

and I earnestly hope they will continue to do so, and that they will all do their utmost to attract to intellectual studies the female population of this country. All the danger of which I have spoken presses even more upon the female sex than upon the male. All who know anything of the appeals for assistance which are made, and the misery into which unfortunate persons of various classes fall, know that in the case of women it is constantly the fact that those who would be capable of earning their own living, if they only would make up their minds that any honest mode of earning it is perfectly creditable, will rather starve gradually, or live upon such pittance as they can beg, than perform any kind of labor which they have not been educated to think "genteel." I will not dwell upon the subject, I could not pursue it far; but I may say this, that I know it to be the fact, that while this shirking from honest labor as ungentle is to men frequently ruinous, to women it is much worse. It often involves consequences which are fatal not only to their physical but to their moral well-being. The evil in their case is one of enormous magnitude, and I trust that the Universities will never have to reproach themselves that, in giving to the women of any class a higher culture than their class has hitherto enjoyed, they have been conferring upon those women, not an advantage but a fatal gift. Don't understand me as wishing to discourage ambition. Ambition is the very life-blood of any acting and moving community. By all means let men and women struggle to the utmost to rise as high as they can; let them get up the ladder as high and as fast as they can; but don't let them abandon the lower round until they are quite sure that they have their hand upon the upper round.—*Speech in England by the Marquis of Salisbury.*

ANCIENT CHORUS of Women; from the comedy of the "Women's Festival," in Aristophanes:

"They're always abusing the women,
As a terrible plague to men:
They say we're the root of all evil,
And repeat it again and again;
Of wars, and quarrels, and bloodshed—
All mischief, be what it may.
And pray, then, why do you marry us,
If we're all the plagues you say?
And why do you take such care of us,
And keep us so safe at home,
And are never easy a moment,
If ever we chance to roam?
When you ought to be thanking Heaven
Your plague is out of the way,
You all keep fussing and fretting—
'Where is my plague to-day?'
If a plague peeps out of the window,
Up go the eyes of the men;
If she hides, then they all keep staring
Until she looks out again."

A Lady's Literary Club in Sweden.—The land of Betty Pettersson is moving in the so-called women's question. The literary club for ladies at Stockholm, so greatly ridiculed three years ago, is already self-supporting. Many of the once hostile men are gradually beginning to subscribe for their "better halves," who appear not to neglect their households while looking after their mental health. The reading-room is said to be well frequented, especially so by non-resident governesses, who formerly had no place but the streets to go to during their "intervals." The library, which originated with books borrowed from ladies inter-

ested in the movement, is now in a fair way of progress. It numbers not only Swedish works, but the most important publications of England, France, and Germany. Both foreign and Swedish periodicals are very often sent gratis.

Governmental Work.—The question of rapid transit from one end of New York Island to the other is opening up the question as to what properly comes under the head of governmental work, and what may be safely left to private enterprise. The work of monopolies, it must be admitted, is always badly done. Look at our railroads, look at our gas supply—poor accommodations, high prices, waste, and destructiveness is the rule.

Our postal system, on the contrary, our educational system, work admirably, and upon an entirely opposite principle, that is, cheapness, and efficiency.

It seems, therefore, as if the great needs of the public matters, in which the whole community are interested, should be entrusted to governmental, and not to individual hands. When recognized authorities—State, city, or national—are made responsible for the doing of certain work, it is done; but when Government delegates that power to individual hands, and pays out subsidies for its accomplishment, the result is always a swindle, or a failure. Enormous grants have been made by Government to railroads of all kinds, yet millions upon millions of the hard-earned money of the country has been sunk in them, and every one is carried on for private emolument, instead of the public welfare.

Railroads have become too large an affair, and too much is dependent upon them, to be controlled by the meanness or the rapacity, or even the wisdom and judgment of one man, or a company of men. Public interests ought not to be in the market; they should be in the hands of those who are responsible to the public for the way in which they are attended to. It is time that not only the railroads were under Government supervision, but artificial light and heat also. Steam or heated-air pipes could be just as well introduced into our dwellings as gas-pipes, and, under proper management and control, would save every householder at least half of the money paid out to individuals and companies for gas and fuel, in addition to the infinitely greater security and comfort.

Interested parties, great monopolies, who now own almost the entire press of the country, may try to prevent it, but it is in the womb of the future, and must be born some day.

Spring Gardening.—Amateur gardeners, and ladies who have a taste for flowers and pretty table and parlor decorations, are advised to send for Mr. Vick's new annual, from Rochester, modestly styled a catalogue, but which is really a very beautifully illustrated manual of gardening, and obtain from it much enjoyment, and many new ideas. In this, his most recent publication, Mr. Vick gives us the results of his European trip, not only in many rare and lovely trees, flowers and useful fruits, but also in ornamental house-gardening, and the requisites for table decoration, which he supplies at very moderate rates. If the man who plants one tree is a benefactor of the human race, what shall we say of Mr. Vick to inspire hundreds to beautify their homes and neighborhoods with trees and flowers?



THE return of Spring suggests fresh vegetables—crisp lettuce, pungent radishes, tender peas, pie-plant, etc.; and we turn from the solid turnips, carrots, and beets that have assisted us throughout the winter, with ungrateful delight. The value of these early vegetables is not sufficiently understood, and their use is not general enough.

Quantities are brought to market, but the trouble of preparing them for the table too often prevents their ready sale. The prices are high in large cities, but the health-giving, health-restoring quality of vegetables should make amends for this drawback.

Dr. Hall, in his "Health by Good Living," advocates the use of the early vegetables as preventives of Spring diseases.

He says, "Send from your table the pork and bacon, and fat meats and oils, and sugars and starches, the sago and the tapioca pudding, and the dumplings and rich pastries; get hold of the early 'greens,' the spinach, the salads, the turnip-tops, the radish, the early berry and the early fruit, and lean meats."

This advice is worth taking, and the time spent is well employed. Water-cresses are said to be a whole medicine-chest, and with salt, and bread and butter, make a healthy Spring breakfast. All they need is washing; lettuce, radishes, and berries, ditto. Early vegetables take less time to boil. They should be put in boiling water; a little soda preserves the green color. When overdone they lose their flavor and use; underdone, they are indigestible. A clock, and practice, will make a fine vegetable cook; and in the house where she presides and practices, doctors' bills will be scarce.

Very little meat, and all the vegetables (even beet-tops) possible, should be our Spring motto.

ASPARAGUS.—Skin the white part, turn the points together, and tie in bunches. Have the water boiling, add salt. Lay in the asparagus, boil briskly half an hour. Toast slices of light bread, pour over a little of the asparagus water; butter it well, put on the asparagus, serve hot. Or, serve with drawn butter and parsley, omitting the toast.

OKRA SOUP.—Make a broth of fowls or fresh meat; veal is best. To a gallon of this add three dozen young, tender pods of okra, cut up thin; boil slowly three hours, stirring occasionally. Remove the meat, season with salt and pepper. Rice and tomatoes can be added if liked.

OMELET.—Break six eggs into a basin, add fine-chopped parsley, onion, pepper, and salt. Beat all well together; have a pan ready, in which put butter to melt; when hot, put in the omelet. Stir gently; as soon as it begins to set, let it cook slowly. It must not be overdone. Serve very hot, with any gravy or plain.

VEGETABLE SOUP.—To a quart of a pound of fresh butter, boiling hot, add two onions chopped fine; let them stew. When they are soft, add two heads of celery, teacup each of corn, butter, beans, cabbage, tomatoes, and peas. Stir them well with the butter and onions. Have ready a kettle of boiling water, pour over

the vegetables a pint at a time until as much as is needed is added. Boil until the vegetables are done. Salt and pepper to taste. Lay slices of toast at the bottom of the tureen, and pour on the soup.

KALE SLAUGH (COLDSLAW).—Take a small head of cabbage (a small cabbage will cut finer than a large one), cut it in half, and take out the heart; chop the rest very fine, put it in a pan, and salt it well; then wet it thoroughly with cider vinegar, and put it on the fire until it comes to a boil; then take half a quart of a pound of butter, and a teaspoon even-full of flour; mix butter and flour together, and stir into the cabbage. Then let that all boil up; stir in two eggs, well beaten, and let it boil up again; turn out into a dish, spot it with black pepper, and set it to cool.

FRENCH CREAM.—One pint of milk, one pint of cream, the yolks of six eggs, and white powdered sugar to taste; beat the eggs well up, and beat in the sugar; mix the milk and cream, stir in the eggs and sugar; then dissolve a teaspoonful of arrow-root in some milk, and mix it in the rest; flavor with half a teaspoonful of essence of bitter almonds. Boil over a slow fire, and stir all the time while cooking; take off as soon as boiled, turn into a dish, and put to cool.

THE VERITABLE RECEIPT FOR FARINA
EAU DE COLOGNE:

Pure Alcohol, 1 gallon.
Essence of Bergamot, 2 oz.
" Lemon, 2 oz.
" Orange Peel, 2 oz.
" Rosemary, 1½ oz.
" Petit Grain, 1 oz.
" Neroli, 2 oz.
" Lavender, ½ oz.

Tincture of Benzoin, 1 oz.
Mix the whole with a table-spoonful of magnesia, and filter. Bottle, and let it stand in a temperate cellar from six to twelve months. It is then fit for use.

GUMBO.—Three pounds of lean beef, one pair of chickens, one pound of ham, three-quarters of a peck of okra. Cut the beef in small pieces, and with a quarter of a pound of butter stew it till it is brown. Season it strongly, and then let it boil half an hour in a small quantity of water. Chop the okra fine, put it with the beef, add a little water, and the ham cut up in small pieces; stir it often to prevent burning. The chickens must be dressed separately, like a fricassee; after they are done add them to the rest, and let it all cook slowly for half an hour more; add water as may be required. The okra must be well done. Be careful to stir, often, as being thick, it is apt to burn.

BERLIN PATTERNS IN NEEDLE-
WORK.

BERLIN patterns, although a production of the last century, have become an article of considerable commerce in Germany, were a large amount of capital is employed in their manufacture.

They are either copied from celebrated pictures, or from the newest and most favorite engravings.

Many subjects, such as flowers and arabesques, are designed expressly.

They are first drawn in colors on aqua-draw, or point-paper, and as the excellence of the pattern depends principally on the first design, it may readily be imagined that artists of considerable talent are required for their execution. This drawing, or engraving, or etching, is made on a copper plate, corresponding to the threads of the canvas.

Various marks are engraved on each check or square, which are to serve as guides for those who afterwards color the impressions on paper; the part for each color, or separate shade of color, being marked with a different figure. The pattern, when in this state, bears a very great resemblance to those published in old books on needlework.

We are indebted to Germany for both these advantages; and it is not a little singular that the country which produces them appears to be the least capable of appreciating their value.

England and Russia have profited most by these auxiliaries.

The ladies of Sweden and Denmark work a great deal from them.

Great numbers of these patterns are exported to America, and to the various countries of the Continent.

The process of coloring these patterns is curious: the various tints are quickly laid on, commencing with each separate color on several patterns at the same time, each check, or continuous line of checks, according to the engraved figures, being colored by one stroke of the pencil, the point of which is kept very square, and of a size adapted to that of the check of the engraving.

Practice alone renders the touch perfect; and it is surprising to see with what rapidity and exactness each tint after another is laid on.

If we for a moment reflect on these different processes, and the time they must necessarily occupy, the expense of the design and the engraving, and that each square is colored by hand, we cannot fail to be surprised at the small cost at which they are to be procured; and our wonder will not be diminished when we are told that, in some of these patterns, there are considerably above half a million of small squares, like those of a mosaic, to be separately colored.

The designer and engraver of these patterns are, of course, paid as artists, in proportion to their talents; the cost of the first colored designs on point-paper, varying from three to thirty or forty guineas; but in some instances, as in the large patterns, it is considerably more.

The coloring affords employment both for men, women, and children. A dozen or two dozen copies are given to each person at a time, with the original design as a guide. An industrious man seldom earns more than one thaler, or three shillings per day; the children from six to eight silver-groschen, or sixpence to tenpence English.

From the great increase of the trade of late years, and the number of new houses that have sprung up, it is impossible to give any idea of the number of persons employed in their manufacture. Besides the hands engaged in the preparation of these patterns, they have been the means indirectly of affording employment to numerous other persons, by creating a demand for new and various articles in other branches of trade.

Attempts have been made, but unsuccessfully, to produce similar patterns at Dresden and Nuremberg, and also at Paris.

It may not be uninteresting to observe that the work executed from these patterns in England far surpasses any thing of the kind usually done on the Continent.

A few colored paper patterns are published at Vienna; they consist of flowers, birds, and arabesques. Some of these surpass in beauty of design and coloring the pattern of the Parrot and Basket

of Flowers, the Group of Flowers, the Cockatoo and Flowers.

In 1810, Madame Wittich, of great taste, and an accomplished needlewoman, justly appreciating the advantages the art would derive from such designs, and anxious that this species of amusement for ladies should be more widely known, prevailed upon her husband, a print-seller at Berlin, to undertake the publication of a series of these patterns; which he did, got up in so superior a manner, that many of the first patterns which were issued from his establishment are now in as much demand as those more recently published.

\$50 Reward.—A swindler is traveling through the South and West, representing herself as an Agent of MME. DEMOREST of New York, collecting money in advance for the Establishment of Branch Agencies, and Collecting Subscriptions for our publications; and passes as Mrs. J. P. Hull, Mrs. O'Hara, Mrs. A. J. Edsom, Mrs. M. A. Goldan.

The above person is unknown to us and has no authority to use our name, and we will pay the sum of Fifty Dollars (\$50) to any person who shall arrest the above Swindler and produce the requisite proof that she has been convicted according to law.

W. JENNINGS DEMOREST,
MME. DEMOREST.

She is described by one who had the misfortune to be her victim at Bristol, Indiana, as late as January 28th, as follows:

Medium height, neither very large nor very small. I should think she would weigh about 140 pounds. She looks about 40 years old, dark hair, black eyes or very dark sharp eyes, sharp hook nose, rather spare in the face; showed her under teeth most when talking, rather uneven and filled with gold. Has an Irish accent when talking, with an abundant gift of speech. Wore a black cotton velvet dress, black cloth slashed jacket braided with crimson, fringe of the same color, a three-cornered black velvet piece over-jacket, fastened between the shoulders and in front with gold pins. Wore a black and white large check shawl, black hat, and gauze veil.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

ORDINARY pages, 75 cents per line solid agate space. Four lines or less, \$3. Page next to reading matter, \$1 per line. Business Notices, solid agate space, \$1.25 per line. No extra charge for cuts or display.

OUR ADVERTISING PAGES.

We aim to make our advertising columns the vehicle only of what is best calculated to promote the interests of our readers; to exclude whatever is pernicious, at whatever sacrifice; and render them so absolutely reliable, that they may be consulted with a certainty that everything therein stated will be found precisely as represented.

Advertisers will please understand that the extent of our circulation renders it necessary that they should send in their advertisements by the twentieth of the month to secure insertion in the following issue.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Mrs. Mary D. Gibbons, of Quincy, Mass., a lady seventy years old, has used a Grover & Baker Machine for the last twelve years. Her daughter, who uses a Willcox & Gibbs' Machine, after every week's wash, brings her work to be repaired on the Grover & Baker.

What to Wear for 1873. TO DRY GOODS MERCHANTS AND THE TRADE GENERALLY:—Your attention is invited to a very useful and valuable Book on Dress, including Materials, Trimmings, Etc., entitled MME. DEMOREST'S "WHAT TO WEAR." This work is published Semi-Annually, and contains a large amount of useful, practical and reliable information of the greatest possible importance to every Dry Goods Merchant, Dealer in Cloaks, Silks, Shawls, Dress Materials, Trimmings, Millinery, Undergarments, and includes every department of Ladies' and Children's Dress; in fact everything that you would like to know about the New Styles and Prices, Etc., for the Spring and Summer of 1873. In fact all that could be learned by a trip to Europe, among the Artists, Dealers or Manufacturers, or among the Importers, Dealers and Artists in the City of New York. The facts and figures have been gathered with the greatest faithfulness and accuracy, and are presented here as an epitome of just what every Merchant and Manufacturer, Milliner, Dressmaker, and Lady generally wish to know about the Fashions for the ensuing season. Price 15 cents. Mailed post free. Address,

MME. DEMOREST,
838 Broadway, N. Y.

Mme. Demorest's Mammoth Bulletin of Fashion.—For completeness, artistic beauty, and stylish designs of practical utility, the Mammoth Bulletin of Fashions for the Spring and Summer of 1873 eclipses all previous efforts. Now Ready. Dressmakers and merchants should obtain it early, in order that they may become posted on the styles and trimmings that will be in demand, while ladies generally need it, so as to be able to decide upon the designs for the new Spring outfits. Price \$1.00, elegantly colored, varnished and mounted on a roller, to include "What to Wear." Sent post free on receipt of price.

Mme. Demorest's Reliable Patterns.—Emporium of Fashions, 838 Broadway, N. Y. From the very small beginnings in the Pattern business of over twenty years ago has grown a colossal system, the machinery of which extends to every part of the country. Even yet, however, the business is in its infancy. Great as is the demand for reliable patterns, it will be increased ten fold, when mothers, housekeepers, grown daughters, wives, brides, and mothers to be, learn their value, cheapness, and convenience as an aid to the execution of needlework. Having a reliable pattern ready at hand for a stylish garment, they are perfectly able to make it themselves, and the patterns cost so little, that ladies will purchase a pattern of every article needed, from the baby's bib to the most intricate cloak and suit, for it must be remembered that every new dress requires a new pattern. The happy idea of illustrating each pattern with a picture of the garment, as made up and trimmed, upon the envelope which incloses it, is both practical and beneficial. It enables the purchaser to see at a glance not only what the article is, but also in exactly what respect it differs or agrees with individual taste, style, ideas and requirements. It tells, in fact, the whole story, and serves as a most efficient guide to the inexperienced in making up and putting together. Our method of grading the sizes and labeling the patterns with an illustration of the garment, and full directions for its use, has revolutionized and multiplied indefinitely the system of distribution. Our authorized agencies now are being established at all suitable points, and always have the latest and freshest designs. Dressmakers, and ladies generally, can obtain from these depots exactly what they want. The accuracy, convenience, and promptness, of course not only quadruple the sales, but render the purchase of much greater value to each individual buyer, especially as the patterns are in all sizes, and adapted to all

ages, and accompanied with full directions. Catalogues containing all the styles in miniature, are furnished on application, so that the customer can select from this collection exactly what is wanted. The advantage of this arrangement to buyers is so obvious that it does not require to be enlarged upon. It is a most satisfactory and profitable branch of business, and grows, wherever it is started, into a most important one, and materially assists in drawing trade in connection with any other suitable business.

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Manufactured by E. P. Needham & Son, Nos. 145, 146 and 147 East 23d Street, N. Y. Established in 1846. A liberal discount to Sunday Schools.

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AND ALL WITHOUT BASTING.

- 1.—It prepares the Milliners' Fold better than can be done by hand.
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- 3.—It prepares and places a fold in any seam perfectly, without basting.
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- 7.—It prepares a cord welt perfectly.
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- 9.—It prepares a cord welt, at the same time gathering and placing the welt in the gathering seam, sewing it to a plain band, if desired, at one operation.
- 10.—It does plain gathering.
- 11.—It gathers and sews on at the same time, better than any other gatherer.
- 12.—It hems all goods, bias or straight.
- 13.—It binds with braid.
- 14.—It binds with cut binding.
- 15.—It sews any seam without basting.

The arrangement of this attachment is very novel, and notwithstanding the great variety of its accomplishments, it is one of the simplest attachments in use; indispensable in its utility, doubling the value of a Sewing Machine.
Price \$3, with full instruction for its use, mailed post free.

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