

Dress is more a matter of taste upon this occasion than upon almost any other that occurs during the year. Few ladies, however, wear evening dress, and a low neck is in decidedly bad taste. The toilette may be artistic, picturesque, and becoming as can be invented, but it is considered much better for it to present marks of originality and individuality in the wearer, than to be merely costly or elaborate, or pretentious, as a full evening dress in the day time would appear.

Winter Readings.

"Oh, Mrs. Sayer, I know you'll be glad to hear that Susie, Lilly Doer, and I, as well as the three Riches intend to have regular readings together this winter once a week, and improve ourselves. Susie and I have now come in for the very purpose of talking with you about it, and deciding on the best selection to make. We intend to meet at each other's houses, and hope to begin on Christmas Eve, and keep every Tuesday evening all the winter months sacred to the purpose of improving our minds. We thought of commencing with Shakespeare—what do you think of that?"

"If none of you have read Shakespeare often, that is well; but my advice, Annie Lawson, would be to read with every play some criticism or lecture on it or some of the characters in it, and compare the writer's ideas with the impressions you received while reading. There are Mrs. Jameson's characters. And a most delightful book is *Lectures on the Historical and Four Great Shakespearian Plays*, by Henry Reed. No doubt you could procure both of these from any good library. *The Western*, a new monthly from St. Louis, has had a series of articles on Shakespeare. Mr. Price takes it, and would loan it I think. Then, if weary of this, you could take for a change *The Diary of Madame D'Arblay*, which would give you an insight into the court life of George III. Or, if you prefer more modern times, take the *Life of Lord Macaulay*. *My Mother's Manuscript*, by Lamartine, is an insight into the home and childhood of that celebrated Frenchman, and would repay the perusal."

BUSY BEE.

What Women are Doing.

Mrs. Sarah A. Elliott has invented a folding reel and flanker for winding zephyr wools, and other threads in skeins, which is said to greatly facilitate the work of fancy knitters.

Selma Borg, the well-known Finnish lecturer, gave a course of five lectures during the month of November before the Young Women's Christian Association, on the Finnish race, history, poetry, music, and mythology, with directions to tourists. They were considered of great interest and value.

Mrs. Gill's "Six Months in Ascension" is said to be an unscientific account of a successful scientific expedition. Mrs. Gill accompanied her husband on his expedition to Ascension last year, undertaken to observe and record the opposition of Mars.

A young Italian lady, Miss Maria Velleda Furné, of a distinguished Bolognese family, studied medicine under Professor Maliveruti of Turin; she obtained her diploma from the Turin University last July, as doctor of medicine, surgery, and obstetrics.

Miss Wedgwood, a descendant of the famous pottery ware manufacturer, has offered to provide a home for training the young pauper girls of Stoke-on-Trent as domestic servants.

Another Woman Professor.—Miss Grace C. Bibb has been appointed a member of the faculty of the State University at Columbus, Missouri, at a salary of \$2,000.

The successful competitor for the entrance scholarship of the London School of Medicine for Women, 30 Henrietta street, Brunswick square, of value £30, is Miss Annie M'Call. The subjects were English, Latin, arithmetic, geometry and physics.

Miss Rhoda Broughton is said to be engaged on a new novel, whose central purpose is to hold the "Pre-Raphaelites," "Æsthetics," and the world of "higher culture" generally up to ridicule.

Three Japanese ladies, dressed in their national costume, are in Paris. They are the daughters of three Japanese officials of distinction, and are accompanied by a numerous suite.

The three daughters of Longfellow, the poet, are Alice, unmarried and a writer, Edith, now Mrs. Dana, and Anna, who is also literary and single, though still so young that she may change her mind, and decide to adopt matrimony rather than literature as a profession.

Rev. Phebe A. Hanaford has instituted a course of evening entertainments in her church at Jersey City. A biographical lecture given by herself alternates with readings, vocal and instrumental music, tableaux, etc. Ten cents admission is charged, which pays for the ice-cream enjoyed during the social hour which follows each evening's exercises.

Mrs. Mary Mapes Dodge, the editor of "St. Nicholas," on her return from a trip to California, received a serenade at Cincinnati from several hundred little folks, who sang several of her baby songs. Each of the children carried a red and white banner, formed by sticking together the covers of "St. Nicholas."

The Empress of Japan takes great interest in the silk spinning and other industries of the country, and it has been stated in the native papers, that the tea shrubs growing in the garden of the imperial palace at Akasaka were picked in the presence of her Majesty the Empress Dowager, by one hundred girls, all of whom were for the occasion dressed alike in holiday clothes, and were further regaled with cakes and tea at the conclusion of their labors.

The National Indian Association, according to the *London Queen*, was founded by the late Mary Carpenter, and has already done much to promote social progress in that country, and disseminate correct knowledge, and ideas concerning its needs and institutions. Her Royal Highness, the Grand Duchess of Hesse has recently accepted the office of President.

Mrs. Clement has revised her handbook of "Painters, Sculptors, Architects, and Engravers," adding new notes and an appendix, in which she puts together many facts gleaned in a recent visit abroad about the prices of famous pictures and the history of celebrated works of art.

Mrs. Erminie A. Smith, a member of the New York Academy of Science, but a resident of Jersey City, gave recently before Sorosis, an interesting account of a visit to Oberstein, Switzerland, and the method of cutting and polishing agates, illustrated with beautiful and curious specimens. Mrs. Smith is now engaged in giving a series of geological lectures in Jersey City, and in making original investigations with the spectroscope.

A Mahratta lady of Mysore, Roma Bai, has lately visited Calcutta, and has created a great sensation by her wonderful knowledge of Sanscrit, and her power of poetical composition. She is about 22 years of age, and very pleasing and graceful. The pundits of Calcutta have been astonished at the

readiness with which she could compose original *stokas* in different meters. On one occasion, about two hundred pundits assembled to meet Roma Bai. After she had shown her facility in composition, she was asked to recite extempore some very difficult prose passages and verses, which she did with the greatest ease, and with excellent intonation. It is said that Mahratta Brahmin women learn Sanscrit as a usual part of their education. This lady can speak it colloquially as easily as a Bengali speaks Bengali, besides being able to repeat 18,000 *stokas* by heart.

Unpaid Work.—There is a vast amount of work in the world, which needs to be done, for which no pecuniary compensation is ever, or can ever be received, and it is to the credit of those who do this work, that it is often better done than that which is paid for in money.

Among unpaid enterprises involving a vast amount of labor, and constant attention, is the Flower Mission, the founder of which was a young girl (Miss Russell), and now we have another undertaking to record, which was initiated, and has been successfully carried out by another young lady of this city, Miss Macdonald.

During a stay of some months in Naples, Miss Macdonald became very much interested in the work of the Waldensian schools, which are under the charge of the Episcopal Aids, Waldensian, and other Protestant societies. The influence exerted during the past twelve years by these schools is very remarkable, and they have received continual aid and encouragement from devoted women, as well as timely contributions from traveling Englishmen and Americans.

They have recently, however, been in great financial embarrassment, and to help them substantially, Miss Macdonald conceived the original project of a bazaar composed of wares of rare and choice kinds, from all countries, such as are not usually brought to this market by dealers. Her selection, assisted by wise counsel, comprised fine real Italian bronzes, copied by Amodio, the best reproducer of classic forms from original busts, and statues,—genuine Roman antiques,—and pottery from every part of the world, of artistic design, and execution. Among this were Turkish water-jugs, of the kind mentioned by Dr. Prime, in his recent work on Pottery,—never before seen in this country,—Spanish and Moorish porcelain,—old Normandy faience,—specimens from Dunmore, Scotland,—Italian majolica of Castellani's and Guistiniani's manufacture,—and lovely vases from Torquay,—hand-painted, but not fired, in exquisitely natural and purely unconventional designs. Not a piece was admitted of any description that had not a claim to genuineness, and rarity.

The time for the sale was exceedingly well chosen,—the first part of December,—and its success, in the hands of a number of the most cultivated women of New York society, was a foregone conclusion.

Previous to the sale several "talks" were given to the ladies composing the *corps* of assistants at the residence of one of their number, by the Reverend Mr. Fletcher, who has lived in Naples many years, and Rev. Dr. Prime, on the nature, character, and significance of the articles they had to sell; and one of the ladies remarked, at the close of these instructive conversations, that if no other benefit was to be derived from it, she should feel under a personal obligation to Miss Macdonald, for having stimulated her to the acquisition of knowledge which would be a source of real pleasure and comfort to her as long as she lived.

It is needless to say, however, that the bazaar was an enormous success, from a pecuniary point of view, and that the schools have received, or will receive, solid evidence of Miss Macdonald's efforts in their behalf.

What Women are Doing.

A Woman endowing a Man's College.—A daughter of Levi Bartlett, of Boston, promises, it is said, to endow a chair of mental philosophy and metaphysics in Dartmouth with the sum of \$35,000.

Compliment to an American Harpist.—Miss Delia Brown, the harpist, has just received a compliment never before paid to an American, viz., being made a life member of the Royal Academy of Santa Cecilia of Rome.

An English Woman Sculptor.—Mrs. Thornycroft, the English sculptor, recently finished a splendid head of Sappho, the heroine of Stella's tragedy, and is now engaged on a group of the Princesses Maud and Victoria of Wales.

A Song-bird at a Golden Wedding.—Madame Gerster has been invited to sing at the golden wedding festivities of the Emperor of Germany next Spring, and has been thanked for her acceptance of the invitation by a cable dispatch from his Majesty.

A Finnish Lady Doctor.—Miss Rosina Heikel, the first lady doctor in Finland, has been given an encouraging start in her profession. The women of Wasa, where she settled for practice, gave a grand concert in her honor and are making preparations for a public dinner.

A French Authoress.—Th. Beutzon, whose real name is Madame Thérèse Blanc, and whose admirable translations from American authors have gained her applause in this country, is a member of an old French family and a highly accomplished woman. She is not only a powerful novelist and translator, but a serious thinker, and scholar of fine capacity.

A Woman Sculptor.—Miss Blanche Nevin, who has received a commission for a statue of Peter Muhlenberg, to be placed in the old Hall of Representatives at Washington, has studied in Rome under Rossetti, and also under Luigi Ferrarri in the Royal Academy of Fine Arts, Venice. She has executed several works in addition to an "Eve" and a "Cinderella." Among these are "A Venetian Lady," "Maud Muller," and a bust of General Hartrauft. She is a Philadelphian.

Women in Illinois.—April 3, 1873, a bill passed the Illinois Legislature making women eligible to all the school offices in the State. At the next election, November, 1873, ten ladies were elected county superintendents. These all served their four years' term, and many of them were re-elected in 1877.

Women Artists in Rome.—Miss Alice Reed of Boston, is doing excellent work in Powers's studio, and Mrs. E. S. Finney, an artist of unquestionable genius, has just completed a statue of great imaginative power, called "The Genius of the Rhine."

A School-girl Heroine.—An intelligent school-girl of Memphis, Tenn., has received a gold medal from the "Howard" Association for "meritorious services," performed in the midst of the pestilence which raged last summer, and which were unremitting from the beginning to the close. Her name is Eva Schelemmer.

Art Industries in France.—The French movement for the industrial employment of women dates from about 1862, when the Société pour l'Instruction des Femmes was founded, with £50 capital. Since then a large number of establishments for the technical instruction of women have been successfully established. During recent years two important state establishments, the celebrated manufactory of the Gobelins and the National Printing Office, have been thrown open to women, and the fact that women should have been admitted among the highly-trained male

artisans of these places—artists, in the first case, even more than artisans—is a striking testimony to the value which the industrial training of women has already reached in France.

Public Honors to a Great Artist.—The fiftieth anniversary of the first appearance in public of Clara Wieck (Madame Schumann)—she made her début when she was nine years of age, on the 20th of October, 1828—was celebrated at the Leipzig Gewandhaus, with a programme devoted exclusively to her husband's works, including the overture "Genevieve," the Pianoforte Concerto in A minor, the Symphony in C, besides pianoforte solos executed by Madame Schumann, to whom a golden crown was presented by the conductor, Herr Reinecke, amidst outbreaks of "Hock! Hock!" Portraits and medallions, wreaths and garlands—all the signs, in fact, of Teutonic festivals—were displayed. At Frankfort, Herr Joachim Raff, at the new Conservatorium, delivered an oration in Madame Schumann's honor.

A Centenary.—In South Salem, Mass., an old lady, known as "Aunt Polly," celebrated her one hundredth birthday recently, at the residence of her son. A number of presents were made, and in the evening the old lady was serenaded by the village band. There were five generations present at the gathering. Her children, their wives and husbands, number twenty-three; her grandchildren, their wives and husbands, seventy-one; her great-grandchildren, their wives and husbands, sixty-four; her great-great-grandchildren, eighteen, making a total of 166. Her husband died in '59, and she had lived with him fifty-nine years.

Miss Charlotte Adams, who made her début with Modjeska's troupe, is a young lady of about twenty-one, slight and delicate in form, but not handsome in face, though pleasing and attractive in conversation. Miss Adams received her education in France and Italy, having spent seven or eight years in the latter country, where her mother now resides. She is a fine linguist, and a charming writer, and will be recognized by two delightful sketches of Venice, entitled "Christmas in Venice" and "Venetian Tapestries," published in *Harper's Monthly*, less than a year ago. They were both exquisite word paintings, the last especially.

Women Doctors in Russia.—The Emperor of Russia believes in the right of women to study surgery and medicine and take degrees at universities. Some time ago he granted a charter to a university for women, and the Russian Minister of War has now officially taken up the subject of training lady doctors for army practice. It has been decided upon in consequence of the proof given in the late war of the utter inability of the regular medical staff to cope with the enormous number of sick and wounded. Classes will be almost immediately established in St. Petersburg for the instruction of female medical students, who will, on the completion of their studies, be regularly attached to the medical staff of the army.

French Factory Life for Women.—In the factories of Alsace there are a great many women engaged. Formerly they came back to work within a few days after their confinement, and the mortality of the children was very great. To remedy this evil a society of manufacturers to-day pays women the full amount of their wages for six weeks after confinement, on condition that they shall stay at home and take care of their children. In this association an average of 300 children a year are born. Their mortality was before 38 per cent., it is now only 25 per cent. This association gives, consequently, life to 40 children a year.

The only three lady members of the British Medical Association are Dr. Elizabeth Blackwell,

Dr. Garrett Anderson, and Dr. Frances Elizabeth Hoggan. Dr. Hoggan, last September, made three *viva voce* communications in Geneva, before the Society of German Naturalists and Doctors, following them up with microscopical demonstrations. These communications were published in full in the transactions of the Congress. They were cordially received by the Society, which from its importance, from a scientific point of view, has been called the "brain of Germany." In September last Dr. Hoggan attended a medical congress in Pisa, Italy, where she was made one of the honorary members, and read, before that assemblage of Italian doctors, a paper in Italian upon "Diphtheroid Membrane," microscopically examined by herself. She was received everywhere with great distinction by Italian professors and doctors, who are ever ready to admit the equality of all who labor in the cause of science and humanity. Among other flattering testimonials, she was made a member of the Hygiene Society of Milan.

Light-house Heroines.—In a light-house a little over one hundred miles from New York City, on the Hudson River, live two sisters Kate and Ellen Crowley. They are known for miles around for deeds of bravery as well as for the excellent manner in which they perform their duties in the light-house. One incident will suffice as a specimen of their courage and determination. One stormy night, a sloop loaded with blue stone, which had just put out from the mouth of Esopus Creek, and was standing down the river, was struck by a sudden squall, and capsized; as she went over two men were seen struggling in the water. Hardly a minute elapsed before two girls were launching a small boat by the light-house; bareheaded, with a pair of oars apiece, they began pulling toward the drowning men. It seemed impossible for the women ever to reach them, the waves ran so high, the gale blew so madly, the boat was every moment in danger of being swamped. At last they reached the men in the water, but the great danger was that the tossing boat would strike the sailors and end their career, but one of the girls leaned forward over the bow of the boat, braced her feet beneath the seat, made a great effort and, as her sister kept the bow crosswise to the waves, caught one of the men beneath the arms as he struck out on the top of a billow, lifted, and threw him by main force into the boat, and also succeeded in saving his comrade in the same way. Ellen is a brunette, and Kate exceedingly pretty, with white teeth and a round dimpled face. Together they take care of an aged mother and a blind father.

The "Red Cross."—Clara Barton, who was appointed by the Central Commission to present the treaty ratified by the Geneva Convention to this government, and who has worked so long, and so persistently to secure American co-operation in a scheme so beneficent in its character, has published a statement in the form of a pamphlet, showing what the Red Cross is, and of what it consists. The prejudice against it arises from the almost universal impression that it represents and stands as a symbol of a Roman Catholic organization. It is not true. On the contrary, the Red Cross is the insignia of a confederation of Relief Societies in different countries, acting under the international treaty ratified at the Geneva Convention, and designed to ameliorate the condition of wounded soldiers, in campaigns carried on by land or sea, and to furnish relief in case of epidemics and great national calamities. Twenty-five governments have signed this treaty, which provides for the neutrality of all sanitary supplies, ambulances, surgeons, nurses, and sick or wounded men, and their safe conduct, when they bear the sign of the organization, namely, the Red Cross.

The Women of Yesterday and To-day.

BY MRS. S. P. LEWIS.

RACHEL.

THE day was bright but chilly, a sharp wind whistled about our ears, after we had passed through the *Judenthor*, until we reached the magnificent grove of chestnut trees, under which lovers have exchanged tender vows, children played, and squirrels frolicked almost since Strasbourg became a city. We sauntered slowly along the sun-and-shadow checkered path, the autumn leaves crunching beneath our tread, and the ripe chestnuts dropping on our heads.

After leaving the grove, a short half-hour's walk brought us to the quaint and picturesque village of Bischheim, inhabited only by Jews, where our guide, an Israelite from Strasbourg, led us to a high-gabled, many-windowed house, festooned with ears of yellow corn and strings of apples drying in the sun.

This was the house in which Rachel Felix, the great Rachel, was born. Through that diamond-paned window the first shimmer of golden sunshine fell, making a halo about the baby head. Along these country roads, and in these sunny meadows, then as now the haunt of multitudinous geese, fattening for the *pâté de foie gras* of Strasbourg, the tiny, black-eyed, black-haired maiden, exacting, impetuous, passionate, like her race, played and wept, and lived her small life of alternate storm and fair weather. She was the daughter of a Jewish peddler, of Alsace, and was born in 1820.

While yet a little child, she, with her mother and sisters, followed her father's fortunes from town to town, contributing her share of work toward the maintenance of the family, by recitations and singing in cafés and other public places. On one of these occasions, she attracted the attention of Choron, the founder of the Royal Conservatoire, who, recognizing the wonderful gift stirring within her, installed her as his pupil.

She made her début in 1837, amidst such storms of applause as can only be provoked in the French capital. For eighteen years she was the queen and center of art, until Ristori appeared to share her glory. She visited America in 1856, where she took a severe cold after attending some fête at one of the synagogues in New York, and from which she never recovered. Her last stage appearance was in Charleston, as Adrienne, a play which seemed to be an epitome of her own life. Returning to the Continent, she was possessed with but one aim—one desire—which was to live, hoping against hope until twenty-four hours before the final struggle, which took place at Cannet, in 1858.

Going back to our lodgings, we sat looking out of our window over the city wall, trying to fancy the graceful, slender child entering those stern gates on her way to keep some holy day in the temple with her mother, or to the Freitag Markt with her father, until the early twilight darkened the room, and the sentry's bugle sounded for change of guard.

Six months later, we made another pilgrimage, but this time the wind, instead of being sharp and keen, was soft and caressing as the notes of a dove; a sapphire sky arched over our heads, instead of interlacing chestnut boughs; paved streets were under our feet, instead of dead leaves and yielding grass; and instead of lovers, children, and squirrels, we saw men and women crowding and pushing, each intent on his own thoughts and burdened with his own cares.

This time we were seeking the burial place of the

great tragedienne, and just within the small Israelite grave-yard attached to the great cemetery of Père-la-Chaise, we found it. Plucking a violet from the sod, we sat down to recall her life again, the splendor of her house and equipage, her dress and society, and yet the utter solitariness and sadness which were ever eating into her heart.

Her whole life was a consumption, her very vitality being a fire-brand which consumed her, but like a Venetian vase, frail as perfect, the transparent texture made the deadly fire within seem a blush of beauty when seen from without. She belonged to that class who taste the full sweetness of their fame—whose art, genius and works are but names to those who come after them, not influences and powers like the genius and works of artists and writers who leave something tangible behind them.

We remembered she was mean and avaricious, deceitful and sensual; we remembered, too, she had genius and grace and beauty; and though these latter can never atone for the possession of the former, still we could not forget the Master would only allow him who was *without sin* to cast a stone at the Magdalen. Thinking of this, and of our own short-comings, we turned away from her narrow home, and despite her glory and success we sighed, "Poor Rachel!"

What Women are Doing.

Mrs. Sarah K. Bolton is the able associate editor of the Boston *Congregationalist*.

The most gifted of the younger authors in Holland is a young lady who writes under the pen name of A. S. C. Wallis. She has just published an historical novel of the days of the eighty years' war.

Mr. Gladstone's constant assistant is his daughter, who knows every book in his library and the contents of it.

The first women employed in the National Treasury were appointed in 1862. There are now 1,300 in the Departments of Washington, who receive salaries varying from \$900 to \$1,800 yearly.

The only sister of Edwin M. Stanton, and widow of a former attorney general of Ohio, is very poor, and has obtained a clerkship in the War Department.

The new Chapel adjoining Grace Church has been completed, and was occupied for the first time at the celebration of the feast of the Conversion of St. Paul. The chapel is the gift of Miss Catharine Woolf, of Madison Avenue, this city, and cost nearly thirty-five thousand dollars.

Clara Barton has returned to Dansville Water Cure, too ill to work. The women of America should support Miss Barton in her effort to induce our Government to join the Red Cross League, the object of which is to reduce to a minimum the sufferings and horrors of war.

Miss Mary A. Holden of Providence, R. I., has left \$5,000 to the Hampton (Va.) normal institute, \$1,000 to the colored orphan shelter at Providence, \$500 to the international congress for the prevention of crime, and a portrait of Washington to Brown University.

Mrs. Debora K. Longshore has a good practice in Topeka, Kansas. She is a graduate of the Woman's Medical College, Pa., and practiced six years in Philadelphia before she moved West. She is a sister of Mrs. M. W. Hudson, of the *Kansas Farmer*.

Miss Miriam Hovey of Boston has offered \$10,000 at once, and more in the future, to Harvard University, on condition that it opens the doors of its medical school to women.

Postmaster-General Key, who is a moderate ad-

vocate of woman's rights, says that a large number of women have been appointed to small Government offices during the last four years, and that they do the business better and take more pride in office-holding than men.

Miss Angie King has been admitted to the bar of Rock County, Wisconsin, and has opened an office for the practice of her profession in Janesville, Wisconsin. Miss King makes the third woman lawyer now practicing law in that city, Miss Lavinia Goodell and Miss Kate Kane being the other two.

Anna Dickinson has made a great hit with her new lecture, "The Platform and the Stage." She has also completed a charming play, entitled "Aurelian," which may be described as a romantic and domestic drama, in an old Roman setting, minus the stilted and bombastic talk in which old Roman plays abound.

A Bill has passed the Ohio House of Representatives, rendering women eligible to the office of notary public. The question arose over a year ago, over the application of a lady of Cleveland, for appointment as notary. The Governor referred the matter to the attorney general, who reported that there was no law in Ohio qualifying women to hold such an office—whereupon a Mr. Dodds brought in a bill, and carried it through by a vote of 55 to 33.

The ten ladies who are county-school superintendents in Illinois have managed the financial part of their business particularly well. Not one cent of the large sums over which they had supervision has been lost, either through dishonesty or ignorance of business. In many of the counties, the school finances were in a state of confusion when the ladies came into office. They have straightened everything, and put all school affairs on the most prosperous basis. Several of these lady superintendents regularly hold meetings of their school officers, and talk about school work, with very useful results. These superintendents have also succeeded excellently in the legal part of their work, in school visitation, and in influencing and instructing teachers. Even those male educators who opposed the law making women eligible to this office now pronounce their work a success, after the five years' experience.

A New Decorative Art Association.—Some ladies of Philadelphia have formed a society under the name of the Fairmount Decorative Association, to which is to be added an Art Industrial School, with classes in art needlework, household art, elementary drawing, decorative pottery, painting on porcelain, and the like. Miss Elizabeth C. Field is the President; Mrs. Florence I. Duncan, Vice-President; Mrs. H. M. Crandall, Treasurer; and Miss M. C. Cauffman, Corresponding Secretary. The basis is very broad and sound, and the work done will doubtless be good.

"Ever so Humble; or, Home and its Decoration," is a very interesting and practical work, written by Mrs. Florence I. Duncan, for wives and daughters "who strive to make both ends meet." There is no touch of affectation or dilettanteism in it. The art is real, whether "high" or merely "decorative," and there is no groaning because a piano cannot be shaped like an amphora.

The Princess Victoria, of Baden, was at her recent confirmation required to write a short autobiography and proposed plan of life. Among other statements the young princess advanced the following republican theory—that princes must not conceive that they are placed in their high position because they have greater rights than other human beings, but that they may maintain an elevated standard of obligation, and set an example of fidelity to duty to the whole society of which they are members.

him embarrassment to be required to represent anything. In a snow-storm, or in a calm, moon-light night; in a glassy sea, or in the raging hurricane, he is equally at his best; and he attempts all subjects with the same wonderful power, and in a style of his own, which throws the attempts of foreign artists in this particular far into the shade.

To My Old Thimble.

DEAR memories of the long ago
Within my heart enfolden!—
How many of them cluster round
This little thimble golden!

BIRTHDAY gift at "sweet sixteen"—
Oh, who can tell the fancies
That fill the little maiden's soul
While swift her needle glances?

THE mother thinks her still a child,
But ah! too soon discovers
That, while she meekly sews her seam,
She's dreaming of her lovers!

LAS! the castles built in Spain,
While flew the fingers nimble;
I see them rising fair again
When looking at my thimble.

HEN, with the solemn marriage bell,
The airy fabrics vanished—
My little thimble, you can tell
How soon sweet dreams were banished.

FOR you and I in earnest served
When war took all our riches,
And many a tear dropped on the seam
And mingled with the stitches.

BUT, ah! my thimble, joyous times
We had again together
When baby came to bless the house
And brighten wintry weather.

THE dainty garments that we made,
The aprons and the dresses!
Oh, happy time, made up of hopes,
Of kisses and caresses.

HEN came, O God, the heavy cloud.
How swiftly flown my pleasure!
The dress I sewed was but a shroud
To wrap my dearest treasure.

* * * * *

NOW merry voices fill the house,
And all the hours brighten;
Now with a thimble new I sew
While love my labor lightens.

BUT tenderly within my heart
Lie those first joys enfolden—
That time in which you bore a part,
My little thimble golden.

Charcoal.

BY LYDIA M. MILLARD.

"CHARCOAL, laid flat while cold on a burn, causes the pain to abate immediately; by leaving it on for an hour, the burn seems almost healed, when the burn is superficial;" and charcoal is valuable for many other purposes. Tainted meat, surrounded with it, is sweetened; strown over heaps of decomposing pelts, or over dead animals, it prevents any unpleasant odor. Foul water is purified by it. It is a great disinfectant, and sweetens offensive air if placed in shallow trays around apartments. It is so very porous, in its "minute interior spaces," it absorbs and condenses gases most rapidly. One cubic inch of fresh charcoal will absorb nearly one hundred inches of gaseous ammonia. Charcoal forms an unrivaled poultice for malignant wounds and sores, often corroding away the dead flesh, reducing it one quarter in six hours. In cases of what we call proud flesh, it is invaluable. I have seen mortification arrested by it. It gives no disagreeable odor, corrodes no metal, hurts no texture, injures no color, is a simple and safe sweetener and disinfectant.

A teaspoon of charcoal, in half a glass of water, often relieves a sick headache; it absorbs the gases and relieves the distended stomach, by pressing against the nerves, which extend from the stomach to the head.

Charcoal absorbs a hundred times its weight of gas or wind in the stomach or bowels, and in this way it purifies the breath. It often relieves constipation, pain, or heartburn. It seems to sweeten every place where you leave it. In pen or stable, almost all disagreeable odors are removed by it, and domestic animals thrive better and faster with charcoal scattered around them. Horse, and hen, and hog, and cow will all be healthier. If a hog can eat it and have it around him, he will almost change his pen into a parlor. If hens have access to it, they will grow fat and have more and larger eggs; and if charcoal is dropped in the ground whenever potatoes are planted, you will be surprised to see the great increase in the quantity of potatoes and the improvement in quality.

Many flowers will thrive better with a little charcoal in the earth. Blackening the soil often improves the plant, and I have kept cut flowers fresh a long time by putting charcoal in the water. I do not believe we yet know half the uses of charcoal.

Saying Disagreeable Things.

No class of people can inflict such martyrdom on their associates as those who are given to the habit of reminding others of their failings or peculiarities. You are never safe with such a person. When you have done your very best to please, and are feeling kindly and pleasantly, out will pop some bitter speech, some underhand stab which you alone comprehend—a sneer which is masked, but too well aimed to be misunderstood. Only half a dozen words, spoken merely because he is afraid you are too happy or too conceited, and ought to be "taken down a peg." Yet they are worse than so many blows. How many sleepless nights have such mean attempts caused tender-hearted idiots! How, after them, one awakes with aching eyes and head, to remember that speech before anything else—that bright, sharp, well aimed needle of a speech that probed the very center of your soul. There is only one comfort to be taken. The repetition of such attacks soon weans your heart from the attacker; and this once done, nothing he can say will ever pain you more. While, as for him, one friendship after another, mortally stung by his sarcasm, dies, and he finds himself at last alone and friendless—as he deserves to be.

What Women are Doing.

Misses Goodell & King, attorneys at law, have entered into partnership in Janesville, Wis.

The March Conference of the Woman's Congress met in New York this year, the members having been invited to be the guests of Sorosis, the Woman's Club of New York City.

The New Hampshire Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals has elected Miss Mary A. Foster, Secretary.

The St. Louis Woman's Club has been in existence five years. It is a success. Literature, Art, Science, Education, and Philanthropy receive systematic attention and study.

Mrs. Hester M. Poole is the editor of the excellent "Woman and Household" Department of the Religio-Philosophical Journal.

Marie A. Browne, a young lady residing in Boston, has translated from the Swedish a poem called "Nadeschda," by Johann Ludwig Runebell.

One of the courses of Cambridge lectures to women this term is given by a lady—Miss Crofts. The subject is English history.

Mrs. E. Asire has entered upon her second year as Professor of Voice Culture, in Adrian College, Michigan.

Dr. Frances D. Janney, a graduate of Boston University, has made a specialty of diseases of the eye and the ear, and is in successful practice at Columbus, Ohio, her native place.

Mrs. Emma D. E. N. Southworth says that she has written constantly since she was fifteen years old; she is now at work on her sixtieth novel.

Charlotte Thompson, the actress, owns one of the finest plantations in the South—3,000 acres—near Montgomery, Ala.

Miss C. E. Handy, a graduate of the Boston School of Oratory, has acquired distinction as a teacher of articulation, and for the great success of her methods for improving defective utterance of every description.

A course of historical lectures has been given recently by Miss A. C. Fletcher, in Providence, and other cities, with great success. Miss Fletcher's treatment of her subjects is analytic and philosophical. She does not emphasize the mere record, but treats facts as the outgrowth of mental states and conditions, which tend to form the character of a people.

Miss Fanny Basevi is a young cousin of Benjamin Disraeli (Lord Beaconsfield), who is greatly distinguishing herself in painting among the art students at Kensington. She comes from a clever family; her sister Agnes, married to a Prussian officer, is known in German musical society as a brilliant pianist; and her brother, the late Captain James Palladio Basevi, was so efficient in conducting the trigonometrical survey of India that his death from the hardships of the expedition was deplored as a public calamity.

The Young Ladies' Bible College, Binghamton, N. Y., which affords board, tuition, and music free to daughters of worn-out clergymen and missionaries, is overflowing with students, representing almost all the States and Territories and many foreign nationalities, Cuba, Peru, Germany, Russia, Syria, Australia, etc. A recent arrival is a young lady from the Holy Land—born on the top of Mt. Zion. She returns to teach that Jesus is the Christ—beginning at Jerusalem.

The "English-Woman's Review" sorrowfully records the death of Lady Anna Gore Langton, the only daughter of the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, and one of the earliest and most sincere of the friends of the Woman Movement in England. It remarks, "there was hardly a section of the many-sided question to which she did not

give her ready sympathy, and her death will be felt as a private as well as public calamity by thousands of women who did not personally know her, but had occasion to reap the benefit of her help and experience."

Twenty-two Women in San Francisco daily hold themselves in readiness to supply the demand for temporary teachers. They go to the office of the School Board in the morning, whence they are sent to houses needing teachers for the day. Their compensation is from three to four dollars a day when teaching, and \$1.50 for the day when there is no call for them.

Miss Fletcher, the brilliant young author of "Kismet," is credited with the production of "Signor Monaldini's Niece," the latest, and one of the best of the "No Name" Series.

Mrs. Mary Holbrook, of Brockton, a remarkably industrious old woman, recently died, aged ninety-three. When seventy-five she began the manufacture of tidies, which found so ready a sale at Boston that she hired other old women to help her, doing the finer work herself, and in this way she netted \$6,000 up to her ninetieth year.

Miss Blanche Willis Howard, the author of "One Summer," has become a permanent resident of Stuttgart, where she has taken the place of the late Ferdinand Freiligrath, the poet, as editor of Hallberger's *Illustrated Journal*, the fortnightly eclectic, printed in English, which has a large circulation on the continent.

M. Molinari says, in the *English Woman's Review*: "As is the case in the United States, the women in Sweden play an important part in primary instruction; the State schools employ not less than 4,800 women. They also compete successfully with men in a great number of branches of work which are elsewhere monopolized by men. Some examples are found of women directing private banks, and, in a provincial city, it is a woman who fills the part of municipal treasurer. Better still. In spite of a theory—wholly masculine—which absolutely denies women the inventive genius, Sweden possesses inventors of the female sex to whom are due an ingenious machine for the fabrication of thread, the patent of which the Norwegian government has bought, improvements on sewing machines, etc., etc. * * * We may add that recent laws have relieved women from the larger part of the incapacities that formerly weighed upon them; not only can the married woman have control of the property given her by the marriage contract, but she has a right to her own earnings. Almost all professions are open to Swedish women."

Reform in Tenement Houses.—The effort which has been begun in New York, to effect a much needed reform in the tenement house system, started with the work of the Ladies' State Charities Aid Society, of which Miss Louisa Lee Schuyler is President. Already there are thirteen women who have become proprietors of some of the worst tenement houses in New York, and by careful superintendence, by thorough system, and by exacting obedience to established rules and order, have succeeded in creating a transformation in their interior conditions and aspect. Cleanliness, ventilation, lighted halls and staircases, the removal of foul odors, the presence of authority and sense of protection, are the novel features, which have already worked reformation in the character and habits of some of the most degraded of the occupants. The public meetings held at Cooper Institute will doubtless have good results in the erection of some new model tenement buildings, but in the mean time, the women are doing a still more practical work in carrying out the plans first suggested by Miss Octavia Hill, in her beneficent work among the London poor.

Annual Election of Sorosis.—The eleventh annual election of "Sorosis," the Woman's Club of New York, resulted in the election, for the fifth successive term, of Mrs. J. C. Croly as president; first vice-president, Mrs. R. A. Morse; second vice-president, Mrs. E. M. Grey; third vice-president, Mrs. Henrietta Marvin; fourth vice-president, Mrs. C. A. Coleman; and recording secretary, Mrs. M. A. Newton; corresponding secretary, Mrs. F. I. Helmut; treasurer, Mrs. S. E. King; auditor, Mrs. Ryder; executive committee, Mrs. A. D. French, M. D., Mrs. S. Hoffman, Mrs. M. E. Powers, Miss Julia Thomas, and Mrs. Ravenhill. For the chairmen of standing committees—Mrs. Hester Poole, on Literature; Miss Helen Burt, on Art; Mrs. Anna Randall Diehl, on Drama; Mrs. Esther Herman, on Philanthropy; Mrs. A. Hastings, on Science; Mrs. S. L. Hopper, on Education; Mrs. L. M. Bronson, on House and Home; Mrs. George Vandenhoff, on Business Women; Helen M. Cooke, on Journalism. For custodians—Miss Hannah Allen, Mrs. Ellen Van Brunt, Mrs. Burbank, Mrs. Robinson, Mrs. Ackerman, and Mrs. Edna Smith.

Since the last annual meeting, sixteen social and business meetings have been held, besides numerous committee and conference meetings, and one evening reception, to which gentlemen were invited.

At the social meetings the Standing Committees have furnished for the entertainment and instruction of members and guests thirty-three original essays, nine original poems, twenty recitations, twenty-six songs, seven instrumental solos, and three duets.

Eight questions have been furnished for discussion from the Committees on Art, Music, Science, House and Home, Education, Business Women, and Journalism. Sixteen new members have been added during the year, and four elected to honorary membership: George Eliot, Dr. Elizabeth Hoggan, of London, Dr. Elizabeth B. Blackwell, and Dr. Elizabeth Garrett Anderson.

Through the agency of the Philanthropic Committee, \$50 has been donated to the Flower and Fruit Mission of this city, \$50 to the "Woman's Protective Union," and \$150 to the yellow fever sufferers.

As guests at social meetings, ladies have been present from Florida, Iowa, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Michigan, California, Washington, England, Scotland, France, and Italy. The treasurer's report gives a surplus of \$2,000 in the treasury. The working year of Sorosis is only eight months, the summer recess lasting from June till October.

Higher Education.—The proposed scheme of educating women at Cambridge, Mass., can hardly be said to belong to Harvard, as that university holds no official relations to it, and the governing authorities simply do not oppose it. It may, however, by courtesy, be called the Harvard plan, as the instruction is to be given at Cambridge, by Harvard professors. The president and fellows "take the position," says Colonel Higginson, in *The Woman's Journal*, "that as the salaries of the professors are generally low, and as they often teach private pupils, there can be no objection to their teaching young ladies. The instruction given will be of exactly the same grade as that provided for the regular students of Harvard. The circular sent out by the committee states that the expense of instruction in as many branches as a student can profitably take up at once, will probably not exceed \$400 a year, and may be as low as \$250. The living expenses of a student at Cambridge are estimated at from \$400 to \$650 a year. It will give a more definite idea of the matter to say that those professors who undertake to receive young ladies as pupils will ask the usual prices given for private instruction in Cambridge

—\$3 an hour for one pupil, and \$1 each where there is a class. The arrangements for entering examinations have not yet been announced. The qualifications of the young women applying must of course fully equal those of the male candidates to the Freshman class. As the young women will have no official connection with the University, they will naturally receive no degree at the successful completion of their studies. Those, however, who go through a four years' course will receive a certificate signed by all their instructors, while those who take only two or three branches will have separate certificates signed by their teacher in each.

Colonel Higginson records that one of the arguments oftentimes quoted in Cambridge in support of the scheme "is that furnished by one young lady who has, during the current year, induced several of the most influential professors to take her as a private pupil; and whose fidelity and success have done much to open the way for all her coming fellow students."

In considering the careful manner in which the authorities of Harvard have held aloof from the plan, it may not be amiss to mention that the association formed to arrange the new scheme for women's education at Oxford—the greatest college in the world—has the Master of University for its President. Among the leading promoters of the scheme are the Bishop of Oxford; Dr. Percival, the new President of Trinity; Professor Green, and Professor Legge.

Miss Hosmer, in a letter to a friend in this city, expresses, though with extreme good nature and womanly kindness, her amazement at the pretensions put forward by Mr. Chapman to a share in the invention of her new motor. She cites Mr. Chapman's own words and conduct while abroad, to show that nothing was less to have been expected of him by her, but as she is preparing a thorough and careful statement of the whole case, she very properly declines to deal with it at all until that statement is ready for publication.

A Useful Invention.—An ingenious lady of New York, widely known in social as well as in philanthropic circles, has successfully put her woman's wits to work to solve a problem that has long perplexed masculine professionals—the raising of patients for the dressing of wounds, and their transfer from cot to cot, or to the operating-room, without pain to the sick person, or the strain upon the nurses which is apt to occur where an extra hundred pounds of plaster of Paris are added to a heavy patient in a surgical case. By her invention, a simple frame is laid upon the cot, from one side of which to the other bands are slid painlessly under the patient by means of a long, thin blade or spear of wood. These being simply fastened to pegs on the frame, the latter is lifted with the patient by means of cords attached to the sides, at top, bottom, and center, depending from an upright framework on rubber castors, which is rolled over the cot. The cords pass over pulleys, and are all wound up evenly and simultaneously on a roller at the foot of the cot, by a crank which can be handled by a child. A ratchet prevents any possible fall or jerk of the patient as he is lifted, and an automatic brake protects him as he is lowered. The whole framework can be rolled over another cot, or from ward to ward; or the patient can be raised for the dressing of a back wound only; or the frame serves as a stretcher in which he can be carried by hand. The simple device is likely to alleviate much suffering. The inventor has patented it, not with a view to charging a royalty for its use, but to prevent its manufacture by irresponsible persons, who might make it less strong than is needed, and thus harm instead of help—perhaps a useful precaution in these days of sham.

millions, nearly all personal estate. The will made ample provision for the widow, but it was contested; the lawyers' fees were enormous, amounting to nearly a million; there was some indebtedness and, practically, at the end of some years of litigation the estate is gone, the widow having nothing for her support except one-third of the real estate, which gave an amount barely sufficient to afford a decent maintenance.

By provision of the law, "A widow may tarry in the best house of her husband for forty days after his death, without being liable for rent, and have reasonable sustenance from the estate."—(Rev. Stat., Part II., Chap. II., p. 1123.)

For this first month of bereavement she is thus protected. At the end of that time, if the property be personal she must abide the slow settlement, and accept her portion after all debts are paid. But if it be real estate, whatever may be the indebtedness, she is at once entitled to the use of the third part, secured inalienably by her right of dower.

What Women are Doing.

At Leghorn more than a thousand women are employed in the manufacture of coral beads for necklaces, etc.

Rev. Ellen G. Gustin has been called to be pastor of a church in Westerly, R. I.

Mrs. Patience Albro, of Foster, Conn., has just died at the age of 102. She lived on the same farm seventy-five years.

Mrs. M. E. Dickinson is now lecturing to large and appreciative audiences in Missouri, upon the "Political Status of Women."

Miss Lou C. Allen was made Professor of Domestic Science, which is a marked step in advance, at the eleventh anniversary of the State Industrial University at Champaign, Illinois.

Miss F. E. Willard, of Chicago, recently addressed the students of Michigan University at Ann Arbor upon temperance, and a society was at once organized among them with 600 pledged members.

Mrs. E. B. Grannis publishes the *Little Gem*, a periodical for young readers which has taken up Kindergarten work.

Mrs. Mary F. Thomas, President of the Indiana Woman Suffrage Association, is the first who brought the question of Suffrage before a State Legislature; and the Indiana Suffrage Association is the oldest organization of the kind in the United States.

Mrs. Annie Wittenmeyer, of Philadelphia, President of the Woman's National Temperance Union, lectured last week before the ladies of Binghamton College, organizing about a hundred of them into a Young Ladies' National Temperance Union before leaving the college, including among the number seventeen Seniors and forty-two Juniors.

Mrs. Antoinette Brown Blackwell intends to enter the ministry again soon. Mrs. Blackwell was the first ordained minister among women in this country. She was settled and ordained at South Butler, in New York, nearly thirty years ago.

Miss Berrian, a wealthy Stamford woman, has purchased a new brick building in the village for \$10,000, the first floor of which is to be used as a reading-room, while the remainder will be fitted up as a temperance boarding-house for young men who refrain from intoxicating drink.

Mrs. Clarissa C. Cook, of Davenport, Iowa, recently deceased, has, by her will, devoted \$161,900 out of \$223,000 to the churches, parishes and

charities of the Protestant Episcopal Church. Among some fourteen bequests, the large sum of \$50,000 was given to a "Home for the Friendless."

Mrs. C. M. Williams has just been elected President of the State National Bank, at Raleigh, N. C. Her husband had held the office. When he died Mrs. Williams was elected. This is the first instance where a woman has been chosen as head of a public corporation of this character.

A Marshall County (Iowa) paper has the following complimentary notice of a woman Recorder: "Among the best county officials is Miss Jennie Tuffrie, the Deputy Recorder; faithful as the sun, she is the real officer, and helps Capt. Messenger through all his difficulties, as he is a crippled soldier. She has been deputy for over three years."

Women Teachers in New Jersey.—The report made by the New Jersey Board of Education states that as the appropriation for salaries was last year smaller than usual, the salaries were reduced, so that a number of men quitted the profession, and women filled their places. Instead of this being a disadvantage, the standard of scholarship required for license has been raised, and the examinations exact more of the candidates.

Sewing in Boston Schools.—Every girl who passes through the Boston schools now receives three years' instruction in various kinds of needlework, and is capable of being an expert seamstress. It is said that the benefits resulting from this instruction are seen in the improved appearance of the children's clothing in the schools, and are felt in thousands of homes.

Prof. Maria Mitchell has established a course of free lectures on "Science," by women, in Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Mrs. Ellen Swallow Richards, Miss Graceanna Lewis, Mrs. A. B. Blackwell and Dr. Helen Webster are among the lecturers. The movement is under the auspices of the Committee on Science of the "Association for the Advancement of Women," of which Miss Mitchell is chairman.

Women as Government Officials.—Mr. Alexander Delmar, a former director of the United States Bureau of Statistics, made the experiment of employing women in his department, and said, in answer to inquiries about their efficiency, that "they made the best of clerks." A Philadelphia paper says: "They were honest and faithful; they were not given to gossip and intrigue, hoping thereby to supplant each other; they kept their books well, and were, as a class, finely educated. Mr. Delmar would probably have indorsed the proposition made at a late 'Women's Congress,' that the government should appoint women as assistants in taking the census, as in certain departments of inquiry their qualifications were higher than those of men. This would be the time to propose it, as much of the discussion in Congress, on the new bills, turns on the fact that the men engaged in the work will be voters, and so bring in political elements, and, as yet, the women are clear of that rock, and could keep the work on a legitimate basis."

Mrs. Josephine R. Lowell, of the State Charities Aid Association, of New York, has prepared a bill to establish a reformatory for women. A board of trustees are to select and determine upon a plan, and to purchase an eligible site for the erection of a suitable building to accommodate five hundred inmates, together with the households of a superintendent and necessary subordinates, but the cost shall not exceed \$300,000. The building, when completed, is to be used for the confinement of female offenders between the ages of fifteen and thirty who have never been convicted of a felony.

A Distinction with a Difference.—Hon. W. J. Bowditch, in a recent speech, said: "More than

six times as many women as men are teachers, and those in our high schools are qualified to teach young men about the 'civil policy of this Commonwealth and of the United States.'

"More women than men are engaged in the manufacture of carpetings, cotton goods, and paper: twice as many in the manufacture of worsted goods: three times as many in the manufacture of silk goods, and five times as many in the manufacture of clothing.

"On the other hand, five times as many boys as girls are in reformatories. More than five times as many men as women are convicts. More than twice as many men as women are paupers, and about five times as many men as women are engaged in the manufacture of liquor—the nurse of pauperism and crime!"

Mrs. Erminie Smith gave a paper recently, before the New York Academy of Science, based on original geological investigations, which was highly commended by such experts as Prof. Newberry, President of the Academy. Mrs. Smith gave a course of lectures on geology, in Jersey City (where she lives), during the past winter, and founded and has sustained the "Eclectic" Club of that place at her own expense. At the closing meeting, a magnificent Japanese cabinet was presented to her by a number of ladies in acknowledgment of the success of her efforts to "elevate the standard of social and intellectual enjoyment in the community." Mrs. Smith possesses the finest private cabinet of gems in the State.

The London Society for obtaining Homes for Working Girls has opened its second Home, the "Victoria" House, Queen's Road, Bayswater; the first one was the "Alexandria" House, St. John's Street, West Smithfield. The *English-Woman's Review*, says: "Board can be obtained in these Homes for about 4s. 6d. a week; each girl has to pay a weekly sum of 1s. 9d. or 2s. 6d. (according to the room selected) for lodging, and they have also to pay for their own washing. Such Homes cannot be made self-supporting; the slender payments of the girls cannot meet the heavy charges of rent, taxes, coals, etc., and to charge more would be to exclude the very class most needing them. Not only money but cast-off clothes would be very acceptable, for many of these girls only earn from 6s. to 9s. weekly, and therefore can only just meet these low charges for board and lodging without having any surplus left for clothes."

Livret de l'Union des Amies de la Jeune Fille. Neuchâtel.—This is a useful little brochure, which merits our notice from the simplicity and good sense which have been used in its compilation. The union of young girls' friends was established in Switzerland in September, 1877, with the object of creating a network of protection for young girls who are compelled to leave their homes to go out and earn wages. The society endeavors to get lady correspondents in every town, small or great, and these ladies make themselves thoroughly acquainted with all associations which may be useful to their protégées: infirmaries, convalescent hospitals, homes, young women's associations, places of worship for different sects, evening schools, etc. It is particularly appropriate that this union of ladies should take its rise in Switzerland, as so many Swiss girls go out to service in foreign countries, away from all friends or assistance from home.

A Housekeepers' Association.—The good example given by Berlin housekeepers has been copied with great success during the last three years in Vienna, as we learn from a correspondent to the *Droit des Femmes*. Vienna is *par excellence* an expensive city to live in (about one-third dearer, it is supposed, than Paris), and it was to put a stop to

the increasing extravagance of expenditure, which was seriously injuring the position of middle-class families with moderate means, that in December, 1874, a few intelligent and courageous women founded the Vienna *Hausfrauen-Verein*, or Housekeepers' Union, in spite of the prophecies of ill-success which greeted them on all sides. The ladies proposed to provide all housekeeping wants—food, drinkables, fuel, lighting, domestic utensils, even baths, at a moderate price. A lady of great courage, Madame Johanna Meynert, wife of the celebrated Professor Meynert, of the School of Medicine at Vienna, assumed the post of leader, and the prosperity of the association is due chiefly to her.

Every member pays an entrance-fee of two florins (an Austrian florin is 2s.), and every year a subscription of six florins. This subscription entitles them to receive at their houses free of carriage the above-mentioned articles, which saves much trouble and loss of time to mistresses and servants. Each purchase must be made with ready money.

In February, 1875, the Central Committee opened a free register for women seeking domestic employment of any kind; maids, housekeepers, nurse-maids, laundresses, dressmakers, teachers, companions, etc., etc. From the time that this office was opened, to the end of 1878, 3,696 women have obtained employment through its means, and have thus been saved, in all probability, from the extremity of misery.

A little later, in 1876, some of the members of the *Hausfrauen-Verein* united to establish a fund which should award prizes to honest and laborious servants. Each prize consists of twenty florins (£2), and twenty-five poor women have already received prizes.

In July, 1877, the institution was still further increased by an office for the sale of women's work, embroidery, tapestry, drawings, all objects which, though requiring both intelligence and skill to produce them, are most pitifully paid for when made for shops. In a year and a half this office has paid the workwomen 3,578 florins, and this does not represent the entire advantages obtained by them.

The Association of the Viennese Housekeepers now numbers 1,543 members, among whom are ladies of the best houses in the city. Nineteen officials, women and young girls for the most part, look after the storehouses, the book-keeping, and the sales. The supervision of the whole is done voluntarily by the ladies whom the association appoints. In the shops all is activity and order: the work in the register office is no less brisk: everywhere there is evidence of women learning to live honestly and independently by their own labor, whether as servants, artists, workwomen, or teachers.

Like the elder institution in Berlin, the Viennese ladies have got a newspaper, the *Wiener Hausfrauen Zeitung*, which appears once a week, which contains price-lists, and also spirited original articles. It indicates clearly the beginning of a new and active development among the Viennese ladies, many of whom are nobly dedicating themselves to progress and improvement of every kind.

One of the Best and Most Useful Organizations in London is the Provident and Protective League for Working Women. The chief object of this League, which is now in the fifth year of its existence, has been to found protective and benefit unions in such trades as women are engaged in, with the objects:—1. Of protecting the trade interests of the members by endeavoring, if necessary, to prevent the undue depression of wages, and to equalize the hours of work. 2. Of providing a fund from which a weekly allowance may

be obtained by members if sick or out of work. 3. Of collecting useful trade information, and registering employment notices, so that trouble in searching for work may be saved to the workers; and 4. Of promoting arbitration in cases of dispute between employers and employed. The Unions, after the preliminary help which the League is alone able to give, depend entirely upon the weekly contributions of members—both for payment of allowances or benefits, and for working expenses. There are now seven Unions in London, including that latest established—the Fancy-Box Makers. The oldest in date is the Bookbinders' Union, which was begun September, 1874. Eight months later the second society, that of Upholstresses, was organized. The Shirt and Collar Makers' Union began in July, 1875. The Sewing Machinists' Union in 1876. The Dressmakers', Milliners', and Mantlemakers' Union was re-organized in March, 1878, and the London Tailoresses' Union, May, 1877. Each Union arranges its own scale of payments and allowances. In some of the societies the subscription is 2d., in some 3d. a week; the entrance fee varies from 1s. to 2s., and the allowance in sickness or non-employment is 5s. per week for from one to eight weeks during the year.

Among the institutions for the benefit of working women which the League has instituted and carries on independently of the Unions, are the following, which are in active operation:—

A Circulating Library. Books are lent out to members of Unions for 6d. per quarter; to non-members for 9d. per quarter.

The Women's Halfpenny Bank. Deposits from one halfpenny upwards received every Monday night. Loans of £1 and 10s. are advanced from the Bank funds at small interest.

The Women's Union Swimming Club. Subscriptions 6d. per month. Six lessons given for 3s.

Employment Registration for women in whose trades Unions are not yet formed. Three newspapers, containing large numbers of trade advertisements, are taken and can be seen at the office every morning.

A Share in a House at Southend, by means of which—on payment of 4s.—comfortable accommodation can be had for one week by members of the Unions requiring rest and change of air.

Monthly Social Evening Meetings, to which members of the Unions and their friends are invited. Short addresses, music, and singing form part of the entertainment.

This is an outline of the work of the League, and it is wonderful with how small a fund it has been enabled to carry it on—less than £120 for a year's work. The superior economy of women as administrators has often been pointed out, and it hardly needs any other illustration than the magnitude of this work done with the smallness of the means to do it.

Works of Women exhibited in the Spring Exhibition of the New York Academy of Design:

"Strawberries" (6), Virginia Granberry; "Lady Hilda" (66), Mrs. H. P. Gray; "The Neighbors" (55), Miss C. M. Clowes; "Autumn" (56), Henrietta A. Granberry; "June" (39), Virginia Granberry; "Apple-blossoms" (35), Miss L. Fery; "A Corner in Lilac and Gold" (18), Agnes D. Abbott; "Marsh Mallows" (41), Mrs. T. M. Wheeler; "New Scholar" (98), Jennie Brownscombe; "The Basket-Maker" (97), Eliza Austin; "La Marchesa Emilia Puerari di Rome—A Study from Life" (115), Miss E. A. Penniman; "Portrait" (119), Mrs. H. P. Gray; "Old Roman Peasant" (134), Miss E. L. Booth; "Paring Apples" (184), Miss A. E. Wadsworth; "A Brown Study" (201), Caroline A. Cranch; "Wild Flowers" (11), Mrs. J. Dillon; "Panel Flowers" (19), Alice

Wheeler; "Chrysanthemums" (27), Agnes D. Abbott; "Chrysanthemums" (29), Mrs. J. Dillon; "Flowers" (31), Rosa Inness; "Portrait of a Child" (232), Mrs. H. A. Loop; "Old Road from the Grounds of the Blooming-Grove Park Association" (233), Laura Woodward; "The Boot-black" (224), E. Virginia Wade; "Girl with Cat" (235), Miss E. L. Booth; "Relic of Southampton" (262), Virginia Tucker; "The Road to the Village" (275), Agnes D. Abbott; "Hollyhocks" (24), Cornelia F. Bradley; "Study of Eupatorium" (10), Fanny Eliot Gifford; "Poppies" (20), Cornelia F. Bradley; "Eastern Point, York, Maine" (282), Miss A. M. Curtis; "Mending the Old Flag" (288), Cornelia W. Conant; "Portrait" (297), Annie Crawford; "A Tea Rose" (305), Caroline A. Cranch; "Portrait" (319), Mrs. H. A. Loop; "November—near Norwich, Conn." (343), Mrs. S. S. Holbrook; "The Dreamer" (370), Mrs. F. C. Houston; "Hamel's Landing" (372), Mrs. Louis B. Culver; "Newark—From the Meadows" (355), Mrs. Thomas Moran; "Magnolia Grandiflora" (40), Mary Franklin; "A Study of Hollyhocks" (13), Miss Murray; "Chrysanthemums" (21), Mrs. James Otis; "Peonies" (30), Miss H. Sidney Baylies; "Portrait" (401), Annie Crawford; "Among the Daisies" (428), Mrs. H. A. Foop; "Landscape" (440), Mrs. J. H. Brush; "Sketch" (449), Ella A. Moss; "Portrait" (473), Cora Richardson; "The Tender Grace of a Day that is Dead" (486), Mary W. McLain; "Within and Without" (530), Mrs. S. M. Osborne; "Portrait of a Child" (523), Mrs. H. A. Loop; "Portrait" (538), Ada H. Higgs; "On the St. John's River, Florida" (550), Mrs. Thomas Moran; "Near Palatka, Florida" (554), Mrs. Thomas Moran; "Thistles" (559), Lucy Donaldson; "Story of Rip Van Winkle" (603), Mrs. M. P. Thompson; "Sleeping Peri" (586), E. Virginia Wade; "Roses" (584), Harriet J. Holbrook; "Ophelia" (593), E. Virginia Wade; "Panel" (592), Miss M. L. Grant; "Roses" (583), Miss M. L. Galum; "Apple-blossoms" (581), Miss S. Mattern; "Fringed Gentian" (579), Miss E. H. Haines.

Notable Works of Women Artists, exhibited by the Society of Lady Artists in London. Whole number on exhibition eight hundred and thirty-five.

Miss Lennie Watt's contributions to the exhibition are "Sketching in Spring-time" (563), "A Quiet Nook under the Cliff" (653), "Buttercups and Daisies" (304), and "Far Away" (308); "The Five Sisters of York" (278), Mrs. Louise Jopling; "A Windy Day" (422), Miss Hilda Montalba; "Butchers' Row, Shrewsbury" (171), "The Lawn Market, Edinburgh" (198), Miss Louise Rayner; "Waiting for a Breeze" (73), Miss K. Macaulay; "Bidborough Church, Kent," Grace H. Hastie; Miss Raynor in No. 813, "The Grass Market, Edinburgh;" "Harbledown Church" (65), and "Tewkesbury Abbey" (74), Miss Margaret Rayner; "A Fiji Island Canoe" (296), Miss Hilda Montalba; Miss A. Lenox's oval study of a female head, "A Flower of the Tropics" (66); "A Sketch on the Fife Coast" (145), is by Jessie Frier; "Caught at the Cupboard" (114), Mrs. Backhouse; "Sunset at the Old Pier, Oban" (184), Miss K. Macaulay; "Rising Thunderstorm," Miss F. Assenbaum; "The Field on the Hillside," Mrs. Hutchinson; "Pavilion du Vieux Pont de Sèvres," Sophia Beale; "East Cliff, Whitby," Mrs. T. W. Simpson; "The First Golden Tints of Autumn, N. Wales," Mrs. P. J. Naffel; "Monkstone Point, S. Wales," Caroline F. Williams; "Autumn Tints, Meanwood, Yorkshire," M. D. Martin; and "Padworth Common, Berks," Miss Bessie J. Spiers.

Mrs. Butler, Mrs. Alma Tadema, Mrs. E. M. Ward, and Miss S. S. Warren, have, from one reason or another, been unable to contribute.

What Women are Doing.

Lady Anna Gore Langton left one thousand pounds to Girton College.

Mrs. Morehouse, of Liverpool, N. Y., has bestowed \$30,000 upon Syracuse University.

In Dublin the porcelain work at the Female Industrial School is very superior and widely sought.

"Twixt Wave and Sky" is a new novel, by one of our contributors, Miss Frances E. Wadleigh.

Eight of the States now admit women to practice in their courts.

Princess Louise, of Canada, is at work on a portrait of Mrs. Scott-Siddons, which she intends to present to that fair woman.

Her Highness the Princess of Tanjore has signified her intention of founding a scholarship for Indian girls in memory of her late Royal Highness Princess Alice.

Miss L. C. Allen has just been elected Professor of Domestic Science in the Illinois Industrial University.

Miss Wordsworth, daughter of the Bishop of Lincoln and grand-niece of the poet, is to be lady principal of the college for young ladies which is to be established at Oxford.

Tourgénieff has been the recipient of two addresses from the ladies of Moscow, one asking him not to write any more novels, "because he has Frenchified himself," and the other earnestly begging him to forego his decision not to publish any more works.

Miss A. H. Jacobs has been raised at Groningen to the high academical degree of *Medicinæ Doctor*, owing to a medical dissertation "on the localization of physiological and pathological phenomena in large brains." This is the first promotion in the Netherlands of the kind.

Mrs. Florence M. Adkinson, who has been associated with Mrs. Mary E. Haggart as editor of *The Woman's Tribune*, in Indianapolis, publishes a card announcing her retirement from her editorial post.

Miss Orne, of London (whose sister is the wife of Professor Masson of Edinburgh), and her partner, have a large legal business through the lawyers with whom they studied, though they are not allowed to plead in court.

Miss Ella Dietz, who had won distinction as a poet before achieving a remarkable position as a reader, and whose "*Triumph of Love*" is one of the most charming collections of idyllic verse and sonnets in the English language, is about to publish a second volume of poems.

In Rome it is proposed to form a club for woman's advancement. The American residents are active, and Mrs. Julia Ward Howe helped them by an address. The present queen of Italy, Humbert's wife, has long been interested in Roman schools, and her attendance at lectures makes them fashionable.

Miss Alice C. Fletcher has been made a member of the "Old Colony Historical Society," of Taunton, Mass. The society is twenty-eight years old, but had lain dormant for some time. It is now however roused to activity, for Miss Fletcher's membership was an entering wedge for all the sisters, cousins, and aunts of the male members, and within an incredibly short time its female membership of one was increased to twenty-five.

Medical Women.—*La Donna* has an article upon Italian medical women, from which it appears that Signora Matilde Desalles, who received her diploma two years ago in the Bologna University, has been following her profession with great success in that city. Signorina Velleda Farnè, who passed last year in the University of Turin with brilliant success, is now practicing there. Signorina Ernestina Paper, another doctor, lives in Florence. She

is a Russian lady, but graduated in Pisa. She only attends women, and is spoken of as a most skillful physician, and is simple, tender, and feminine in manners.

Mary Hallock Foote, the illustrator of Longfellow, Whittier and Hawthorne, was born at Milton, N. Y., where she has since lived. She began her art studies in the Cooper Institute, under Dr. Rimmer, working three or four winters. Later she was a pupil of Frost Johnson, and William J. Linton gave her valuable counsel regarding her block work.

Mme. Berladsckaya has just received the degree of doctor of medicine at the University of Paris, after having defended at a public meeting her thesis, "On the Structure of the Arteries." This paper was spoken of in the highest terms by Prof. Charcot. Mme. Berladsckaya is the second lady who has received the degree of doctor of medicine at Paris, the first having been Mme. Goncharoff.

The New Law passed by the Massachusetts Legislature, which secures to the women of that State the right to vote for members of the school committees was carried not by bare majorities, but in the Senate by more than two to one, and in the House it lacked only nine votes of being two to one also. Its support was strong and given with good will.

Women at the West.—A correspondent of the *Women's Journal* writes:

Whatever the cause, no one can be blind to the fact that, at least in our Western communities, a large share of the public work is being done by women. Thus it is in this little city (Quincy, Ill.) of 40,000 inhabitants, on the banks of the Mississippi. Our charity hospitals, our orphan asylums, our relief societies, our temperance organizations, our Free Reading Room Association, with its lecture hall and appliances for musical and dramatic entertainments—all successful institutions—are without exception managed and officered by women.

The same may almost be said of the churches, for although men stand in the pulpits, and men hold the trusteeships, the real life of the church, its motive power, depends upon the women. This is true financially, as well as socially.

Practical Education for Iowa Girls.—In the Iowa Agricultural College, every girl, it is said, has learned how to make good bread, weighing and measuring her ingredients, mixing, kneading and baking, and regulating her fire. Each has also been taught to make yeast, and bake biscuit, pudding, pies and cake of various kinds; how to roast meat, broil a steak, and make a fragrant cup of coffee; how to stuff and roast a turkey, make oyster soup, prepare stock for other soups, steam and mash potatoes so that they will "melt in the mouth," and, in short, to get up a first-rate meal, combining both substantial and fancy dishes. Theory and manual skill have gone hand in hand. Vast stores of learning have been accumulated in the art of canning, preserving and pickling fruits, and they have taken practical lessons in all the details of household management, such as house-furnishing, care of beds and bedding, washing and ironing, care of the sick, care of children, etc. The girls are also thoroughly instructed in science, mathematics and English literature.

Women in Berlin.—Berlin is alive on the subject of women's advancement, and Fraulein Schmidt, of whom they are justly proud, has somewhat the magnetism of Mary Livermore. A Jewess is also doing a fine work there, and publishes a paper called the *Hausverein*, devoted to domestic subjects.

One lady is practicing dentistry, which by the advice of Dr. Abbott, the oldest American dentist in Europe, she learned partly in Philadelphia, where she obtained a degree by the intervention

of a professor, who threatened to resign if she could not receive the regular training. Without this she could not practice in Prussia, but with it she gives especial attention to children's teeth, and has the children of the Crown Princess Louise under her care. She first began dentistry when, forced to self-support by a dissipated husband's neglect, she found eighty applications for a single housekeeper's position.

Two Plucky Women of Maine.—One of these ladies is the wife of the former proprietor of a hotel in Boston. Her husband failed a year or so ago, and got a situation that barely afforded a living salary for two. The wife, a woman of good education, smart and active, conceived the idea of starting a stock farm at the far west. She had a niece, a young lady visiting in Maine, and the two together started for Oregon with some little money the older lady possessed in her own right. They secured two grants of land of 160 acres each, near Seattle, and went to work with a will. Recently the lady wrote to her husband to come out, and he is so pleased with the country and the success of the two ladies, he has induced several friends to come out from the East and colonize there. The two women have raised forty head of cattle, and have a very large flock of sheep, and have also raised all subsistence required. They have had the complete management of affairs, and are entitled to all the credit.

Women Nihilists.—Ladies who move in the highest circles of Russian society have joined the Nihilist conspirators. No fewer than three young ladies of high birth took a leading part in the late outbreak at Kieff. The policeman who was killed during the struggle fell by a ball aimed at him from a revolver, which was fired by Olga Raffowska. Two preliminary meetings of Nihilists were held before the affray, one composed exclusively of men, the other of women. At the latter, according to the same authority, appeared the daughter of General Gertsfeld, whose father lives in St. Petersburg and belongs to the highest official class of the empire, and also the enthusiastic Countess Panin. The name of the young Countess is inscribed on the books of the University of Kieff. She is a zealous student, and renowned for her singular beauty. Her mother is dead, but her mother-in-law is a court dame of the Russian Empress, and a power in St. Petersburg society. Her great-grandfather was a favorite of the Empress Catharine, and was the second imperial chancellor of the Russian Empire.

Oxford Lectures.—From the beginning of the next October term at Oxford, women will be able to avail themselves of lectures on all, and more than all, the subjects taught to under-graduates. Examinations will test their acquisitions, and exhibitions—that is to say, prizes—will reward their proficiency. The London *Times* very truly says: "The subjects of the Oxford lectures for women are, at least, more capable in themselves of being made instruments for cultivating the mind than the ordinary subjects of a boarding-school education. But even they will miss their aim, unless the instructors repress the modern tendency of university education in general to prefer the collection of facts to the faculty of drawing conclusions. The mental gift which has been least of all fostered in women by the education they usually undergo is the power of attention. It might have been supposed that some danger to the State or morality lurked in the concentration of women's minds on one point at a time. Little fragments, first of one subject and then of another, have been industriously doled out to them by their teachers, as if to guard against some overwhelming propensity of the feminine intellect to pursue the clew of a subject. Logic, and mathematics, and Greek fortunately cannot be so learned."

"with a child's wonder when you ask him first, who made the sun?" replied,

"Loves me! he had not asked me else
To work with him forever and be his wife."

These words reproved Aurora, who soliloquized:

"This, perhaps, was love—
To have its hands too full of gifts to give,
For putting out a hand to take a gift.
To love so much, the perfect round of love
Includes, in strict conclusion, being loved."

While Aurora sat there in the humble room, Romney entered, and when she left he went with her, and as they parted at the door,

"How strange his good-night sounded—like good-night
Beside a deathbed, where the morrow's sun
Is sure to come too late for more good days."

At last the wedding day arrived. The church was thronged with

"Half St. Giles in frieze
Bidden to meet St. James in cloth of gold."

The hour came and passed, and in lieu of the bride, came a letter, tender and passionate, saying:

"I never will look more into your face
Till God says 'Look!'"

Worked on by Lady Waldemar, Marian had left him. Romney sought her days and weeks, but in vain. Aurora labored on alone.

"My Father! Thou hast knowledge, only Thou,
How dreary 'tis for women to sit still
On winter nights by solitary fires,
And hear the nations praising them far off;
Too far! ay, praising our quick sense of love.
Our very heart of passionate womanhood,
Which could not beat so in the verse without
Being present also in the unknissed lips,
And eyes undried because there's none to ask
The reason they grow moist ———
———. To have our books

Appraised by love, associated with love
While *we* sit loveless! Is it hard you think?
At least 'tis mournful. Fame, indeed, 'twas said
Means simply love. It was a *man* said that.
And then there's love and love; the love of all
(To risk in turn a woman's paradox),
Is but a small thing to the love of one.

———. Hungry! but it's pitiful
To wail like unweaned babes, and suck our thumbs
Because we're hungry. ———

———. But since
We needs must hunger—better, for man's love
Than God's truth! better, for companions sweet
Than great convictions! Let us bear our weights,
Preferring dreary hearths to desert souls."

Worn out by toil, Aurora goes to Paris, and there chances upon Marian, where, following to her home, she saw

"A yearling creature, warm and moist with life
To the bottom of his dimples—to the ends
Of the loosely tumbled curls about his face;
For since he had been covered over-much
To keep him from the light glare, both his cheeks
Were hot and scarlet as the first 'live rose,
The shepherd's heart blood ebbed away into,
The faster for his love. And love was here
As instant; in the pretty baby mouth,
Shut close as if for dreaming that it sucked;
The little naked feet drawn up the way
Of nestled birdlings; everything so soft
And tender, to the tiny hold-fast hands,
Which, closing on the finger into sleep,
Had kept the mould off."

Aurora grieved, reproaches Marian, who tells of how she was urged by Lady Waldemar to leave Romney, and go with a strange woman to some foreign city, where alone, friendless, she was taken to a house of shame, and "not *seduced* but *simply murdered*." Aurora then entreats her to go South with her, where

"In my Tuscan home I'll find a niche,
And set thee there, my saint, the child and thee,
And burn the lights of love before thy face;
That so in gravity and holy calm,
We two may live on toward the truer life."

And so they went to Florence, and Aurora took up the old days

"With all their Tuscan pleasures worn and spoiled,
Like some lost book we drop in the long grass
On such a happy summer afternoon,
When last we read it with a loving friend,
And find in autumn, when the friend is gone,
The grass cut short, the weather changed, too late,
And stare at, as at something wonderful
For sorrow, thinking how two hands before
Had held up what is left to only one."

The days swept by, while Aurora lived at her Florentine house on the hill of Beleosquardo, and thinks of Romney, who she fancied married to Lady Waldemar, until one evening as she sat and watched the gaslights tremble out along the squares and streets of the beautiful city, she saw before her unannounced, Romney her "*King!*" as her heart then acknowledged him to be. He told her he had come to her,

"My Italy of women, just to breathe
My soul out once before you, ere I go,
As humble as God makes me at the last,
(I thank Him) quite out of the way of men,
And yours, Aurora, like a punished child,
His cheeks all blurred with tears and naughtiness,
To silence in a corner."

His grand schemes for regenerating and reforming the race had come to naught, his house, his pictures all destroyed by those he had tried to benefit, leaving of his father's house only

"One stone stair, symbolic of my life,
Ascending, winding, leading up to naught."

After this misfortune it was he heard that Marian lived, and had come to Italy to claim her as his wife, and to take her outcast child

"To share my cup, to slumber on my knee,
To play his loudest gambols at my foot,
To hold my finger in the public ways,
Till none shall need inquire, 'Whose child is this?'
The gesture saying so tenderly, 'my own.'"

But she refused, saying:

"Here's a hand shall keep
Forever clean without a wedding-ring,
To tend my boy until he cease to need
One steady finger of it, and desert
(Not miss) his mother's lap, to sit with men,
And when I miss him (not he me) I'll come
And say, 'Now give me some of Romney's work,
To help your outcast orphans of the world
And comfort grief with grief.'"

It was only at the hour of parting, Aurora learned that her cousin had been blinded by a falling beam of the burning house, and then it was she confessed she loved him.

"I love you, loved you, loved you first and last,
And love you on forever. Romney mistook the world,
And I mistook my own heart, and that slip
Was fatal.

Art symbolizes heaven, but love is God,
And makes heaven. I, Aurora, fell from mine;
I would not be a woman like the rest,
A simple woman who believes in love,
And owns the right of love because she loves,
And, hearing she's beloved, is satisfied
With what contents God; I must analyze,
Confront and question; I must fret,
Forsooth, because the month was only May;
Be faithless of the kind of proffered love,
And captious, lest it miss my dignity,
And scornful, that my lover sought a wife
To use—to use! O Romney, O, my love,
I am changed since then, changed wholly, for indeed
If now you'd stoop so low to take my love,
And use it roughly, without stint or spare,
As men use common things with more behind
(And in this, ever would be more behind),
To any mean and ordinary end,
The joy would set me like a star in heaven,
So high up, I should shine because of height,
And not of virtue."

Romney, overjoyed at the fruition of his lost hope, gives thanks that he is blind, and says:

"The world waits
For help. Beloved, let us love so well,

Our work shall be the better for our love,
And still our love be sweeter for our work,
And both commended for the sake of each,
By all true workers and true lovers born."

Mrs. Browning warmly espoused the cause of Italian freedom, and some of her noblest poems are written on that theme. It would be a hard task to count the souls which have thrilled under the influence of Casa Guida windows, and mother and poet.

On the 29th of June, 1861, Mrs. Browning died after a week's illness. Her last words were, "It is beautiful!" In the lonely English cemetery, outside the walls of Florence, she was laid to rest where the tall cypress trees sway and sigh, as nature's special mourners for one who loved her in her every mood. As we stood by the side of the monumental marble which marks the spot, these words floated in upon our ear:

"Oh! the little birds sang east, and the little birds sang west,

Toll slowly!

And I said in underbreath,
All our life is mixed with death,
And who knoweth which is best?

* * * * *

Oh! the little birds sang east, and the little birds sang west,

Toll slowly!

And I paused to think God's goodness
Flowed around our incompleteness,
Round our restlessness, *His rest.*"

What Women are Doing.

Miss Emily Sartain, of Philadelphia, has been elected an honorary member of the Ladies' Art Association of New York.

Susan L. Cole has been elected librarian of the public library at East Saginaw, Michigan.

Mrs. C. A. Plympton, of Cincinnati, has found out for herself the art of making figures in relief on pottery.

This summer for the first time lady students were admitted to the Harvard Summer School of Geology.

Mary J. Salter has just published a book entitled "The Lost Receipt." Miss Salter is blind, and was twenty-two years old when she met with this misfortune.

The Ladies' Art Association of New York will begin a series of botanical lectures in October.

Turning the Tables.—At Wellesley College "the cooks are men. The professors are women."

The "Stanley" Club of Paris received ladies for the first time on the occasion of a dinner given to Miss C. Thursby, who was the bright, particular star of the occasion.

Miss Gardiner, a young American lady who has received "honorable" mention from the judges of the Paris "salon" of 1879, is a pupil of Bougerean, and engaged to be married to him. He is a widower.

Miss Lina Berger is a young German lady who has received the title of "Doctor" from the Philosophical Faculty of the University of Berne, in Switzerland, for an excellent dissertation on "Thomas Morus and Plato."

Sarah Bernhardt, the great French tragedienne, is coming to this country.

Churchwarden.—Miss Caroline Harcastle was lately appointed Churchwarden of the parish of Hardwood, near Bolton, Lancashire.

A Woman's College is being erected near Windsor, the gift of a Mr. Halloway. It is to be magnificent.

In Paris a municipal college for girls, to which the best pupils of the common schools will be admitted, is to be founded shortly, on the same principle as the colleges already existing for boys.

Mrs. Elizabeth Thompson is circulating a tract which shows that the people of the United States pay over \$700,000,000 a year for spirituous and fermented liquors, and only \$95,500,000 for education, and \$48,000,000 for religion.

An Order of Merit.—The Sultan of Turkey has bestowed the Order of Charity, a grand cordon enriched with diamonds, upon Madame Fourmier, of the French embassy, as an acknowledgment of her self-devotion during the late war.

The "Somerville" Club is the name of a new political club for women, which is to be an assured fact in London, when one thousand names have been secured for membership.

Night Hospital.—Three weeks ago the Hospitalité de Nuite for women and children, a new institution, was opened in the Rue St. Jacques, Paris. It consists of a ground floor occupied by kitchens, a large waiting-room furnished with seats and tables, a washhouse and bath-rooms. Up-stairs are the sleeping-rooms, full of iron bedsteads, with comfortable mattresses and feather bolsters.

"Zekle's Wife."—In this character lecture, Mrs. Amy E. Dunn, of Indianapolis, appears in the neat old-fashioned dress of our grandmothers. She represents an old woman who has spent her life in hard labor for others, always keeping in the background, while "Zekle" and the children have kept pace with the times.

The Authorities of Indiana have elected a young woman state librarian, and now don't know what to do about it, because she has got married. Does marriage destroy her identity, and if so, who is librarian?—that seems to be the question.

Mrs. Mary Josephine Young, of Sacramento, was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of California on the 13th inst. She passed the examination with credit, and is the first woman lawyer admitted to the Supreme Court in that State.

Mrs. Frances Ann Kemble, who has passed a good part of her life at Lenox, Mass., has established herself in what is known as Queen Anne's Mansions in London, new apartment houses.

Smith College.—President Eliot gave the address at Smith College for Women this year. The poem was given by Miss Elizabeth Stuart Phelps.

An Art Student's Home has been established in London for the benefit of ladies studying art in that city, who are away from friends and relatives.

A Co-operative Millinery and Dress Association has been formed in London, with a branch in Paris. Ladies who deal with it not only get goods at lowest prices, but share in the profits of the establishment.

Miss Corson says her best pupils are the Swedes and Norwegians, who are perfectly docile. Next in rank she puts the Germans, after them the French and Italians, and last of all the Americans.

The Woman's Medical College of Chicago, begins its tenth Annual Course of lectures on the first Tuesday in October, to continue twenty-one weeks. The list of names composing its faculty includes the highest medical authorities in the giant city of the West, and its professor of physiology, Mrs. Sarah Hackett Stevenson, who is also Corresponding Secretary, is one of the most thoroughly trained women in this country; her scientific methods having been obtained from Prof. Huxley.

Mrs. Ada C. Bowles has given a course of lectures in her husband's pulpit, in San Francisco,

with great acceptance to his people. The topics treated were "The Model Wife," "Woman, as God made Her," "Single Blessedness," "Woman and the Ballot," etc. She now speaks regularly on Sunday evenings, and as her husband remarks with pride, "draws bigger audiences than he does."

"The Maiden Assurance Society."—"The Maiden Assurance Society" is a somewhat singular business institution in Denmark. The nobleman—for the association is peculiarly for this class—as soon as a female child is born to him, enrolls her name in a certain association of noble families, and pays a certain sum, and thereafter a fixed annual amount, to the society. When she has reached the age of—we believe—twenty-one, she becomes entitled to a fixed income and to an elegant suite of apartments in a large building of the association, with gardens and park about it, inhabited by other young or older noble ladies who have thus become members. If her father dies in her youth, and she desires it, she has shelter in this building, and at the fixed time her income. When she dies or marries, all this right to income lapses, and the money paid in swells the endowment of the association.

The "Friendly Inn" of Philadelphia, is the successful effort of two ladies, Mrs. M. L. Stokes, and Mrs. Remington, to establish what is properly called a "Tramp's Lodging-house," but which is in reality a restaurant for ladies, and lodging-house and restaurant for men, where clean and good meals and beds can be got at from fifteen to twenty cents each. Soup, tea, coffee, or bowl of milk with two rolls, or loaf of bread, is five cents; dinner, consisting of roast, or boiled meat, or fish, two vegetables, a relish, bread, butter, tea, coffee, or milk is fifteen cents. All the articles are good, clean, well-cooked, and well served, and the "Friendly Inn" does an excellent business. It supplied 35,000 meals during the first eight months it was in operation, and 10,199 lodgings during the first year. The receipts more than meet current expenses.

Bread Cast Upon the Waters.—Ten years ago a widow lady in Liberty county, Ga., found a little half-starved lamb. She raised it and took care of it. From that beginning she now has eighty sheep, and has from time to time sold thirty head. If this is not a good dividend from such a small investment, we would like to ask what is?

Taking her Life for a Friend.—Agnes E. Hall, of Boston, committed suicide by taking prussic acid. Her friend, Emma White, had been arrested on a charge of larceny, and Mrs. Hall was summoned as one of the chief witnesses against her. Mrs. Hall paid a visit to the jail, and had a talk with the friend, in which she earnestly expressed her regard for her, and the great reluctance and horror she felt at being called to say a word against her. On her return home, Mrs. Hall determined that she would end her own life rather than appear against her friend. She was 35 years of age.

Mrs. Butler (Miss Elizabeth Thompson) has in the Royal Academy, London, this year, a pathetic picture of the arrival at Jelalabad of the one faint and worn survivor of an army of 16,000 men sent out to fight the Afghans in 1842. The artist said that she had this tragic incident in her mind for many years. When she was a child she heard her father say: "There is a subject for a painter—one of the most tragic incidents in all history—and the artist who has the power to grasp it will be the artist of his time." It is said to be a very remarkable and striking picture.

How They Feel About It.—In Boston several hundred ladies have already registered as voters on educational matters, and those who have pre-

sented themselves have been from the well-to-do and educated classes, many of them being possessed of large property. None of the ignorant or disreputable have so far come forward for qualification. Applicants must set forth that they are "female citizens of Massachusetts," and that they wish to pay a poll-tax. Curiously, many who were opposed to the measure, are now foremost in registering. They say, properly enough, that the law has imposed upon them a duty which they mean conscientiously to discharge.

People around Lawrence, Kansas, complain that the best farmer of the neighborhood is a woman, Mrs. Mary Macutehen. Mrs. Mac. is a widow. Ten years ago, when her husband died, she found that she had left her a bit of land and four children. She went to work, following the plow herself. Soon she added to her property by purchase and improvement. In 1874, when half the people were scared out of their wits by the grasshoppers, she contracted for an unimproved farm for \$1,800, which she gave to one of her boys. She has since paid for the land from the surplus products of her own farm of 120 acres. Last year she bought the Bob Allen farm of 150 acres at the price of \$2,500, one-fourth of which she has already paid, and will pay over the other fourth from the crops of this year. She runs her farm with the aid of her two sons, and without much hired help. This is a good example of what has been done, in the midst of what are called hard times in Kansas, by a widow left with a family of children and no resources.

Queen Victoria has founded a new order of merit, to be accorded to the most skillful members of the nursing profession, who are named "St. Katharine's nurses," and distinguished by a badge consisting of an armband with the letters "St. K." in the center. Each St. Katharine's nurse receives pay at the rate of £50 per annum, which payment is in addition to the salary she is in receipt of from the institution to which she belongs. The first recipients of the honor were selected from the Nurses' Training Institution at Westminster, formed by Lady Augusta Stanley, five years ago. Their names were Elizabeth Christian, Lucy King, and Eva Keet. The badge has an oval of white surrounded with a border of bright green, the letters St. K. being placed in raised gold in the center.

A Smart Old Lady.—Elizabeth Leibesberger, aged 92 years, living near Reading, Pa., and one of the richest maiden ladies in the country, owning several farms in the vicinity, recently appeared in the hay-field with a rake in her hand, to the great surprise of her laborers. She was suitably attired for the occasion, her skirts and dress being well gathered in and tucked back so as not to drag or give her any trouble in moving over the field. She said she was going to show them how to work. This was greeted with a clapping of hands and cheers. Miss Leibesberger went to work in good earnest, tossed the hay over and over, raked it into rows from one end of the field to the other, and then helped to rake it into piles, and finally assisted in loading and raking after the wagons.

The Sensible Daughter of a Sensible Mother.—Princess Louise superintends every detail of the entertainments at Government House, and has vigorously directed the repairs going on there. She has good artistic ideas in regard to household decoration. Not liking the paint prepared for some woodwork, she mixed it over with her own hands until she got the tint she wanted. The result showed that her taste was perfect. The Princess has taken the lead in a very sensible reform—that of not making extreme changes in dress at a time of mourning. She has worn since the death of her sister dark costumes, but no technical mourning dress of any kind.

What Women Are Doing.

The Seventh Congress of Women will be held at Madison, this October 8th, 9th, and 10th.

Mrs. Julia Ward Howe is president of three important organizations—The Boston Woman's Club, The Boston School of Technology, and the Town and Country Club of Newport, Rhode Island.

One of the New Features of the *National Citizen* will be a series of letters from Sara Andrews Spencer, of Washington, descriptive of the political situation of the "equal rights" question.

Anna Dickinson's recent work, the "Ragged Register," published by the *Harpers*, has had a large sale, and is a very clever and amusing collection of personal reminiscences, interesting anecdotes, and incidental "opinions."

"Two of Us" is by Miss Calista Harvey, well known as a teacher of wood-carving, and more recently as a journalist. It is the embodiment of the personal experiences of the author and her sister.

The Rev. Ada C. Bowles, of the First Universalist Church, in San Francisco, married a pair the other day, and was the first woman to do so on the Pacific coast.

Miss Helen Chalmers, a daughter of the great Dr. Chalmers, spends her life in endeavoring to conquer the demon of intemperance, in the lowest haunts of the city of Edinburgh. "In the winter, when the nights are long and cold, you may see Helen Chalmers, with her lantern, going through the lanes of the city, hunting up the depraved and bringing them to her reform meetings. Insult her, do they? Never! They would as soon think of pelting an angel of God.

Paulina Kuntz, an Alsatian girl, aged 18, has been sentenced at Fribourg to three months' imprisonment for speaking disrespectfully of the Grand Duke of Baden at the sight of his photograph. The three months spent in prison awaiting trial count, however, as the fulfillment of the sentence.

Miss Genevieve Ward has taken the Lyceum Theatre for a term, commencing August 2, and, during the absence of Mr. Henry Irving and the regular company, produced a new play entitled "Zara," from the pen of Mr. Palgrave Simpson, in which she sustains a dual part.

Miss Belle M. Patterson, grand-daughter of ex-President Andrew Johnson, is preparing for the lecture field, for which she has decided qualifications, both natural and acquired.

Woman Carver and Gilder.—Mrs. Hunt, High Street, Camden Town, carries on the business of frame-maker and gilder. She works chiefly for the trade, but is open also to private orders. This is a work eminently suited to women.

Miss Frances Power Cobbe says, it has often grieved her to see that inferior work is accepted by kind and generous men on the ground that it is "very good for a woman." Women ought to be very indignant with bad work done by a woman.

A Lady's Yacht.—The English steam yacht *Violet*, belonging to London, and having on board her owner, Miss A. E. Fazakerley, with three lady companions, arrived at Stockholm June 28. After a short stay there, the yacht left for St. Petersburg, and returning thence to Gothenburg by the canal, set out on her homeward voyage *via* Christiana and Bergen, having been absent about three months.

The Princess Louise and her Husband.—The Marquis of Lorne's work, "Travels in the Dominion," is to be published in London early in the winter. It is being illustrated by her Royal High-

ness the Princess Louise, with whom the Misses Montalba have been sojourning in Ottawa, in order that the mutual art studies of those ladies and her Royal Highness might be renewed.

Miss Ellen Hayes, lady principal of Adrian College, Mich., has accepted the position of teacher of mathematics at Wellesley College. Miss Hayes is a graduate of Oberlin College, where she distinguished herself in mathematics.

Queen Victoria has sent to the ex-Empress Eugenie a frame made of violets in amethysts for the last photograph of the late Prince Imperial. The garland is surmounted by an eagle, which holds in its talons a three-colored streamer on which is written in golden letters the motto, "Not lost, but gone before."

Lady Burdett-Coutts intends visiting Constantinople in her new steam yacht, the *Walrus*. The *Walrus* is a large new steam vessel built for the passenger trade, but at present fitted up as a private yacht, manned with a picked crew, and supplied with officers by the Cunard company.

Frances Hoggan, M. D., has published a tract on "Swimming, and its Relation to the Health of Women." Its object is to make women more eager to practice this healthful form of exercise, which is in many respects calculated to be more beneficial to them than even to men, as their occupations being usually monotonous and sedentary, the gentle and regular exercise of all the muscles in swimming is even more necessary.

The Empress of Austria likes a solitary hunting expedition. With her favorite rifle in hand, she goes deep into the wooded mountains and solitary valleys which stretch round the imperial domain in every direction. Dressed in the rough costume of the Tyrol, she will often make excursions of two or three days' duration, staying at night at some distant cot, where the only fare besides the game she brings with her is goat cheese and milk, with black bread.

The Westminster Industrial Exhibition.—The *Labor News* says: "This should be called a working men and women's exhibition, seeing that there are something like 160 female exhibitors, exclusive of those under 18 and at school." There are fifteen exhibitors of worked carpet-covers, but six of these are men; twenty-five men also have exhibited pictures in wool, and ten women; twenty-two men exhibit needlework, and thirty-two women; two men exhibit crochet and knitting, and twenty-two women; fifteen women, in addition, send plain needlework; fifteen flowers in wool-work; four bead-work, four lace, etc. Many arts, however, are not represented at all, and others very inadequately.

Mrs. Asa B. Hutchinson, one of the famous family of singers, has invested liberally in Colorado mining property. On their way to Leadville Mrs. Hutchinson purchased an undeveloped mine in Georgetown, and placed a number of men sinking the shaft, timbering up, etc. Recently she received a dispatch from her agent, a prominent Georgetown citizen, who states that a bed of mineral many feet thick has been struck, that in richness far surpasses anything ever before discovered in Colorado. The information, coming from the source it does, is perfectly reliable, and there is no reason to doubt that the popular singer's wife is the wealthiest lady in the West.

Miss Minnie F. Austin, for many years teacher in Chicago and San Francisco high schools, also principal of Clarke Institute in San Francisco, from failing health turned her attention to an outdoor life. She now owns a fruit farm of eighty acres in Fresno, Cal., and last spring set in the ground, by the aid of one man, over six hundred fruit trees. Miss A. conducts her farm with as much system as she did her school. She has twenty-eight acres of the best raisin grapes, from

which the yield will be between thirty and fifty tons of fruit; about 300 apricot trees, 100 nectarines, 400 figs, 400 prunes, and all ordinary fruit trees. She has this year nearly two tons of peaches alone, which she has dried for market.

Miss North's Sketches.—The sketches in oil made by Miss North during her tour in India and the Archipelago, five hundred in number, are on view in London. These designs, by a lady who is an accomplished and adventurous traveler, are almost as instructive to the scientific as pleasing to the artistic spectator. They are all drawn "on the spot," and are faithful, if rapid, reproductions of strange and beautiful scenes visited by few, of vast palaces, ancient ruins, and homes of decayed or living religions. History, archaeology, topography, are all served by this collection, while the botanist and the lover of color finds himself in wildernesses of huge and splendid tropical flowers.

A Singular Case.—A curious case came some days ago before a French provincial law court. A lady, the owner of a property in the neighborhood of Moulins, in the Department of Allier, whose son had hitherto been in the habit of receiving her rents, was obliged, owing to his absence, to receive them herself. She happened, however, to be a blind and deaf mute. A tenant, who was not aware of this beforehand, refused her acknowledgment of receipt, and declined to pay except in the presence of a legal witness, lest the lady should turn out to be incapable in the eyes of the law. A police officer was secured, but he was afraid to act as witness, lest he should be called to account. Application was therefore made to the law, and after some disputing, on appeal to a higher court, it has been decided that the lady is perfectly capable of transacting her business herself. She was in her youth a distinguished pupil of the Paris Deaf and Dumb School, and is described as remarkably clever and well educated, and as being, notwithstanding her age and physical infirmities, in full possession of all her mental faculties.

A Chequered Life.—Few women can boast or deplore a life like that of the Countess Solange de Kramer, which is just now again the talk of Paris. Left when a year old in a drawer of a foundling hospital at Brest, France, with the simple name Solange pinned to her clothing, she was soon transferred to an orphan asylum. As a child she was beautiful, but weak in body and mind, and subject to frequent fits. Her modesty and beauty attracted many as she sold flowers in the street, but when twelve years old she sickened, died and was buried in an open casket, and it being winter, but a thin layer of sand was thrown over her body. At night she awoke, and crawled, bewildered, out of her grave, and wandered, she knew not whither. Passing a fortification near by, she did not understand a sentinel's "*qui vive*," and he fired, felling her to the ground. In the guard-house her beauty so impressed a young lieutenant, Kramer by name, that when she had recovered he sent her to a Paris educational institution. Returning to Paris after many years of war, Kramer found his protegee a full-grown, beautiful, accomplished woman, of great *esprit*, no trace of youthful ailments remaining, and they were married. An investigation showed that the foundling was the daughter of General Bernadotte, now King Charles XIV., of Sweden, and Captain Kramer and his wife were duly acknowledged and ennobled at Stockholm. Their son is now an *attache* of the Swedish legation at Paris.

Oxford Halls and Examinations.—Oxford has been slower than Cambridge in recognizing the claims of women to partake in sound and advanced instruction; but the lapse of time has produced at Oxford not only the senior and junior examinations, to which girls as well as boys are admitted, but also that Oxford takes part in the examinations which are called those of the "joint board," and

Oxford has now an examination for women over eighteen years of age. The women's examination at Oxford has a very different programme from that set at Cambridge. It is one which includes more subjects, and is in some respects higher in standard than that of Cambridge.

To meet the wants of young women who may wish to study at Oxford, and to follow the course laid down for the benefit of women by the authorities of that University, an association has been founded for promoting the higher education of women in Oxford. This association has arranged courses of lectures which will specially prepare women to pass the various sections of the women's examination. The attraction of these lectures will probably bring many young women to reside in Oxford, just as the similar attraction of lectures open to women has drawn many to Cambridge. To meet the wants of such young women, two halls have been founded—one, the Ladies' Hall, under the presidency of Miss Wordsworth as principal; the other, the Somerville Hall, the principal of which is Miss Shaw-Lefevre. The Ladies' Hall is intended distinctly for members of the Church of England; Somerville Hall is open to students of any denomination. In both halls the students will be under the care and superintendence of the principal—much as they would be in their own homes.

The foundation of these halls for women at Oxford is an extension of the movement for women's education, which will meet a want of a kind somewhat different from any to which Girton College, Newnham Hall, and University College, London, respond. Both Girton and Newnham prepare their students for the regular degree examinations, while Newnham also has a number of students who intend to take the Cambridge Higher Local Examination; and University College, London, prepares for the degrees of the London University.

To the women to whom the letters of a recognized degree are of practical importance to be written after their names, London offers entirely unrivaled attractions; for the L.A. of St. Andrews must "pale its ineffectual fires" before a full degree of the London University. Girton offers, in addition to the course of a Cambridge student's regular studies, the advantage of a college life and of the interests arising therefrom; and in a minor degree, and with somewhat different objects, Newnham follows in her wake. The new halls at Oxford offer a kind of collegiate life of which many parents will approve, and at the same time provide for instruction in a wide range of advanced subjects.

An Agricultural School for Girls in Normandy.—In a recent pamphlet by Madame Ciminio Folliero, a well-known authoress, and the editress of the *Cornelia*, a periodical devoted to the interests of Florentine women, an account is given of an agricultural school for girls, which we give in a condensed form. The *Atelier Refuge* of Danétal near Rouen, was established about thirty years ago as a reformatory for young girls coming out of prison, by M. Podoin, formerly chaplain to the jail at Rouen, and Mdle. Marie Earnestine, official visitor of the prison of Bicêtre.

One day, some thirty years ago, two little girls were discharged from the prison of Bicêtre, their sentence having expired. They had no home to go to, and begged with tears to be allowed to remain in the prison. Of course it was impossible to grant their request, but the heart of Mdle. Earnestine was touched at the pitiful sight of these children, and knowing well the dangers that awaited them in the streets of Rouen, determined to take charge of them. But how was she to do this? She had only seventeen cents in money. She took the little girls in her room, and wrote about them to M. Podoin. His reply was, "Look

out for a room, buy a loaf and a candle, and some straw for a bed; to-morrow God will provide." Thus a beginning was made. Year by year they received fresh inmates. Aid came from many benevolent people. A house with land adjoining and some goats were their first possession. M. Podoin and Mdle. Earnestine studied agriculture, and were soon able to instruct their pupils.

The establishment now contains three hundred and six girls, from six to eighteen years of age. It consists of a large house, beautiful church, a school-room, an infirmary, and a garden-house, in the grounds, which are above four hundred acres in extent. This land, their main support, is cultivated entirely by young girls. They work hard, and all look healthy and happy. In the fields they dig, sow, reap, plant, mow, and prune. They guide the plow, and cart home the hay and corn. Indoors they spin, cook, wash, iron, make their own clothes, besides cheese, cider, and all country productions. In eleven days they constructed a good road a mile and a quarter long, connecting the house with the garden-house. Their specialty is the care and management of cattle. They have one hundred cows, above a thousand head of poultry, some oxen, and twenty-three horses.

Notwithstanding their rough labor, the girls are neat, orderly and obedient. Their working costume consists of a short dress of coarse material, thick stockings, strong shoes, and broad-leaved straw hats, for protection against the sun. On Sundays and holidays, they wear a uniform of blue with black or white capes, and white head-gear. The excellence of their productions has been attested by several medals of the French Agricultural Society. Besides out-door employment, two hours a day are given to the school-room, where they are taught reading, writing, arithmetic, singing and geography. The telegraph and telephone also are worked by the girls. The younger and more innocent are kept apart from those older in years and crime, their classrooms and dormitories being quite separate.

When the girls have reached the age of eighteen, and their training is completed, Darnétal girls find ready situations as stewards, gardeners, dairy women, and farm managers. They are in great demand in Normandy, on account of their skill and practical ability. Each girl on leaving is provided with a small outfit, and the money she has earned herself in over hours, and should she be ill or in trouble, the "Mother's House" is ever open to her.

A Noted Authoress.—Perched on a hill which commands a fine view of the city, and about six miles from London, is Hampstead, one of those pretty suburban villages, which are so numerous about the great metropolis. Just on the brow of the hill stands a plain brick house, its walls overgrown with ivy, vines over the door, and flowers in the windows. That is the home of Mrs. Charles, the author of the "Schönberg Cotta Family," "Against the Stream," etc. She is a slightly made woman, of modest, almost timid manners, and is an unmistakable Englishwoman, notwithstanding her thoroughly German look. So faithful to nature in all its details of domestic life was her first story, that every one except those in the secret believed it to be a translation of some German book written just after the Reformation. But Mrs. Charles had made herself familiar with German history and literature before beginning to write.

Her chief object in writing is, as she herself says, to do good. She looks at life not with the cold eye of a philosopher, but with the heart of a woman full of sympathy for the poor and obscure, and of pity for the ignorance and misery which crushes so many of her sisters to the earth.

The interior of her home possesses that strange charm which is so thoroughly English, and which, I think, must come from the complete adaptation

of all its details to one's individual position, without any attempt to imitate that which is superior, or a neglect of anything which can really add to one's comfort.

Mr. Charles is a merchant of London, who sympathizes in the tastes of his wife, and furnishes her ample means for their gratification. Unfortunately, they have no children, though on this account she has more leisure to write and study.

Hampstead has long been a favorite suburb of London, and the residence of many distinguished people. Chatham lived there, and Johanna Baillie, and on a stone by the roadside may now be read the name of John Keats, who loved to sit upon it to muse in the summer twilights. Sara Coleridge spent the first few years of her married life there, and now lies at rest by her father's side just across the valley in Highgate churchyard.

Close by, too, is the modest frame house where Dinah Maria Mulock lived for many years, and wrote "John Halifax, Gentleman," supporting by her diligent pen her father and younger brother, whom she educated only to see die. Married now to the man she loves and honors, let us hope Providence is giving her "pressed down measures" of happiness in return for the solitary hours she knew in her early years!

The Literary and Artistic Mania.—Every Parisienne now aiming at social distinction affects a literary or artistic mania. The Comtesse de Paris collects rare books; Princesse Czartoryska is reviving the needlework in which Matilda of Flanders illustrated the Norman conquest; the Duchesse de Chartres paints birds; Blanche de Nemours works in a studio; the young married and unmarried ladies of the De Broglie family prepare materials for a future history of their time; a prominent Republican, Aspasie, is about to start a review; M. Caro's lectures at the College of France are attended by the most charming flowers of French aristocracy and plutocracy. In the mansions of the Rothschilds, and in those spacious houses, *entre cour et jardin*, of the Faubourg Saint Germain, young ladies study for diplomas. Preparation for Hôtel de Ville examinations is even made in the conventual establishments in which the wealthy girlhood of Paris is educated. Some days ago I had occasion to inquire at a convent on what terms they took out-door and in-door pupils. The superior, a fluent South-of-France woman, was very communicative. She showed me a long list of boarders, of high family and brilliant prospects, who were studying to qualify as governesses.

What a Young Girl Accomplished.—The safe arrival of the ship "Templar," at San Francisco, after a direful voyage, was due to the brave conduct and unflinching devotion of Miss Armstrong, daughter of the captain. When off the Rio de la Plata the mate was relieved for insubordination. About the same time Captain Armstrong was obliged to take to his bed again, leaving the ship in command of the second officer. The second officer was a good seaman, but not a navigator, and Miss Armstrong offered to navigate the ship if he would take the observations. This was done—the second mate, taking the sun, hurried below with his sextant, and Miss Armstrong, weak and debilitated as she was, worked up the latitude and longitude, doubled Cape Horn, and finally brought the ship in safety to the Farallones. Captain Armstrong acknowledges that if it had not been for his daughter's indomitable will and perseverance the "Templar" would never have reached the Golden Gate.

A New Authoress.—Miss Fletcher, the author of "Kismet" and "Mirage," looks about twenty, but is said to be twenty-three. She lives in Rome, dresses in excellent taste, is very pretty, and has a profusion of blond hair. Everybody speaks of her as "George," after her *nom de plume*, "George Fleming."

she, with the sun, her ruler and guide, and all her companions in the mighty system, sweep away into space, as if reaching after and seeking for the unattainable.

The stars above us are suns shining by their own light. Our sun is but a star, and by no means one of the largest in the vast celestial host. There is a brotherhood among the shining number, and it would seem as if by some mysterious agency and appointment a relation existed among them, known by the term *primus inter pares*, or a chieftainship among equals.

All the denizens of the azure vault circle around one of their number, and in this mystic, marvelous movement our sun with his attendants finds place, dashing along at the rate of four hundred and eighty-seven thousand miles in the twenty-four hours—over twenty thousand miles an hour, and three hundred and thirty-three a minute. The direction of the sun at the present time is toward the constellation Hercules. The brilliant star Aleyone, the largest in the exquisite group of the Pleiades, is thought to be the master star to which all other stars are subject, and around which they are all revolving; but so vast and mighty is that orbit of which Aleyone is the center, that for the last hundred years the curve of our sun's path around it has been so inconsiderable as to permit astronomers to say it has moved only in a direct, unbending line.

[WRITTEN FOR DEMOREST'S MONTHLY.]

The Ammonite.

BY MARY ST. MAUR.

THE graceful Nautilus floats upon the wave unconscious that it forms a most important clue to one mystery of the past. It was an early inhabitant of the primitive ocean, yet it has survived whole ocean families that flourished for immense ages and afterward disappeared.

"Thou didst laugh at sun and breeze
In the new created seas;
Thou wast with the reptile broods
In the old sea solitudes,
Sailing in the new-made light
With the curled-up Ammonite;
Thou surviv'dst the awful shock
Which turned the ocean bed to rock,
And changed its myriad living swarms
To the marble's veined forms."

The points of resemblance are so strongly marked between it and the extinct Ammonite that the form and mechanism of the latter are easily explained.

This interesting fossil received its name from the coiled horn of the statue of Jupiter Ammon, a heathen divinity that had a human body with a ram's head.

In countries where they are found in great abundance the ignorant designate them as "snake-stones," for they imagine they were formerly snakes, petrified by the prayers of some patron saint.

They are classed with the family of Cephalopods, so called from two Greek words signifying head and foot.

These mollusks were generally attached to houses shaped outwardly much like the shell of a snail.

The body consisted of a bag, containing stomach, heart, and other organs. The large eyes protruded from a head, surrounded with tentacula

or feet; these each had a double row of suckers the entire length, which firmly held their prey after having seized upon it.

The mouth was furnished with a pair of nippers not unlike a hawk's beak, the whole forming a most destructive contrivance.

The abode of this creature was made of carbonate of lime, shaped into a hollow, flat, coiled tube, divided and strengthened by arched partitions into air-chambers, which gave it great lightness.

Through these passed a cord called a siphuncle, or little siphon, which was connected with the heart, being filled with air and a fluid, the former of which could be expanded or contracted at pleasure.

It was this hydraulic contrivance that enabled it to sink to great depths in pursuing its prey; few could escape its deadly attacks. Indeed, it seemed created to destroy the superabundance of life with which the ancient seas teemed.

Another terrible monster of the deep belonging to the same great family of Cephalopods was known as the Orthoceros, whose chambered dwellings differed from the Ammonite in being perfectly straight. They were often twelve or fifteen feet in length, and as large in circumference as a flour barrel.

These formidable denizens of the ocean ceased to exist before the earth was a suitable dwelling for man, and their remains are found in rocks that were once at the bottom of the sea.

Perhaps a sudden change of temperature ended their existence, and they sank beneath the waves. By some convulsion of nature these rocks have been thrown to the surface; here among other fossils lie the Ammonites in countless numbers, completely turned to stone. They are of all sizes, from less than half an inch to four feet in diameter.

The marl or clay which surrounds them is easily removed, and their coiled and fluted forms are disclosed as perfect as life.

Sometimes a piece of rock not more than seven inches by fifteen contains fifty small specimens. In most cases their dwelling, which was much thinner than that of the ordinary Nautilus, had entirely disappeared, leaving a perfect cast, while in others the slightest remnant of it can be seen, often showing that pearly iridescence which appears on the inner surface of many shells.

Lying at the bottom of the sea they were gradually filled with the most abundant mineral substance the water contained, generally it was lime, which took the various tints of buff, gray, or brown—each partition of the shell making a division in the filling, which evidently was very slow, as it took place through the siphuncle. This lay on the interior and outer edge of the coil, and the slender tube is often seen completely turned to stone—fossilized.

The rough exterior of the Ammonite gives no idea of the beauties developed by dividing it vertically and polishing; then we see those delicate markings which are a marvel to behold.

If the waters have contained iron pyrites in solution, each septa will be seen traced with a shining line.

Several hundred different varieties have been described, the largest and most perfect being found in the South of England.

When we remember that the Ammonite is only one of the species that inhabited the great deep, and there are besides thousands of fossil remains equally interesting, we are filled with awe.

Our minds cannot at once grasp all these wonders, only by patience and trust in His infinite wisdom can we come to a faint understanding that will help us to remember, "That the works of the Lord are great, sought out of all them that take pleasure therein."

What Women are Doing.

"Godwyn's Ordeal" is the title of a new novel by Mrs. J. K. Spender.

Mrs. Burnett's new story will be of American life, and will be called "Louisiana."

George Eliot's "Theophrastus Such" has reached its fourth edition.

"Pets and Playmates" is a new juvenile, by Miss Laura Edmonds, daughter of the late Judge Edmonds.

Of forthcoming volumes of poetry, one is "Her Lover's Friend," by Nora Perry; the other "Dramatic Persons and Moods," by Mrs. Piatt.

The "The Barn Beautiful" is a new play by Mrs. Florence I. Duncan, which deals with the modern decorative art mania.

The "Value of Life" by a woman, is in reply to a book by a man, "Is Life worth Living?"

"Women at Work" is a new publication edited and published by Mrs. E. T. Housh.

A new Illustrated journal has made its appearance in Paris, of which Mme. Olympe Audanard is one of the directors.

A Committee of Ladies in Paris have brought out "La Femme," but the articles are in bad taste, and show a lack of judgment; it does not promise success.

Rosa Bonheur dresses in semi-masculine costume in her studio, but Mlle. Bernhardt, who never does things by halves, "sculps" in actual trousers.

The Lebanon Society of Shakers has a member, Dolly Saxton, who has completed her 104th year, and is described as "happy and as lively as a cricket."

The "Worker" is a new co-operative paper, whose publisher is Mrs. Elizabeth Thompson, the philanthropist.

"French and Belgians" is a clever, sensible useful little volume, by Phœbe Earle Gibbons.

A "Woman of Mind" is a capital English novel by Mrs. Adolphe Smith.

In two Volumes devoted to the life and works of Henry Merritt, who married Miss Anna Lea, artist of Philadelphia, his widow gives a long and loving memoir of her husband, which reads more like a romance than reality. C. Kegan Paul of London is the publisher.

"Dorothea Alice Shepherd" the author of "How Two Girls Tried Farming," is Ella Farman, the editor of *Wide Awake*, and not a farmer at all.

Miss Stanton, a daughter of Elizabeth Cady Stanton, is to be one of the lecturers next winter. Miss Stanton has had five years' training at Vassar College and two at the Boston School of Oratory.

Mrs. Morehouse, of Liverpool, N. Y., has bestowed \$30,000 upon Syracuse University.

Mrs. Lydia Maria Child, the authoress and anti-slavery agitator, is now seventy-seven years old, and lives at her old home in Wayland, Mass.

Mrs. Jean Davenport Lander is said to be an excellent woman of business. She has three pretty cottages with lawns terraced to the shore near Lynn—very valuable property.

Mrs. Augusta Webster, author of "Portraits," and several other well-known volumes of poetry, is a candidate for the Chelsea and Kensington Division of the London School Board at the forthcoming election.

According to the *Bakinskiju Izvjestiju*, a Russian journal, a charming young French lady, Mlle. Laligont, is accompanying the corps of General Lazareff against the Turcomans in the capacity of a war correspondent.

Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett's first novel, "That Lass o' Lowrie's," was such an extraordinary success that people said it could not be re-

peated; but, unless we are very much mistaken, her second, "Haworths" (Charles Scribner's Sons), will find quite as large an audience.

Miss Helen Zummern, author of the "Life of Lessing," has written a paper on "A Gallician Novelist," in which she gives a striking account of Sacher-Masoch, a writer almost unknown to English readers, though a man of genius.

Mrs. Roe, a lady of literary attainments, has lately died at Sheffield, England. Her first book was entitled "A Woman's Thoughts on the Education of Girls." This was followed by "Sketches from English History," "A Book for Girls," and "Uncrowned Queens."

Mlle. Nathalie Sauterian, otherwise Sœur Adrien, the infirmière at the Lycée Louis-le-Grand, has been presented with the Académie palms decoration, consisting of a small branch of green mistletoe, bestowed by the Académie Française.

The author of "Comin' Thro' the Rye" seems to expand the greater part of her originality in naming her stories. The latest is "My Lady Green Sleeves;" the next should be "My Lord Blue Jeans."

Miss Ida Waugh, of Philadelphia, has a studio in New York this winter. Although she has followed art as a profession for several years, Miss Waugh intends to enroll herself among the pupils of the Art Students' League.

The New England Women's club has an educational department connected with it, and classes in botany, literature, and ceramics. The botany class is the most enthusiastic. It meets regularly once a week, and its studies are taking gradually a much enlarged field.

Miss Charlotte Bruce, living near Lexington, Ind., cut 100 acres of wheat with a reaper, keeping five binders, and some of the time six, "humping themselves," as she expressed it. She had six horses ready harnessed, and when one pair got tired took another. Fourteen hundred bushels of wheat on 115 acres is the yield on Charlotte's farm.

Miss Florence Rodgers, aged 18 years, residing in Smyrna township, has made a record which should render her an attractive object to young farmers, not to mention the beauty which she possesses. Her father was pressed for help to harvest his grass, and Florence came to his assistance nobly. She borrowed a three-year-old nag of Mr. William Rutledge, hitched it to a hay rake and started after the mower. She raked seventy-five acres before the harvest days closed, and attended to the feeding and harnessing of the young nag herself.

Mrs. Christine Olenson, of Chicago, has made nearly all the furniture in her house with her own hands! Standing opposite the door is a very handsome organ, the case of which is very finely finished in a variety of hard woods. Upon the case is a very life-like bird in the act of seizing a cherry in its bill. On a front panel is an East Indian, full-rigged ship, under full sail. The water, which is most exquisitely represented, is of a piece of dark wood whose grain is wavy, and which is neatly joined to produce the desired effect. A secretaire occupies the other side of the room, and is constructed of three thousand pieces of wood. A magnificent bedstead, and many minor articles, show her skill as a "cabinet" maker, a business which she learned of her father.

Miss Emma Abbott has achieved success in an amazingly short space of time, by the possession of intelligence and good sense as well as vocal and artistic ability. She is scarcely bigger than a bird, but she sings every night, and is never sick. She is manager, and responsible financier, as well as the prima-donna of her troupe; has brought out two quite new operas this season in a finished style very seldom seen on operatic boards, and

during the season has paid off money that was spent on her education abroad, laid in a stock of real diamonds, and laid by quite a little sum.

Twenty Women entered for the following examinations of London University last June: twelve for the first B.A., four for the preliminary Scientific Examination (part of that for the M.B. degree), and four for the 1st B.Sc. Examination. [B.A. (Bachelor of Arts); M.B. (Bachelor of Medicine); B.Sc. (Bachelor of Science).] Nine of the twelve candidates for the first B.A. passed, six in the first and three in the second division; all four of the candidates in the Preliminary Scientific Examination passed, and all in the first division while two out of the four candidates for the first B.Sc. passed, one in the first and one in the second division. Fifteen, therefore, out of the twenty candidates passed. It is interesting to those who advocate the capacity of women for science as well as for literature to note, that the proportion of those who passed is the same in both subjects, namely three-fourths of the candidates.

The four ladies who have passed the Preliminary Scientific Examination (M.B.), as the beginning of those which they will pass on their way to a full medical degree, are Miss Tomlinson, of Girton College, Cambridge; Miss Shove and Miss Prideaux, of the London School of Medicine for Women; and Mrs. Scharlieb, of the Madras University, and University College, London.

A Young Girl of fifteen, a Kentuckian by birth but living in Maine, has astonished her townspeople by her ability to do "men's" work. Two years ago she surprised her father by cutting a very large quantity of wood in a brief space of time. Last summer she began working at a Mr. Clayton's, in Hampden. One evening she started out after supper and put up forty-five bunches of hay and milked the cows before sunset. Although so young, she is very strong and muscular and does any farm work she undertakes in a very expeditious manner. The next day after dinner she had completed her work around the house and she entered the field again. She loaded three loads of hay, stowed them away in the barn, pitched a fourth load on to the rack and stowed that away. She then prepared tea for the family, served it, cleared away, and walked to the village (a long distance) to get herself a pair of shoes, returning home before dark. The young fellows do not care to try and compete with her, because she always comes out first best.

The "Ruth Burrage" room, in a piano manufactory in Boston, has two concert grand pianofortes, and a beautiful mahogany case containing every piece of music that exists for two pianofortes, two players, and for two pianofortes, four players (eight hands). Every symphony, concerto, overture, suite, etc., etc., to the extent in value of about three thousand dollars, is there, conveniently bound, with catalogues complete. Under appropriate rules for the convenience of the beneficiaries this room is absolutely free to all, even without the asking. That this wonderful place is in constant use from morning until night, and has been from the moment it was inaugurated until now (nearly two years), is a matter of course. Whence came it? A few years since there died in Boston a lovely girl of twenty-two (a fine pianist herself), a daughter of the Hon. A. A. Burrage, who, on her death-bed, expressed the wish that the little property of which she was possessed should be given under the direction of Mr. B. J. Lang (the husband of her cousin), to deserving musical students. The before-mentioned collection of music was purchased with Miss Ruth Burrage's money. The piano makers allowed Mr. Lang to construct the room and to retain it free of rent for the purpose so long as they occupy the building; and furthermore, do generously supply, free of cost, the two grand pianofortes.

A Reading, Pa. Paper says, "Elizabeth Leibesberger, aged ninety-two, resides in Richmond township, this county, and is in all probability one of the richest maiden ladies in this county. She owns several beautiful farms in Richmond township, where she has lived nearly all her life. Her brother is also a large land owner. Miss Leibesberger is remarkably well-preserved. She has silvery gray hair, is neat and trim in appearance, and considering her great age is quite active and alert. A few days ago her farm-hands commenced hay-making. To their great surprise, the aged lady made her appearance in the field, rake in hand. She was suitably dressed for the occasion, and she said she was going to show them how to work. This was greeted with clapping of hands and cheers. Miss Leibesberger went to work in good earnest, tossed the hay over and over, raked it into rows from one end of the field to the other, and then helped to rake it in piles, and finally assisted in loading and raking after the wagons. It was an exhibition of old-time hay-making, the way 'they used to do when she was a young girl,' she said, 'before the patent machinery was ever heard of.' The lady worked in the field the entire day, and kept up her pluck remarkably well."

Women as Blacksmiths.—"Alice," writes a correspondent from a colliery village in England, "was a young wife engaged in blowing bellows, heating pieces of iron in a 'gleed' forge, and producing rivets from an anvil at the rate of three thousand a day. For this manual labor Alice, her father proceeded to tell me in her presence, gets 1s. 4d., out of which she has to pay for wear and tear of tools, 1d., carriage 1d., and a like sum for gleeds, a kind of small coke made expressly for nail and rivet forges. On Monday she does her washing, on Saturday her cleaning up, so that she only works at rivets four days in the week, and her gross earnings therefore amount to 4s. 3d. for forging 12,000 rivets. I have said nothing of rent which Alice would pay, and which might amount to one shilling a week. She was a sedate young woman, well-spoken, with very fair hair and a low, sweet voice.

"John Price (Alice's father) then, at my request, took me to see his neighbors, Edward and Phyllis Tromans, who lived and worked at making nails close by. Phyllis is a handsome woman, with beautiful white teeth and abundance of flesh, which Rubens might have painted, it is so plentiful and rosy. This woman was forging large nails; and the manner in which she made a nail with a point, and a head an inch and a half in circumference, fly off a piece of hot iron was marvelous to behold. She works from 8 o'clock in the morning until 9 at night, and in four days will forge 54 pounds' weight of clout nails, for which she will receive the wondrous price of 3s. 8d., out of which she has to pay fivepence for gleeds and twopence for tools. Her husband works 'as hard as he can drive' from 6 o'clock in the morning until 11 at night, and his week's wages amounts to 12s., from which twopence for gleeds and fourpence for tools will have to be deducted, to say nothing of rent. Edward Tromans was only 43 years old, but looked much nearer 70. Two other young women were hammering away at rivets in company with Phyllis; and never so long as I live shall I forget that little black smithy. I once traveled many miles to see 'Vulcan's Forge,' by Velasquez; but there was in that famous picture no figure equal to that of Phyllis Tromans, and I shall remember Phyllis to the day of my death. That such a woman should be slaving in soot—blowing bellows now with her left, and then wielding a hammer with her right hand—forging clout nails for twelve hours a day, in order to earn less than 40 pence in a week, is a phenomenon that I would never have believed as being possible in England if I had not seen it."

What Women are Doing.

Gail Hamilton has written a new book entitled "Our Common School System."

The New England Women's Club have taken the house adjoining their present quarters at No. 5 Park Street, and will begin their season at the new rooms.

Miss Louise M. Alcott's sister has written a book on the study of music abroad. Miss M. Alcott that was, has studied abroad, and should be an authority.

The "New Northwest" Mrs. Duniway's bright Western paper, has reached the close of its eighth volume.

Miss Genevieve Ward has won a signal triumph in England by her wonderful rendering of the part of *Stephanie*, Marquise de Mohrivart, in the play of "Forget-Me-Not."

Miss Goukofskaia, who has been sentenced by the Odessa Military Tribunal to deportation in Siberia for belonging to a secret society which conspired against the Government, is only fifteen years of age.

Lady Caroline Norton left \$500 by her will to "The good cause of woman suffrage," and Mrs. George Oakes, another English woman, has lately contributed \$2,500 to the same cause.

Dr. Annie E. Fisher, who has been studying medicine in Europe, has been appointed Lecturer on the Diseases of Children in the Boston University Medical School.

Women in Politics.—A woman's political club has been started in London called the Summer-ville Club. It numbers 1,080 lady members.

Céline Montaland's toilets in the *Trente Millions de Gladiator* have cost her twelve thousand francs. Her dress in the first act alone, trimmed with Valenciennes, cost six thousand francs.

The Crown Princess of Germany, during her stay in Styria, visited a mine at Bresno, going up the mountain to it in one of the trucks, thoroughly inspecting the works, and evincing much acquaintance with geology and mountain phenomena. After ascending a good point for a view, she took tea with the overseer, and returned to Romerbad.

Margaret Robertson, or Duncan, the oldest woman in Scotland, died at Cupar-Angus, a few days since, at the age of 106, having been born in 1773. Her husband, a weaver, died fifty years ago, and left her with a daughter who is still alive and over sixty. Mrs. Duncan was a great smoker, and until recently, when she became blind, was in possession of all her faculties. Her last illness was only of a week's duration.

Miss Thackeray will write a volume on Mmes. De Sevigné and De Staël for the series of Foreign Classics for English Readers now issuing in this country at J. B. Lippincott & Co's.

Miss H. Evelyn Brooks, of Lackawanna County, Penn., has just been elected for County Superintendent, salary \$1,000 a year. Her success should encourage lady teachers to renewed diligence in their profession.

Miss Fannie Chester, daughter of Rev. Dr. Chester, pastor of the Metropolitan Presbyterian Church, Washington, has been elected to the chair of English Literature in Binghamton Ladies' College, N. Y.

Abby W. May has been nominated and confirmed by the Governor of Massachusetts and his Council as a member of the State Board of Education, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of C. C. Estey.

A Mlle. Giraud, of Marseilles, has made a remarkable present to M. Gambetta—an embroidered portrait of his mother. It is executed on crimson velvet, and the minuteness of the embroidery in silk is said to be a marvel of skill and patience.

A Plucky Girl.—A robber found Winnie Roberts, aged 16, alone in a farm-house at Wadesburg, Mo. He commanded her to give him all the money in the building, but she refused. After searching a little, and finding only ten cents, he threw her on a bed, drew a pistol and swore he would kill her if she did not give the information. She thrust her hand under the pillow, leading him to suppose that she was getting some money, but what she drew out was a revolver, with which she shot him twice.

Jennie Collins says that the West appears to labor under the delusion that Massachusetts is full of starving women. Great mistake. "Massachusetts has no women to spare, and its working-women are happier and more respected than in any other State in the Union."

Messrs. Hurst & Blackett will publish early in October "The Diary of a Tour in Sweden, Norway, and Russia, in 1827," by the Marchioness of Westminster, which will contain graphic sketches of the inner life of some of the Continental Courts, including St. Petersburg, Berlin, and Copenhagen, at that period, and will show many of the perils and difficulties of foreign travel before the introduction of railways.

A Little Girl's Exploit.—A little eight-year-old in Rochester was sent down town by her mother one day on an errand. She had with her a pocket-book containing more than twelve dollars. A thief rushed forward and seized the pocketbook. The girl snatched it away from him, breaking the chain whereby he was holding it. She then kicked him and ran home to her mother.

Miss Helen Magill, Ph.D., daughter of President Magill, of Swarthmore College, and who has been studying at Cambridge, Eng., during the last two years, has recently received a scholarship of the annual value of one hundred and seventy-five dollars in a competitive examination in Greek, French and Latin.

First Woman Editor of a Daily Paper in England.—Mrs. E. M. Pike is said to be the first woman who ever started a daily paper in England. She is the publisher and proprietor of *The Derby Daily Telegraph*, an excellent evening paper.

Rosa Bonheur has two pictures in the Antwerp Triennial Fine Arts Exhibition, which opened recently. This is the first time that she has exhibited for fifteen years. One of the paintings represents the stag called the "King of the Forest" of Fontainebleau.

Mrs. Daniel Martin is going to school in Bellefonte, Ala., to her granddaughter. This may seem a tall story, but it isn't. Mrs. Martin is only sixteen years of age, and recently married the very old, but very vivacious grandfather of Miss Martin, the Bellefonte public school teacher.

The Portland Press tells of a Boston woman, the daughter of a former leading citizen of Portland, who one day conceived the idea of a simple improvement to a sewing-machine in the shape of an attachment, which she exhibited at the last Massachusetts State Fair. Most of the sewing-machine companies have adopted the improvement, and the lady secures in royalties about ten thousand dollars per year.

The "National Citizen and Ballot-Box" is edited and published in Syracuse, N. Y., by Mrs. Matilda Joslyn Gage. It is a very spirited journal, and deserves its success.

Historical Lectures.—Miss Minnie Swayze has added to her list a series of six historical lectures, designed as a course for ladies in the daytime, or ladies and gentlemen in the evening. The subjects treat of the domestic character and customs of the Egyptians, the Romans, the Jews, the Greeks, of Europe during the Middle Ages, and of modern times.

Mrs. "Mattie" Potts, who in May last left Baltimore for New Orleans, has returned, having made the whole distance on foot. She averaged twenty-one miles a day, wore out five suits of clothes, "didn't spend a cent," was entertained free at all hotels and eating-houses, and received innumerable presents.

Fraulein Dr. Rosa Welt, a young lady of Vienna, who received the degree of Doctor of Medicine last summer from the University of Berne, has already made her way to an important office, with the consent of the Ministry of Education. She has been appointed assistant-lecturer to Professor Pflüger in the branch of ophthalmology, in which she has made very advanced studies.

A lady, Madame Tolkowsky, in St. Petersburg, is engaged in founding an association to build workshops for embroidery by machinery, such as exist in Switzerland. The enterprise will be conducted on a grand scale. Madame Tolkowsky is now traveling in foreign countries to give a closer study to this industry, and to order materials and engage workwomen to come and teach the art in Russia.

The Dispensary established by Mrs. Hirschfeld Tiburtius, in Berlin, has received one thousand one hundred and nineteen persons in the course of one year. These are generally women and children. The advice is always given gratis, and very frequently the medicine also. The poor women of Berlin highly appreciate the kindness and skill they meet with from the lady doctors.

"Simplicity."—Under this name a society of ladies has been established in Leipzig, to oppose the extravagance of fashion in dress and ornaments. The members of this association are pledged not to wear false hair nor a train, nor even double skirts, such as tunics, polonaises, etc. Patterns of simple dresses, and plainly trimmed, although fashionable bonnets are on show, and certain dressmakers have agreed to conform to these patterns in working for the members of the society.

Women Coal-Miners.—It is a somewhat startling fact to find that there are still nearly five thousand women and girls employed about the coal mines of the United Kingdom. In the official summary of persons employed in and about the mines under the Coal Mines Act, it is stated that 21 females under the age of 13 years are employed—Glamorgan employing 10 of these, East Scotland 2, Yorkshire 5, and the remainder being distributed in ones and twos amongst other districts. Of girls between the ages of 13 and 16 there are 433 employed—129 in West Lancashire, 94 in Shropshire, 71 in East Scotland, 14 in the Liverpool district, 25 in Glamorgan, and the remainder in smaller numbers. Of young women above the age of 16 there are no less than 4,502 employed—West Lancashire, Glamorganshire, East Scotland, Shropshire, South Staffordshire, and Cumberland being the chief offenders.

Students at Wellesley.—Wellesley College has opened with between ninety and a hundred in the Freshman class; the largest class ever entering the college. Dana Hall, the new building, has been completed, and is now open. It accommodates twenty-eight students. Both this hall and the college are more than full with the three hundred and sixty-three students, the largest number at any one time since its completion, and many are obliged to board in the village.

Mrs. James Bryant, of Bowndes County, Ala., until last year possessed the finest head of natural black hair in her State. In the summer of 1878 she cut off her locks, donating them for the yellow fever sufferers. She was soon enabled to send several hundred dollars to Memphis. A few days ago the hair was returned to the original

owner by the kindness of a Boston merchant, and is about to be raffled for in Montgomery for the benefit of General Hood's children.

Madame Juliette Lamber's Review.—The first great republican review started in France appears in Paris under the name of *La Nouvelle Revue*, and under the auspices of Mme. Juliette Lamber (Mme. Adam), a writer of great distinction, whose *salon* has long been frequented by the most eminent men in the country, and who has enlisted among the contributors to her new publication all the leading French writers of republican tendencies, who feel that the *Revue des Deux Mondes* has too long held the field of scholarly politics. It was in 1858 that Juliette Lamber first came before the public. She is the daughter of a physician, and her first work was "*Mon Village*," a similar piece of realism to that of Miss Mitford. She is now the wife of a republican statesman of ability, M. Edmond Adam.

Miss McLaughlin the well-known maker of decorated pottery at Cincinnati, has just made three vases in enameled *faience* for Miss Annie Louise Cary. The center piece is a flat Pilgrim jar, of rich iridescent, mottled green, against which the sunlight breaks in a thousand prismatic hues. On one side is a spray of flowers, swaying grasses, and marguerites, and on the other is a brilliant butterfly flying alone in space. The side vases, which are in light blue, are adorned with sprays of roses.

Miss Fanny Heath, who has lately made a tour of observation among the German and Swiss schools, has sent to *Macmillan's Magazine* for September an interesting account of the way needlework is taught in them. Instruction in needlework and knitting was begun in the elementary or primary schools and continued in the secondary or grammar schools. The needlework in the Swiss school visited is under the management of a mistress who teaches nothing else, and is very thoroughly taught—much more so than in English schools.

Sarah C. Woolsey, well known to the public as "Susan Coolidge," and not so well as the author, jointly with "H. H." (Helen Hunt) of the *Saxe Holm* stories—has revised the *Lady Llanover* edition of Mrs. Delaney's "Autobiography," and Roberts Brothers will soon publish it. Readers of Madame Bunsen's life lately published, will remember the account of her relative, Mrs. Delaney, which is given in the opening pages. The *Lady Llanover* edition has been a long time out of print. Miss Woolsey in this work presents herself for the first time on a title-page in her own name.

Miss Christine Ladd, the young lady to whom the trustees of Johns Hopkins University voted an honorary stipend and an invitation to continue her mathematical studies at that institution, has just left her Connecticut home to begin her work at the University. Her great mathematical ability has been particularly shown in an original solution of a famous geometrical problem, which solution, published in a journal of mathematics, has attracted earnest attention both here and abroad. Miss Ladd has been invited to take a special course at Harvard, under the teaching of Professor Pierce, and she has also received marks of appreciation from Europe. She was graduated by Vassar, and is accomplished in Greek and Latin as well as in mathematics. She is, indeed, a very clever person—"for a girl;" and it is suggested by a rash and jealous mathematician of the stronger sex that "she is a Ladd after all!"

London Technical School for Girls.—Curriculum of theoretical instruction—First year: Grammar; one modern language; arithmetic; elements of chemistry; physics—general properties of bodies; history and geography; drawing; designing; painting. Second year: Grammar; one modern

language; arithmetic and book-keeping; chemistry—industrial and applied; physics; industrial history and physical geography; drawing, designing, painting; physiology; domestic economy, including ventilation and sanitation; stenography; materials—their characteristics and use. Third year: Book-keeping and elements of commercial law; drawing, designing, painting; food—including its chemical properties—varieties—qualities—whence obtained; domestic economy—including ventilation and sanitation; physiology; the laws of health; stenography; materials, their characteristics and use; elements of the law of contract. Practical instruction.—This would be given by practical teachers in work rooms specially provided for the purpose. The occupations might be divided between the proposed technical schools, as in the case of boys. The subjects practically taught would be: Millinery and dressmaking, including cutting-out and design; fitting on to lay figures, etc.; making of other articles of clothing, including cutting-out, sewing, knitting, &c.; embroidery and lace work; designing for tiles, wall-papers, plates, fans, etc.; patterns for table-cloths, napkins, etc.; painting on porcelain—and other materials; engraving; telegraphy; cookery in all branches—and baking; manufacture of artificial flowers; practical book-keeping; horology.

The first meeting of "Sosis" for the season was held at Delmonico's, as usual, under the auspices of the Dramatic committee, and was largely attended. The papers were by Miss Swayze on the "Science of Popular Amusements," and by Miss Crane on the "Philosophy of Expression," in which she illustrated Delsarte's method. Mrs. Anna Randall Diehl introduced the question for discussion, which was—"Is the Theater as a promoter of the true and the beautiful, and as a teacher of morals, on the Ascendant, or in the Decline?" with a very interesting *resumé* of the history of the stage. Mrs. Caroline H. Dall of Boston, author of "The College, the Market, and Court," was present, and took part in the discussion. The music was delightful, by the Misses Conrow, and the time passed most agreeably.

A Protest from the Women.—A number of the ladies of New York, including many who are not in sympathy with suffrage, have made a vigorous protest against the renomination of Gov. Robinson, for Governor of the State of New York, on account of his veto of the Woman's School Bill in May, 1877. The following was the bill:

AN ACT

TO AUTHORIZE THE ELECTION OF WOMEN TO SCHOOL OFFICES.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Any woman of the age of twenty-one years and upwards, and possessing the qualifications prescribed for men, shall be eligible to any office under the general or special School Laws of this State, subject to the same conditions and requirements prescribed as to men.

SECTION 2. This act shall take effect immediately.

[Senate, No. 61.]

This bill passed the Senate March 21, 1877—AYES 19, NOES 9.—*Senate Journal*, p. 324.

It passed the Assembly May 1, 1877—AYES 84, NOES 19.—*Assembly Journal*, p. 1,105.

It was vetoed by Governor Robinson on May 8th, 1879, on the ground that the "God of Nature," did not design women to step out of their sphere by acting on School Boards. O! wise Governor.

Ladies' Art Association.—This organization, of which Mrs. Henry Peters Gray is President, has removed from 896 Broadway to 24 West Fourteenth Street. Its object is the promotion of the interests of women artists. It aims—

"To establish the instruction provided by the Ladies' Art Association, for:

First.—Those already engaged as teachers of drawing and painting in schools and colleges.

Second.—In painting on porcelain and those departments of decoration which prove the most readily remunerative as a profession.

Third.—For boys and girls in art industrial education.

Fourth.—To provide opportunities of study from life and nature for artists.

Fifth.—To enlarge facilities for non-residents, whose stay in New York is limited, and whose study needs direction.

Sixth.—To provide, as soon as the funds will allow, an honorable way for students to pay for art education, by accepting their labor notes, i. e., a written promise to pay in a specified number of hours of teaching, or art industrial work, within two years after date."

Not Three Centuries ago, in France, when a young girl appealed to her father, who was a member of the Provincial Parliament, for permission to learn the alphabet, after consultation with four doctors of law, it was decided that it was a "demoniacal work for girls" either to teach or learn the alphabet. She was accordingly stoned by the men of the town, for such an insane desire for knowledge. Even a little over a century ago, letter writing, by such as Mary Wortley Montague, was supposed to be the limit of woman's brain power. Few even of the Puritan women could read or write, and though, next to a meeting-house, they established a school for boys, girls were not allowed to enter for over 150 years, and then only in the summer time, because the boys' seats were vacant. Voltaire's remark, that "Ideas are like beards, women and young men have none," seemed to be the general belief.

Mrs. Mary Mann, under date of August 7, writes to the *Kindergarten Messenger and the New Education*, that the charity kindergartens of Cambridge are a success beyond her most sanguine expectations. She says, "The great difficulty young teachers have is to get rid of the old-fashioned notions of making children mind, of breaking their will." "The intellectual improvement is excellent." She says also, that "Mrs. Shaw doubles all these kindergartens for the next year, and if other wealthy women will only be kindled by her to go and do likewise, the effect must sooner or later be visible in the communities so blessed."

Miss K. Bennett is one of the first teachers of swimming to ladies and children, having been engaged in this profession for some ten years past, either in the free baths of the city or in the Central Park swimming bath, located at Fifty-ninth Street and Seventh Avenue. In this latter bath, the tank is eighty feet long by twenty in width, and nearly four feet in depth. The water is warmed to an agreeable temperature, and rendered salt by artificial means, thus enabling pupils to take exercise in this delightful and healthful pastime during the winter as well as summer season. Miss Bennett is eldest of a family which lost the father and provider by drowning, a number of years ago. Although the master of a vessel, and used to the sea all his life, Mr. Bennett was unable to swim. His death, as well as the manner of it, preyed so keenly on the mind of his eldest daughter that she determined to learn the art of swimming and teach it to others; her efforts have proved successful, she being an expert in all useful and graceful evolutions in the water, and imparting much of her courage to her pupils, it must be a dullard indeed who does not soon acquire ease and confidence under her tuition.

Five dollars is the fee for a course of lessons, the number being regulated to a great extent by the pupil's aptitude, some learning to "go alone" in two or three lessons, while others are more timid, and acquire proficiency only by more extended practice.