

"THE CRY OF THE OUTCAST POOR."

Scenes and Sights in London Slums.

From this remarkable pamphlet which has attracted no little attention, we take the following extracts:—

"Few have any adequate conception of what the pestilential rookeries are where tens of thousands of the London poor are crowded together. To get into them you have to penetrate courts reeking with poisonous and malodorous gases arising from accumulations of sewage and refuse scattered in all directions and often flowing beneath your feet; courts which the sun never penetrates, and which are never visited by a breath of fresh air. You have to ascend rotten staircases, which threaten to give way beneath every step, and which, in some places, have already broken down, leaving gaps that imperil the limbs and lives of the unwary. You have to grope your way along dark and filthy passages swarming with vermin. Then, if you are not driven back by the intolerable stench, you may gain admittance to the dens in which these thousands of beings herd together. Should you ascend to the attic, where at least some approach to fresh air might be expected to enter from an open or broken window, you find that the sickly air which finds its way into the room has to pass over the putrefying carcasses of dead cats or birds, or viler abominations still. Here is a hole in the wall which has been repaired by the landlord. He has done it by nailing a few pieces of an old soap-box over the place, and for this has put 3d. a week upon the rent! And this is the best paying property in London! Three shillings, four and sixpence, and 6s. a week, is readily paid for one of these horrible rooms. Houses that have been condemned by the authorities as unfit for habitation are very gold mines to sleek speculators, who fatten upon the wretchedness of the poor.

"Every room in these rotten and reeking tenement-houses is occupied by a family, sometimes two. In one cellar have been found a father, mother, three children and four pigs! In another room

A MAN ILL WITH SMALL-POX.

his wife just recovering from her eighth confinement, and the children running about half-naked and covered with dirt. Here are some people living in one underground kitchen, and a little dead child lying in the same room. Another apartment contains father, mother, and six children, two of whom are ill with scarlet fever. In another nine brothers and sisters, from 21 years of age downward, live, eat, and sleep together. Here is a mother who turns her children into the street in the early evening, because she has her room for immoral purposes until long after midnight, when the poor little wretches creep back again if they have not found some miserable shelter elsewhere. In many cases matters are made worse by the unhealthy occupations of those who dwell in these habitations. Here you are shocked as you enter by the air laden with particles of the superfluous fur pulled from the skins of rabbits, rats, dogs, and other animals in their preparation for the market. Here the smell of paste and of drying match-boxes, mingling with other sickly odors, overpowers you; or it may be the fragrance of stale fish or vegetables not sold on the previous day and kept in the room overnight. Who can wonder that young girls wander off into a life of immorality? Who can wonder that the public-house of the tired toiler?

"Immorality is but the natural outcome of conditions like these. 'Marriage,' it has been said, 'as an institution is not fashionable in these districts.' And this is only the bare truth. Ask if the men and women living together in these rookeries are married, and your simplicity will cause a smile. Nobody knows. Nobody expects that they are.

INCEST IS COMMON.

and no form of vice and sensuality causes surprise or attracts attention. The only check upon communism in this regard is jealousy and not virtue. The vilest practices are looked upon with the most matter-of-fact indifference. Entire courts are filled with thieves, prostitutes, and licensed convicts. In one street there are 15 houses, 32 of which are known to be brothels. In another district are 43 of these houses, and 428 fallen women and girls, many of them not more than 12 years of age. A neighborhood whose population is returned at 10,000 contains 40 who follow this immoral traffic, their ages vary from 13 to 50; while the moral degradation of the people is deplorable. Some idea may be formed from an incident which was brought to our notice. An East End missionary rescued a young girl from an immoral life and obtained for her a situation with people who were going abroad. He saw her to Southampton, and on his return was violently abused by the girl's grandmother, who had the sympathy of her neighbors, for having taken away from a poor old woman her means of subsistence.

"The misery and sin caused by drink in these districts has often been told. In the district of Euston-road is one public house to every 100 people, counting men, women, and children. Immediately around one chapel in Orange street, Leicester square, are 100 gin-places, most of them very large, and these districts are but samples of what exists in all the localities which we have investigated. Look into one of these glittering saloons, with its

MOTLEY, MISERABLE CROWD, and you may be horrified as you think of the evil that is nightly wrought there, but contrast it with any of the abodes which you find in these fetid courts, and you will wonder no longer that it is crowded.

"There are those who endeavor to live honestly, and they outnumber the dishonest, but what are their wages? A child 7 years old may easily make 10s. 6d. a week by thieving, but what can he earn by such work as match-box making, for which 2½d. a gross is paid, and the makers have to find their own fire for drying the boxes, paste, and string? Before he can gain as much as the young thief he must make 56 gross of match-boxes a week, or 1,206 a day, which is impossible. Women, for the work of trousers finishing, (i. e., sewing in linings, making button-holes, and stitching on the buttons,) receive 2½d. a pair, and have to find their own thread. For making men's shirts they are paid 10d. a dozen; lawn-tennis aprons, 3d. a dozen; babies' hoods from 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d. a dozen. In one house were found a widow and her half-idiot daughter making paillasses at 1½d. each. Here is a woman who has a sick husband and little one to look after. She is employed at shirt finishing at 3d. a dozen, and by the utmost effort can only earn 6d. a day, out of which she has to find her own thread. Another, with a crippled hand, maintains herself and a blind husband by match-box-making, for which she is remunerated on the liberal scale mentioned above, and out of her 2½d. a gross she has to pay a girl a penny a gross to help her. Here is a mother who has taken away whatever articles of clothing she can strip from her four little children without leaving them absolutely naked. She has pawned them, not for drink, but for coals and food. A shilling is all she can procure, and with this she has bought seven pounds of coals and a loaf of bread.

"The child-misery that one sees is the most heart-rending and appalling element in these discoveries; and of this not the least is the misery inherited from the vice of drunken and dissolute parents, and manifest in the

STUNTED, MIS-SHAPEN, AND OFTEN LOATHSOME

objects that we constantly meet in these localities. Here is one of 3 years old picking up some dirty pieces of bread and eating them. We go in at the doorway where it is standing and find a little girl 12 years old. "Where is your mother?" "In the mad-house." "How long has she been there?" "Fifteen months." "Who looks after you?" The child, who is sitting at an old table making match-boxes, replies, "I look after my little brothers and sisters as well as I can." "Where is your father?" "He has been out of work three weeks, but he has gone to a job of two days this morning." Another house visited contained nine motherless children. The mother's death was caused by witnessing one of her children being run over. The eldest was only 14 years old. All lived in one small room, and there was one bed for five. Here is a poor woman deserted by her husband and left with three little children. One met with an accident a few days ago and broke his arm. He is lying on a slake-down in one corner of the room with an old sack round him. And here in a cellar kitchen, are nine little ones, without food and scarcely any clothing.

"These wretched people must live somewhere, and it must be near the centres where their work lies. It is notorious that the Artisans' Dwellings act has, in some respects, made matters worse for them. Large spaces have been cleared of fever-breeding rookeries to make way for the building of decent habitations, but the rents of these are far beyond the means of the abject poor. They are driven to huddle more closely together in the few bathsome places left to them, and so Dives makes a richer harvest out of their misery, buying up property condemned as unfit for habitation, and turning it into a gold mine because the poor must have shelter somewhere, even though it be the shelter of a living tomb. The State must make short work of this iniquitous traffic, and secure to the poorest the rights of citizenship; the right to live in something better than fever dens, the right to live as something better than the uncleanest of brute beasts. This must be done before the Christian missionary can have much chance with them. Meanwhile, the committee of the Congregational Union have determined to commence operations in three of the very worst districts in London, in each of which a mission-hall and other buildings will be erected and a house-to-house visitation will be organized."

"The fashionable Susan now writeth her nick-name 'Sioux.' They all tell the same story. Mr. W. Thompson, Jeweller, Delhi, suffered from Dyspepsia, got no relief until he used Dr. Carson's Stomach Bitters. He says 'it was just the medicine I needed. It has cured me.' A nod thing in bonnets—A sleeping beauty in church. Mr. R. A. Harrison, Druggist, Dannville, Ont., writes that the Triangle Dyes, give the best satisfaction of any dyes ever sold in that section—30 colors. All perfect. 10 cents.

A sign of an early fall—A bar of soap on the celler steps.

FIFTEEN MILLION OF HORSES are now owned in America, and more than a million a year must be bred to keep up the supply. The largest portion of these are used for agricultural and heavy draft purposes, and such horses bring from \$175 to \$250 each. It would be impossible to breed them if it were not for the great breeding establishment of M. W. Dunham, Wayne, Ill., from which goes out to all parts of America more than half a million dollars worth of Percheron-Norman stallions annually.

Professor Christison says that alcohol is a poison for which there is no antidote.

A placard at the entrance of the Reno (Nev.) Jail reads: "Standing room only."

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Some Facts about Peanuts.

If, as some people believe, Africa sent a curse to America in slavery, she certainly conferred a blessing in the universally popular peanut which grows so well throughout the Southern regions that we shall soon be able to cut off their now large importation altogether. In Virginia they are called "peanuts"; in North Carolina, "ground peas"; in South Carolina, Georgia and Mississippi, "pinders"; in Alabama, "ground-nuts" and in Tennessee, "goobers."

The preparation of peanuts for the market is an interesting operation. They are first put in an immense cylinder, from which they enter the brushes, where each nut receives fifteen or sixteen feet of brushing before it becomes free. After this cleansing process the nuts drop on an endless belt, which revolves very slowly. On each side of the belt is a row of girls—black, white, tan-colored and crushed strawberry, some of them—whose duty it is to separate the poor nuts from the good ones.

"Those of the nuts that 'pass' go on to the next room, where more girls await their arrival and put them in bags which, when filled, are sewed up and branded as 'cocks,' with the figure of a rooster prominent on each sack. These are the 'No. 1' peanuts. The poorer nuts, which are separated by the girls at the endless belt, are all picked over again; the best are singled out and branded, after being put in the sack, as 'ships.' The 'ships' are not so large nor so fine in appearance as the 'cocks,' but are just as good for eating.

The third grade of nuts is known as 'eagles,' and the cullings that are left from the 'eagles' are bagged and sent to a building where the little meat that is in them is extracted by a patent sheller. This 'meat'—for by this name it is known to the dealers—is put up, clean and nice, in 200-pound bags and shipped for the use of confectioners and manufacturers of peanut candy.

There is also an oil made from some of the nuts, and in this specialty, I am told, a large trade is done by wholesale druggists. Of the peanuts there is nothing wasted, for even the shells are made useful, being put in immense sacks and sold to livery men for horse bedding, and a very comfortable, healthful bed they make.

I see by one of the Atlanta papers that a mill is to be built for the manufacture of peanut flour, which it is said makes most excellent biscuit. In parts of Georgia I have eaten pastry made from peanut flour and it was excellent, resembling cocoanut in taste somewhat although much more oily and sweet. The kernels of the peanuts are ground between ordinary millstones and the flour is "bolted" or sifted through wire sieves in order that all the coarse, sharp pieces and the leather-like skins may be removed. The refuse—if it may be so called—makes excellent food for pigs.

The cultivation of the peanut will, before long, be one of the industries of the South, and bids fair, in time, to rival cotton growing as an occupation, the profits to each acre of land being about the same, and peanuts are much easier to grow than cotton, requiring less care and attention.

There is one objection, however, to peanut flour as a steady diet. It is said to be very injurious to the teeth, causing them first to turn yellow and then decay.

A Lucky Fisherman.

In the vast amount of business transacted at the Baltimore, Md., Post Office, Mr. M. V. Bailey, Superintendent of the Mails, is kept exceedingly busy, but somehow he finds a spare hour or day to go fishing, and from his experience he gives his testimony, that St. Jacobs Oil is the best remedy in the world for rheumatism, sprains, sore feet and joints, bruises, etc. It is the remedy for fishermen and gunners, who should always keep a bottle on hand.

A sweet thing in bric-a-brac—An Egyptian molasses jug.

Important. When you visit or leave New York City save Baggage Express and Carriage Hire, and stop at GRAND UNION HOTEL, opposite Grand Central Depot, 450 elegant rooms, fitted up at a cost of one million dollars, reduced to \$1 and upwards per day. European plan. Elevator, Restaurant supplied with the best. Horse cars, stages and elevated railroads to all depots. Families can live better for less money at the Grand Union Hotel than at any other first-class hotel in the city.

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GREATEST DISCOVERY SINCE 1492.

For coughs, colds, sore throat, bronchitis, laryngitis, and consumption in its early stages, nothing equals Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery." It is also a great blood purifier and strength restorer or tonic, and for liver complaint and costive conditions of the bowels it has no equal. Sold by druggists.

A tip-top man—The one who lifts his hat.

Young, middle-aged, or old men, suffering from nervous debility or kindred affections, should address, with two stamps, for large treatise, WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Buffalo, N. Y.

An oat is better than a wink to a blind horse.

WHAT'S SAVED IS GAINED. Workingmen will recognize by employing Dr. Pierce's Medicines. His "Pleasant Purgative Pellets" and "Golden Medical Discovery" cleanse the blood and system, thus preventing fevers and other serious diseases, and curing all scrofulous and other humors. Told by druggists.

Returning bored—The defeated candidate on his way home.

Mrs. J. McPhee, Appia, writes:—During the last eight years I have used almost every medicine recommended; Biliousness, but found nothing equal to Carson's Bitters. If you suffer try it. Price 50 cents.

A King street store advertises "Real imitation lace."

Testimonial from MR. R. C. LUNDY, of Niagara Falls, Ont., a highly respected citizen, having lived near Drummondville and at the Falls for the past 50 years.

Niagara Falls, Ont., Oct. 20th, 1883. J. N. SUTHERLAND; Dear Sir,—For the past year my brother, Wm. Lundy, of Lundy's Lane, has been a great sufferer from Rheumatism. By my advice he procured and used 6 bottles of your preparation "Rheumatine" with this result—that he is now quite free from all rheumatic pain, and able to attend to his business.

Your medicine "Rheumatine" has also been of great benefit to myself. Some weeks ago I was taken with a most severe attack of Sciatica. I suffered such pain that I could not move or leave the house. I purchased and used two bottles of "Rheumatine." In my case also the medicine was a success, for I am completely cured and as well as ever. I have every confidence in "Rheumatine" as a cure for rheumatic complaints, and heartily recommend it to others.

Yours truly, (Signed) B. C. LUNDY.

"I claim the right of way," says the hay-scales in the street.

Catarrh—A New Treatment whereby a Permanent Cure is effected in from one to three applications. Particulars and treatise free on receipt of stamp. A. H. Dixon & Son, 305 King-St. West, Toronto, Canada.

The age at which many marry. The parsonage. A. P. 152.



THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY FOR PAIN.

Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Headache, Toothache, Sore Throat, Swellings, Sprains, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Frost Bites, AND ALL OTHER BRUISES AND ACHES. Sold by Druggists and Dealers everywhere. Fifty Cents a bottle. Directions in 11 Languages. THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO. Baltimore, Md., U.S.A. (Successors to A. VOGELER & CO.)

10 PER CENT. OFF OUR DOLLAR tweeds makes the price 90 cents; these goods are worth \$1.50 and make beautiful ladies' ulsters. A. B. FLINT, 35 Colborne Street, Toronto.

10 PER CENT. OFF OUR CELEBRATED black silks, that is our dollar silk with cost you only 90 cents; our \$1.50 silk only \$1.35; all goods marked in plain figures. A. B. FLINT, 35 Colborne Street, Toronto.

10 PER CENT. OFF OUR ALL-WOOL Jersey blankets; our \$4.50 blanket for \$4; see our Dunannon coverlets, weight 7 lbs., only \$1.95, or \$1.75, net cash; this discount is allowed on all parcels of one dollar and over. A. B. FLINT, 35 Colborne Street, Toronto.

10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT OFF ALL dry-goods, including new fall stock, all goods marked in plain figures; all goods sold for cash only. A. B. FLINT, 35 Colborne Street, Toronto.

10 PER CENT. OFF GREY COTTONS—10 or 12 cent cotton for nine cents; sheetings, shirtings, grey flannels, table napkins. A. B. FLINT, 35 Colborne Street, Toronto.

10 PER CENT. OFF ALL DRESS GOODS, silks, satins, velvets, brocades, black and clored, cashmeres, tweeds, cloakings. A. B. FLINT, 35 Colborne Street, Toronto.

WANTED—STEADY EMPLOYMENT and good pay given to every lady owning a sewing machine. Material sent and returned by mail. Send one dollar with your application as a guarantee that the material we furnish will be returned when finished. FINDLAY & Mauu facturers, Detroit, Mich.

THE LILY

is a perfect gem, equal to an imported French Corset. Fits like a glove to the figure; very stylish, elegant in appearance, and approved of by the most fastidious. Manufactured only by THE CROMPTON CORSET CO., 78 YORK STREET, TORONTO.

BLM CITY HARNESS OIL.

Is the finest harness dressing made. It softens and preserves the leather, and gives it a fine finish. Ask your saddler for it.

F. F. DALLEY & CO., HAMILTON, ONTARIO.

Sole Agents for the Dominion



50c. A GENUINE GERMAN DYSPEPSIA CURE. 50c. No injurious mineral, no poison, no irritating acid. Acts on a different principle from other Bitters.

Possesses tonic, aperient and Digestive properties, and a principle that soothes the inflamed membranes, opens up the absorbing vessels of the Stomach and Liver, cures Dyspepsia, Catarrh of the Stomach, Liver Complaint, Constipation, &c.

Wm. Goldsmith, of Collingwood, Ont., suffered for years with the worst form of Dyspepsia; tried physicians and every remedy advertised without benefit. One bottle of Hoffman's German Bitters cured him.

Wholesale by Lyman Brothers, and Northrop & Lyman, Toronto.

THE NEW VARIETIES

SEEDS

Offered in the Rural's next Free Seed Distribution are alone worth more, at retail prices, than the combination price of both papers.

THE WEEKLY MAIL

Rural New-Yorker

and the eight kinds of entirely new varieties of Farm, Vegetable and Garden Seeds—all one year for

ONLY \$2.75

THE RURAL NEW-YORKER now in its 38th year, is accepted in all parts of our country as the leading journal of Agriculture, Horticulture and altogether the most valuable and enterprising with which the farmer, the grower and the homemaker can be supplied.

THE RURAL'S NEXT FREE SEED DISTRIBUTION, AS FOLLOWS AND WILL BE SENT WITHOUT CHARGE TO THOSE WHO SUBSCRIBE FOR BOTH PAPERS:

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THE RURAL UNION CORN. Twenty years' selection, from three kinds at first. Prolific, very early, six feet high. Large kernels, small cob. Never offered for sale.

SECOND

CLEVELAND'S RURAL NEW-YORKER PEA. "I would not sell my stock for \$1000." says the originator. The earliest and best in cultivation. It will not be offered for sale in two years.

THIRD

THE CROSS-BRED DIEHL-MEDITERRANEAN WHEAT. The hardiest and most prolific of wheats.

FOURTH

THOUSAND-FOLD RYE. A new rye of great promise.

FIFTH

HORSEFORD'S MARKET GARDEN PEA. An intermediate of great productiveness. Not offered for sale.

SIXTH

BLACK CHAMPION OATS. A selection from many foreign varieties. Not offered for sale.

SEVENTH

THE RURAL GARDEN TREASURES. One-hundred kinds (mixed) of the choicest annual, biennial and perennial flowers collected at the Rural Grounds and imported from Europe.

EIGHTH

TOMATOES of all the newest kinds, together with several originating at the Rural Experiment Grounds and never offered for sale—not less than 10 kinds in the packet.

FOR \$2.75

you get one packet each of the entire collection; THE WEEKLY MAIL to the end of 1883 and THE RURAL NEW-YORKER to the end of 1884.

ADDRESS

THE MAIL,

Toronto, Canada.

CURRENT EVENTS

CANADIAN.

A new Roman Catholic dedicated at Deseronto, Ont. 10th inst. It cost \$4,000.

Rev. Archdeacon Lauder to be appointed Chaplain in place of the Rev. Mr. J. ed.

Hon. A. M. Ross, the Treasurer for Ontario, was acclaimed for West Huron inst.

The total weekly earnings of the Trunk railway are reported and the corresponding week \$355,583, showing an increase.

It is proposed to establish a works company in Montreal of \$100,000, and application to the Quebec Legislature is pending.

A very fine new Methodist dedicated at Sarnia on Sunday. It is a beautiful brick building accommodating about 1,200 costing over \$30,000.

Notice has been given in Ontario that application will be made for an Act to incorporate the Temperance and General Savings Company, with headquarters at Toronto.

A gambler named Matt \$250 by the Toronto Police a few days ago for playing a game—Faro. The penalty under the provisions of the law, passed over 200 years ago.

Frog catching for the market has become quite some parts of Canada. A Trent, Ont., thousands caught. The hind legs are sold in barrels on ice, and the rest of the frog is used for fertilizer.

Recently a young S. H. Collins, a student of Agricultural College, Gunderly of hemorrhage of the father is a minister in England deceased had been but a few days.

A recent report shows weeks earnings of the C.P.R. railway to be \$132,000, of miles of road in operation corresponding week of earnings were \$67,000 and miles 899.

Four members of a Tetrault were drowned in a small boat during a heavy storm. The victims were the children. They leave other children.

The Canadian Pacific completed and in working order of the Rocky Mountain beyond Calgary. This is 500 miles west of Winnipeg. It is stated that the entire ocean will be complete in a few days.

The fine new building completed in Montreal for a logical College, were for the 16th. Senator F. Liberal member of the House. The buildings are of stone 120x80 feet and four stories about \$40,000.

There are several families in Toronto now has been investigating. His impression is that make out a worse case order to enlist sympathy grants if so many pauper.

Another barn burn tramps took place at York Toronto, recently. It led to Thomas Mulholland was \$500, without insurance was sleeping there and was mischievous done. All there are similar accidents.

The Toronto College has now been in active for over one year and the encouraging. A dividend has been declared on the beside a sum laid by for persons are every day settlements at the two houses. More houses are proposed.

At the presentation an address of welcome from the Council, Lord Lansdown had been a farmer at but not a very successful given too much of his travel to the neglect of many other farmers do.

Montreal intends to have winter carnival, to be held on the 10th. The sum of \$10,000 to meet the expenses. The announced are as Indians, Norwegian, and a village, toboggan like, besides an ice palace last winter was a grand brought thousands of sight-seekers to the city.

A deputation of the Association of Toronto, representatives of the City of the Hon. O. Mowat and members of the Provincial Council, days ago, asking for women to vote. The himself personally not he gave scant encouragement such measure would be.

A young boy named V. been for years driving to Osgood station, near Osgood and has recently been