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TORONTO.

THE TORONTO WORLD

SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 4, 1883.

THE POSTAL TELEGRAPH FOR THE UNITED

Whether the Western Union loses in the present fight with the strikers. its existance as a monopoly is doomed. A postal telegraph for the great republic is good bottom and basis for co-operation in high up among the probabilities now, it will be among the certainties ere long, and then the monopoly will be gone. Gould and Wiman and Eckert have managed to the public patience, now exhausted to death. Changing the similitude, let us turn to another old proverb, "Let sleeping dogs lie." Says one version of it : "Dinna waken sleepin' dogs," says another in the vernacular of the Scottish lowlands. Had Gould and his partners been wise, they would have strained a point or two-aye, several points-ere letting the winds loose to blow up such a storm as is now agitating the country. Their wisdom should have been that of the still sow-to keep quiet, suck and swallow away, and say nothing Instead of that they got into a big fight with the operators, with the result of drawing the eyes of the whole country upon the Western Union, its easy position and enormous profits, the very thing they should have avoided by all possible means. Before, only a limited number of people knew the facts of the company's position, now everybody knows, and all the hidden things connected with it, which it was their interest to keep hidden, are being fever.

The agitation for the government postal telegraph was pretty strong last session of ling and transmission of her majesty's spoke to the following effect :-

5

I beg stock operators in New York not to suppose that I for one am in favor of buying out any telegraph company anywhere. I am in favor of the United States bilding its own postal telegraph and managing it in its own way, and leaving the gentlemen who are engaged in private pur-suits to pursue their operations in their own way as private pursuits. I do not wish anybody to take up the idea when I propose—as I hope I shall be able to do if some-body else does not—at the first session of the next congress, the initiation of a postal telegraph for the United States, that it involves dealing with any existing or to exist telegraph company, but the simple proposition of authorizing the postmaster-general to buy poles and wires and machines and set up his line, first along the great post routes of the country, north and south, east and west, and then, as time goes on, and economy will warrant, the extension of them to every hamlet in the country.

Senator Platt said:

The telegraph to-day is the rich man's mail. The time is coming, and it is hastening rapidly, when people shall demand that it shall no longer be the rich man's mail, but that it shall be brought within the part of the Globs to give even its "sympatrack of a green individual in the land".

With reports of church conferences and the usual amount of "sporting intelligence," there was no room left for any other subject. It may be very condescending on the part of the Globs to give even its "sympatrack of the green individual in the land". reach of every individual in the land.
Senator Sherman looked upon the postal telegraph as of more importance than the proposition to reduce the letter postage. "The government," he said, "might duplicate all the wires and the means of transportation by electricity for about \$20,000,000 or \$25,000,000, yet there is now levied on the people of the United States over \$10,000,000 a year for telegraph purposes.

This sum could be saved to the people if the government established postal tele-

popular issue to "run on" in the great conone, each one afraid that the other may get the best grip of it. The tariff, it thinks, is the course of his ordinary avocation, last that likely to be an issue, simply because fall had his hand poisoned by the material

quarely and strongly for the government ought to be adhered to. First, that the have nothing to do with buying out any company. Second, that it attempt no monopoly, but merely add its own lines to those already existing; the latter to continue on as before, if their owners choose. And, third, that the telegraph be added to the postal service, just as the parcel post was wo or three years ago. Nor need it take very long to accomplish this; the bill will almost certainly be passed next session. And then, perhaps, Jay Gould may reflect that it would have been a wise thing for himself and his colleagues to have 'let sleep-

put up with the disfiguring of streets by the wires and poles of the telegraph and telephone companies. Their federal charter gives them the privilege. An electric light company is now asking leave to erect poles and wires on our streets, and we see no real son why it should not be granted-there is no method in making flesh of one and fish of another. In this age the utilitarian doctrine holds sway; and as it can easily be shown that all these wires are public conveniences of the first class, we will have to put up with their few attendant disadvantages, among which are unsightly poles and wires. A satisfactory system of underground wires has not yet been devised, and until it has we must put up with overhead nes. Another consideration is that the poles of the electric light company can be used to carry electic lamps for street lighting, thereby enabling the city to remove the gas lamp-post, which takes up as much

The Montreal Herald condemns the telegraph brotherhood's new company scheme as visionary and impracticable. That depends, we should say. If the plan first outlined is shown to be defective it may be mended-who knows? There are few kinds of business which are in their nature better adapted than the telegraph business for being done on the co-operative principle ; and it may be added that there are few capable of being conducted on so large a scale, and at the same time yielding so large a return on the actual amount of capital invested and the risk run. There is the telegraph business, if anywhere.

In Ireland agriculture may be good in certain districts, but there is a falling off on the whole. The agricultural returns 1882 show a falling off of eighty thousand acres, which have relapsed into bog. The area under crops has decreased 114,039 acres. The decrease of land under flax cultivation is 34,000 acres. The returns of potatoes show 1,500,000 tons less than in 1881. Were the country to get a rent from agitation, however, a considerable revival would probably be witnessed. In fact a revival is even now going on, according to the very latest accounts.

The following, which appears in an Ot-

congress; but next session it will be irre- mails is made a special exception in what is sistable. In the senate the demand was known to the Canadian statute book as the supported with great vigor by Senators Ed. | Lord's day act. So that those who object munds, Sherman and Platt; while in the to Sunday work in the postoffice here canhouse it was pushed by Congressman An- not urge that it is illegal. It always was derson of Kansas. Senator Edmunds then intended that the mails should be pushed through.

> Just now the Montrealers are getting cheap fuel through a fight among the dealers. Here the dealers are "solid," and the price of coal is "solid" too. Buyers can' budge it a cent's worth.

SIR: As you have shown a disposition to be liberal on a previous occasion, I again appeal to you for space for another communication which the Globe could not find space for, though its editor expressed himsorry the overcrowded state of their columns prevented publication." At the same time it was presented, their columns being filled with reports of church conferences and the usual amount of "sporting intelligence," there was no room left for any other subject. It may be very condescending on the part of the Globe to give even its "sympathy," but a practical illustration of it would have been more satisfying to those most in-

The following thoughts were suggested by the (then) recent meetings of the different medical councils held in the city, coupled with a little personal experience with As a text, an extract from the address of

the government established postal telegraph" He urged postponing the diminution of the postal revenues by a reduced postal until the question could be considered in a broader sense and they could see whether we could not, by the use of a little money, do greater good by assuming the telegraphic business of the country.

The New York Herald looks for it that both parties, each eager to get hold of a propular issue to "true on" in the great continuous greater are business of the country. their gathering, as there are bus very few rest of next year, will make a race for this persons who do not at some time require the aid of a physician.

The writer, a journeyman mechanic, in

The huge, drastic, griping, sickening pills are being superseded by Dr. Pierce's "Purgative Pellets." Sold by druggists.

E. STRACHAN COX.

pensed with by stating that I was the recipient of a bill amounting to \$12 for "professional services" which rather surprised me, as all the attendance and advice was received by myself at the doctor's office, no visits being made to my home, and the whole time occupied by the doctor upon me, if put together, probably would not exceed three or four hours at the furthest. Herein then lies the food for reflection giving rise to thoughts in connection with the innequalities of society. To replace the amount of that bill, or rather raise it (having no funds or bank account to draw from) it will require eight days of ten hours each of continuous hard work, or I may say ninety hours, as about one hour is occupied in going to and returning from where I am at present employed. Now mark the contrast; what a discrepancy there is. It might be urged that that does not fairly represent the average wages received by the best mechanics, still it does what a large number are working for, and is all that some employers are willing to give their men. However, take the very best mechanics in any trade getting the highest rates paid and the discrepancy for services rendered by professional gentlemen and the working classes is strikingly apparent. I am not complaining of being overcharged by the individual doctor referred to here. He was recommended to me by a physician in high standing in a town where I formerly resided as being "one with a conscience and moderate in his charges." Who can tell how I should have fared if I had fallen in with some of those who having no conscience and charge accordingly, as I did a few years back, when consulting a noted oculiat of this city and under protest was compelled to pay \$3 for about five minutes worth of consultation, where no equivalent was received, except telling me what he thought he could do for me. It would be just as reasonable for any carriage meanuratourer, say for instance, to charge that amount for telling him what it would be worth to paint his carriage.

Not objecting them to

amoust for telling him what it would be worth to paint his carriage.

Not objecting then to these gentlemen receiving so much for their services when an equivalent is returned, the question naturally arises, why should we, the toiling masses, receive comparatively so little when doing work for them that they cannot do for themselves, as when employed in the construction or the decorating and beautifying the palatial residences that the most of them occupy. This a problem for Mr. Goldwin Smith or any writers on political and social economy, who are interested in the leveling of society to a more equitable basis to solve.

Another thought presents itself on reading the proceedings of the council as reported. The committee on medical ethics, among other things, expressed its disapprobation of

The committee on medical ethics, among other things, expressed its disapprobation of "consultation with homographic practitioners." The president in his address admits "the relations of the regulars to the homographists are more harmonious than they have been, but the medical profession at large look upon the doctrines of Hahnemann as improved." Immediately following the address, "Dr. Radford of Galt shows a patient suffering from corea or St. Vitus' dance, which he had treated without success, by the ordinary method," having, I cess, by the ordinary method," having, I presume, exhausted his skill and all the business of the physician," the president assures us, "is to save life rather than to sacrifice it to the jealousy of schools." Not-withstanding this and the fact that homespathests are successful in the treatment of diseases, the poor patient must suffer or die if the disease will not yield to the regular treatment, because the trial of other methods is prohibited; though there are institutions in the city where such cases as the above have been treated successfully, and individuals who possess inherent powers within themselves, or received it from some outside source, daily treat patients (many of whom have been abandoned by the docters as beyond their skill), The following, which appears in an Ottawa despatch, is worthy of more than a passing share of public attention: As an evidence of the hold that trust and loan companies have on the farmers in the county of Renfrew, Mr. G. W. Monck, M.P.P. for Carleton, who is an agent for an English company, says that out of one hundred farms held by one company they have sold ninety. These have been principally taken up by newcomers, who are filling the places vacated by farmers who got the Manitoba fever.

It is not generally known that the handling and transmission of her majesty's mails is made a special exception in what is known to the Canadian statute book as the large of the doctors as beyond their skill), with a success that is surprising, and by methods quite foreign to the regular established mode, to find a satisfactory explanation for which would be quite as puzzling to the learned doctors as was the recent exhibition of mind reading given by Stuart Cumberland, which so satonished and perplexed them who had not witnessed anything of the kind before. Now if such is the case, and the facts can be proved that there are other methods of eradicating discase than swallowing large doses of medicine, or even small ones, why should those who, finding they possessed by the men of olden time, and promised should be perpetuated, be liable to prosecution, fine and imprisonment, if in the exercise of this gift they should be found nobly endeavoring to alleviate suffering and "saving life," is a question I will leave for the doctors to answer

Toronto, Aug. 3, 1883. THE ISLAND BATHS.

tion I will leave for the doctors to answer

To the Bditor of The World. SIR: Can you inform the swimmers of Toronto why it is proposed to adopt this nseless new rule as to bathing suits? The importance of the art of swimming

as a means of saving life has been constantly and powerfully impressed upon the people of Toronto this spring and summer, and it is with a sense of satisfaction that they remember that they have now in their midst an institution in which the first object is to widely extend the knowledge of this art. It is now stated that in future nothing The Gutta Percha & Rubber Manubut thick loose costumes will be allowed at the baths. Well, sir, rather than attempt to swim in a suit which hangs round one like a blanket, jerking and pulling at every

part of the Globe to give even its "sympathy," but a practical illustration of it would have been more satisfying to those most interested, and would have prevented any suspicion arising as to the hollowness of its pretensions to be the friend of the working ledge of swimming, but if the acquisition of the art instead of being rendered more easy by the Wimsn trust, is made ten times more difficult by forcing swimmers to use such unsuitable costumes it is about time some other scheme was inequarated in this city. ther scheme was inaugurated in this city. That this absurd regulation may be re-scinded and no obstruction placed in the

way of those who "cleave the waters" is the earnest wish of Toronto, Aug. 3, 1883. THE FINDING OF MISS MENDON.

To the Editor of The World. SIR: We, the undersigned'longshoremen peared in this morning's papers, that the body of Miss Mendon was found by the direction or under the superintendence of Esplanade Constable Williams. After Nun st. Williams failed Mr. Schlowchow offered a TORONTO BRANCH-34 Church Street

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