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THE TOMAHAWK.

A SATURDAY JOURNAL OF SATIRE.

Edited by Arthur a'Beckett.



"INVITAT CULPAM QUI PECCATUM PRÆTERIT."

No. 165.]

LONDON, FULY 2, 1870.

[PRICE TWOPENCE.

BABY-FARMING.

THE nineteenth century is a dreadfully bad century. Its sins are enormous, and can be counted by the thousand. It is full of hypocrisy, malice, and all uncharitableness. But of all the blots with which it is stained—the worst, the most disgusting, the most diabolical, is the prevalence of Baby-Farming.

A woman who has once lost her claim to "honesty" can never be expected to have the ordinary feelings of a human being. Intensely sensual, intensely selfish, her one idea is to enjoy sin, and escape the consequences that follow, as a rule, the breaking of the Seventh Commandment. From her we can expect nothing but cruel indifference—her future in life is clouded over by the presence of her little one. This being the case it is necessary that the little one should disappear. Voila tout.

Before we go further it will be as well to define the exact meaning of "Baby-Farming." We have only to refer to the police reports to discover that the magistrates call it "murder." An ugly word enough, and yet one well suited to the crime. Our religion tells us that the smallest of children are born with souls—and the killer of the dwelling-house of the soul is a murderer. So the magistrates are quite right when they describe Baby-Farming by the two syllables of most dreadful import in the English language.

And now it is necessary to find out those who are accessories to the fact, and are thus worthy of hanging in company with the Baby-Farmers themselves. It is not only the hags who take the mother's gold and the infant's life-breath, that should be punished, no, the hand of the Law should reach the husseys and those who intrigue with them.

These Baby-Farms have been fed by the rich. The children who have been sent to them to die have been the children of sin—the result of some shameful *liaison*. It is well known that in spite of our mock morality the tone of our higher classes is immodest and bad. The Smoking-rooms at the Clubs, the Promenade in the Park, are redolent with stories of scandal affecting noble names. It seems to be recognised that a woman can do no wrong. We appear to have drifted back to the days of Charles II., when it was the thing to be vicious, actually honourable to be dishonoured!

The customers of the Farmers are no poor struggling wives, no starving mothers, but brazen, silk-wearing, fan-tossing—ladies! The daughters of noble houses, the children of wealthy merchants, the offspring of fat vicars and opulent parsons. These are they who, having broken the Seventh Commandment, assist the Farmers in setting at nought the Sixth. These are

they who, in spite of their names and dresses, are fit only to herd with wantons, to hang with assassins! They are unknown as yet; cannot their crimes be brought home to them? Is there no detective who would follow up the thread, and discover the shameless murderess in her peaceful home? What has become of that most admirable association, the Society for the Suppression of Vice? Will not they hunt these unmarried mothers—these girl-fiends—to earth—prison earth! What is the use of hanging the convicted child-murderer, if we cannot get at the throat of the fair-haired brute, who, with delicate hands, consigns her poor gasping offspring to death and torture?

But still there is another class of people who deserve punishment—the proprietors of those papers that insert the advertisements of the Farmers. There can be no excuse for them. The "Head of the Advertisement Department" has no right to be absent from his post any more than the Editor. Supposing a libel crept into the body of the paper, would the excuse tendered, that the Editor was away at the time of the publication, have any weight with the party aggrieved? We think not, we know not. This being the case, we, on behalf of the publicthe aggrieved party on this occasion-cannot rest satisfied with the excuse that the cause of the appearance of a questionable announcement is to be attributed to the inadvertence of the "Head of the Advertisement Department." No, the canvassing tout to whom the proper production of the advertisement sheets are generally entrusted, should be as wary as the Editor himself. But perhaps it would be as well to teach this lesson in a little rougher fashion. When they want to recollect anything important, some people are fond of tying knots in their handkerchiefs; why should we not teach proprietors of newspapers not to insert the advertisement of murderers by tying knots round their throats? This is, perhaps, rather too strong a remedy, still, there is the idea!

We have scarcely alluded to the Baby-Farmers themselves, because our course is so very simple when we have to deal with them. It is a mere question of rope. We leave the argument to Calcraft, who will quite represent our views. It would be as well, however, in future that the police were more wakeful to the foul deeds of these monsters. Surely a Baby-Farm ought not to exist without the knowledge of the Force. Surely an intelligent constable would be able to discover such a house at once, and report it to his superiors for surveillance.

And still a question remains unanswered—what is the best way of stopping the horrible crimes proceeding out of Baby-Farming? Let us suppose all the convicted murderers and murderesses comfortably hanged—still, a great deal remains to

be done. Fresh harpies will spring up to play the game with Calcrast, and we shall be no better off than we were before.

This is a practical age, and we can do anything except live by Act of Parliament. Will not Parliament assist us at this crisis? We think so. Perhaps the following suggestions may be not altogether worthless.

First, then, let it be illegal to insert quack advertisements, and the advertisements of Baby-Farmers. Let a heavy penalty attach to the inadvertence of the "Head of the Advertisement Department." Let the penalty be awarded to the man who successfully prosecutes newspaper proprietors for the illegal insertion of an announcement. Let such cases be dealt with by the magistrates, so that neither prosecutor nor defendant may be put to unnecessary delay or expense. In a very short time a marked improvement would be found in the contents of the advertisement sheets of the London papers. This suggestion is quite practical.

Secondly, let the Baby-Farms be illegal. Why should not Government found a hospital for the reception of children, and require their mothers to enter their names and addresses? This might be difficult to manage, and some people would object to it on the score of the scheme affording a premium to vice. Still, the great object of the law is to prevent crime, and if crime could be prevented by the establishment of self-supporting hospitals, so much the better for the world in general, and England in particular. At-any-rate, there would be no difficulty in suppressing such things as Baby-Farms—they should be licensed, in common with all schools, and should be under Governmental inspection.

The subject must sooner or later attract the attention of Parliament. The sooner it does the better. We are weary of the dreadful stories that reach us every day—every hour. The law must step in and put a stop, once and for ever, to that hateful tragedy which begins in adultery and finds its dismal epilogue in foul assassination!

A CIVIL INCONSISTENCY.

NOTWITHSTANDING the startling announcement of some of our contemporaries, as pronounced in the "contents bills" displayed on the curb stones of the metropolis to the effect that the "DEATH WARRANT OF PATRONAGE" had been signed, it now appears that the document in question, if it can be called a death warrant at all, is very incomplete in its provisions. While the clerkships in a certain number of the Government offices are doomed to be thrown open to the competition of the multitude (on payment of entrance fees, however, be it noted), the departments which are excepted from the indignity of being set up as a target for all England to have a shot at are so important in their functions, and, par excellence, such thorough Government offices, that it is absolutely ridiculous, in framing any measure for the reorganization of entrance into the Civil Service to exclude them from its action. The Foreign Office and Home Office are the two favoured departments, which have made interest enough to be left alone, but, notwithstanding the temporary victory they have achieved over the march of intellect, we cannot believe that it will be a lasting one. As regards the Home Office, it has been urged, and successfully, that the duties of the clerks are of so delicate a nature that it must necessarily follow that only the relatives and friends of the Secretary of State for the time being can discharge them, while, in the case of the Foreign Office, the department of all others where an extensive knowledge of several languages must be useful, and where it would have been supposed that open competition would have been the most serviceable, the sheer self-assurance of the clerks themselves has succeeded in warding off for a time the introduction of the popular element into the heavy, not to say snobby, swelldom of Whitehall. It is not, however, fair to abuse the Home and Foreign Offices for ment falls where it has been deserved.

having resisted the introduction of a measure while other Departments have shown a cheerful willingness to adopt it. The Treasury, Inclia Office, Colonial Office, War Office, and Admiralty, all sufficiently select establishments which have been included by the recently published order in Council amongst the open boroughs, have all in their way protested, schemed, and "interested themselves" to postpone the evil day. At the Treasury it has been said that only persons of established social position should have the power of dealing with large sums of Public money. The Colonial Office, like the Home Office, has urged its delicate duties as an excuse to be let off; the India Office has boldly asserted its independence of the English Civil Service proper; the War Office and Admiralty have likewise found ample and sufficient reasons to be excluded from the list; but all with no avail. They are to be the first chief sacrifices on the altar of a reformed system, and, as surely as August comes round, they must succumb to the Gladstonian policy. The moral of all this opposition however, if moral it can be called, is simple enough. By the exclusion of the favoured Departments from the offices thrown open to public competition, the measure has resolved itself into a half measure only, and, as such, may reasonably enough be objected to, and regarded with distrust even by that class of the public not personally interested in upholding Government Patronage. For our part, we are rather inclined to look on the new system as a mistake, which will be found out in time, when, however, it will be too late to remedy the mischief that has been done—and which will result, in the reaction which must surely follow, in the triumph of Jobbery. But, putting our anticipations aside, we cannot but condemn a policy which is supposed to up hold purity of appointments as its moving influence, having inaugurated itself by the perpetration of two most unwarrantable and unjustifiable bits of favouritism.

A DEAD HALT, INDEED.

WHO can now say that our military discipline is lax, and that our soldiers are pampered and spoilt for the proper performance of their duty by an excess of "coddling?" Such has been for years a traditional charge against our military organisation, but it has been fully and conclusively answered at last by an event which occurred last week. It seems that a company of the 97th Regiment of Foot marched from Stratford and West Ham, on Wednesday last, for Kingston, en route for Aldershot. Now, Wednesday happened to be the hottest of the recent hot days, and the men toiled through the City, Piccadilly, and the Kensington road, exhibiting unmistakable signs of distress, even to the most careless observer. It was only, however, that on the arrival of the company within sight of the Militia barracks at Kingston, where the halt for the night was to be made, that one poor fellow succumbed to the effects of hot and dusty trudge, and he fell down and died. The sun has been made responsible for his decease, and the casualty return of the Regiment has already been filled in "sunstroke" as an entry in the proper column showing the cause of death; but we would venture to question the correctness of the statement. It would rather appear that the persons who ordered a march from Stratford to Kingston-on-Thames in heavy order on such a day as Wednesday last were answerable for the event, which is only surprising because it is a single one. If half the company had fallen down at Knightsbridge, and been carried into St. George's Hospital, nothing would have happened that might not have been foreseen; but, in the face of the many means of communication between the East and West of London, to march troops on the road in such weather as we have recently experienced, is little better than wilful murder on the part of some person or persons who, for the sake of the British soldier, let us hope, are not unknown. The matter must not be allowed to rest. The Horse Guards should pause for a few hours in its petty squabbles with the War Office to inquire into the circumstances of the case, and bring the responsible officer to justice. The case must be simple enough, and should easily be traced to the person who gave the order, which could only lead to a disastrous and fatal result. The wrongdoer must not be allowed to get off scot free; and, failing the interference of a more regular authority, it behoves the Press to "watch the case" for the rank and file of the service, and see that the punish-

THE ROUNDABOUT RAMBLES.

[CONTINUED BY OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

OXFORD, June 28th, 1870.

THE CHIEF'S PROSPECTS.

BEFORE I enter upon the above stormy subject, let me first narrate, for the benefit of your sporting readers, what became of our boat in the Bumping races. I have little enough, however, to say of a satisfactory character. When the day came, three of our men, the Head of St. Ambrose, Herr Jaffenheim, and my aunt, never turned up, so we had to row with five oars. The Chief's oar is thirty-six feet long. Was objected to, so we had to cut it into four and row with the bits. The Chief's stroke was free. Every time he struck the water with frantic fury, catching a crab in the return, and wrenching the rullock off, and slipping under the seat of No. 7. In pulling he faced the bows. Our "form" was not, therefore, considered pretty, though, as we had filled up the three vacant places, with a steward, a purser, and a "solicitor for the fleet," an official Spagmore said it was as well to have on board, and so created for the occasion. We looked every inch of us an eight. A Bumping race is peculiar, as you know. Some dozen boats start in a line, at intervals of about forty yards between each. The object is, therefore, for each boat to catch up the one in front of it. We did not make much way of our own accord, but as before we started Spagmore had fastened our boat, by a rope concealed under the water, to the one in front of us, it helped us along. It was extremely pleasant work while it lasted. The professionals present could not reconcile our pace with our form, and the boat in front of us seemed to think there was something wrong, but Spagmore assured them that it was the Chief's style that was new to them. Unfortunately, the third evening (on the two previous evenings our two boats arriving in the dark one hour and three quarters after all the other boats had got in) we were found out, and hissed off the river. This created some disagreeables, but on my representing to the President of the O. U. B. C., that in Pokyar the backers of each man spend the whole night previous to the morning of the race in drilling holes in the bottom of his opponent's boat, the matter was hushed up, and regarded simply as "bad form."

But to revert to the Chief's prospects.

Long as I have put off attention to the gloomy subject, I feel, of course, that sooner or later we must really move in the matter. Something we must do. The Chief is financially and socially becoming my ruin, and quit of him somehow I am determined to be. Spagmore has told me to leave it all to him, and as we have run through all the Professions and found them alike unpromising, I have made up my mind not to distress myself any more about it. The Church is, of course, a closed borough, the only opening in a religious direction being in the eye of a Chinese god, somewhere in the Borough road. Spagmore knows of a devout Chinaman, who keeps up, as far as he can, the rites of his national religion, and he having, among other things, had a god constructed with a moveable eye, on great days of ceremonial he wants somebody to work it.

This might be a good thing for the Chief, if they could keep him regular in his attention to the eye, only the last time he had anything of the kind to do, he forced his legs through the mouth, a portent which caused a tremendous schism, seven millions apostatising on the spot, because they began to think there might be something in their god after all. Parliament we have thought of, and may put the Chief up, but we are waiting for a good popular movement, hoping to float him in on the top of it. In the meantime we are going to try a few advertisements. The following have already appeared, and we are expecting some

answers to-morrow:

(I.)

WANTED BY A FOREIGN GENTLEMAN, of retired and literary tastes, a permanent home in a quiet Christian family, where a few wild beasts are kept. Apply by letter to Messrs. Gritch and Fletcher, of 212 Chancery lane.

TO THE CHILDLESS.—An old couple who are anxious to adopt

a youth to be a comfort to them in their declining years, and add a charm of life and gaiety to their too cheerless home, can hear of something to their immediate advantage by applying to Messrs. Gritch and Fletcher, 212 Chancery lane.

(3.)

A CHIEF FOR SALE.—Immediate possession. Bargain. Apply to Messrs. Gritch and Fletcher, 212 Chancery lane.

(4.)

TO CIRCUS PROPRIETORS AND OTHERS.—The celebrated unrivalled acrobat and contortionist, Herr Chiefiani, will be happy to enter into an engagement for a term of years, or even for life. Useful for all business. His great tiger skinning and entrail feat, as performed 170 nights before H.I.M. the Emperor of the French, H.M. the King of Sweden, and Mr. Gladstone. Would help in the refreshment department. Apply at once to Messrs. Gritch and Fletcher, 212 Chancery lane.

(5.)

EDUCATION EXTRAORDINARY.—A foreign gentleman, well acquainted with continental usages, will be happy to travel to South Central Africa with three young noblemen. Excellent references. Apply to Messrs. Gritch and Fletcher, 212 Chancery Lane.

(6.)

MARRIAGE.—A gentleman, descended from a noble continental family, and possessing large landed property in Africa, will be happy to enter into a matrimonial alliance with a widow lady or spinster (age no object) who owns two hundred pounds in ready money. Will be glad to hear from an invalid, or one mentally afflicted. Apply by letter to Messrs. Gritch and Fletcher, 212 Chancery Lane.

We have had thirty-two answers to the last, and Spagmore's idea is that the Chief should take them all out to Central Africa, where they would have a chance with his relatives. If we can make £500 out of the whole concern, and get the Chief off for good, the thing will be done.

I open this to say the Chief takes to it immensely—and has already selected, by photograph, a wife for himself. He is to be married in a fortnight.

OUR BOOKMARKER.

An Exposition of the Land Tax: its Assessment and Collection, with a Statement of the Rights Conferred by the Redemption Rights. By MARK A. BOURDIN. London: Stevens and Sons, Chancery Lane.

If a law book can ever be readable this work is certainly so. In the first place, it deals with a subject of direct and pecuniary interest to a large class of the public; in the second, it is concisely worded, and comprehensibly put together; and in the third, it is sufficiently short not to dishearten the most timid person who shares in the popular prejudice against legal books being regarded as light literature. The preface frankly enough avows the modest mission the author had in view. "The object of the work," he says, "is to give an abstract of the Statutes which regulate the imposition and redemption of the Land Tax, so far as its redemption has operated in creating charges upon land. The provisions for the assessment and collection of the tax are contained in numerous Acts, which are mainly repealed or obsolete, thus rendering any investigation of the existing law a work of trouble and uncertainty, even to members of the legal profession."

As a compiler, Mr. Bourdin has done his work thoroughly and well, and although he cannot claim to have produced an amusing book, his volume is instructive and interesting. We all know what instruction without interest entails, so we thank Mr. Bourdin for having made so much of a very dry subject. Medicine we know is good, but we should thank the doctor who

converts the pill into a bon-bon.

"THE SONG OF THE LAST MINSTREL."—The Caledonian Bawl!

VOL. V., price 8s., of

THE TOMAHAWK.

EDITED BY ARTHUR A'BECKETT; LLLUSTRATED BY MATT MORGAN. Office 199 Strand.

Now ready, price 7s. 6d.,
VOL. III. OF

BRITANNIA,

Edited by ARTHUR A'BECKETT,

Illustrated in Colours by MATT MORGAN.



LONDON, JULY 2, 1870.

THE WEEK.

A CHEAP evening contemporary announces that the "Old hoys of Felstead School held their Annual Dinner at the London Tavern last week." The "old boys" must have been hungry. List all the following has a first of the first beauty of the

MR. BRUCE was asked the other night in the House by Mr. Crawford, if he had considered Hadden's "Course" system for Cabs. The Home Secretary replied concisely he "Hadden't."

THE Chancellor-of the Exchequer was badly hissed at the late Commemoration at Oxford. As a waggish Head of a House facetiously described it—there was a great "hulloo" about "a Lowe!"

An Indian telegram announces that fresh disturbances have broken out in the North-west Provinces amongst the Worzerees. It is only a short time since that a revolt in Worzer was put down This is Worser and Worser.

THE Daily News has just discovered that flowers bloom in June. The secret is announced in one of its last week's leaders. After this, our contemporary may be called, to distinguish it from the Jupiter of Printing-House Square, "June-oh!"

pate to the modern of the control of

In consequence of the great success of the New Order in Council, which makes the Duke of Cambridge, as Commander-in-Chief, subordinate to the Secretary for War, we believe the following reforms are on the tapis:—

The Royal prerogative of Mercy, in cases of the capital sentence now dispensed at the Home Office, to be vested in Mr. Calcraft.

The salaries of all Government clerks to be handed over to their tailors. -

We do not wouch for the truth of these rumours—but evidently Constitutionalism is in the ascendant.

VERY CLEVER MEN.

ANTIQUARIANISM is at a discount amongst our French neighbours, at all events in Paris, for it appears that the recently discovered Roman Amphitheatre is already doomed to destruction, unless private enterprise can provide five-and-twenty thousand pounds in the course of the present week to buy it up. The Government having spent enough money in new buildings, is not unnaturally unwilling to pay a large sum for keeping up a ruin, and the Omnibus Company, whose fortune it has been to have pitched its stables on the classic spot, will only consent to deal with the French archaeologists on strictly business principles. Under these distressing circumstances the savants have appealed not only to their countrymen, but to Europe generally, for the means to purchase the Amphitheatre, and retain it as an additional ornament of their capital. If they succeed in getting the money so much the better. It is a pity we do not borrow our ideas as they do their money, more generally from our neighbours. This, for instance, is another of the things they manage much better in France.

THE MUSIC AND THE CHARM.

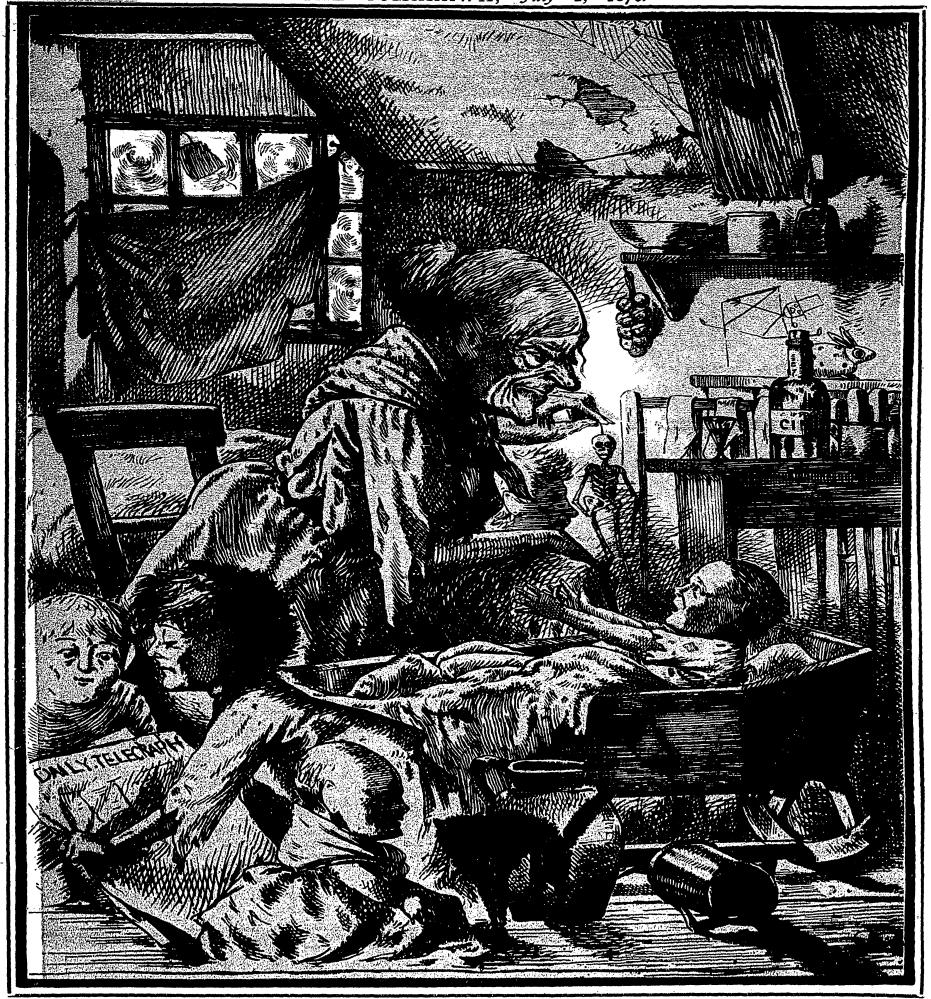
If such a thing as gratitude exists amongst Musical and Theatrical people—we have often heard it asserted that it does not—Signor Campana should be extremely grateful to Madame Patti. Were it not for the good office of this lady, whose magic influence can make any music popular, the "Grand Opera of Esmeralda by Signor Campana" would have been still a master-piece no doubt, but a neglected and dusty one, and Signor Campana would have lived a disappointed and unappreciated composer. As it is, he now finds his work being performed at the first Opera house in the world, and taking its turn with the productions of Meyerbeer, Rossini, and Mozart. Of course, Signor Campana can well afford to laugh at the sneers of the press. "There was much applause," said the Daily Telegraph, in its notice the day after Esmeralda was produced, "and there were frequent calls for executants and Composer. Whether this result should be attributed to the merits of the performance this result should be attributed to the merits of the performance or the excellence of the music, we must take another opportunity of enquiring. Our present opinion is that the latter had scarcely anything to do with it."

This is scarcely encouraging to the gentleman who wrote the music, but still, that Esmeralda has been played, aye, and will be played again perhaps at Covent Garden, is a fact over which there is no getting; but let us hope once more that Signor Campana is becomingly grateful to the *Diva*, under whose auspices he has awoke and found himself famous:

HAPPY LAND, AT LAST!

IT is a tradition that, upon the whole, Princes are to be pitied. It is argued that Royalty has its ties and responsibilities which more than negative the pleasant sensation of the adulation of the multitude, and that free will and the real power of enjoyment are beyond the reach of members of the Royal Family. This theory, however, has, during the last few days, been completely controverted and upset. In fact, now the question is definitely closed, and there is no more room, for discussion, for the Prince of Wales has been to Rosherville Gardens. Yes, last Saturday formight His Royal Highness, in defiance of all precedent, spent a happy day in the Gravesend Paradise. Prince Teck, the Duke of Sutherland, and a few more choice asso-Teck, the Duke of Sutherland, and a few more choice associates were permitted to be partakers of the one day's pleasure. We congratulate the Prince on the new line he has marked out for himself. To drop his dignity and really enjoy himself by organising a visit to Rosherville, is a sign of an amount of common sense for which we had scarcely given His Royal Highness credit. What a pity that the Thames Tunnel has been closed as one of the sights of London. However, in the inexhaustible round of our English amusements, the Whispering Gallery at St. Paul's, the top of the Monument, and Sir John ing Gallery at St. Paul's, the top of the Monument, and Sir John Soane's Museum are still available. It is said. "Happy is the man who has never read *Pickwick*, for he has it to read." TOMAHAWK almost feels inclined to admit that he would change places with the Prince of Wales.





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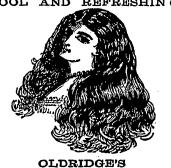
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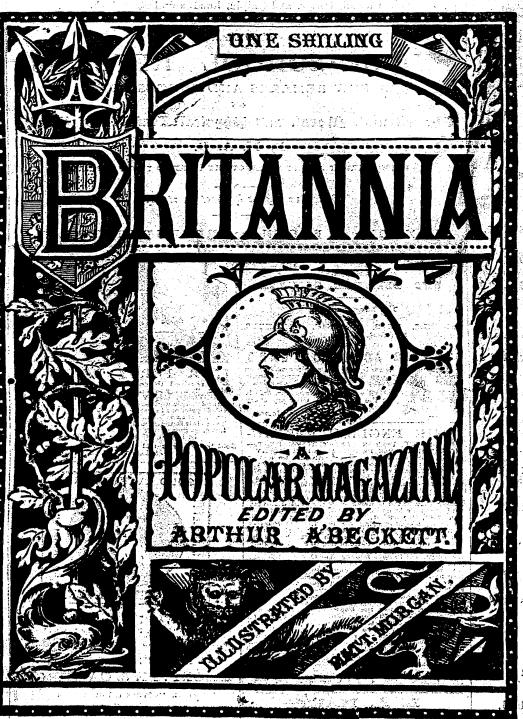
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