

SLAVERY IN ENGLAND

Fat Wolves and Starving Sheep.

HENRY GEORGE'S REMARKS.

Abject Misery of the Creators of England's Wealth.

Mr. Henry George is having a busy time in Great Britain. He has been speaking nearly every night during the past few weeks.

While he is doing great work as a teacher, Mr. George loses no opportunity to learn. A couple of weeks ago he spent some time in a committee room of the House of Lords.

And there, changing my position a little, it interested me, while listening to the testimony, to scan the faces at the other end of the room.

After describing the work done by the mill makers, and its injurious effect upon the health of the workers, Mr. George indulges in these reflections: "The lords were evidently sympathetic and seemed really desirous of doing something which would improve the condition of these down-trodden white slaves."

And in a few years more uses up men, yet who get so little of the produce of labor that even for the short years of their life they can barely maintain it. On the other side men who never did any productive labor in their lives, whose fathers never did any productive labor, and whose fathers' fathers, as far as they care to trace them, never did any productive labor.

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and makes them so helpless in the struggle of the free competition, that they are bled and preyed upon by others of their own kind."

All the wealth of England is produced by the application of labor to land and land's products. A few men, who do not labor, demand are enabled by the law of the country to take a large portion of the wealth, in exchange for permitting the workers to produce wealth.

HELD BY THE EMEMY.

An Ex-Salvationist Captured by The Army.

How Commissioner Coombs and his Subordinates Effected the Suppression of a Book they had Cause to Fear

Toronto News.

Recent internal disturbances beneath the surface of Salvation Army circles have been of the most startling character. Inside glimpses of the organization in Toronto have palpably revealed a perturbed state of affairs behind the scenes.

The facts which have led up to this denouement must be briefly stated. Sumner left the W. Cry three or four months ago. During the past few months a series of articles appeared in the News criticizing the general management of Army work, and Commissioner Coombs and the other officers wrongfully accused ex-Staff-Captain Sumner of being the writer.

The intended publisher was Mr. A. Britzel, a Yonge street bookseller, and the printers were Inrie & Graham. Five thousand copies of the book were printed last Friday, when, in some unaccountable manner, Commissioner Coombs got wind of the matter, and took most extraordinary action, with a result that does not belittle his executive abilities when fully aroused.

Uses up Women in a Few Years. and in a few years more uses up men, yet who get so little of the produce of labor that even for the short years of their life they can barely maintain it.

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Hon. F. Mitchell, Hon. E. Blake, Mr. Jones, Mr. Langellier and Col. Amyot. All were very enthusiastic as to the prospects of the party.

The Hon. Mr. Starnes, one of the most popular men among the politicians of this Province, has been called to the chair of the Legislative Council, by the Government of the day.

Lonsdale's Story.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 24.—Lord Lonsdale arrived here yesterday on the steamer Bertha from Kodiak, Alaska. He says the object of his Arctic journey was not to find the North Pole, but to study the birds and beasts on the islands in the Arctic ocean.

No Protection for the Lives of Catholics in Ireland.

Speaking in Dublin Mr. Healy, M.P., referring to the trial of the gamekeeper Freckleton, said that, judging the case and taking it in connection with other matters, it was evident that there was no longer any protection for the lives of Catholics in Ireland.

Bridges of the World.

Coalbrookdale bridge, England, is the first cast iron bridge. It was built over Severn in 1779.

The covered bridge at Pavia, over the Ticino, was built in the fourteenth century. The roof is held by 100 granite columns.

The bridge at Havre de Grace, over the Susquehanna, is 3,271 feet long, and is divided into twelve wooden spans, resting on granite piers.

The cantilever bridge, over the Niagara, is built almost entirely of steel. Its length is 810 feet, the total weight is 3,000 tons, and the cost was \$900,000.

The Bridge of Sighs, at Venice, over which condemned prisoners were transported from the hall of judgment to the place of execution, was built in 1589.

The Rialto, at Venice, is said to have been built from designs of Michael Angelo. It is a single marble arch 983 feet long, and was completed in 1591.

The bridge of the Holy Trinity at Florence, was built in 1569. It is 322 feet long, constructed of white marble, and stands unrivaled as a work of art.

Tay bridge, old bridge over the Tay at Dundee, destroyed Dec. 28, 1879. New bridge about two miles long; has 85 piers; height above high water, 77 feet.

The bridge at Burton over the Trent, was formerly the longest bridge in England, being 1,545 feet. It is now partly removed. Built in the twelfth century.

The new London bridge is constructed of granite, from the designs of L. Rennie. It was commenced in 1824, and completed in about seven years, at a cost of 7,290,900 dol.

The Niagara suspension bridge was built by Roebling in 1852-1855, at a cost of 400,000 dol. It is 245 feet above water, 821 feet long, and the strength is estimated at 1,200 tons.

Clifton suspension bridge, at Bristol, has a span of 703 feet, at a height of 245 feet above the water. The carriage way is 10 feet wide and the foot ways 5 1/2 feet wide. Cost 5,000,000 dol.

The Britannia bridge crosses the Menai strait, Wales, at an elevation of 103 feet above high water. It is of wrought iron, 2,511 feet long, and was finished in 1850. Cost 3,000,000 dol.

The old London bridge was the first stone bridge. It was commenced in 1176, and completed in 1209. Its founder, Peter Colson, was buried in the crypt of the chapel erected on the centre pier.

Brooklyn bridge was commenced under the direction of J. Roebling, in 1870, and completed in about thirteen years. It is 3,475 feet long and 134 feet high. The cost of building was nearly 16,000,000 dol.

MODERN HEROES.

TORONTO, April 24.—About 6.30 this evening a small boat with two young men upset in the bay just outside the harbor. Corporal Middleton and Private Ryan of the Infantry school, on duty at the barracks at the time, put out in a boat and although there was a strong sea and a heavy wind at the time they succeeded in rescuing them after twenty minutes hard work.

To Kill Potato Beetles.

The last brood of the potato beetle, which usually appear late in summer, crawl into the ground or under old rubbish and remain there in a semi-torpid state through the winter. As soon as the spring becomes warmed by the sun in the ground, these torpid beetles revive and come out in search of food, and the females lay their eggs upon the first potato leaf appearing above ground.

FACTS FOR FARMERS.

Horro Talk.

Water the horse before feeding. There is a great deal of saving in a week. A horse will do with less feed on a walking gait.

Bring out the Morgans for the lasting roadster. A Morgan mare and a Percheron sire will mix well.

The average farmer can rear a good colt and not feel the cost. The French coach horse is a good one to put faith and money in.

Style is not so important as size and feet in the draught horse. Some horses have dyspepsia. Feed such ones bran with their oats.

Europe wants lots of cavalry horses and as many more for artillery service. It is all right to feed the horse hay only twice a day and the most at night.

Feed a horse a little hay at a time. Five pounds is enough when any grain is fed. Make a bargain to use the same stallion for two years. You might get a matched pair.

A colt a year old to be sold will make a payment on a mortgage or buy some improvements. The horse needs some coarse food for bowel distention. Straw is good when free from dust.

The horse will lick salt every day if it has a chance, and this tends to promote digestion. Mr. Dahlman, who owns the great horse market in New York, says a man can go home the next day with the money in his pocket when he brings draft horses.

A splint may be rubbed off and the work aided by putting on a liniment, but few would persevere in the rubbing long enough to make a cure. A blister will do it.—[Farm Journal.

Sowing Grass Seed in Spring.

It is nearly time for sowing the clover seed on the wheat, but the warm winter interferes with grass seeding rather than facilitating it, owing to the soft condition of the fields at this season and the unusual growth of the wheat. But little improvement has been made in seeding down clover in the spring, compared with the progress in other directions, and the same method is practiced that was in vogue in the last century, that of sowing the seed on the grain in the spring.

The attempt to save labor and time has much to do with the continuance of the custom, but the many failures to secure a good stand of clover unless the summer is favorable should long ago have induced farmers to give the land a previous preparation before seeding.

Grass seed, like all other kinds, will not germinate and grow unless it receives warmth, moisture, and is shielded from the light. When the seed is sown broadcast over the growing wheat in the spring it rots over the covering of the straw that is washed upon it by the rain.

If the spring is favorable the seed may take root evenly and a good catch of grass be secured; but, should the early part of the summer be dry, the young grass dies out and the field is uneven after the wheat is out off. When the seed is scattered over the snow, to be carried down, much of it is lost by being injured from cold, a portion is not covered, while the birds destroy another part. The time gained by having the clover make a catch while the land is in grain is sometimes lost by failure to secure a crop of grass. Everything depends on the summer that follows the spring seeding.—[Philadelphia Record.

When to Discard Cows.

It is not always a good principle, says the Farmers' Review, to get rid of a dairy cow just because she is old, or set a fixed rule for the time at which each cow must give place to a younger female. On the contrary, if the old cow is a good oater and gives a profit for what she consumes, there is no reason why she should be got rid of. All of us know that some of the aged cows are the most profitable milkers and breeders and well worth retaining, while a young cow, if put in the place of the old one, is too often a failure comparatively speaking. If a profit is expected from feeding off the dairy cow for the butcher, that process must commence before the cow is aged, for dear food put into an old "drone" cow is lost, and at best old cow beef is not a very marketable commodity. It becomes a question, therefore, for the dairyman to decide at what stage in the life history of a cow she should be "dried off," or "fed off."

Without Churning.

The art of making butter is about to be revolutionized. That is, if a discovery just made by a lady in West Nyack, N.Y., can be successfully put in operation. The old method of churning will be abolished. Neither horse, dog nor hand power has a part in the new method. Its discovery was accidental. The discoverer, who has experimented with her new method many times, believes it thoroughly.

She put the cream of several days' milking from her pet Jersey cow in a thick cloth one day last summer, and as it was too warm to churn placed the bag in the ground in a cool place, throwing a shovelful of earth over it so that pats could not get at it.

She left it there until she came home the next day. When she took the bag from the ground she found the cream had turned to a great yellow lump of butter, and the only thing left for her to do was to salt and mark it. The buttermilk had entirely disappeared, but there was about a third more than the usual amount of butter obtained by churning. She had tried the experiment a dozen times since, and always obtained better butter than by churning.

The only exception was one time when the rain soaked into the ground and mildewed the cream. She is perfectly willing to let the world have the benefit of her discovery, hoping it may in some degree lessen the hard work of farmers' wives.

Whether it is the chemical action of a particular condition of the soil on the cream, or what the cause is, she does not attempt to explain, but the fact remains that when she had buried the cream in the earth for twenty-four hours it is turned to butter, and good, sweet butter, too.

Smallpox and Vaccination.

The anti-vaccination argument was vigorously presented in the British House of Commons by Mr. Ploton, who cited one case in which one party was fined 35 times for not complying with the compulsory vaccination law. He was met by Mr. Ritchie, who said the chief medical officer in the Local Government Board had authorized him to state that the whole medical faculty had been on the lookout for the past eighteen years for further illustration of communication of this disease by vaccination and they had not found a single case. Illustrations from the Continent showed that those countries which applied the vaccination laws most stringently were the freest from smallpox.

The ravages of smallpox are forcibly illustrated in the report just made by Dr. Barry, the local government commissioner, of the epidemic which broke out in Sheffield in 1877-78. Patients were admitted, and this hospital became a pestilential center, from which disease radiated and spread until it became a thousand feet of it. In a radius of 4,000 feet around the hospital there were 2,380 infected houses, out of a total of 5,096 infected in the whole borough. Instead of diminishing disease the hospital practically increased it on all sides, so that the severity of the epidemic in Sheffield was due mainly to the presence of a smallpox hospital in a densely populated district. The vaccinated children were attacked at the rate of 5 per 1,000; unvaccinated, 101, or 1,000; the death rate was 1 in 11,000 vaccinated, and 44 per 1,000 of unvaccinated. Of adults the rate of

will escape, and their eggs and the young grubs will be found a few weeks later on the potato plants, and then should commence the usual mode of destroying them by dusting the potatoes with Paris green mixed with plaster of Paris or common flour. One pound of the poison mixed with 30 of flour will be sufficiently strong to kill either the grub or full-grown beetle feeding upon the plants. Should another or later brood of beetles appear, apply more poison, and continue to use it on the plants as long as any insects are found on them. If your neighbors will practice the same warfare on this insect few or none at all will be seen the following year. But in almost every neighborhood there will be one or more farmers who will neglect applying poison to their potatoes, and as a result thousands of these insects escape and infest the grounds of the most vigilant and painstaking cultivators of the soil.—New York Sun.

Why Farmers Fail.

The commissioner of labor statistics of Iowa Dr. E. R. Hutchins, recently sent out a blank to be filled by farmers, containing this question: "What are the chief causes which lead to farmers' failures?" It was answered substantially as follows by M. M. B. Doolittle, of Des Moines, Iowa:

1. The markets, or consumers, are too far from products.

2. Too high railroad freight rates.

3. Too high rates of interest on borrowed capital.

4. Too many dogs and wolves in the country and not enough sheep.

5. Too much fashion, too much whiskey and tobacco and not enough enterprise.

6. Too high lawyer and doctor fees and not enough enterprise.

7. Too much party in politics and not enough principle.

8. Too much listening to farmers' enemies and too little seeking for common sense for a guide.

9. Business as now conducted gives the farmer no part in making prices. When he sells, the dealer makes the price of his produce; when he buys the merchant names the price he must pay, and both are generally against the farmer.

10. The farmers great voluntary act which enters into his failures is the utterly heartless manner in which he unhitches from a machine which has plowed his corn, mown his hay or cut and bound his grain, leaving it to rot and rust in the field for the next eleven months.

In Maine and Massachusetts men's shoes are manufactured and sold at \$1.50 per pair. Corn in that market is never less, and often more, than 75¢ per bushel, or two bushels of corn for a pair of shoes. Middlemen and railroads transport these shoes to Iowa and sell them for \$3 per pair. Farmers pay for them with corn at 25¢ per bushel, or twelve bushels for pair of shoes. The shoes are manufactured or produced for two and sold to the consumer for twelve bushels of corn. They who go off with the other ten bushels have much to do with the failure of farmers.

The Iowa Homestead adds to this list two other causes—scrub stock and the litch for office. To these may be added, the want of economy, and of the adaptation of expenditures to the productive capacity of the farm.

Early Crops.

Spring wheat, wherever it is raised, is the first crop; it comes oats, corn, beans and potatoes and the usual succession. Sowing of all will depend upon the condition of the soil, and whatever is to improve this must have been done by under drainage and surface drainage in previous seasons. Notice where are still moist places and open the drainage at the proper season. Warm soils are better for all crops. Drainage removes the water from the soil and admits the air to its pores and crevices, and thus warms the soil more rapidly than is possible in any other way.—[American Agriculturist.

Farm Economics.

A mixture of kerosene and lambick is a good application to keep steel surfaces bright.

If the whiplash breaks, don't throw it into a corner. Remove the irons. They can be fitted to new wood.

The farther you are from market the greater is your need of condensing products by feeding grain and stover to animals.

By keeping the cattle of the pasture one day longer in the spring you may keep them upon it two days longer in the fall.

A handy thing to have is a box containing assortment of bolts, nuts, rivets, nails and a hammer, pliers and a cold-chisel.

The paint brush that proved to be a bargain was cleaned in turpentine each time its work was done, dried, and hung up by its handle.

Keep a few panes of window glass and a paper of tacks or some putty on hand. When the window pane is broken, don't make-shift; replace it.—[American Agriculturist.

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attack was 3 per 1,000 among twice vaccinated, 19 among the once vaccinated, and amongst the unvaccinated 94.

The Government granted the inquiry asked for by the anti-vaccinationists, because it would inform public opinion and satisfy it, the statements made by anti-vaccinationists having somewhat unsettled it.

Irish Prison Rules.

The Irish Prisons Board has formed a series of new rules which practically concede the chief points for which Mr. W. O'Brien has contended from the first as to the treatment of political prisoners. The old rule on the subject of the prison dress runs as follows:

"Convicted criminal prisoners shall be provided with a complete prison dress and shall be required to wear it."

This rule has been modified by the provision "unless the General Prisons Board shall by order in writing otherwise direct on the ground that the wearing of such dress is not necessary for the purpose of health or cleanliness." The old rule dealing with the clipping of the hair and beard runs as follows:

"Each male prisoner shall have his beard clipped or be shaved once a week, unless especially exempted by the governor or surgeon," and to this Mr. Balfour has now affixed the words, "on the ground that the same is not necessary for the purpose of health or personal cleanliness." The third important amendment of these rules deals with the question of association with ordinary criminals at exercise; and Mr. Balfour has surmounted this difficulty by giving to the governor or surgeon power to fix the time and place at which any particular prisoner or prisoners shall have exercise.

Gems of Thought.

In order to love mankind, expect but little from them.

Nothing is more variable than the sky and one's own soul.

One must know whether he would climb before he sets up his ladder.

The wisest men have always been the most indulgent.

A good temper generally comes from thorough breaking and discipline.

We can hardly learn humility and tenderness enough except by suffering.

Religion is the deepest study of life, and few become accomplished students in it.

In childhood be modest, in youth temperate, in manhood just, in old age prudent.

Grand temples are built of small stones, and great lives are made up of trifling events.

Help somebody worse off than yourself, and you will find that you are better off than you fancied.

A thief broke jail last week by prising his cell door open with a crowbar. We presume this might be called the latest form of lever escapement.

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1 PRIZE OF 100,000..... 100,000
1 PRIZE OF 50,000..... 50,000
1 PRIZE OF 25,000..... 25,000
2 PRIZES OF 10,000..... 20,000
5 PRIZES OF 5,000..... 25,000
25 PRIZES OF 1,000..... 25,000
100 PRIZES OF 500..... 50,000
200 PRIZES OF 200..... 40,000
500 PRIZES OF 100..... 50,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.
100 Prizes of \$500..... \$50,000
100 Prizes of \$200..... 20,000
100 Prizes of \$100..... 10,000

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999 Prizes of \$100..... \$99,900
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