inauguration of which between Canada and the United Kingdom makes Christmas Day of 1896 a red-letter day in Imperial history. The subsequent extension of the system to all parts of the empire has served to emphasize to the world the unity of the empire as a living actuality. Following up the Imperial idea, Canada led the way in agitating for the reduction of the postal rates upon newspapers and periodicals between the Dominion, the mother country and other parts of the empire. The comparatively low rates which prevailed between the United States and Canada had long given alien publications a decided advantage over those of the mother

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Ten years ago in the piano manufacturing of Toronto and Toronto Junction there were 405 hands employed; to-day there are 1,120. The weekly output of these factories in 1894 was 77 pianos; to-day, according to the manufacturers themselves, it is 220. The Toronto factories making piano parts employed 121 hands in 1894, whereas to-day they give employment to 365. The wages of the mechanics have increased 20 per cent. in the same period.

er country, and the effect of the wide distribution of these publications of alien sympathy was not calculated to foster or strengthen the Imperial sentiment. As a result of the efforts of the Postmaster-General Canadian newspapers and periodicals are now carried through the mails to the United Kingdom and other parts of the empire at the same rate as in the Dominion. The beneficial effect of a wider dissemination of Canadian views and sentiment throughout the various parts of the empire has already made itself felt in various ways.

The Domestic Rate. Greater in importance from an economic standpoint to the mass of the people, however, is the reduction of the domestic rate of postage by 33 per cent., one of the most meritorious and noteworthy features of the administration of Sir Wm. Mulock. While the reduction in the Imperial rate is larger, being 60 per cent. of the former rate, owing to the volume of business done, the saving to the people from this reduction in the domestic rate is by far the greatest. While the whole of the increase of 143,000,000, or 120 per cent., in the number of letters carried through the Canadian postoffice in eight years may not all be attributable to the reduction in rates, there can be no doubt that it has materially stimulated the use of the mails for all purposes.

A Striking Contrast. In striking contrast to the action of the Postmaster-General was the pessimism which characterized the former administration upon the question of a reduction in the rates. In the last bud-

LISTEN TO THE HUM.

Thirty-one Toronto factories in the hardware industry, which ten years ago employed 2,124 men, now have 5,739. Four new factories give employment to 329 men. Nearly all have found it necessary to greatly enlarge their capacity, and the factory and buildings are two, three and four times as big as they were ten years ago. Several companies are contemplating extensions, one of which expects to increase the number of its men from 25 to between two and three hundred, and another from 80 to 200. Mills for the rolling of brass are now being completed, which will employ 300 hands.

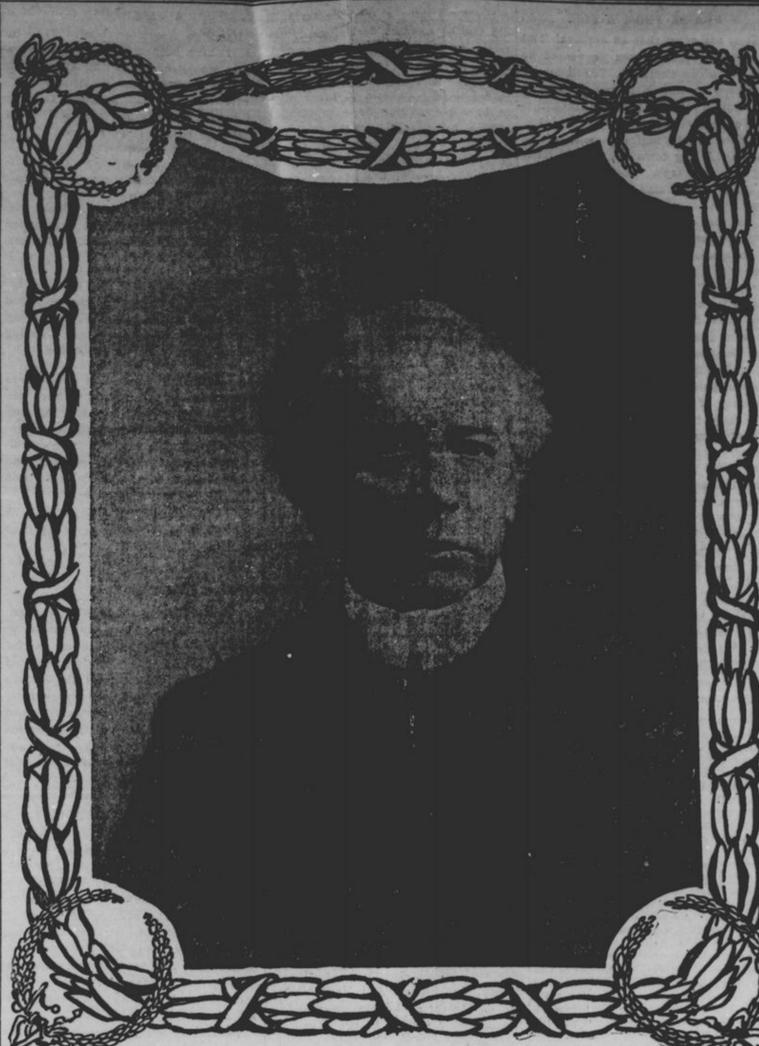
get speech, which he delivered in 1896, but a few months before Sir Wm. Mulock assumed the portfolio of Postmaster-General, Hon. George E. Foster referred to the demand for a reduction in the following words:—

"There is now a deficit of somewhere near \$800,000 between the total receipts and total expenditures of our postal service, and this, I fear, makes the time somewhat distant when what otherwise might be fairly asked for can be granted—that is, a reduction upon the rates of postage in this country."

The difference between the methods of administration pursued by his predecessor and those of Sir Wm. Mulock was the difference between the old and present rates of postage. And when the reduction was proposed Sir Charles Tupper predicted that it meant a loss of \$1,000,000 in the revenue. The results show that instead of a loss of revenue, there has been a very material increase. With the reduction of the domestic and Imperial postage rates, not only has there not been a decrease of revenue and a correspondingly large increase in the deficit which annually marked the administration of the department under the Conservative Government, but the Postmaster-General found himself able also to recommend a reduction in the rate to the United States similar to that in domestic postage.

The Postal Note System.

The need of an improved method of sending small sums of money from one part of the country to the other and even to foreign countries was long felt by the great mass of the people not in business or having bank accounts. This has been met by the institution of



THE PREMIER.

THIS LIE TOLD TOO SOON.

The campaign lie to be effective should be sent out about two days before the polling, so that the contradiction cannot overtake it. Some ingenious gentleman down in Quebec has started a pretty good one too soon. The Quebec Chronicle reported Senator Choquette as saying to an audience at L'Ange Gardien on Sunday:—

"Are our religious interests not more assured in the hands of one of our own, like Sir Wilfrid Laurier, than in the hands of an English Protestant like Mr. Borden? "I despise race prejudices, but blood is thicker than water. Let us support our own blood in preference to that of Mr. Borden!"

The Mail and Empire added to the story this characteristic touch:— "Senator Choquette was formerly a member of Parliament. On the occasion of the victory of 1896 this gentleman was appointed to the Bench. He has been a Judge for eight years or thereabouts. A few days ago Sir Wilfrid Laurier invited him to descend from the Bench and to take charge of the Government Campaign in Quebec. He accepted and was appointed a Senator, with the promise of a portfolio. He received from Sir Wilfrid the lines upon which he was to fight, and appeared at Chateau Richer with the message for the people. The message is contained in the language just cited from his speech."

The Globe yesterday wired Senator Choquette as to the truth of the statements. He answered as follows:— "I have sent the following letter to The Chronicle: 'To the Editor Morning Chronicle: Sir—Believing that your good faith has been imposed upon, I took the trouble yesterday to call on you personally to deny the part of the report which appeared in The Chronicle on Monday last, respecting the political meeting held at L'Ange Gardien on Sunday last, which accredited me of having used expressions calculated to raise race prejudice. I made a straight denial of the fact, which seemed to satisfy you, and you promised to publish a denial. But instead I notice in this morning's edition that you accept my denial only so far as to believe that I have no recollection of having given utterance to the expression attributed to me in your report of the proceedings and speeches in your issue of Monday last. This, sir, is an injustice to me personally and dishonest in so far as it concerns the public. You ought to have accepted, purely and simply, my denial without quibble or equivocation as a matter of justice. In the editorial published this morning you say that you have the testimony of several influential persons who heard me make use of these statements. I repeat now what I told you yesterday, that I do not care who these influential persons may be, but if they would dare to come before me and repeat the assertions that I used the expressions I object to, I would purely and simply tell them that they are Tory liars.'

the postal note system, which from the day it was inaugurated has been steadily growing in favor, its simplicity and freedom from red tape rendering it an extremely popular institution.

Better Money Order Facilities. Prior to 1896 the Canadian Postoffice

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Ten years ago, according to the figures of the Department of Trade and Commerce, agricultural implements were exported from Canada to the value of \$465,683; in 1898 this had increased to \$1,443,140; in 1901 it was \$1,742,946, while last year implements were exported valued at \$2,284,904. From the fact that the export trade alone is more than five times as large as it was ten years ago may be obtained an idea of the general growth of the agricultural implement industry when the immense increase in the home demand, due mostly to the opening up of the Northwest, is taken into consideration.

only had an interchange of postal money orders with a limited number of postoffices, some 5,000, in the United States, chiefly in the larger cities. To a people so large a proportion of whom have friends and relatives scattered all over the United States this limited service was very unsatisfactory. As a result of negotiations the customers of the Postmaster-General now have the opportunity of obtaining money orders

upon a much larger number of postoffices in the United States—now some 28,000 more than formerly. That these increased facilities were appreciated is evidenced by the fact that in two years from the date they were offered to the people the number of money orders issued on United States offices increased by 72 per cent. That the advantage was not all one-sided, merely affording facilities for sending money out of the country to enrich our neighbors, is proved by an increase during the same period of 98 per cent. in the number of orders issued by United States offices upon the Canadian department. The money order system has also been extended to Newfoundland, Norway, the Transvaal, Cape Colony, Trinidad and other countries, thus materially enlarging the sphere of usefulness of the department.

At home the facilities for transmission of money through the safe and inexpensive medium of the postoffice have also been greatly increased. The number of money orders and postal note offices have been multiplied by many times, resulting in an increase of some 250 per cent. in the amount transmitted by this method.

A Valuable Innovation. Another innovation, the value of which is becoming more and more apparent as its operation continues, is the special delivery system, by which for a small extra charge over the regular postage a letter is delivered by special messenger immediately after the arrival of the mail at the office of destination, making the postal service in many cases practically equal in rapidity with the telegraph. The utility and advantage of prompt delivery of

mail matter in cases where expedition is imperative is at once apparent.

Large Increases Everywhere. The opening up of the trackless wastes of the snowbound Yukon to the enterprising and adventurous miner threw a heavy responsibility upon the postoffice. The difficulties of establishing a postal service to this far off land have, however, been overcome, and the regularity with which it is maintained is not the least creditable feature of the recent history of the department.

LISTEN TO THE HUM.

There are three boot and shoe factories in Toronto, established within five years, which employ 283 hands, and there is one older concern which has 250 operators more than it had in 1894. Seven factories working in leather now have 870 employees as against 302 ten years ago. One of these employed 40 hands in 1894, and the floor space of the factory was 10,000 feet; to-day it has 500 employees, and its factory space is 100,000 feet.

In every branch large increases in the volume of transactions are reported, the mileage of conveyance of mails, the number of postoffices, savings banks in operation, and the volume of business in them, either as regards the number of accounts opened, the transactions recorded or the amounts deposited, all indicate that increased efforts in the directions enumerated and in minor matters to meet the convenience of the public has been successful. In the internal administration of the department the efficiency of the service has been promoted by businesslike methods of deal-

Candidates in the Field.

ONTARIO

CONSTITUENCY.	LIBERAL.	CONSERVATIVE.
Algoma E.	A. E. Dymont	R. H. Turner
Algoma W.	J. Kehoe	A. C. Boyce
Brant	Hon. Wm. Paterson	A. J. Ludlow
Brantford	C. B. Heyd	W. F. Cockshutt
Brockville	D. Derbvshire	J. Culbert
Bruce N.	E. Campbell	W. H. Mackenzie
Bruce S.	P. H. Mackenzie	E. Donnelly
Carleton	J. E. Caldwell	L. L. Bland
Dufferin		Dr. Barr
Dundas	Dr. Chamberlain	A. Broder
Durham	W. B. Aylesworth	H. A. Ward
Elgin E.	W. O. Hopburn	R. B. Ingram
Elgin W.	J. R. Shepley	J. Robinson (Ind.)
Essex N.	R. F. Sutherland	J. W. Hanna
Essex S.	A. H. Clarke, K.C.	L. Wigle
Frontenac	W. J. Shibley	L. Avery
Georgary	J. R. Shepley	D. B. Macdonald
Grenville	J. R. Shepley	J. D. Reid
Grey E.		Dr. Sproule
Grey N.	W. P. Telford	T. I. Thomson
Grey S.	H. H. Miller	C. McKinnon
Haldimand	Col. A. T. Thompson	F. R. Laird
Halton	J. S. Deacon	D. Henderson
Hamilton E.	Ald. J. M. Eastwood	Samuel Barker
Hamilton W.	Adam Zimmerman	Frank C. Bruce
Hastings E.	G. E. Deroche	W. B. Northrup
Hastings W.	W. O. Lotz	E. Gros Portant
Huron E.	Dr. P. Macdonald	Dr. T. Chisholm
Huron S.	E. Fraser	
Huron W.	Robt. Holmes	E. N. Lewis
Kent E.	D. A. Gordon	B. Wilson
Kent W.	Geo. Stephens	H. S. Clements
Kingston	Hon. W. Hartly	
Lambton E.	J. Cowan	J. E. Armstrong
Lambton W.	Dr. T. G. Johnston	Jas. Clancy
Lanark S.	T. B. Caldwell	Dr. Preston
Leeds		Geo. Taylor
Lennox and Addington	Hiram Keech	
Lincoln	E. J. Lovelace	E. A. Lancaster
London	Hon. C. S. Hyman	
Middlesex E.	J. M. McEvoy	Peter Bennett
Middlesex W.	W. S. Calvert	Geo. Stewart
Middlesex N.	R. Boston	J. D. Drummond
Muskoka	D. Marshall	Wm. Wright
Nipissing	C. A. McCool	Geo. Gordon
Norfolk	Hal. B. Donly	Lieut.-Col. Tidale
Northumberland E.	J. H. Douglas	E. Cochrane
Northumberland W.	J. E. McCall	Eric Armour
Ontario N.	Geo. D. Grant	G. A. Proctor
Ontario S.	Wm. Ross	H. Christie
Ottawa	N. A. Balcourt	Thos. Bennett
Oxford	Robt. Stewart	N. Champagne
Oxford S.	Hon. Jas. Sutherland	J. G. Wallace
Parry Sound	M. S. Schell	John C. Henderson
Peel	R. J. Watson	Dr. Froehner
Perth	W. E. Milner	E. B. Oaker
Perth S.	J. P. Mabey	A. F. McLaren
Peterboro E.	G. H. McIntyre	Dr. Steele
Peterboro W.	John Finlay	J. A. Sexsmith
Prescott	E. R. Hall	James Kendry
Prince Edward	Edmond Froulx	John McGowan
Renfrew N.	G. Nelson Rose	Geo. O. Alcorn
Renfrew S.	Thos. Mackie	Hon. Peter White
Russell		Norman Wilson
Simcoe E.	E. D. Gunn	Wm. H. Bennett
Simcoe N.		Major Currie
Simcoe S.	W. C. Henry	H. Lennox
Stormont	R. Smith	R. A. Pringle
Thunder Bay and Rainy River	Jas. Conmee	G. T. Marks
Toronto Centre	T. C. Robinette	L. L. Peltier (Lab.)
Toronto E.		E. F. Clarke
Toronto N.	T. Urquhart	A. E. Kemp
Toronto S.		Hon. G. E. Foster
Toronto W.		
Victoria and Haliburton	R. McLaughlin	S. Hughes
Waterloo N.		G. A. Clare
Waterloo S.	D. Becker	
Welland	Wm. German	
Wellington N.	Thos. Martin	
Wellington S.	Hugh Guthrie	
Wentworth	W. O. Sealey	E. D. Smith
York S.	A. J. Anderson	W. F. Maclean
York N.	Sir Wm. Mulock	
York Centre	Arch. Campbell	W. H. Pugsley

ing with the staff. Old regulations which had remained in force for a quarter of a century were revised and made applicable to present conditions. Especially effective were these changes in stimulating the whole staff towards greater efficiency, and an even keener appreciation of the responsibilities of the department to the public. Experience in the service was associated with merit and proficiency in the performance

LISTEN TO THE HUM.

Two soap manufacturers in Toronto to that ten years ago employed 60 hands now have 230, while three companies which have opened factories within the last two or three years give employment to 111. Six wood and paper box manufacturers have to-day 740 employees, as compared with 405 in 1894. A gutta percha and rubber company which ten years ago gave employment to 75 artisans now supplies steady work for 600, eight times as many.

of duty as the road to preferment. Increased remuneration in all branches and an improvement in the conditions of service have also contributed toward increased efficiency and encouraged a spirit of emulation among the staff. As an illustration of the devotion to duty which characterizes the department, the fidelity of an official who when the trains were blocked with snow last winter shouldered his mail bag and struggled for forty miles over the badly drifted road to deliver the treasured mail to the nearest point whence it could be despatched. Other instances where the

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Of sixteen factories in Toronto engaged in making whitewear, cloaks and kindred lines, twelve have been established since 1894, and they give employment to 1,420 people, while the other four have increased the number of their operators in that time from 300 to 1,030. These sixteen factories, therefore, show that 2,150 more people are working in these industries than there were ten years ago, an increase of over 700 per cent.

railway mail service succeeded in getting mails through when the express lines were snowbound were numerous last winter, striking tribute to the efficient organization and endurance of the staff.

In a word, the Postoffice Department, under Sir William Mulock, having materially increased the service in every direction, having given deserved encouragement to country postmasters and the staff generally in the way of increased remuneration, and having materially reduced the rate of postage to the people, has succeeded in converting a deficit of \$780,000 to a handsome surplus.

BIG THUNDER FOR BRANT.

During his long connection with public life, now extending over 30 years, Mr. Paterson's name has never been associated with any questionable proceeding, and the breath of scandal has never reached him. A member of the Opposition during the long years of the Macdonald regime, he proved himself the faithful and able lieutenant of Messrs. Mackenzie, Blake and Laurier. He was one of the first to be slated for the Laurier Cabinet when the latter was formed in 1896, and by reason of his ripe business training naturally succeeded to the portfolio of Customs, which he has held with signal credit to himself and to the party. In short, it is generally conceded that he is the most efficient Minister of Customs the country has ever had.

As a platform speaker Mr. Paterson has probably no superior in Canada. He is in demand from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and no better evidence of the regard in which he is held could be found than that of his selection as deputy minister of the Liberal party during the tour of Ontario which the Premier is now making.—Brantford Expositor.

SCORE ONE FOR SIFTON.

If any demonstration were needed that the development of the West is the development of all Canada, it is to be found in the business statements of some Montreal firms which trade in the great new regions of the Dominion. We publish to-day the estimate of the manager of the Laurier Engine Company, that the business of his firm was last year three times what it was in the first years of the Liberal regime, and with it the statement that the sales of Winnipeg alone last year exceeded those in Montreal. The growth of Winnipeg is the result solely of the agricultural development of the Northwest, itself, in turn, the consequence of the wise and liberal fiscal and immigration policy of the Government.—Montreal Herald.

THE PARADOXICAL PARTY.

Racial prejudices are appealed to, as when The Hamilton Spectator talks of plots to hand this Province over to "the French," though we all know there was never any Conservative fear of French predominance when Quebec voted Conservative. The loyalty cry crops up occasionally, oblivious of the fact that Conservative loyalty has always been too delicate a plant to flourish in the cold shades of Opposition. The Unus Jack is waved with energy by a party which sets up barriers against trade with Great Britain, and which has not hesitated to rotten-egg a British Governor when he did not please it. The misdeeds of some supporters of Liberal candidates in Provincial elections are violently condemned by a party whose record of political corruption is the foulest blot on the pages of Canadian history. No method will be too low, no policy too shifty, no assertions too rash, to secure the desired result.—London Advertiser.