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SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 21, 1888.

PUBLIC SYMPATHY. Only a very few of the general public

will attempt to decide upon the various points of difference between the striking telegraphers on the one hand, and the companies on the other; in fact very few are thing is certain, the telegraph companies are monopolists, whose tyranny the public has felt and suffered under, and the general voice is sure to be overwhelming in favor of the strikers. Many business men, even, not accustomed to regard strikes in the lump with any favor, will look upon this one as an exception to the general rule; and will not be sorry to see the monopolists put into a corner. The plea of the companies that they are paying as much wages now as they can afford, and at the same time pay dividends on their stock, may be very shortly disposed of. Their present dividends, calculated on their many times watered stocks, may look small enough, but, calculated upon the real, actual cost of the lines, these dividends are simply enormous. At the present day ten alleged millions' worth of telegraph stock does not on the average represent more than probably two millions of actual expenditure on line, plant and material. The nominal eight per cent. on the former is a real actual dividend of forty per cent, on the latter. The mere fact that Jay Gould and such as he are of all men those who would profit the most by the defeat of the movement is enough to make nine-tenths of the community wish the strikers abundant success. The publicheir right names which can be furnished to lic have a real material interest in the suc | those who prove it is any of their business than might on first view be imagined. The monopolists have defied public opinion already; but let them win in this struggle, and their tyranny will go lengths beyond what we have yet known. Let us be well advised that this strike concerns not the operators alone, but the public generally.

A NEW THING IN STRIKES The telegraphers' strike has just begun;

what the end is to be it remains for time to tell. One circumstance there is about it, however, which at once challenges attelegraph operator is in fact a penman, or ready writer, though no ink flows from the but on the whole match they were 167. stylus which he uses. The nature of his If the English, therefore, should maintain occupation brings him within the same class of workers as business and government clerks, and newspaper reporters. Now, we are not aware that among this class anything worthy of the name of a strike has ever taken place before, either in Europe would you do if all the telegraph operators or America. There have been strikes of struck?" replied, sententiously, "Get railway men, laborers, masons, bricklayers, others." This is very much like the ancarpenters, tailors, shoemakers, also in many other trades and occupations; but never before of men engaged in clerical work, taking the word in its broad, general acceptation. Never before that we know of has there been a strike of men holding what it is the fashion to call situations. The novelty of such a thing is fitted to startle us and to make us wonder what there really is at the bottom of it. This new feature is on the face of it a

weak point for the strikers. For instance, a builder advertising for ten brick-layers might have twenty applicants, or he might have only five. But the advertisement in the papers of a vacant "situation" brings scores or hundreds of applicants at once. The telegraphers are not in the latter position by a considerable distance. But everybody knows that the number is legion of young people, both boys and girls, who are anxious for the chance to jump at employment in a telegraph office. Take Can- deavor to improve things. It may be, but ada and the States together, and who can count the number of telegraphic "institutes," "colleges," and what not, which are all the time laboring like spiders to draw in a never-ending procession of people or victims, as we may choose to consider them? Now, it is easy to say that the majority of the whole vast army must be very poor operators, half of them perhaps incapable of ever becoming really qualified operators at all. But it is the vast number of such aspirants that is to be looked at; the rush and pressure upon the telegraph offices of would seem to indicate not only that not thousands upon thousands, which is sure to | the best, but that an unfit choice of librabe witnessed if the strikers and the companies do not speedily come to an agreement. The experiment of a strike of men foundly ignorant of one class of writings, employed in clerical work is such a novel concerning which no less a paper than the and startling one that we can scarcely imagine its having occurred at all, except in desires to understand modern theology and the result of an understanding with some the elements which have contributed to its labor organizations of the older and more fermation has need to study" them. We familiar kind, which it is said actually refer to the writings of Emanuel Sweden-

hours before each of the three daily newspapers had interviewed him at length. The San was probably the most inquisitive of the trio, and its reporter went over about every subject he could think of. Among others he touched upon independence, when the ex-high commissioner said:

"Have my views on Canadian independence been changed by my sojourn in England as high commissioner? Well, as to that I would say that I have views of my own on many questions that I do not regard as within the domain of practical politics I do not consider Canadian independence practical at the present time, and believe that were the ties that now bind us to the empire severed, we would drift into

Why with independence we should drift into annexation now any more than ten. twenty, or thirty years hence is rather difficult to understand. It is evident, however, that in common with every other thinking man, Sir Alexander regards independence as a sure thing in the future. At first he found it difficult to view with composure the severance of the ties that have so long bound Canada to England, and, 1 ot and not between the writings of one rec being able to shut his eyes to the fact that a change in our constitutional status is inevitable, he looked about for a compromise He thought he had found it in imperial federation. His hint at such a possibility was so coldly received that he has been brought to look upon the other alternative-independence-with a little more complacency than he was at first disposed to do. But with true conservative instincts he wishes capable of judging the various details and the country to move slowly towards its des-"wrinkles" of the matter at all. But one tiny, for fear it should precipitate itself into a state of existence that he regards with some distrust.

> to the Montreal Gazette, is now nearing the Rocky mountains, the first plateau of which will be reached about the middle of August. The president, Mr. Geo. Stephen, accompanied by a number of European shareholders, wi'l leave Montreal for an inspection trip over the line as far as completed about the 10th of next month, A second party will leave on the 15th with Mr. Duncan McIntyre, which will be composed of American and Canadian capitalists, among whom will be Mr. A. B. Chaffee, Mr. John Cassils, Mr. Jonathan Hodgson, Hon. Peter Mitchell, Mr. Clouston of the Bank of Montreal, and Mr. Greenfields of Morton, Rose & Co., Lon-

One night's raid of disorderly houses in Winnipeg. Man., yielded \$445. If the game didn't play out it would seemingly pay the prairie city to keep on raiding. Half-adozen prominent citizens were among the prisoners made on the occasion, and the Winnipeg Times in reporting the fact says:

'These men all gave fictitious names to the citizens were among the prisoners made on the occasion, and the Winnipeg Times in reporting the fact says:

'These men all gave fictitious names to the citizens were among the prisoners made on the occasion, and the most power-ful representations against the most power-ful representation against the most didn't play out it would seemingly pay the police, but the Times is in possession of be made acquainted with them by apply ing to the city editor of this paper." It strikes us the city editor very improperly arrogates a great deal of power to himself. As a journalist if he thought it was of sufficient importance to the public to give the names he should have published them, but nothing warrants him in essaying to hold his knowledge forever over the heads of the offending citizens, as a kind of guarantee of their good behavior in the future.

In the first day's shooting the American militia in the international rifle match at tention; it is the first strike known of men Wimbledon are shead eight points. It is who would in general parlance be spoken of by no means certain, however, that they as holding situations, or employed in what will win the match. Last year at Creed. may be called clerical work. For the the moor, L.I., the Americans at the three shorter ranges were but nineteen behind, their prestige at the 800, 900 and 1000 yard ranges, they have yet room to win by a fair majority.

> A telegraph manager being asked, "What swer of the Bourbon Princess during a famine riot, who asked, "What are the people clamoring for ?" "Because," she was answered, "they cannot get bread." "Well, why don't they eat cake, then?" was the interrogatory reply.

"Rapid subsidence of the angry waters of the St. Lawrance," cries in a head-line the learned geographer of a United States morning journal. "Terrible picture of desolation presented by ruined bridges, wharves, and houses." The reference is to the overflow of the mighty Thames and the inundation of London West, Ont.

It is a singular commentary on the habits of the people of Winnipeg that while business there is reported to be almost stagnant, upwards of twelve thousand dollars can yet be given with success for a couple of race meetings. We shall doubtless be told that this shows enterprise, that it is a plucky ento us it signifies more a lack of thrift, an unhealthy love of gambling, and an uppermost desire for pleasure rather than for steady, plodding, profitable industry.

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY AND THE WORKS OF SWEDENBORG.

To the Editor of The World. SIR: The writer has read with some in terest the letters pro and con, which have been published in The World of late, concerning the librarianship. Those letters rian has been made. However, this may be, the present librarian seems to be pro-New York Independent says, "Whoever

borg. We understand that the present librarian will use his influence to have those Sir Alexander Galt has been put through writings, at least the theological portion of the mill pretty severely in Winnipeg, them, cast out of the library. In '65 or Man He hadn't been in the place three '66, the late J. Webster Hancock, then a street, Toronto.

lawyer in this city, applied to the London rinting society for a gran of Swedenbor writings to the mechanics institute of Toronto, and the institute signified its willing n ss to accept the books it pre-sented. In 1867, forty-one volumes and eight pamphlets were presented, and and eight pamphiets were bresented, and under date of May 21, 1867, John Moss, secretary of the institute, acknowledged the receipt of the same, in a kind and gentlemanly letter. Those books were given on condition that they be kept in the library, accessible to those who desire to read them; and if they are east out they should

braty, accessible to those who desire to read them; and if they are c_st out they should be returned to the London printing society whence they came. But why cast them out? We understand that only Swedenborg's theological works are to be cast out, and his scientific and philosophical works retained. But why cast out his theological works? The present librarian alleges that they are too denominational. But what if they are? Is the presbyterian to go to the library and find what he wants, and the methodist what he wants, etc., and the large and intelligent class of persons who receive the writings of Swedenborg not tind what they want? Where is the principle of religious liberty? and where is the line to be drawn? We would draw it between what is moral and what is immoral, and not between the writings of one rect

But the writings of Swedenborg are in no sinse denominational; and he who says they are must be profoundly ignorant of their contents. And this for the following 1st. Swedenborg never attempted or even advocated the establishment of a new reli-

ious denomination.

2nd. There is, and has been for many years, a continuous controversy going on among the receivers of his writings, whether there should be a separate organization of

"Swedenborgians."

3rd. Many, it is safe to say hundreds, of the best, most eminent and influential ministers in the evangelical churches are to-day preaching the doctrines of Emanuel. Swedenborg. They do not tell where they get their beautiful teachings, for it would at the reduction of the same and th not be prudent; but they are only too glad to draw from that fountain. Many of to draw from that fountain. Many of these, including one bishop, are known to the writer; and with several of them he is personally acquainted. He has friends who are acquainted with others. Says the Chicago Tribune: "Many persons of all sects are greatly interested in Swedenborg's teaching, and it seems to leaven more or less the entire lump of modern religion."

4th. The writer could give whole columns of teatimony from the most eminent and of testimony from the most emment au-

thorities of pulpit and press in favor of the writings of Swedenborg. Out of a great many he selects almost the first which omes to hand. Says the Christian Union: "Certainly no man living up to the tenets of Swedenborg should be other than a sincere, humble and sweet-minded christian."

The trouble is, the writings of Swedenborg are not understood. If the evangelical clergy in general only knew it, they would find in the writings of Swedenborg something to help them in the very work which they are trying to do, and the most power-

Advice to Consumptives. On the appearance of the first sympton -as general debi ity, loss of appetite, pallor, chilly sensations, followed by night-sweats and cough—prompt measures for relief should be taken. Consumption is scroful-ous disease of the lungs: therefore use the great anti-scrofula, or blood-purifier and strength-restorer—Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. Superior to cod liver oil as a nutritive, and unsurpassed as a pec-toral. For weak lungs, spitting of blood and kindred affections it has no equal. Sold by druggists the world over. For Dr. Pierce's pamphlet on consumption, send two stamps to World's Dispensary Medical association, Buffalo. N. Y.

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