

The Outlook in Europe.

BY W. CLARENCE MCCOLLOUGH.

That the present situation of affairs in Europe is in a very critical condition is beyond doubt. How, when, and in whose favor the questions at issue will be settled, is, at present, not so clear.

The contending parties are, in general terms, the people—commons—on the one side, and the aristocracy and the established churches on the other.

The people are demanding more free government, amelioration of the condition of the poor and working classes, lighter taxation, and many other demands. The sovereigns and the aristocracy, supported by the established churches—Roman, and Greek, and to a certain extent the Church of England—are striving to prevent the people receiving these rights, and at the same time to hold them, as heretofore, under their despotic rule.

Such a struggle is but the legitimate outgrowth of educating the masses; so long as the common people could be kept in a state of wretched ignorance and poverty; made to sweat and toil, and if need be to fight for their aristocratic masters, there was little danger of their asserting their rights, or obtaining them. Ever since the days of Luther, a leaven has been working upon the minds of men; the chains of bloody and despotic Rome, which had held bound the minds of men for a thousand years, were broken. The right of the common people to read the sacred writings themselves and in their own language was boldly and successfully proclaimed. In Germany, England and Scandinavia, the reformed doctrines soon spread and predominated; in fact all peoples of Teutonic descent, always foremost in the advancement of civilization, and noted for their sense of right, and intelligence, readily entered into the reformation. While those people of Romanic descent, or whose language was derived from the Latin, remained in the communion of Rome.

France, slower to adopt the tenets of the reformation, yet when she did do so, characteristic of the French people, rapidly advanced, and to-day occupies a position far in advance of that of any other nation of Europe. The example of a government being founded on this side of the Atlantic, in which the people were to rule, and not an aristocracy, in which every man should enjoy civil and religious freedom, in which the church and state should be separate, in which every child could be educated in schools supported by the government and free to all, and more than anything else, the unparalleled success and growth of that country under such government, produced an effect on the mind of the European peasant, the fruits of which are to-day becoming manifest. The leaven left in the minds of Frenchmen by Benjamin Franklin and his associates, has long ago spread through that country, and has permeated nearly the whole of Europe, and to-day bids fair to rise, carrying with it the whole rotten civil and religious structure, which has hitherto enslaved and bound down the masses, morally, intellectually and physically.

The people are beginning to inquire by what right the uncontrolled mind of one person rules those of persons in every respect better fitted to share in government than the ruler himself.

They are inquiring by what right millions of money are extorted from them, poor and hard working as they are, to support a privileged class in idleness and luxury. By what right they are made to support vast and costly armies in time of peace as well as war, to protect the possessions of that class, and to uphold them in the exercise of their power.

The interests of royal families are made the interests of nations, while

the interests of the people are ignored. Vast sums are paid out every year for the support of royalty and aristocracy, while the people of distant provinces are dying of starvation. "My Lord Bishop" feasts and fattens on the tithes collected from the deluded "faithful," many of whom are scarcely able to keep soul and body together.

These things can not always be; there is such a thing as retribution, although it may seem slow in coming. For all the blood shed in the past by the people in the interests of royalty and aristocracy, a heavy indemnity will be demanded and obtained, and that indemnity will be, the total destruction of their power, and its transfer into the hands of the people. That Catholicism and royalty will go together is quite likely, certainly is to be desired. A despot in religion will not long be tolerated, after the people have taken the power into their hands. The motto of the Russian nihilists—*ex nihilo nihilum fit*—should not alarm us; to them, surrounded by a church but little different from the Roman, and whose power exalts the tyrant and debases the subject, the existing order of things seems bad, wholly corrupt and evil, as they believe nothing good can come out of such a condition of things, need we wonder that they propose to entirely abolish the present institutions, religious as well as civil, and erect on the ruins an entirely different one?

The first movement toward a reaction is always more violent, and seems to be more dangerous than it really is.

The nihilists will not cease their plots and assassinations until a free government shall have been given to Russia.

They may temporarily be checked by the granting of a constitution and representative government similar to Great Britain's, but it will not check them long; present success will urge them to demand more and greater concessions; they will stop at nothing short of a republican form of government. Fifty years ago the Czar was an absolute despot whose word was law to millions of *serfs*, to-day he is assassinated in his capitol because he did not listen to the wishes of *free men*, fifty years hence the wishes of *free men* expressed through their representatives will be the law; no royal authority will be required to enforce it, nor royal seal to attest.

In Germany the situation is much the same; socialists and nihilists are but two names for the same thing, for they are substantially the same.

In Germany, however, the movement is much farther advanced; the people are more intelligent, better educated, and the agitation is wider spread than in Russia. The people are loudly complaining of the severe burdens imposed on them for the support of an immense army, kept up for fear France, who under her republican government is rapidly recovering from her late defeat, will step in and attempt to gain back by force of arms, Alsace and Lorraine.

The German is intensely attached to, and proud of his native country, and to see her rent by dissension, threatened with revolution, and oppressed by the burden of an expensive standing army, and an expensive government, while France, that France which lately covered trembling at his feet, and paid for her very existence, with fabulous sums of money, and the cession of two of her most valued, wealthy, and populous provinces, having done away with royalty and aristocracy, is daily growing more prosperous and powerful, and will soon be in a situation to demand and take back those provinces, and probably several more.

Need we wonder that the German people are pondering whether or not they shall do likewise?

In Britain, the progress is slow; the people are naturally slow, and

there too the government is very much better than on the continent, so that they have not that incentive to immediate action which the Russians and Germans have. True, there is some complaint among the poorer people, and doubtless they have cause to complain, but the government always promises relief and redress of grievances, which however it does not always grant. The trouble with Ireland just now is occupying the English mind more than anything else. The Irish people, comparatively few of whom own any soil, most of it being owned by large owners, aristocrats, who live in England or travel on the continent, are tired of paying exorbitant rents for their little farms. Under the leadership of Parnell, Davitt, and others, a great society has been organized, embracing all the peasant population, and also that of the cities; the members of this society agree not to rent a farm, from which a brother tenant has been evicted. The consequence is that many farms are unoccupied, while the late tenants are tramping around attending the meetings; in fact the tenants and landlords are seeing which can starve the other out.

The present agitation in Ireland is raising the question in the English mind, whether it would not be well to allow the tenants to become the owners of lands if they choose. Agitation will not cease until this is accomplished, but it is not likely to succeed for some years yet.

That Europe is on the eve of an eventful struggle is generally believed, and that in that struggle many venerable institutions and forms of government will go down is plainly to be seen.

After that, what? It is hard to tell; perhaps then is the time to which Daniel referred when he wrote "I beheld till the thrones were cast down, and the ancient of days did sit."

Snipped.

Dr. Gill, a learned clergyman who preached in London, during the first part of the eighteenth century, was a wit, and often used it disciplining his flock. An old lady, a member of his church, once called upon him with a grievance. The doctor's neck-bands were too long for her ideas of ministerial humility, and after a long harangue on the sin of pride, she intimated that she had brought her scissors with her, and she would be pleased, if her dear pastor would allow her, to clip them down to her notions of propriety.

The doctor not only listened patiently to her lecture, but handed over the offending white bands for her to operate upon.

When she had cut them to her satisfaction and returned the bibs, it was the doctor's turn.

"Now," said he, "my good sister, and you must do me a good turn, also."

"Yes, that I will, doctor; what can it be?"

"Well, you have something about you which is a deal too long, and causes me no end of trouble, and I should like to see it shorter."

"Indeed, sir, I will not hesitate; what is it? Here are the scissors; use them as you please."

"Come, then," said the sturdy divine, "good sister, put out your tongue."—*Companion.*

A Cough, Cold or Sore Throat

should be stopped. Neglect frequently results in an incurable Lung Disease or Consumption. Brown's Bronchial Troches are certain to give relief in Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Catarrh, Consumptive and Throat Diseases. For thirty years the Troches has been recommended by physicians, and always give perfect satisfaction. They are not new or untried but having been tested by wide and constant use for nearly an entire generation, they have attained well-merited rank among the few staple remedies of the age. Public speakers and Singers use them to clear and strengthen the Voice. Sold at twenty-five cents a box everywhere.

Little Bare Legs.

Miss Susan Wright has been a teacher for twenty-one years in a girl's public school in New York. She is now the principal of the primary department. A short time ago she wrote a letter to the Board of Health, in which she said that the short dresses worn by many of the girl pupils did more harm than bad plumbing and defective ventilation, and that the fashion made the children liable to rheumatism, consumption, pneumonia, and other diseases, which are the result of exposure. Her letter closed as follows:

"My sympathy for the ill-used children of the rich and poor compels me to ask your attention to this crying abuse, and to risk the unpopularity of putting the blame where it rightly belongs—upon physicians, too tender-pocketed to make parents full sharers in the blame which belongs to neglected buildings and ignorant teachers, in this murder of innocents."

The Board of Health referred the letter to the Society of Prevention of Cruelty to Children. Mr. Elbridge T. Gerry, the President of the Society, returned an answer, in which he wrote: "It is impossible for the Society to interfere upon the general complaint preferred by Miss Wright. If she will furnish evidence of any specific act of willful cruelty, the case will be prosecuted at once."

Miss Wright said afterward to a *Sun* reporter, that even where poor children in her school had been given dresses of a proper length they had returned next day with the dresses cut short. The children of wealthy parents were as poorly clad in this respect as the poor children. The stockings might be of finer quality, but there was no more warmth in them. Mothers cover themselves with heavy flannels and furs, and yet they send out their delicate little girls with their legs exposed, in some cases even above the knee, to the cold winds. It is simply a foolish desire, Miss Wright said, to be in the fashion. Years ago girls wore long dresses, and were then sufficiently protected. Certainly girls are not harder now than they were then. She had lately seen very small children who wore socks which left a space of bare flesh exposed above them. Little boys with knicker-bockers generally wear ulsters, and are thus protected. The cold is much more injurious to girls than to boys. A great deal of sickness in the schools, Miss Wright said, arises from this cause. In regard to the answer of the Society, she said that she could not, with propriety, give the names of parents of ill-clad children. The Society could see the children anywhere in the streets. She hoped to accomplish much by calling the matter to public notice, and believed that when parents learned of the wrong they were doing their children, they would seek to remedy the evil.

A physician skilled in children's diseases said that it was undoubtedly unhealthy to expose any portion of the body to cold. It affected the lungs and heart, and was liable to bring on diphtheritic and other complaints. All children should wear heavy underclothing and warm woolen leggings in cold weather. Stockings are a very insufficient protection in a cold wind. It was wrong to blame the doctors for the short dresses. They do not set the fashions, and are only asked for advice when the child becomes ill.—*Ex.*

KEEP TOOLS SHARP.—Dull tools are labor wasters. It is cheaper to use up a whole grindstone in one season than to work with dull hoes, spades, and other tools. See that dulled tools are ground sharp every evening; the men may do this, while they are talking and chatting over their pipes, and the tools will be ready for work in the morning.

The Government Chemist's Report on Baking Powders.

Editor P. C. Messenger:

The recent publication of the report, giving the comparative merits of various Baking Powders, according to tests made by the Government Chemist; has induced some of the manufacturers of brands whose inferiority was thus brought to light, to resort to various means and publications in order to rid themselves of the results of that unfavorable exposition of their inferiority.

That the public may fully understand the matter, and to avoid any misconception arising out of statements of our competitors seeking to break the force of the report, I herewith subjoin the main part of the report, in which the comparative values are correctly given.

Dr. Love's tests were made to determine what brands are the most economical to use. And as their capacity lies in their leavening power tests were directed solely to ascertain the available gas of each powder.

Name of the Baking Powder.	Available Gas, Cubic inches, per each oz. Powder.	Comparison, per Pound.
"Royal" (cream tartar powder).....	127.4	50 cts
"Bumford's" (phosphate) fresh.....	122.5	48 cts
"Bumford's" (phosphate) old.....	32.7	13 cts
"Bumford's" Non-Such.....	121.6	47 cts
"Redhead".....	117.0	46 cts
"Charm" (alum powder).....	116.9	cts
"Admiral" (alum powder).....	111.3	cts
"Cleveland's" (about weight).....	810.8	43 cts
"Czar".....	106.8	42 cts
"Dr. Price's Cream".....	102.8	40 cts
"Lewis's" condensed.....	98.2	38 cts
"Andrew's Pearl".....	93.2	36 cts
"Hecker's Perfect".....	92.5	36 cts

The Government Chemist also adds: "I regard all alum powders as very unwholesome. Phosphate and tartaric acid-powders liberate their gas too freely in process of baking, or under varying climatic changes suffer deterioration."

It is proper to state that all the powders examined were from the open market, and that the original labels were in every case broken by Dr. Love himself. He also informs me that he himself purchased the can of Royal Baking Powder at the store of Park & Tilford.

I have only to add, that for 20 years the Royal Baking Powder has been before the public, and it is to-day the standard for purity and excellence throughout the world. Because of its intrinsic merit, and by virtue of honorable enterprise, the Royal Baking Powder has taken this rank, and I am therefore not surprised to find adventurers in the business anxious to assume their preparations to be its equal.

J. C. HOAGLAND,

Pres. Royal Baking Powder Co.
New York, March 5, 1881.

The Wealth of Boston.

Boston is an extremely wealthy city. The real estate of the city is valued at \$437,230,600. The personal property is estimated at \$501,858,600. There is a total increase of valuation over that of 1879 of \$24,766,500. It is estimated that there is a large amount of property which never comes under the observation of the assessors, or is exempt from taxation, or pays only a State tax. There are not many millionaires in Boston, but there are a great many private fortunes of from \$500,000 to \$800,000. About \$900,000 is raised by taxation. The rate is \$15.20 per \$1,000. There has been a marked advance in the value of real estate, and the outlook for the future is declared to be flattering. Boston has been greatly benefited by the rise in Western railway securities during the last year; but the general tendency is to invest in home real estate.—*Ex.*

Herr Hirschfeld says that few children are born short-sighted, but that the eye is weakened by straining during school-days. He thinks schools should be under the supervision of medical officers and that school-rooms improperly lighted and school-books improperly printed should be condemned.