

What Women Are Doing.

Women's Foreign Missions.—The total amount collected in a year by the various Women's Foreign Missionary Societies is reported at \$438,403.

Girls' Normal College in Siam.—A Normal College has been opened in Bangkok, Siam, on the general plan of the one existing in New York city.

"It is the Cat!"—"H. H." has a new book just out. It is styled "Letters from a Cat," and "is published by her mistress for the benefit of all cats, and the amusement of little children."

The Drama to follow the Tragedy.—Miss Ella Sturgis, the daughter of General Sturgis, and the sister of the Lieut. Sturgis who was killed with Custer, is about to appear upon the dramatic stage.

A Woman in the Chair.—Miss Lucy J. Ryder, of Weybridge, has been elected to the Chair of Natural Science in McKendree College, Illinois.

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

The two persons who pay the largest taxes in Providence, are both women—Mrs. Elizabeth Gamwell on property worth \$997,200, and Caroline Goddard on property worth \$784,400.

"Femme."—A new journal called *Woman* has recently been issued in Paris. It is edited by a committee of ladies who do not seek suffrage, but who desire to instruct the humbler members of the sex as to moral and physical requirements.

There are two women directors on the Board of the "Gramplan" Silver Mining Company, Mrs. Jane A. Brooks of New York, and Lydia A. Cadwell of Chicago.

Julia Ward Howe, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Lucy Stone, and a host of lesser lights replied to Mr. Francis Parkman's famous article on Woman Suffrage, but though some were sarcastic, and all of them clever, there were none equal in dispassionate statement to Mr. Parkman's own.

A Scholarship.—Miss Helen Magill, daughter of the President of Swathmore College, has been studying at Cambridge University, and has received a scholarship in a competitive examination in Greek, Latin and French. Miss Magill graduated from Boston University.

Landscape Poetry.—The series of contributions on "Landscape in American Poetry," by Lucy Larcum, which has appeared in the *Art Journal*, will be issued as a holiday book by D. Appleton & Co. The illustrations accompanying these papers, by J. Appleton Brown, have been excellent.

The Women's Temperance Unions.—The women's Temperance Unions, with their over 100,000 members, are efficient agents for good. They hold gospel temperance meetings in nearly every large city in the country, in some, twenty each week. Children are gathered into temperance societies. Reading rooms and friendly inns are being opened.

Mrs. Lucas, Mrs. Hilton, and others entered Parliament, on the floor of the House, bearing a petition signed by 70,500 ladies, asking for Sunday closing in England. This is the first time women have ever appeared on the floor, a latticed gallery being assigned them.

Mrs. Thankful Taylor is a remarkable Vermont lady, seventy years old. In her younger days she thirsted for knowledge, but being poor, she earned her books, and then studied them as she stood at her spinning wheel. In this way she not only educated herself in the languages, but learned history, medicine, and general literature.

John H. Lent's Widow, of Sevoy, N. Y., sued the

executors of her husband's \$275,000 estate for an accounting, as they had been managing the property without consulting her. An investigation showed that the executors had used the property for their own benefit, realizing \$100,000 profit. Mrs. Lent has been awarded \$73,365.

Miss Frances Power Cobbe is announced to give a series of lectures to ladies in London on Thursday afternoons preceding Christmas season, on Ethical Science—the subjects treated being the "Duties of women as Human Beings, as a member of a family, that is Daughter, Wife, and Mother; As Mistress of a household; As engaged in a Profession; As a Member of Society; As a Citizen of the State."

The English Woman's Review gives a list of women on school boards in England and Wales, from which it appears there are sixty-nine who have filled, or do now fill these positions, and of the earlier members, twenty-five have been re-elected, and two of the more recent ones are chairmen of boards, and one vice-chairman.

Distinguished Lady Artists.—Many distinguished French ladies are excellent artists. The Dowager Dutches Fitz-James is described as the Rosa Bonheur of the French nobility; the Marquise de Mun is equally accomplished, while the chalks and crayons of the Dutches de Chevreuse, and the water colors of the Comtesse de la Bassetiére, have been admired at each succeeding Salon for many years past.

Young Women in India.—Two young ladies of Bangalore have been admitted as probationers into the post-office of that place. The *Bangalore Spectator* says, after remaining in a state of probation for one month, if they acquit themselves well, they will then be placed on the regular staff of the establishment, and the salary, small at first, will gradually increase. These are the first ladies who have been able to gain employment of this kind in India, and the concession is due to the Postmaster-General of Madras, who wishes to see the experiment fairly worked.

In Boston the schools the cooking school of art needle-work and of painting on porcelain, and the school of wood carving and clay modeling, are now offering opportunities for girls of every variety of capability. The school of wood carving and modeling is now established at the Museum of Fine Arts, and its advantages are offered to pupils at a wonderfully low rate. But its instruction is of a thorough and valuable sort, such as has not been offered in Boston even to young men.

Miss Shaw-Lefever, a sister of Dr. Shaw-Lefever, M. P., has been elected lady principal of Somerville Hall, one of the two boarding-houses to be established at Oxford for the reception of students proposing to attend lectures of the newly-formed association for promoting the higher education of women in Oxford.

Women Telegraph Operators in Germany.—There are only eighty-one female telegraph clerks employed in the Imperial Telegraph Service of Germany, and they are all in the Grand Duchy of Baden, where they were "taken over" when, a few years ago, they were purchased by the Empire. Their salaries average from 750 to 1,050 marks (\$200 to \$300) a year, besides an allowance for lodging.

A Curious Fatality.—A singular coincidence recently occurred at Lafayette, Ga. Miss Wilson, an elderly lady, while out at her cow-pen, by some mishap fell over a rail and broke the cap of her thigh bone. Soon thereafter she sent for her sister, Mrs. Green, of Chattooga county. This latter lady went out next morning to perform the same work, and had the misfortune to fall over the same rail, breaking a bone just exactly as her sister had done. They both now lie in beds in the same room, without the hope of ever again being able to walk.

The Women's Congress at Madison.—The following were the topics discussed: "Penal Legislation," "High Schools and Homes," "Women in the Old World," "Occupations of Old Age," "Moral Culture," "Children's Books," "Business Opportunities for Women," "Work of Women on School Boards," "Hygienic Value of Labor," "Physical Basis of Education," "Women as Architects," "Girton College," "Women in Eastern Europe," "Women's Work in Organization," "Southern Women."

A Good Teacher.—Miss Mary A. Ripley has charge of the boys' department of the Central High School of Buffalo, N. Y., where there are over two hundred young men whose ages range from twelve to twenty-five years. What makes her success in that position most remarkable is, that few gentlemen who have preceded her in the work, have been able to do it acceptably. Her influence is such as to make not only law-abiding but enthusiastic students.

One Woman.—The Sisters of Charity in the United States numbered at a recent enumeration 1,179, in charge of 106 establishments for the care of orphans, infants, widows, patients, insane, and school children. All of these institutions, if we read correctly, had their origin in the consecration and labors of one woman. That is to say, Mrs. Eliza Seaton, better known as Mother Seaton, began in 1808, at Emmetsburg, in Maryland, the formation of a sisterhood in connection with a school, and that was the parent of similar societies, now widely scattered throughout America.

A Philosopher's Wife.—"Queenie," the wife of Mr. Ralph Waldo Emerson is described as "tall and slender, with a thoughtful refined face, and silver hair. Her dress was a black silk, severely simple and elegant, in harmony with her seventy years, and heightened the fairness of her very fair complexion. She reminds one of a stately lady abbess, and fascinates the eye of a stranger until the gaze seems almost rude in its persistence. She is full of kindness, and courtesy, and responsive to the sympathies of those about her."

Courageous Girls.—A very interesting presentation was made recently at Padstow, on the coast of Cornwall, to five young ladies, the Misses Pridaux Brune and Miss Nora O'Shaughnessy, in the shape of five silver medals and votes inscribed on vellum; awarded to them by the National Life-boat Institution, in acknowledgment of their intrepid services in saving, at considerable risk of life, an exhausted sailor from a boat which had been capsized during squally weather off Padstow, two of his companions having perished before their arrival. The late assistant coxwain of the Padstow life-boat, was towing the ladies' boat astern of his fishing-smack, when, seeing the accident to the boat, they courageously requested to be cast adrift, and on that being done, he states they rowed "like tigers" to the rescue.

Miss Rye, a noble English woman, has just made her thirty-second voyage across the Atlantic with a cargo of "wastrels," or street-waifs—girls collected from the highways of London. These girls are taken to Canada and placed in respectable families, and, in almost every instance, have obtained comfortable houses and led virtuous lives. The work has been carried on for about ten years.

Miss Elizabeth Boynton Harbert edits with great credit a department in the *Inter-Ocean*, Chicago, called "Woman's Kingdom." In this department every phase of the interests of woman is considered. Its columns are open, and articles invited on health, dress, cooking, work of all kinds, education, suffrage, etc. The *Inter-Ocean* is said to have a circulation of twenty thousand. Mrs. Harbert has a wide field of influence.

What Women are Doing.

Mrs. Mattie A. Bridge, a very attractive speaker, has a lecture upon "Odd Fellowship," which admirably summarizes its benign influence, and many beneficent acts, through a long course of years.

The **Liverpool School Board** has been re-elected without a contest. For the first time there is a lady on it, Miss Mary Anne Davis, one of the Nonconformist candidates.

Mrs. Burnett's "Haworths" has been dramatized under the title of "Loved and Lost," and has been played in England.

There are twelve hundred women in Worcester, Mass., whose property is assessed at \$4,500,000.

The will of the late **Mrs. Oliver Dyer**, of Saco, probated Wednesday, gives \$30,000 to found a public library at Saco, Me.

Miss Colenso, a daughter of the ex-Bishop of Natal, has written a history of the Zulu war which is now in the hands of a London publisher.

On her return from lengthened travels in the East, including the Caucasus and Persia, **Mme. Carla Serena** has been elected a corresponding member of the Imperial Royal Society of Austria. She is the first woman to whom this honor has been paid.

Miss Parloa's lessons in cookery, at Lasell Seminary, Auburndale, Mass., continue through next term, which opens January 6, 1880. This is the third season; and there is also a well-taught dressmaking class in this model seminary.

In **Cambridge**, Mrs. Phebe M. Kendall in Ward 2, and in Ward 4 Mrs. Sarah S. Jacobs have been nominated on the School Board each for three years.

People in Lawrence, Kan., say that the best farmer in that vicinity is a woman. She was left a widow ten years ago, with a bit of land and fourteen children. She now owns three large farms.

Queen Victoria has presented an American organ to a church at the Pitcairn Island. "God Save the Queen" was the first piece played on it in the church.

Miss Ella Dietz is winning golden opinions as a dramatic reader. Her engagements are published in England and Scotland, extending until next March. The West Kent *Times* gives her great praise.

Miss Anna E. Dickinson's play of "Aurelia" has, it is said by Manager Macauley, been taken to Europe, there to be put upon the stage. Mrs. Macauley adds that Miss Dickinson is now writing another play on a Russian subject.

Miss Dorothy Dix of Newport has presented to the Redwood Library a small jewel-box made from a timber out of the old ship "Endeavor," which was commanded by the famous Captain James Cook, who lost his life at the Sandwich Islands in the last century.

Mrs. Oliver, of Albany, has presented to the University of Rochester a fine copy in thirty volumes of the "Description de l'Egypte"—the work prepared under orders from Napoleon I. by a commission of which Baron Denon was a member.

Miss Francis E. Willard was chosen president of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, at the last annual meeting in Indianapolis. Mrs. Annie Wittenmeyer, the retiring president, was made an honorary member.

The only woman in the Maine States Prison is aged twenty, who is serving out a life sentence for murdering her illegitimate child. The "Woman's Journal" pertinently asks where is the father of that child?

Miss Stevens, a young American lady, has taken

the highest diploma for porcelain painting in London, and has orders from the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Connaught. Her representation of American autumn foliage is said to be especially beautiful and effective.

Mrs. John Jacob Astor, the founder of a cosy reading-room on the "Point" for the use of fishermen and the poor residents of that section of the city, has recently forwarded a number of useful articles for the benefit of its numerous patrons.

Josephine L. De Corella edits and publishes at Tucson, Arizona, *La Sonora*, a weekly newspaper in the Spanish language. Each number contains an easy lesson in Spanish for those desiring to study the language without a teacher.

A **New Association of Working Women** has been founded in Paris by Madame Louise Dissot, with the co-operation of several well-known philanthropic people. "I am trying to secure the profits of their work to the workers themselves," she writes, "by freeing them from middlemen. We shall ourselves sell what we have manufactured, and, moreover, by constantly meeting each other, we shall have the opportunity of self-instruction."

Miss Kate Field has returned to New York after a stay of four years abroad, with an entertainment consisting of a Musical Monologue based on characteristic London scenes. The music by Mr. Grosmith is capital, and the descriptive part very bright; it will doubtless become popular.

Miss Mary A. Sprague it is said, is the author of that clever little book, "An Earnest Trifler." It is her first work, and Baudeck is supposed to mean Charlemont, Mass. Miss Sprague is the daughter of a well-known lawyer who resides in Newark, Ohio.

Dr. Rosa Welt, a young Viennese lady, has shown herself to be so learned and practical that she has been appointed by her university—that of Berne—assistant lecturer to Professor Pflüger in the branch of ophthalmology, in which she has made very advanced studies.

Mme. Thalberg, daughter of Lablache, has presented to the city of Naples a monument to Thalberg. It is the work of the distinguished sculptor, Monteverde. He is represented near a stool by a pianoforte; the right arm is extended, and the left hand is inserted in the pocket of the pantaloons. The likeness of the head is perfect.

A Woman Worth Marrying.—Miss Yocum, a school-teacher of Kittitas Valley, Oregon, had taken up a land claim, fenced it, built a house upon it, and this year raised six hundred and twelve bushels of grain, besides attending to her duties as teacher. She has abundantly demonstrated her ability to support a husband, and may be expected to propose to some one this year.

Miss Mary Emory, of Bellefontaine, O., last election day went out with her own horse and wagon, and drove Republican voters to the polls. A number of young Republicans manifested their appreciation of her services by presenting her with a handsome toilet set in the evening.

Mrs. Maria Reiss, of Lower Saucon Township, Northampton, Penn., celebrated her one hundred and seventh birthday in December. She is hale and hearty, and can read the finest print without the aid of glasses. She recently visited the county fair at Easton and attracted much attention. The oldest of her nine living children is eighty-eight years of age. Her husband has been dead forty-two years. She converses freely and intelligently about the events of general interest which have transpired within her memory, and is interested in everything that is occurring in the world to-day.

Rev. Anna Oliver, pastor of a church in Brooklyn, N. Y., is doing a good work among her people in public and private. The church is increas-

ing in numbers despite opposition and difficulties. She recently preached a fine sermon from the text, "He answered nothing," showing the dignity and beauty of self-control. Her sermons are eminently practical, and delivered with grace and power.

The first thread that was ever spun from cotton was spun by Mrs. Slater, in Providence. An immense business has grown up from the seed of her invention. The matter of making straw hats was started by a little girl in Dedham, Mass., and a widely extended business has grown from that. Another little girl in Weathersfield made an imitation of a Leghorn hat, which was sent to an exhibition in London, and out of that has grown a great industry.

Mrs. Jennie Carr, wife of Prof. Ezra Carr, State Superintendent of Public Instruction in California, was elected State Lecturer of the Grange for the ensuing year. Mrs. Carr has acted as Deputy Superintendent the two years past, lecturing in the different counties. In consequence of her husband's frequent and protracted illness, she has discharged all the duties pertaining to the office of State Superintendent of Public Instruction, and done it acceptably.

Miss Mary King Longfellow, of Portland, took the first prize of \$50 offered by the New York Metropolitan Museum of Art for the best set of twelve tiles. Miss Eleanor Mattack, of Germantown, Pa., the second prize of \$10 for the best six dinner plates. Mrs. T. M. Wheeler, of Jamaica, L. I., the first prize of \$50 for best design for portière. Miss Kate F. Jackson, of Middletown, Conn., first prize of \$15 for best twelve decorative cards, and Miss Mary McIlvaine, of New Haven, Conn., second prize of \$5. The number of plaque designs were excellent as decorative plaques but could not be classed as dinner plates; the committee added an additional prize of \$25 for the best set of decorative plaques, and it was awarded to Miss Rosina Emmet.

Mrs. May Wright Thompson, in her paper on the industries of Indiana, read at the State Fair, says: "Upon the basis of official figures, it is fair to estimate that women are the direct manufacturers of sixty per cent. of the butter, cheese, and sugar; and of these articles there were made and sold in 1875, within the State of Indiana, of butter, 22,915,385 pounds; of cheese, 288,807 pounds; and of sugar, 1,332,332 pounds." An aggregate value of \$4,000,000 of annual products is no trifle in any State's trade, and this is not all that women do by a great deal. There are other things which she mentions as belonging exclusively to the care of women, which form a large element both of trade and home consumption, that are managed and controlled by womanly perseverance and industry.

The **First Massachusetts Election** at which women were allowed to vote passed off with great credit to all concerned. Upwards of a thousand ladies presented themselves at the polls and were treated most courteously; smoking was prohibited in most of the ward-rooms out of respect to the sex, and the election itself was the cleanest, quickest, most orderly, and every way satisfactory that has ever been held. Mrs. Lucy Stone and other hard workers for suffrage may congratulate themselves on having entered a wedge, and done it well.

A Female Soldier.—A soldier named Mariotti, of the Eleventh Battalion of the Italian Bersaglieri, though long confined to the room by illness, refused to be carried to the hospital. Ultimately, on being forcibly removed thither, the soldier was discovered to be a woman. She joined the army during the war of 1866 to enable her brother to remain with his wife and six children. She had previously, being very strong, worked in the

mines. At Custozza she won a medal for bravery. The king has now conferred on her a decoration, and sent her home with a pension of 300 lire.

A writer in the *Oxford* (England) *Times* observes: "Our sweet girl undergraduates of golden hair are becoming one of the recognized facts of Oxford, and almost everywhere so charming an addition to the academical circle is receiving a hearty welcome. The undergrads chaff them about putting on a boat, and suggest a sort of sublimated Bloomerism as an appropriate costume. By the bye, the Somervillians have acquired a rare treasure in a young lady scholar, who recently passed an Exam. equal to a first class in Mods., and has just passed a first-class Exam. in, I think, modern history. She writes Latin prose as brilliantly as any don in the 'Varsity, and in Greek prose she can, perhaps, almost rival the Master of Balliol. I allude, of course, to Miss Rogers (the daughter of J. E. T. R., and cousin of Richard Cobden), who has just been very wisely appointed lecturer of Somerville Hall.

The Woman's Medical College of Philadelphia have published a "Memorial Hour" in memory of Emmeline Horton Cleveland, one of its professors, whose death last year caused such intense regret. This memorial is composed of the papers read at the service held in the college some months ago. These commemorative papers were read by Professor Rachel L. Bodley, who represented the faculty; Dr. Anita E. Tyng, the college students; Dr. Hannah T. Crossdale, the alumnae; Dr. Albert H. Smith, medical friends not connected with the college; and Judge William S. Pierce, the Board of College Corporators. The tribute by Dr. Smith is probably the most remarkable one ever paid to any woman in this country, and singularly truthful and expressive. Professor Bodley's account of Dr. Cleveland's ancestors, her girlhood and womanhood, with the struggles she had and the wonderful successes that crowned her endeavors, abounds in interest.

In addition to the "Esthetic Club," which Mrs. Erminie Smith founded and sustains, and which meets once a month at her residence in Jersey City, this lady has recently started, under the most promising auspices, "The Jersey City Association for Improvement in Science," which meets also at her residence every alternate Tuesday evening, and a class for young ladies, who meet on the intermediate Saturdays, for "Scientific Familiar Conversations." Mrs. E. A. Smith has a very clear and attractive method of conveying information on those specialities in science which she has made her own. Her lectures on "Amber," "Jade," "Gems," "Oberstein and Gem-Cutting," etc., have won the approval of the highest authorities, and have been, or will be given before the Science Club of Boston, the Massachusetts University Education Association, of which Mrs. Kate Gannett Wells is president; before "Sorosis," in New York, the "Century Club" of Philadelphia, and other well-known societies during the present season.

A Hindoo Poetess.—A volume of poems has recently been published in France by Toon Dutt, a Hindoo poetess. This remarkable young woman was only twenty-two when she died, and, although a pure Hindoo, she wrote verses in French and English, as well as in her native language. She even wrote a novel in French, laying the scene in France. Here is a specimen of her English poetry:

The rural sounds of eve were softly blending,
The fountain's murmur like a magic rhyme,
The bellow of the cattle homeward wending,
The distant steeple's melancholy chime:
The peasants' shouts that charms from distance borrow,
The greenfinch whirring in its amorous flight,

The cricket's chirp, the night-bird's song of sorrow,
The laugh of girls who beat the linen white.

The breeze scarce stirred the reeds beside the river,
The swallows saw their figures as they flew
In that clear mirror for a moment quiver,
Before they vanished in the clouds from view.

And school-boys, wilder than the winging swallows,
Far from the master, with his looks severe,
Bounded like fawns, to gather weed, marsh-mallows,
And primrose blossoms, to the young heart dear.

Queen Dagmar's Cross.

ONE of the most precious treasures in the Museum of Copenhagen is Queen Dagmar's cross, which is probably the oldest enameled cross in the world. It is of Byzantine workmanship, dating back to the beginning of the thirteenth century, and was found in Queen Dagmar's grave, at Ringsted, in 1635. It was carefully guarded by the clerical authorities of that ancient chapel until 1695, when it was placed in the art chamber of the old palace museum, where it remained until 1845, when it was transferred to its present place of keeping, in the Old Northern Museum of Copenhagen.

This cross is about an inch and a quarter in length, and about an inch in width. It is attached by two small gold bands to an exquisitely enameled ring, and was designed as a pendant for a necklace. It is hollow, and is supposed to hold relics. The directors of the museum have, however, refused to allow it to be opened, for fear of injuring it.

On one side of the cross is the figure of the Saviour, in a blue enamel background. The prints of the nails in the palms of his hands are distinctly marked. On each side of his body, immediately under his outstretched arms, are two enameled scrolls, and above his head is a blue enameled circle, bordered with purple and gold. The complexion of his face is clear and transparent, and his hair and beard are natural as life.

On the other side of the cross are five beautiful heads: Christ in the center, with the Virgin on the right, St. John the Baptist on the left, St. Basil above, and St. John Chrysostom below.

Queen Dagmar was the daughter of Olakar I., King of Bohemia. She was very beautiful, and won all hearts by her sweet and gentle disposition. Her name was originally Dragomir (the dear peace-maker), but was afterward changed to Dagmar, or the Maiden of the Dawn.

The King of Denmark, Waldemar the Victorious, heard of her wonderful goodness and beauty, and sought her hand in marriage. It was a happy day for Denmark when she came to the land, and if she had been loved in Bohemia, she was idolized in her new home. Her praise was upon all lips, the people stopping to bless her as she passed them in the streets.

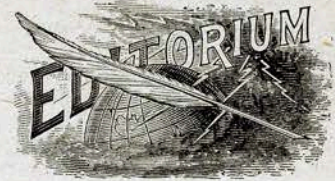
But they were not destined to enjoy long the blessings Dagmar had brought them. She had been married but seven years when a prophecy went forth that Ringsted would soon see her. Now, this meant that she would die and be buried in the church of Ringsted, in Seeland, which was used as the burial-place of the royal family.

The people heard with sorrow the sad prophecy, and when she soon after died in childbed joy forsook every household for a time.

Waldemar, however, married a Portuguese princess in a few months, who, though very beautiful, was as much hated as Dagmar was beloved. Indeed, to this day, the name of Benjerd, in Denmark, is synonymous with everything wicked and mean.

The curses of both great and small followed Benjerd to the grave, which Waldemar had made by that of Dagmar. The people resented this as an insult, and resorted to the tomb of the "bold, bad dame," as she is called in Danish ballads, to spit upon it, a custom which was kept up by the peasantry until very recently.

The Princess Alexandra, when she left Denmark to become the wife of the Prince of Wales, was presented with a beautiful facsimile of Queen Dagmar's cross, attached to a necklace composed of one hundred and eighteen pearls, and two thousand brilliant and rose diamonds, as a reminder of the pure and blameless life led by the Danish queen, and which Alexandra has so nobly imitated.



What do the Children Read?

This is a very important question in these days of general laxity and individual sovereignty among children as well as adults. The multiplicity of papers and worthless ephemeral literature renders it much more difficult to guard against the introduction of false and destructive ideas through this medium than formerly. But still parents have it in their power to modify and direct the reading of their children very largely, not by denunciation of certain classes of books and journals, not by vehement threats, but by providing the proper books and current literature for them to read, and making what they read subjects of conversation.

Children are not nearly so trivial in their tastes as most people imagine. Naturally, what they read must be written in such a way that they can understand it. It is of little use firing over their heads at a dictionary, or talking in a language they do not understand; but so far as the subject of what they want to know about is concerned, it will generally be found that the more truthful, the more real it is, the better they like it.

The coarse fictions, the imaginary stories of unreal things, people, animals, and the like, which never had an existence, are unnecessary to stimulate the imagination, or excite the fancy, for both are stirred to much healthier and more wholesome growth by the romance of real history, biography, travel, and adventure. Fortunately, the goody-goody style of reading is about worn out; the unselfish boys and girls who always gave away the money which had been given them for a specific purpose, the clothes that had been earned by labor not their own, and the playthings they did not want, or knew some kind auntie would replace, have disappeared mainly from our juvenile literature, and there is danger of going over to the other extreme, and nauseating the public with the opposite extreme: the very realistic boy and girl, whose faces are always dirty, whose hair is always towzled, who always burst into rooms like tornadoes, who slam doors, who speak disrespectfully, are always ready for a fight, but invariably stand at the head of their class, and rise to distinction.

This, in a different way, is as unnatural as the other; is untrue, and not much better than the first, when it is put into books and made to serve as a model of character.

It has been undoubtedly difficult to get the right kind of books for children, but they may be found now, and are becoming more plentiful every day. One little book, entitled "The Childhood of the World" all mothers should read aloud to their children between the ages of five and ten, and it will be found more interesting to them, notwithstanding the fact that it deals with the strictest scientific facts, than "Jack the Giant Killer," and will, in many cases, implant a taste for history and research of real value all through life.

Parents should not only direct the tastes of their children in regard to reading, but they should read with them, and talk with them about what they read; make the books they are interested in as much as possible subjects of conversation at table, and in the evening by the fireside, or around the evening lamp. The education thus acquired is threefold, that of the heart, and the morals, as well as the intellect.

What Women are Doing.

Lady Anna Gore Langton left a legacy of one thousand pounds to Girton College, Cambridge.

Miss M. E. Gage has opened a Ladies' Exchange at 71 Broadway, for a Ladies' Exchange for railroad and mining stocks.

Mrs. Elizabeth Comstock, the Quaker missionary of Michigan, says that of the 115,000 prisoners she has visited, 105,000 were brought to prison through strong drink.

A young girl of seventeen, a pupil of the Ecole Supérieure de Commerce, has just passed the examination of Bachelière-ès-Lettres after a preparatory study of only a year.

Mrs. Lydia Manning Grimes, who has resided in Hounslow, England, for a great number of years, has left the sum of ten thousand pounds for the purpose of erecting a hospital for Hounslow and its neighborhood. After numerous other bequests, the remainder of her wealth is left to go toward endowing the proposed hospital.

Miss Dods gave a course of lessons on cooking at Albany, and as a result a permanent cooking school will be established in that city.

Dr. Helen M. Bissell has been appointed to the charge of the Woman's Department of the State Asylum for the Insane at Kalamazoo.

The great Episcopal church built at Garden City, Long Island, by Mrs. A. T. Stewart, as a monument to her husband, is to have the largest organ in the world.

Mrs. Eliza Greator, and her daughters, so well known and greatly beloved as women and artists, are permanently established in Paris, where they have won an honored place.

Miss F. L. Peirce has been appointed Professor of Vocal Technique in the National School of Elocution and Oratory, 1418 Chestnut Street. This school is the only chartered institution of the kind in the world, and holds an equal standing with the University of Pennsylvania.

Wages of Factory Girls.—The average wages of the girls working in the cotton-mills, in Lowell, Mass., are stated to have advanced from \$3.26 per week in 1860 to \$4.34 at the present time, while the hours of work are shorter by six hours per week.

Young Lady Missionaries.—There are twenty-seven young ladies from Mount Holyoke Seminary now engaged in teaching in various parts of South Africa. They are under the auspices of the Reformed Dutch Church. They use American text-books in their schools, and adopt the American system of teaching.

A new Use for a Woman's Hair.—A Naga woman recently arrived at Samaguting from Kohima, bearing a letter from the officer commanding, which she had brought concealed in her hair. The letter stated that not less than one hundred men should be sent from Samaguting to the relief of Kohima, as the Nagas were out in force, and had built stockades on every road approaching from Samaguting.

Rosa Bonheur, the distinguished animal painter, it is reported, has bought a magnificent lion from the Zoological Gardens at Marseilles, at the price of five thousand francs, and that she is painting its portrait in a picture intended for next year's Salon.

Miss Emma Marwedel has won a great triumph in the abundant success which has attended her normal kindergarten school, a system of education which she introduced to the Pacific coast.

Miss Sophia Walker, one of the three American lady students in the painting school of the Julians in Paris, of which J. Lefebvre and Boulanger are the masters, has been publicly com-

plimented for the great advance she has made in art. In this studio there are monthly concours for the prizes of a medal, and 100 francs.

The London University College Women's Debating Society held their last meeting of this term, the debate being upon the question whether the ideal style of art is superior to the realistic. The idealists gained a triumphant victory, as the realists found only three or four supporters. The president, Mrs. Henry Fawcett, has offered a prize of two guineas for the best essay upon the following subject, "Have the greatest things in art or literature ever been accomplished by a people contented with political subservience?"

Mrs. John C. Green, of New York, has given \$100,000 to the American Sunday-School Union, the interest only to be available. The money is to be devoted in part to "the development of Sunday-School literature of a high merit."

Brentano's Literary Emporium publishes Dr. Elizabeth Blackwell's "Counsel to Parents on the Moral Education of their Children," a little volume full of wise suggestion and argument, all of which is timely, needful, and on the side of truth, health, honor, usefulness, and happiness.

Miss Alice Le Geyt, of Bristol, England, some years since founded a temperance café in that city. It has been successful in substituting coffee for beer among the poor, and upon Miss Le Geyt's recent departure from the place, she was presented with a silver inkstand in recognition of her efforts.

Miss Bessie Minturn, daughter of the late Robert Minturn, the philanthropist, who has been pursuing her classical and mathematical studies in Cambridge, England, for some time past, will take her degree, B.A., in the coming March, after which she proposes returning to New York to reside. Miss Minturn has lately given \$10,000 to Girton College.

Mrs. Ella Duprez recently appeared in Kansas City in the disguise of a male detective. When her sex had been revealed by some accident, she confessed that for several years she has been tracking a man who killed her brother, J. W. Laforce, near Houston, Texas, in April, 1874.

Mrs. Malania Brown, of New York, has purchased the whole of the 1,400 acres of the historic island of Jamestown, in the River James. A dwelling house and a paper mill are the only buildings on the island, which is covered with orchards.

Signora Dal Cin, who is famous in Northern Italy as a practitioner of surgery, is now in this country as the guest of General Woodford, of Brooklyn. Her mother was a bone-setter among the peasantry, and the signora was trained to her profession from early childhood.

Mrs. W. Bright Morris, a grand-daughter of Leigh Hunt, died on the 30th ult. at Highgate, England, at the early age of twenty-five years. Mrs. Morris was a writer of considerable promise, and had contributed stories to *Cassell's Magazine*, the *Quiver*, etc.

Drinking Fountains.—Recently a drinking fountain, erected at a cost of about £800, "in affectionate memory of Mrs. Catherine Smithies, of Earham-grove, Wood-green, England, founder of the Band of Mercy movement, and presented by her family and friends to the use of the public," was opened at Wood-green, by the Baroness Burdett-Coutts, who spoke at some length, referring to the late Mrs. Smithies especially as regarded her great love for animals.

Lady Lindsay, the wife of Sir Coutts Lindsay, the originator of the Grosvenor Gallery, is herself an accomplished artist, and exhibits every year some charming pictures. She is also a composer, several of her songs being popular. She is

greatly interested in a London society for the improvement of the people, and gives not only her sympathy and her money, but her talent to its aid.

One of the women voters at Lynn, Mass., was "Aunt Miriam," now near her eighty-eighth birth-day, and a woman whose whole life has been spent in a ministry to the sick and suffering.

Mrs. Abba Goold Woolson, whose conversational lectures upon the Literature and History of England have been given with great success in Boston, Cambridge, Concord, N. H., Portland, and New York City, has been engaged to deliver, in Arlington, Mass., a course of twelve lectures upon eminent English authors, taken in chronological order, from the days of Chaucer to the present time. These lectures are given without notes, and are highly praised by those who have heard them.

Miss Merivale, daughter of Dean Merivale, has just completed at Ely Cathedral the work begun by Alan de Walsingham many centuries ago. On laying the last stone of the new pinnacles, she said: "I lay this stone to the glory of God, to the memory of Queen Etheldreda, our foundress, and Alan de Walsingham, who commenced this work about five hundred years ago."

Mrs. M. Bradford Sterling Clark, sister of Antoinette Sterling, and descendant of Gov. Bradford, born and bred in Jefferson Co., N. Y., and author of some valuable Sabbath-School books, has built, by subscriptions obtained through great personal exertions, a beautiful church (Episcopal) at her home, Great Bend, near Watertown. She has organized a thriving church society, a Sabbath-School and temperance society, reads the service, addresses the people on reform topics, is deaconess in the church, "a lamp amid the night!"

A dispensary has been opened for women and girls at 42 University Place, under charge of Ella A. Jennings, M.D., where advice and medicine are to be obtained for the very small charge of twenty-five cents. It is not proposed to be a charity, but simply a low-priced dispensary, for the benefit of teachers, clerks, sewing-women, and all others who are self-dependent. Dr. Jennings bears excellent indorsements from the best people.

Miss Faithfull's London Express says: "London is not the only city which has gladly welcomed women candidates (on School Boards). Manchester elected Miss Becker three times; Brighton returned Miss Ricketts at the head of the poll; Bath in 1870 elected two ladies. Birmingham, Huddersfield, Oxford, Exeter, all followed this example. In Scotland a very large number of ladies were elected, and in subsequent elections many other towns and small country districts have raised women to this position of trust. Nor has this confidence been misplaced. They have shown themselves fully the equals of men in their business capacity, and their superiors in philanthropic schemes. Mrs. Buetan, in Leeds, organized a system of hygienic instruction by which poor women and girls have greatly benefited, and has introduced among other reforms flower culture exhibitions among the children. It was owing to Miss Chessar's efforts that swimming, a most useful physical exercise, was introduced into girls' schools. Other ladies have given their attention to the development of the Kindergarten system, others to the improvement of elementary needlework, others to practical instruction in cooking. The future artisans' homes of England will be brighter, neater, and healthier for the indefatigable efforts of this devoted band of laborers."

At the recent close of the competitive year at the Royal Academy in London, two ladies were among the victors—and one, Miss Edith Dely,

twice came forward to receive a medal from the hands of the President, Sir Frederick Leighton; once for a drawing from life, and once for a drawing from the antique.

The first *entrée* to the Royal Academy was achieved a few years ago by a young lady who sent in a specimen of her work to which was attached the initials only of her Christian name. It was accepted, but created intense confusion and dismay when it was discovered to have come from a woman. The Royal Academicians could not, however, go back on their decision, so the young lady was admitted as a student. It is also authoritatively stated that ladies are at length to be admitted to the honorary degree of R.A., and that Mrs. Elizabeth Thompson Butler will be the first woman artist upon whom this distinction will be conferred.

At a Meeting of the Society of Women Students of the Liberal Professions, held at the rooms of the association in Paris, France, a vote of thanks was presented to Mrs. Dr. Mary Marshall, who has been foremost in founding and sustaining the society. This action was emphasized, and made all the more interesting by the fact that Mrs. Marshall had that day received her degree with such very high encomiums on her whole course of study that her friends were justified in ardent congratulations.

A Lady Lexicographer.—The Emperor Francis Joseph has conferred the gold medal for science and art on Mlle. Camilla Ruzicka Ostoic for a new Turkish and German dictionary, which the authoress recently published, with transcriptions of the Turkish words into Roman characters. That learned young lady had already distinguished herself in the department of Oriental Languages at the Imperial Oriental Academy at Vienna.

Miss Genevieve Ward terminated her provincial tour with Forget-Me-Not, at the Theater Royal, Manchester, where she had an enthusiastic reception. On Tuesday she was the recipient of a handsome writing-case bearing the following inscription:—"Presented to Miss Genevieve Ward by the gentlemen of her company, in pleasant remembrance of Forget-Me-Not tour, 1879;" also of a beautiful white fan, hand painted, with Forget-Me-Nots and her monogram worked in those flowers.

Wants a Wife.—An economical gentleman inserts the following advertisement in a Manchester, England, paper: "Matrimony. Widower, aged thirty-six, with small family and no means, wishes to correspond with suitable domesticated female servant, with a view to matrimony. Write inclosing carte," etc. The *Suffrage Journal* says of this, "Here is a golden opportunity for a woman who desires an engagement of life-long servitude without wages." But it is fully matched by a thrifty "gentleman" of New York City who advertised recently for a "good, steady" cook, with a "hundred dollars in money," to go into "partnership" with him in opening a restaurant. A partner who would furnish the money, save the expense of a cook, and leave the "gentleman" to pocket the proceeds of the business, would really be desirable, and the idea is not only economical but ingenious.

A Spartan Mother.—A strong example of a mother's love was witnessed this week in the court-room at Missoulian, Montana Territory. Mrs. Adele Tebeau, who, at the advanced age of near seventy years, this season crossed the Cour d'Alenes over a rough, rocky trail, to be present at her daughter's trial for the murder of M. M. Drouillard, is a regular attendant on the court. She is tall and stately, and as she daily comes in and takes her place behind her daughter, is the cynosure of all eyes. A dramatic scene took place last Monday when the prisoner was called to an-

swer the charge against her. She hesitated, and the old lady leaned over and said in a low voice, but perfectly audible throughout the hushed court room, "Tell the truth, my daughter, if it takes you to the scaffold!" A thrill of admiration passed over the spectators, and the judge found it necessary to say, "Mr. Sheriff, keep order in the court."—*Territorial Enterprise*.

The Way an Indian Girl Puts It.—"You never hear but one side. We have no newspapers to tell our story. I tell you the soldiers do things with the prisoners or the dead as horrible as any Indian could think of. Then your people are almost always the aggressors. I'll tell you a case I know of. Two young white men met an Indian with a basket of potatoes. One of them said he would like to have it to say when he went home to the East he had shot an Indian, the other dared him to shoot this one. He drew a revolver and shot him. The Indian was an Omaha. Oh, I tell you, if he had been a Sioux or a Cheyenne you would have heard from it. But we knew we would gain nothing, and nothing was done."

"Well, what do you propose to do?"

"I propose that you white people treat us on a platform of plain honesty, and let us be citizens. We now are farmers, and are doing well. We want to stay there, and want assurance that we can live like other farmers. We have deposed the chiefs, and want to be just like any other citizen of the State."

The young lady is a daughter of White Eagle, the old head chief, and no blood but that of the Omahas flows in her veins.—*Interview with Miss La Flesche*.

The Femme-Culotte.—The legend of the "Femme-Culotte," the virago who wielded an almost regal scepter in the Passage Trouillet, a stronghold of the chiffonniers, situated at the back of Montmartre, was only half credited by those whose curiosity did not lead them to verify the fact—a proceeding attended with unpleasant, if not dangerous consequences. It turns out, however, to be quite true, for the woman has lately died, and her curious history is circumstantially recorded. Besides, she leaves a tangible proof of her existence and importance in a fortune amounting to £80,000. This was amassed in letting out a crazy block of buildings into lodgings to the miserable inhabitants of that wretched quarter. But the most curious part of the story is that the woman—by name Mlle. Foucault—was a lady by birth, the daughter of a colonel and granddaughter of a general of the Empire. The former died, leaving her and two younger children utterly penniless. To earn bread for herself and her sisters she obtained employment at Dupont's printing-office, disguised as a boy, and remained there two years undetected; then tried in succession journalism, the stage, got copying work to do for old Dumas, and finally turned to her original craft, and gradually managed to hoard enough money to buy ground and commence building. Through all these vicissitudes she never abandoned her masculine attire, which she wore to the last.

Mrs. Marshall, who the other day received the diploma of Doctor of Medicine from the Faculty of Medicine in Paris, is another of those who began the study of medicine at Aberdeen some years ago, and in consequence of the opposition there met with, had to begin *de novo* in Paris. She took as the subject of her thesis, "The Influence of Sex in the Production of one Form of Valvular Heart Disease," and by an elaborate analysis of facts she proved to the satisfaction of her judges that the disease in question, known as mitral stenosis, is greatly more common in women than in men. After the thesis had been accepted, Professor Hardy, the President, and the Senior Pro-

fessor of Medicine in the Faculty, warmly congratulated Mrs. Marshall on the share she had had in setting at rest the vexed question as to the admission of women into the Paris School of Medicine. The Professor concluded, by saying: "You, Madame, have helped to vindicate for all women their right to study medicine; you reply in your person to all the objections of your adversaries. I have seen you and watched your work for years, in the hospital, in my wards, by the bedside of the patients. I have seen the earnest work you have done. I congratulate you heartily, and I thank you." Mrs. Marshall is the daughter of the Rev. Dr. Anderson, of Old Aberdeen, and sister-in-law of Mrs. Garrett Anderson.

The London School Board.—The list of ladies returned was as follows; those with an asterisk are new members:

*Miss Muller,	18,864
Mrs. Westlake,	14,466
*Mrs. Webster,	12,588
Mrs. Fenwick Miller,	11,250
Mrs. Surr,	11,203
Miss Helen Taylor,	9,942
*Miss Davenport Hill,	6,713
Miss Nicholson,	4,532
Miss Simcox,	3,984

The Manchester School Board election took place on November 14th. The "Unsectarian" party gave six candidates, of whom Miss Becker, who has been a member of the Board since 1870, was one. All the six were returned, and Miss Becker obtained the second place on the poll; Mr. Birley, the chairman of the Board, polling 25,171 votes, while 22,692 votes were given to her.

A Secret well kept.—"Charley" Parkhurst, the famous California driver, the fearless fighter, who drove his six mustangs through a bevy of highwaymen, with his loaded pistol in one hand and the reins in the other, and shot the most notorious of the ruffians dead; "Charley" Parkhurst, a seat by whose side, on "a six-in-hand," was a place of honor to be striven for, and with whom all women wanted to ride because they felt "safe" under his protection; "Charley" Parkhurst, the genial, but always reticent companion, the industrious, thrifty farmer, the expert woodman, who went to California alone in the wild days of forty-nine, when murder and robbery were daily and hourly occurrences, who lived his life alone, winning the honor and respect of all who knew him, has died, and been discovered to be a woman!—a well made perfectly formed woman, originally, it is said, from Providence, R. I. But she kept her secret, till death told it, through all the agonies of a death by cancer.

***Miss Mary Stanley,** sister of Dean Stanley, who died suddenly a few weeks since, always took a lively and active interest in all projects of public and private philanthropy. In 1854 she shared deeply in the general enthusiasm of the women of England in behalf of the wounded soldiers in the Crimean war. After the first detachment of nurses and ladies, headed by Miss Nightingale, a second detachment of fifty was sent out under charge of Miss Stanley. She took them to Constantinople, remaining four months, first to assist in the naval hospital at Therapia, and then to establish a military hospital at Konalee, in addition to the principal hospital at Scutari, which was under charge of Miss Nightingale. After her settlement in London she occupied herself in organizing numerous charitable institutions in Westminster, such as the large saving club and home for women, and a needle-work society, to which she gave almost daily attention. So unobtrusive was this life of practical benevolence, that it is remarkable how slightly it was known, even among her wide social acquaintance. Besides a small tract on Flower Missions, in which she orig-

inated the suggestion, now so widely acted upon, of furnishing flowers to the sick and poor, she also wrote a short and simple tale, entitled, "True to Life," which, perhaps, by its very simplicity and truthfulness, attracted less notice than is often given to more exciting publications. Of her it may truly be said, that "when the ear heard, it blessed," "when the eye saw, it bare witness" to her, and around her memory shall fall "the blessing of those who were ready to perish." From her example women may learn how to be enthusiastic, without excitement; religious, without asceticism; intellectual, without desire for notoriety, and with the highest claim to the possession of rights, satisfied with duties.

A Woman's Work in Paris.—In 1861 a young English lady named Leigh, who was in Paris finishing her education, asked an English shop-girl to come on Sunday afternoons to the house where she lived, to read the Bible with her. The girl accepted the invitation, and was the first of the thousands who have since received food, spiritual and temporal, from Miss Leigh, in the rooms of the Christian Association for Young Women. In 1868 Miss Leigh was again in Paris on a visit. She and her sister wrote about a hundred notes, asking girls to their hotel to spend Sunday afternoons. One day, as she was out walking, she heard a girl say, "I don't care what becomes of me." Placing her hand on the girl's shoulder, Miss Leigh said, "I do, though," and gave her one of the little notes of invitation signed "One who Cares for You." The poor lonely girl was deeply moved. Four years later she gave Miss Leigh a franc. On the paper in which it was wrapped were the words, "A gift of faith and love." Little did she think that franc would lead to the establishment of "The Mission Homes of Paris." At first the work was carried on in a small and very quiet way. Word was one day sent Miss Leigh that an English girl had drowned herself in the Seine. She was asked to identify the body because her address had been found in the poor creature's pocket. She was recognized as one to whom admittance had been refused for lack of room; and from that hour Miss Leigh bent her energies toward buying the large house in a few rooms of which she worked. She has done so now, having collected and paid for it \$50,000. The house contains seventy rooms, and is a home for daily and unemployed governesses, shop-girls, nurses, and servants, for all of whom a free registry is kept. On the ground floor is a crèche. There are also soup-kitchens, sewing-classes, mothers' meetings, and night-schools—all founded and sustained by Miss Leigh's noble self-devotion. The home is quite unsectarian, to be in need being all that is necessary for admission, if there is room.

The French, favored by their climate, are the most active preparers of perfumes in the world, half of the perfumery used throughout the world being prepared by them. Nice and Cannes are the paradise of violets, and furnish about 13,000 pounds of violet blossoms a year. Nice furnishes a harvest of 100,000 orange blossoms, and Cannes as much again, and of a finer color, 550 pounds of orange blossoms yielding about two pounds of Neroli oil. At Cannes the acacia thrives well, and produces yearly about 9,000 pounds of acacia blossoms. One great perfumery distillery at Cannes uses yearly about 140,000 pounds of rose leaves, 32,000 pounds of jessamine blossoms, 20,000 pounds of violets, and 8,000 pounds of tuberose, together with a great many sweet herbs. The extraction of the ethereal oils—the smallest quantities of which are mixed in the flowers with such large quantities of other vegetable juices that it requires 600 pounds of rose leaves to win one ounce of otto of roses—demands very careful treatment, and in this the French are unsurpassed.

Correspondents' Class.

THIS department is intended exclusively as a means of communication between those who have questions to ask in regard to art decorative, industrial, or art proper, and those who have information to give to those seeking it. Questions in regard to literary and social matters, household, fashions and the like, belong to the department of the Ladies' Club. The "Class" must adhere strictly in future to its original purpose.—(Ed.)

"AMATEUR."—In regard to finishing the features: You will observe in the photographs of women that the necks are always much lighter in color than the faces, and that the pearly tints are seen in them to advantage; so use the flesh wash much lighter for the former than the latter. Note that the delicate blending of these pearly tints into the flesh and shadows gives a softness and roundness to the work; for if the shadows be left hard against the lights, not being duly graduated into them with the pearly tint, your picture will appear crude and harsh, wanting that connecting link which they form. The palms of the hands and the tips of the fingers are generally of a pinky hue, and the backs are much the same in tone as the neck. In making them appear delicate, be careful not to keep them too white, as that will mar the picture. As a general thing, photographs are heavy and dark, and require to be considerably brightened up. In regard to the sharp, spirited touches which occur about the eyes, mouth, and nostrils, and impart life and intelligence to the whole countenance: If the original of the portrait be dark, you will use sepia and purple lake in nearly equal proportions for that purpose; but if you wish to represent a fair person, leave out the greater part of the sepia. The shadow which almost always occurs under the nose may be glazed with Vandyke brown; but be careful not to make it too heavy.

2. HAIR.—In coloring hair, never shadow it with the local color; all the shadows must be somewhat different; and the same may be said of the high lights. Upon brown hair they partake of a purple tinge, and the shadows are in general formed with sepia, or sepia and lake; and upon some particular kinds of flaxen they incline to a greenish color, which is produced by sepia. Burnt umber is most useful in brown and auburn hair, and here, again, the sepia and the lake form the best shadow colors. A good mixture for black hair is composed of sepia, indigo, and lake; or, lake, indigo, and gamboge; the lights slightly inclining to a purple tint, the blue predominating. Black hair is of so many different hues, that it is impossible to give one general tint which will do for all kinds; the artist must be guided by the originals in portrait-painting and try to match the colors to the best of his ability. Put in the general wash broadly, and bring it into form with the shadow color; then lay on the high lights and reflects with the proper tints, mixed with Chinese white. Upon flaxen hair you will sometimes be able to preserve them; but in consequence of the photographs being dark and heavy, you will generally have to put them on. Be very particular in keeping the hair in masses, and to assist in doing so, use a good-sized pencil to work with, and never fritter it away into little pieces, as if you had determined to show each particular hair. Before finishing the hair, it will be necessary to complete the background, so that the hair may not be interfered with by the background color coming up to or over it; but let the hair be brought over and finished upon the background in a light, feathery manner. When the background is complete, give the last touches to the shadowed parts of the hair, and lay on the high lights. Do not let the hair cut into the face as if it were glued upon it.

3. GUM.—If possible, it is better not to use gum.

However, if your work appears dull and spiritless in those places where it should be otherwise, a little gum may be used for the eyes, parting of the lips, hair, and eyebrows. You may either mix it in the color for the last touches, or use it by itself as a glaze, but much of it gives the picture a disagreeable appearance.

4. The best color for black hair is composed of sepia, indigo, and lake; or, lake, indigo, and gamboge, making the red or blue predominate, as it may appear in nature. Keep the shadows of a warm brown tint, and the lights cold, inclining to neutral tints. When the hair is exceedingly black and heavy, the lights are laid in with light red and Chinese white, being exactly the same as the lights for black cloth. For dark brown hair, use sepia alone, or sepia and lake, or sepia and burnt umber lights inclining to purple.

"Rustic" writes: "Please tell me what are meant by 'Apostle' spoons."

Among old English spoons none are so interesting as what are called Apostle spoons, which were of various forms, the handles terminating in sculptured figures of the twelve Apostles. Sets of thirteen were sometimes made, but only very few of these sets containing the "Master" spoon are known to exist, one of them being in possession of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, England. The figure of each spoon is recognized by some emblem, and the list may be of interest to persons who have a taste for these old treasures. The following are the emblems characteristic of each of the apostles:

1. St. James the Less, with a fuller's bat.
2. St. Bartholomew, with a butcher's knife.
3. St. Jude, with a cross, a club, or a carpenter's square.
4. St. James the Greater, with a pilgrim's staff and a gourd, bottle or scrip, and sometimes a hat and scallop shell.
5. St. Peter, with a key, or sometimes with a fish.
6. St. Philip, with a long staff, sometimes with a cross in the T, in other cases with a double cross or a small cross in his hand, or with a basket of fish.
7. The Saviour, or Master, with an orb and cross.
8. St. John, with a cup (the cup of sorrow).
9. St. Thomas, with a spear; sometimes with a builder's rule.
10. St. Matthew, with a wallet, sometimes an ax and spear.
11. St. Matthias, with an ax or halberd.
12. St. Simon Zelotes, with a long saw.
13. St. Andrew, with a saltier cross.

Apostle spoons are now classed among rare and valuable relics; they are found sometimes among the most prized contents of a bric-a-brac shop, but the most of those in existence are in the hands of private collectors.

"Butter-cup," ask us to tell her something about Mrs. Elizabeth Thompson Butler, the famous English artist.

Mrs. Elizabeth Thompson Butler is a native of Lausanne, Switzerland, but of English parentage. Her father was a man of independent fortune, who devoted himself to the education of his two daughters, living alternately in England and on the Continent. He made of them good swimmers, marksmen with the pistol, and brilliant players, and gave them general out-door accomplishments, training the power of observation amid the free, demonstrative Italian peasantry. Drawing was Miss Thompson's daily occupation. Her earliest sketches were always of action, horses running and men fighting being always the most intense. At fifteen she took her first lessons in painting, from private teachers. After several years she went to South Kensington, in the "life class," and at twenty-two took her most careful course of study under the great draughtsman,

What Women are Doing.

La Donna, a woman's rights journal, *La Donna*, has been established at Boulogne, under the editorship of two ladies.

Mdlle. Henri Verneuil, Doctor of Medicine, Paris, has opened a consulting room for ladies, 16 Grand rue de Passy, at Paris.

The Female Students at Italian Universities who numbered five last year, are this year nine, viz.: 3 at Turin, 2 at Rome, 2 at Bologna, 1 at Naples and 1 at Padua.

Miss Lillie Darst has been elected Engrossing Clerk of the Ohio Senate, receiving the unanimous support of senators of all parties.

Mdlle. Caroline Kleinhaus, professor of geography at the St. Barbe College, has been chosen by the French Committee, as their delegate at the Congress of Commercial Geography, which is meeting at Brussels.

Rosa Bonheur has, it is said, bought a magnificent lion from the Zoological Gardens at Marseilles, at the price of 5,000 francs, and is painting its portrait in a picture intended for next year's Salon.

Mrs. Thompson Butler, is engaged upon a large picture of the battle of Rorke's Drift, to be the property of Her Majesty Queen Victoria.

Mdlle. Alice Dubois has just passed successfully the Sorbonne examinations for *baccalaureat des sciences*. Mdlle. Robert, only 17 years of age, has also passed a highly successful examination for the *baccalaureat es lettres*.

Madame Carla Serena has been elected, on her return from lengthened travels in the East, including Persia and the Caucasus, a member of the Imperial Royal Society of Austria. She is the first woman to whom this honor has been paid.

Miss Florence Copleston, the pianiste, a pupil of Carl Reinecke, of Leipzig, has been elected a member of the faculty of the New York College of Music, No. 163 East Seventieth Street, one of the largest and most valuable institutions of the kind in the metropolis.

The Gazette des Femmes says there will probably soon be another woman decorated with the military medal: Madame Jarrethout, ex-cantiniere of the first battalion of sharpshooters of the Seine, who has saved the life of a Municipal Counselor at Bourget.

The Municipality of Paris has opened seven new schools of design for girls only. The *Academy* says: Education in drawing has lately been made compulsory in France, and the means for acquiring it are therefore being extended in every direction.

Mrs. J. J. Astor has just sent one hundred more of the homeless children of New York to homes in the West and South, at a cost of \$1,500. During the last seven years she has found homes for six hundred and seventy-seven poor lads, and has expended on them \$9,750.

Mrs. E. L. Davenport, the widow of the famous actor—herself an actress of great experience and talent—has opened a school at No. 316 West Twenty-third Street, wherein she will teach elocution and train pupils for the stage. It is not often that so good a teacher can be found.

Mrs. W. Hinds Smith addressed a mothers' meeting in London recently. Three hundred and fifty mothers were present. A tea was provided, and the meeting was one of unusual interest.

Eureka C. Browne, a wealthy woman of Hoboken, was so fortunate as to get spattered and spotted by a mud machine not long ago—fortunate because her indignation at the circumstance set

her to work and helped to invent a new street-cleaning machine that is said to be better than any now in use. Her hitherto somewhat odd Christian name now assumes a singular appropriateness.

Miss Jenny Howe, a Philadelphia girl by birth, but educated in Paris, has made her debut at the Grand Opera House as *Rachel* in "La Juive," and achieved at once a success that places her in the ranks of great singers and dramatic artists.

Mme. Galli-Marié, as *Mignon*, has fairly taken the Neapolitan public by storm. It is, above all, her natural acting and the charming simplicity of her singing which have captivated an audience accustomed to the exaggerated style of Italian singers. One of the Italian papers, in its enthusiasm, makes a desperate effort to write French, and exclaims, "Madame, vous n'êtes pas une chanteuse, mais une *enchanteuse*."

Madame de Remusat.—The judgment and penetration displayed by Madame de Remusat, in her "Memoirs of Napoleon," has established her place as a principal authority in regard to the most remarkable man of his time, and has at once, and forever, dispelled all illusions in regard to him which had been thrown about him by male biographers.

German Literature.—Bayard Taylor's "Letters on German Literature," which he delivered at Cornell University, have been prepared for the press by Mrs. Taylor and Mr. Boker. Published by the Putnams.

Miss Lane, who, in the days of James Buchanan, was mistress of the White House, and who is now the wife of Robert Johnson, a wealthy banker of Baltimore, has recently purchased Wheatlands, where her uncle was born, in Pennsylvania, and will there erect a memorial worthy of him.

A Girl's Queer Will.—When a woman takes a queer notion she will have her own way, even in death. A young lady in Massachusetts was engaged to be married, when she died. She left \$100 of her property conditionally to her intended, and \$1,000 to a young lady friend. The man was to have the \$100 on condition that he married the other girl, and he did so.

The Emperor Francis Joseph has conferred the gold medal for science and art on Madame Camilla Ruzicka Ostoic, for a new Turkish and German Dictionary, which she recently published, with transcriptions of the Turkish words into Roman characters. That learned young lady had already distinguished herself in the department of Oriental languages, at the Imperial Oriental Academy at Vienna.

Miss Mary Allen West, Professor Lou Allen Gregory, Mrs. Kate N. Doggett, Mrs. Dr. Julia Holmes Smith, Mrs. Horace Smith, and Miss F. M. Perry, were elected at the last Social Science meeting in Chicago, to assist Miss S. A. Richards in editing the *Social Science Journal*.

Mrs. Amanda Smith, the old colored lady who left the washtub to devote herself to evangelical labor, has gone to India, and, when last heard from, was preaching the gospel to the heathen sinners of Bombay. The *Indian Mirror* welcomes her to Calcutta. Her audiences have been large, and she is said to have accomplished much good. She is outspoken in her declarations of the doctrine of perfection in holiness.

A Biographical Dictionary of Noted Women.—A French woman, Mdlle. Bateau, is devoting the remaining years of her life to the compilation of a complete biographical dictionary of notable women of all countries. Mdlle. Jenny Hirsch is intrusted with the duty of collecting the facts for Germany; Miss Julia Venney, of Bristol, for England; and Mrs. L. E. Lewis, a writer well known to the readers of this magazine as a valued con-

tributor, with the getting up of the representative material for America. The most conscientious care will be exercised to make the work comprehensive and accurate. It will be a book for all libraries, as there is nothing that is reliable of this kind in existence. It has been already inscribed on the books of the French Academy.

A Great Work.—The concluding numbers of Mrs. Martha J. Lamb's "History of New York," are now being issued, and will complete a most faithful, intimate, and painstaking record of the history of prominent personages and events connected with Manhattan Island from its earliest settlement down to the present time. Mrs. Lamb has devoted the best part of thirteen years of her life to this work, and the result has placed her in the front rank of local historians.

A Complete Series of letters from the pen of a Russian lady, who is already known to the public by a volume entitled, "Is Russia Wrong?" will soon be published in England under the title of "Russia and England from 1876 to 1880; a Vindication and an Appeal." Mr. Froude will write a preface. The work will be dedicated to the memory of Colonel Nicolas Kiréeff, the first Russian volunteer killed in Serbia, in the war of 1876. It will also contain a portrait of that officer and three maps of Bulgaria.

A Handbook of Embroidery is announced, written by L. Higgin and edited by Lady Marian Alford, published by authority of the Royal School of Art Needlework, and dedicated to their president, Her Royal Highness Princess Christian, of Schleswig-Holstein, Princess of Great Britain and Ireland. The illustrations consist of sixteen page pictures, many of them in color, by Burne Jones, Walter Crane, William Morris, and other well-known artists and decorators.

Madame Colban is a distinguished Norwegian writer, who did not attempt authorship until she was nearly sixty years old. She has produced since then five romances, which are described as charming. Her children were established in life, her health began to fail, and her duties and amusements as a woman of society grew irksome. So she went to live in Rome, where she has renewed her youth in literary work.

A Brave and Able Woman.—Mrs. Sarah Little is superintendent of the Wisconsin Blind Asylum. She is a graduate of Oberlin College. In 1874 the asylum burned down. Her husband, then superintendent, died soon after the fire, and she was appointed his successor. She has managed everything nobly, and so inexpensively that it is the most economically conducted public institution in the State. She has done all this, superintending the construction and refurnishing of the new building, besides taking care of her four children.

A Famous Novelist.—"Ouida's" name is Rosa de la Rama, and she is the daughter of a Frenchman. More information than this the most indefatigable interviewer has not been able to get from the author. She lives in a lovely villa about two miles from Florence, where she is surrounded by books, pictures, and, what she prizes more than both of these, dogs. She has a burying ground on her place for her dogs, where they are laid away with a tenderness that is not always bestowed on the human race. Ouida was an unknown writer, glad to earn £1 a page for her magazine stories, when her novel of "Granville de Vigne" made her reputation, and now every novel she writes finds a ready market at \$7,000.

How Workwomen are Trained Abroad.—The *Deutscher Frauen Anwalt* in the course of two carefully prepared articles calls attention to the great improvement that has taken place of late years in the quality of women's work in Europe. Starting,

as it does, from two points of observation—the Vienna Exhibition of 1873, when for the first time special attention was paid to the department of women's work, and the Paris Exhibition of 1878, when nearly every country contributed specimens of female industry—it congratulates the friends of women's industry upon the superior finish of the articles, their greater variety and their increased commercial value. "We no longer saw," says the writer, "the laborious but useless work of former times. All the articles were useful. There were no more imitations of lithographs, painfully executed portraits in needlework, extraordinary bouquets cut out of roots, or baskets of fruit compounded of Berlin wool. The work was useful, artistic, and excellent of its kind. It was less childish and better trained."

This improvement is, doubtless, due entirely to the skillful and patient training given by industrial and professional schools which have been established for girls in every country on the continent.

There is hardly a country now which does not boast many training schools for women. The Women's Industrial Union in Vienna, which is in its eighth year, enjoys the cordial sympathy of the Emperor and Empress, the Imperial household, and many illustrious men and women. In its schools, of which it has eleven, it teaches book-keeping, and other acquirements necessary for following a commercial career; drawing, which was attended last year by 290 pupils; needlework, both hand and machine, which had 289 pupils; dressmaking, lacemaking, machine knitting, and stenography. The society has also found employment for a large number of its former students.

In Prague there are two industrial schools for girls, in one of which machine knitting, cutting out and sewing are taught, and in the other commercial knowledge, dressmaking and telegraphy. These schools receive grants from the State. There are several good industrial schools for women in Munich, one of these, the "Kunst Industrie Schule," teaches painting on silk and wood, designs for tiles, wall-papers, plates, fans, and house decoration; also the making of artificial flowers. There are many good schools that teach sewing, embroidery and drawing at Calw, Stuttgart, Biberach, Hamburg, Hanover, and many other towns. Those at Darmstadt were under the special patronage of H.R.H. the late much lamented Princess Alice. Many of these schools also make it part of their work to procure good situations for the pupils who have satisfactorily passed through their course of instruction.

The Lette Verein schools at Berlin are the largest, as they were the first, in Germany. The association took its name from the late Herr Lette, of Berlin, and its founder and his successors have worked indefatigably, not only to open additional employments to women, but to train them thoroughly for those they entered on. The schools are in three divisions, drawing, industrial, and commercial; the latter department is very complete. There is a class for telegraphy, and also a school for compositors. Connected with the Lette Verein is an establishment called the Victoria Stift, a foundation in which pupils at the school and other young women can lodge and board at a low rate. There is also a cooking school, connected with which is a restaurant for ladies, so that this school pays its own expenses. The success of the Lette Union has been the cause of the establishment in many other parts of Germany of similar institutions.

France was the first country in which any organized training was given to girls. The industrial census of 1860 showed that in Paris alone there were 367 workwomen to every 1,000 workmen, females being employed however only in the lower and least paid grades of industry. As long ago as 1856 a Society of *Protection maternelle pour les*

jeunes filles had been formed, which from want of funds was able to do no more than place out a few girls to be trained, either in Paris or other countries, but in 1862 it first became strong enough to form a Society "*pour l'instruction professionnelle des femmes.*" Madame Lemonnier commenced operations very humbly, and opened a small school with only five pupils. By the end of the first year this number had increased to forty, and became self-supporting, and there are now 200 scholars in the parent institution, and four branches have been established, teaching yearly from 600 to 700 pupils.

The girls must be over twelve years of age, and pay from eight to twelve francs a month school fees. They receive a good general education, and special classes in wood-engraving, painting on porcelain and ivory, fans, and blinds, a commercial course fitting them to be clerks and book-keepers, drawing and industrial design, needlework and dressmaking, and the manufacture of jewelry, and *articles de Paris*. The pupils find no difficulty in obtaining situations after leaving the schools.

There is also an *Ecole professionnelle pratique* established by some ladies in 1871, which chiefly teaches painting and design. There are a great number of similar schools in Paris. That founded by Madame de Montizon in the Rue de la Seine, gives instruction in drawing, water colors, designs for lace, fans, jewels, stuffs, wall-papers, etc., modeling, painting on glass and china, engraving on wood and copper, etc. Seven new schools of design have just been opened for girls by the Paris Municipality, a number that we should think must surely much exceed the demand.

There are many other technical schools for girls in France; one for silk weaving belonging to M. Hamelin in Paris, with branches at Lyons and St. Etienne; one for printing at Puteaux, near Paris, which was established in 1872: a similar one, the *Atelier theorique et pratique de typographie* in Paris, which is said to turn out yearly several hundred women printers. Goldsmiths and jewelers, and the workers in other metals, have established schools for young women; there is one where they are taught to manufacture and repair clocks and watches. There is a school for cookery, which turns out excellent pupils, at Vitry-sur-Seine. At Nantes, the Municipality established some years ago an Art and Industrial School for young women. The Gobelin manufactory educates the girls who are employed in the execution of the tapestry. The china manufactory at Sevres also has a large number of pupils.

In Italy, Milan has been pre-eminent in these efforts. The *Civica Scuola Superiore femminile* was opened in 1862. The school course lasts four years, and there are now 157 pupils. It gives a general education, and special classes in sewing and embroidery, in which the pupils become exceedingly proficient. The *Scuola Professionale femminile* was commenced on June 26th, 1876, with the distinct object "to teach women some profession or art by which they may maintain themselves independently." It teaches drawing, painting on wood, porcelain, and glass, lithography, music, telegraphy, dress and flower making, needlework and embroidery. Pupils can be admitted also for single classes. The Municipality gives a yearly grant of considerable value for the support of this school, which was founded by Signora Mantegazza, and private societies and individuals assist by giving prizes and scholarships. There is a good industrial school for girls in Turin, which finds situations for its pupils in all parts of Piedmont. In Rome, besides the good municipal schools, there is an industrial school for girls, Via Missione, where accounts and book-keeping, dressmaking, and glove, flower, and lace-making are taught to

perfection. Flower-making and glove-making are also taught in a large Government school in Naples, and a school of design has been opened for women in Florence.

Belgium possesses two or three professional schools for girls. The oldest was commenced in Brussels, Rue des Marais, in 1865. It commenced with sixty girls, and succeeded so well that three years later the Municipality adopted it as a public school. There are now more than 300 pupils. The subjects taught are much the same as in the Lemonnier schools in France, and the girls work exceedingly well and easily obtain situations. There is a similar school at Liege. Another school called the *Ecole gardienne*, teaches the children straw hat making, and many national schools teach lace-making, one of the national industries. There are also housekeeping schools, founded by Prince Chimay, which are peculiar to Belgium. In these the girls are taught cooking, ironing, and every other necessary household art. There are now thirteen of these schools, which have achieved great success.

An association called "Work Ennobles," was founded in Holland in 1873, which has done something to improve the industrial position of women. At the present time there are ten middle class schools, of which the first was founded in Haarlem in 1867, and the last in 1876 at Goes, in Zealand. These schools receive a subvention from the State, in all of 23,000 florins; the teaching is very thorough, including many modern languages, some of the exact sciences, geography, book-keeping, drawing, etc. There is a directress over each school, and they are well managed and very popular. One of the studies is chemistry, and we may remember that pharmacy is frequently practiced in Holland as a profession for women.

In Spain there are normal schools which teach sewing and embroidery, and in Portugal there is a school at Bracellos which sent excellent specimens of netting, lace-making, and sewing to the Paris Exhibition.

In Athens there is an industrial school where girls are taught embroidery, lace-making and other handicrafts. There is also a similar institution in Corfu.

The industrial education of girls has been well attended to in Sweden. Besides the agricultural schools, which train them to farm and dairy work, there are other industrial schools for the poorer class of girls, and practical housekeeping schools such as in Göteborg. A society called "Handarbetets Vänner," or friends of industry, was organized in 1874 to facilitate the training and employment of women. There is an industrial school in Stockholm, established many years ago, which has between 700 and 800 girls as pupils, and gives almost gratuitous instruction in drawing, painting, modeling in clay, wax and parian, lithography, lacquering, and book-keeping, besides languages. The Telegraphic School, established 1873 in Stockholm, gives free instruction and has many women as pupils.

The Danish national schools sent work by the girls there to the Paris Exhibition, which is described as being excellent and well designed.

In Russian Finland considerable attention appears to have been paid to the training of girls. There are schools for male and female teachers, in which they learn to do wood-carving, to manufacture tools of all kinds, weave baskets, plait straw hats, make brushes, spin and weave, and other useful and necessary arts. There is also a Union for the furtherance of industry at Helsingfors, which gives a good artistic training, teaching drawing of all kinds, line, model, perspective, and mechanical, sculpture, book-keeping, all sorts of ornamental writing, and painting on glass and tin. There are 125 girls, and about half as many boys, and they turn out very good work.

What Women are Doing.

The Women of England have lost an able champion and valuable co-worker in the death of Miss Frances Power Cobb.

Miss Kate Sanborn has added an interesting and valuable lecture to her course in Talk About Madame Dora d'Istria.

Madame d'Istria, the gifted authoress and noble lady, has announced her intention of coming to this country next summer.

The Woman's National Christian Temperance Union has removed its headquarters to the Bible House, New York, where its paper, the *Temperance Union*, is now published. It started with the "Praying Crusade" of a few women in 1873, many of whom were inexperienced in all outside affairs, and has resulted in an organization which represents twenty-three different States, and is doing a vast amount of local work.

A Woman's Emigration Society has been started in England to promote the emigration of the "Superfluous Women" to the colonies.

Mlle. Alice de Gulberton de Breuilles, a young lady of distinguished family, has fallen a victim to her love of mountain climbing. She resolved, without a guide, to ascend the Pic du Larmont, in the Pyrenees. She had mounted some distance, when her foot slipped, and she fell into the abyss below.

Cathedral Harpist.—Miss Elizabeth Sloman, the well-known musician, has been appointed harpist in the Cathedral of New York. She is one of the best exponents of the instrument now in the metropolis.

A Woman Historian of the Zulu War.—A daughter of Bishop Colenso has arrived in England from South Africa, and in company with a gentleman who lost a brother at Isandula, is writing a history of the war in Zululand.

Mlle. Juliette Dodu, who was last year decorated with the Legion of Honor for her heroism during the Franco-Prussian war, has just been appointed by M. Jules Ferry, Minister of Public Instruction, to the office of Delegate General for the inspection of the Schools established for the reception of little children under six years of age.

The Fifth Annual Supper of the "Seventy-Six" Club was celebrated at the Continental Hotel, Philadelphia, on Thursday evening, March 11th, with great *eclat* by the ladies composing its membership, and their friends.

Miss Charlotte W. Hawes, of Boston, gave an illustrated musical lecture at the Business Woman's Hall, in Brooklyn, recently, which was original, entertaining and instructive. The Brooklyn Woman's Club turned out almost *en masse* and enjoyed it thoroughly.

A lady, Madame Vaganoff, has been officially charged by the Russian Government to go to France to study reformatory and charitable institutions, with a view to the possibility of establishing them in Russia. Madame Vaganoff lately arrived in Paris.

Mlle. Caroline Kleinhaus, Professor of Geography at the St. Burke College, has been chosen by the French Committee as their delegate to the Congress of Commercial Geography at Brussels.

A Woman distinguished by Spain.—Mlle. Rosa Bonheur has received from the King of Spain a Commander's Cross of the Royal Order of Isabella the Catholic. This is the first instance of such a distinction being conferred upon a woman in Spain.

The Young Women's Christian Association of New York has opened training classes, and manages an employment bureau for every description of work done by women except household labor.

Mrs. Erminie Smith, the well-known scientific lecturer and geologist, has been made chairman of the Committee on Science in Sorosis, *vide* Miss Sara Fuller, who takes the chair of Art. Mrs. George Vandenhoff is chairman of the Committee on Drama.

A Canadian Girl in China.—Miss Howard, a Canadian girl educated at Ann Arbor, Mich., and a popular doctor at Tientsin, China, has been sent to Peking in a royal barge and loaded with presents for successfully treating the wife of a leading Chinese statesman.

Miss Emma Abbott has had a brilliant season, and has proved that a woman may not only be a successful prima-donna, but at the same time the manager of her own opera company, its financial head, and its good genius in every way.

"Woman's Words," for February, reprinted the portrait of Mrs. Clemence S. Lozier, and added the portrait of Mrs. E. L. Saxon, of New Orleans, who has won golden opinions at the East as an eloquent and able speaker.

The efforts of the New York ladies who worked nobly for the passage of the School Suffrage Bill were crowned with success, and now New York is not behind Massachusetts in this respect. Chief among the advocates and persistent laborers for this object were Mrs. Lillie Devereux Blake and Mrs. Susan A. King, the ship-owner, and traveler in China and Mexico.

Women Artists and Litterateurs in France.—The *Gazette des Femmes* gives the statistics as to the number of women in France who have entered the artistic and literary professions. The lady writers number 1,700, of whom 1,000 are known to be the authoresses of novels or tales for the young, 200 poetesses, and 150 compilers of educational works. The female artists are more numerous than the writers, and embrace 2,150 painters who have exhibited in the Salon. The remainder are thus grouped: Modelers in wax, 754; painters in oil, 602; miniature painters, 193; sculptors, 107; painters of fans and in chalks, 494.

Quite a Difference.—Anna Dickinson cleaned a sidewalk on one occasion for twenty-five cents, which she invested in a ticket to hear Wendell Phillips lecture. The manager who then had charge of Mr. Phillips paid her, a few years afterwards, \$400 a night to lecture.

New York State School Boards.—At the first local election held at Middletown, New York, under the new law, five women were elected over five men on the School Board.

California All Right.—The Supreme Court of California has decided that women cannot be excluded from the law school of the State University. A plucky woman lawyer applied for admission, was refused on the ground of "inexpediency" by the college authorities, and took the case to the courts with the foregoing result.

Miss Charlotte Angus Scott, the young lady who has just gained so high a position in the Mathematical Tripos at Cambridge, is only twenty-two years old, and the daughter of Principal Scott, of Lancashire College. From her earliest childhood she has given evidence of unusual mathematical ability. Her education was carried on almost entirely in her own home until three years ago, when she entered Girton College, at Cambridge.

Miss Sarah Smith Stafford, granddaughter of Commodore Paul Jones, has died in New Jersey. She was the only woman ever elected member of the State Historical Society. Her chief pride and glory was that she owned the first star-spangled banner ever made in this country. The flag is the same that her father saved for the *Bon Homme Richard*. It contains twelve stars because at the

time of the battle only twelve of the colonies had ratified the articles of confederation.

Mrs. Dr. L. F. Bullock has a large and valuable medical practice in Wyoming, R. I. At the death of her husband, Dr. A. D. Bullock (formerly editor of the *Springfield Union* and of *Fall River Daily News*), she assumed, at the solicitation of the families in which he had been practicing physician, the care of his patients. Her practice has widely increased; her success has been far beyond the ordinary. She has continued constantly a course of medical study, and has won the esteem and generous commendation of the regular members of the profession.

Miss Anna Oliver, pastor of the Willoughby Avenue Methodist Church, of Brooklyn, will probably be ordained, by permission of the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which meets in Cincinnati in May. Her faithful, devoted work, which has built up an active, devout church, under the most discouraging circumstances—her exemplary character, her patience, and sweetness, her inspired eloquence—have won their way at last, and such men as Drs. Warren, Sherman, Latimer, and Bashford, are supporting her claims.

Mrs. Louise Clarkson Whitelock, the Baltimore poet and artist, has returned home from her honeymoon, spent abroad. A new edition of her last Christmas book will shortly be issued under the title of "Buttercup's Visit to Little Stay-at-Home." Mrs. Whitelock made her first appearance in print in this magazine in 1876. Since then she has issued several illustrated works—"Violet" being the first, and "Rag-Fair," the most serious and thoughtful of her published books, the last.

At the Twelfth Annual Election of Sorosis, the first woman's club, Mrs. Jennie C. Croly was elected President for the sixth time in succession. The officers are: Mrs. Ruth O. Delemater, First Vice-President; Mrs. Mary A. Newton, Recording, and Miss Minnie Swayze, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. Vincent C. King, Treasurer, and Anna D. French, M.D., Chairman of the Executive Committee. In addition to this board, there are eight chairmen of standing committees, who have charge of the work of the club—a journalist, a musical director, and a custodian. Forty-six original papers have been presented to the Club during the year, a number of which have furnished subjects for discussion. A very successful series of entertainments have been given under the auspices of the Philanthropic Committee, a new philanthropic fund started, and a series of lectures given, under the auspices of the Committee on Science, which proved of great interest.

The Reason.—Francoise de Saintonges in the sixteenth century wished to establish girls' schools in France; she was hooted in the streets, and her father called together four doctors of law to decide whether she was possessed of a devil in planning to teach women—"pour s'assurer qu'instruire des femmes n'était pas un œuvre du démon."

Miss Harvey, an eccentric elderly lady, living in Leamington, England, died recently. She gave personally to Captain Maycock, of the Salvation Army, who obtained some notoriety through being fined and imprisoned for obstructing the streets, £300, and £1,200 more for the local cause, in cash. She has likewise left him the house in which she resided, and bequeathed £1,000 to General Booth, the General of the Salvation Army, for the cause generally. She had given the Wesleyans some £4,000.

Miss M. Louise McLaughlin, of Cincinnati, has at last succeeded in completing the largest vase ever molded in this country. It is called the Ait Baba vase, and measures thirty-seven inches in height and seventeen inches in diameter. The

vase in the wet clay measured forty-four inches in height and nineteen inches in diameter.

Miss Mary Allen West is superintendent of schools in Knox County, Illinois, and her schools have taken six of the eight premiums offered in the educational department in the Illinois State Fair. The Superintendent of the educational exhibit recommended the State Board of Agriculture to grant a medal to Miss West.

Lucretia Mott, at the last monthly meeting of the Friends at Philadelphia, we learn, "was reminded that, by virtue of her old age and the inclement season near at hand, it might be her last opportunity of meeting with them. She would that Friends might be preserved in their simplicity and untrammelled by dogmas."

The Good Daughter of a Good Mother.—The Lady Mayoress of Dublin, Mrs. Gray, is the daughter of Caroline Chisholm, the founder of the prosperity of Australia, and sole organizer of the system by which it had risen in so short a time to its present greatness. Mrs. Gray has endeared herself to every household in Ireland by her charming work of "Bible Stories for Children," which has become as popular with the juveniles of England as with those of the sister isle.

Women Scholarships in the London Royal Academy.—Lady Goldsmid has presented a scholarship to the Royal Academy of Music, to be competed for by female pianists who have already been studying two years in the institution, and to enable the successful candidate to continue her education free of cost; this being the third scholarship given by Lady Goldsmid, besides the one by the late Sir Francis Goldsmid.

The Viscountess of Grandval who, in an anonymous competitive examination, has just gained the Rossini prize, is one of the best French composers. When she was ten years old, Madame de Grandval, whose name was then Mlle. Clemence de Reiset, was already writing symphonies for the orchestra. Madame de Grandval commenced her career in 1865 by a mass, which was played at first at St. Eustache, and afterwards by many distinguished performers at the Panthéon. The audience was enchanted when it heard that the genius which had composed this magnificent work was a young woman.

Mrs. Augusta Cooper Bristol gave her lecture on the "education of children" before the Ladies' Art Association, at the residence of Miss Augusta Leslie recently, to the great satisfaction of a brilliant audience. Mrs. Bristol has alternated with a distinguished speaker, Mr. T. B. Wakeman, in giving a course of social and scientific lectures during the past winter, which have attracted the attention of a large class of intelligent and thoughtful people.

Not a Wrangler, because she is a Girl.—At the recent examination for the Mathematical Tripos at Cambridge, four students of Girton College were examined in the papers set, and, by the kindness of four of the five Examiners, their answers were looked over and reported upon according to the University standard. One of the candidates, Miss C. A. Scott, obtained marks which would have placed her high among the Wranglers. The other three—Miss B. Staley, Miss M. S. Ker, and Miss G. Jackson—would have been placed in the Third Class. This is the first occasion on which a lady, having fulfilled conditions precisely corresponding with those imposed by the University on candidates for degrees, has been pronounced to be qualified, as regards proficiency, for the place in a First Class in the Tripos. It is interesting to note that this success has been obtained in the great characteristic study of Cambridge, and one in which the work is of a specially arduous nature. The results of the examination

are creditable both to the students themselves and to the lecturers at Girton College.

A Fashionable Parisienne.—The following specimen of fashionable news is cut from the columns of the *Parisien*: Mme. la Baronne de Cambourg lives at 22, Rue des Ecuries d'Artois, and receives on Saturday. She is one of the wittiest women in Paris. Her friends are carefully chosen, and to be received by her is at least equivalent to a certificate of intelligence. It may even be said that she hardly tolerates nullities. Conversation in her salon is brilliant. There is dancing, too, and amateur acting, and the *jeu des petits papiers* is passionately practiced. This latter game is a charming pastime, but if it often makes many who join in it unhappy by discovering the poverty of their wit, it brings to light the brilliant intellect of the mistress of the house. Is she pretty? She is a Parisienne, in the full acceptance of the word, with blonde hair, original, stylish and *chic*, and with all that a shade of the Faubourg Saint-Germain. She moves in the very best society, goes out a great deal, arrives late and goes away late, dances little, but perfectly, and never appears except attended by a court—"l'escadron volant de la reine." She adores her husband, is an excellent mother, bears a fine and ancient name, is always chattering behind her fan, and is brilliant rather than pretty; still she often manages to be both one and the other. Her husband is a perfect gentleman, who occupies himself with useful work, a man of high intelligence, and the most ardent of all the admirers of his wife. Both of them have been very active in founding a society the object of which is to assist ladies who are suffering from reverses of fortune.

Outdoor Classes for Girls.—In the Canton of Argau, in Switzerland, instruction is given to young women in all the details of agricultural work by a master gardener, who makes it both practical and theoretic. The girls learn all the necessary work for the cultivation of vegetables, they dig, they lay out the gardens, they sow, plant, and do all that is needful during *one week's* instruction during the spring. In summer they come together again to learn all that ought to be done at that season; and, lastly, in autumn for *three or four days* to learn how to gather in the crops, preserve the vegetables, the best time for winter sowing, and the like. They are also taught at the same time how to cook and serve vegetables and other food appetizingly, and lessons in housekeeping and accounts fill up the time. The cost is paid half by the pupils, half by the Agricultural Societies. In the Canton of Argau, the Government grants the sum of 50 francs for each class, which is about one fourth of the teacher's salary. The entire course costs 20 to 25 francs for each girl, if lodgings have to be found for them when they cannot go home every evening. M. Keller is director of the Normal Schools at Aarau, but he does not personally occupy himself with this branch of agricultural instruction, which is organized and presided over by Madame-Professeur Stocker Gaviezal at Argau, who is the moving spirit of this useful undertaking.

Women as Royal Academicians.—One after another monopolies are given up. The recent concession which is reported of the Royal Academy having determined to throw open the distinction of membership to women as well as to men, is a graceful acknowledgment of the progress that ladies have made in the world of art. When the Royal Academy was first founded, Angelica Kauffman and Mary Mozer were honorary associates; but since that day no female foot has profaned its sanctuary, and the great excellence of design and delicacy of execution of so many lady artists were left without official recognition. A monopoly such as this, however, could not long be justified in a country possessing such artists as

Mrs. Thompson-Butler, or Mrs. E. M. Ward and others, with whose names the visitors to the galleries are familiar, and it is said that the determination only wants the Queen's assent to be carried into effect, and when that is given, ladies who have long since proved their competence in this art, will not be refused, on the ground of sex, the distinction of being Royal Academicians and Associates. It is said that some reservation in the concession will be made to assuage the doubts of the gentlemen who dread perfect equality of the sexes. *Festina lente*. Concessions, to soothe the British mind, must be made step by step, lest they be repented of. Ladies will not be allowed to vote at the elections nor be present at the annual banquet. We can fancy the Royal Academicians saying to the ladies in true Shylock vein, "I will 'paint' with you, sell with you, talk with you, walk with you, and so following; but I will not eat with you, drink with you, or 'vote' with you." This is keeping the loaves and fishes to themselves in a very literal sense, but we are not discouraged. For the present our lady artists can afford to leave the voting and solemn dining alone, if they can write R.A. after their names.—*English Woman's Review*.

Recently Madame Olympe Audonard gave an interesting and lively conference at the Salle des Conférences, Paris, "On Woman and her position in various parts of the World." Speaking of the relative positions of the two sexes in France, the lecturer said that men spend their money in various ways, more or less moral, as bachelors, and then, and then only, look for a good and virtuous woman for a wife, but always expect her to have, in addition to her other qualities, a handsome "dot." Referring to the supposed gallantry of Frenchmen, Madame Audonard said that it exists only in name; that for a personification of true gallantry, one must take the Americans, who, although perhaps a little more blunt or less polished than the French, treat their women as companions and equals, and not as their slaves or inferiors, opening their colleges to them, and giving them every chance of proving themselves to be equal in intelligence to men. She complained that, under the Republic in France, while perfect equality was boasted, women had literally no legal position at all, while under the Empire they had at least the right to edit a newspaper.

Mrs. Needham, an English authoress, has written a very singular and interesting work entitled "Female Warriors." The *English Woman's Review* says of it:

"That man is a fighting animal, everybody is ready enough to acknowledge, but it appears that there is 'a great deal of human nature' of this kind in women also, for the instances that she brings forward of women who have taken successful part in war belong to every age and race.

"We have long ago had proof that women have a special aptitude for the art of government, but it needed the many curious examples in these volumes to show that they have an aptitude for fighting too."

"**La Femme en Culotte.**"—A woman named Fourcault, who was a strange type, died at Clichy-la-Garenne last week. She was the granddaughter of a General of the Empire and daughter of a colonel. In 1848 her father was ruined and died shortly afterwards. In order to support her two sisters, our heroine dressed herself in a man's clothes and entered Paul Dupont's printing house as a proof reader. After two years her secret was discovered, and she was dismissed. She still kept her masculine attire, and tried a variety of trades, wrote for satirical journals, sang, was one of Alexander Dumas' copyists, and again entered a printing establishment. She began to economize, bought a bit of land at Clichy, speculated a little, and she has died proprietor of the vast Cite Fourcault, which is inhabited entirely by rag-pickers. Mme. Fourcault, the "femme en culotte," as she was called, leaves a fortune valued at two million francs.

What Women are Doing.

Mrs. J. H. Hackett recently gave a lecture on "What is Cruelty?" in which all the charm of voice, manner, and elocution was brought to the aid of a purely ethical subject.

Miss Frances Power Cobbe is not dead, to the profound joy of women everywhere, who could ill afford to lose so able a champion and worthy a representative.

The Duchess of Galliera, a lady distinguished by her munificent charities, has given her Genoese palace of La Salita di San Bartolomeo degli Armeni for a child's hospital.

Mlle. Colette Dumas, the pretty and piquant daughter of the novelist, has just entered society. She is very much admired at the entertainments to which her proud father escorts her.

A New Scholarship.—Mme. Lecon has presented £800 to the Ecole des Beaux Arts, for the foundation of an annual prize of architecture, in memory of her brother, M. Godebourg, whose name it is to bear.

Mary Custer lives alone in a shanty at Sioux Falls, Dakota, surrounded by books, which a careful education enables her to enjoy; but she earns her living at a washtub, refusing all offers of higher employment, and declaring that she only wants to be let alone.

Miss Abbey Langdon Alger, of Boston, has made a translation of Helen von Racowitza's "My Relations with Ferdinand Lasalle," a book which has made no little sensation in Germany.

Two or Three English Ladies have opened a soup kitchen in the Rue d'Anjou St. Honoré, at Belleville, one of the poorest Parisian quarters, where such institutions are in great request.

Twenty-six Young Women are to be admitted as telegraphic pupils at Liege in the Central Bureau of Telegraphy. A preliminary examination of capacity will be held. The superintendent and assistant will have the duty of teaching them.

Viscountess Maynard, the grandmother of Miss Maynard who was recently presented at the English Court, for many years during her life distributed \$10,000 annually among the poor in the neighborhood of Easton.

The Class for Teaching the Art of Reading Aloud, founded by the Préfet de la Seine, is now open. Five professors have been nominated, one being Mlle. Delaporte, the actress of the Gymnase. Her method of instruction is to be that advocated by M. Legouvé in his "Art de la Lecture."

Miss Gabriella T. Stickney, who was for a number of years a compositor in the Chicago *Legal News* office, has, in addition to the office of post-mistress, secured the appointment of notary public, and now does most of the swearing for the village of Collyer, Kansas.

The French Académie has conferred on Mlle. Krauss the purple ribbon (*palme académique*), a very honorable distinction, though less important than the Legion d'Honneur, and therefore thought to be better adapted as a decoration for those who have made a name on the stage. It is, however, quite an exception to give it to a woman.

A Lady has been Giving in Paris marvelous performances with four birds, trained to such a high degree of docility that they select, from a series of cards, replies to almost any question from the audience. These are invariably appropriate, and their originality is often striking.

Princess Stephanie and Crown Prince Rudolph will be married—by civil ceremony—at Brussels; the religious rites will be conducted at Vienna. The young people are to live at Prague. The Communal Council of Brussels intend to offer to the Princess a marriage gift of lace of the minimum value of \$5,000.

Lady Thornton carries out her English ideas in Washington. She declares emphatically that by her consent her guests shall not be criticised through the press. Whoever attempts to describe the toilets worn at the British Legation does so without the sanction of the hostess, and having once transgressed in this particular will not get the opportunity of doing so again.

The Woman's Exchange in New York was established two years ago, and its business has steadily increased from the start. It has received 16,000 articles and sent \$22,646.94 to its consignors. Its attractive rooms have already become too straitened, and the managers are considering the advisability of securing larger quarters. This enterprise has served as a medium of exchange between the public and a large class of women whose fine taste and artistic skill would otherwise be of no practical service to them.

A Novel Feature was recently introduced into a "Class Social" at Lasell Seminary, Auburndale, Mass., where all the members of the class wore dresses cut and made by pupils in the dressmaking department; and a simple supper was offered, prepared from knowledge acquired in the cooking department, presided over by Miss Parloa.

Miss Marianne North is about to present her sketches and studies of tropical vegetation, etc., to the nation, and will build a gallery for them at Kew. The paintings are more than one thousand in number. The *Academy* says that Miss North is shortly to sail for Australia, in order to add still further to her collection.

Miss Genevieve Ward is the reigning dramatic sensation in London. The play of "Forget-me-not," of which her *Stéphanie* is the principal attraction, is drawing crowds to the Prince of Wales Theatre. The Prince and Princess of Wales, and other members of the royal family, have been to see it several times, and twice went behind the scenes to offer their congratulations. This has set an example which all fashionable London has followed.

Miss Kate Field has made an immense hit with her "Musical Monologue; or, Eyes and Ears in London." It is bright, refined, musical and witty, with not a dull word, or a superfluous word, and consists of a series of happy hits, charming songs, and character sketches, which keep her audiences interested and amused from first to last.

A Ladies' Co-operative Dress Association has been organized in New York by Miss Kate Field, with a capital of \$250,000, divided into shares of \$25 each, bearing six per cent. interest. There is a board of fourteen directors appointed for the first year, of whom Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, Hon. R. C. McCormick, and Mr. James F. Wenman, President of the New York Park Commission, are members. The larger part of the stock is already placed.

The Officers of the National Woman's Suffrage Association for 1880 are: Mrs. E. C. Stanton, President; Vice-President at large, Susan B. Anthony; Honorary Vice-Presidents, twenty-two, beginning with Lucretia Mott; Chairman of Ex. Com., Matilda Joslyn Gage; Corresponding Secretary, Sara Andrew Spencer, Washington, D. C.; Foreign Corresponding Secretaries, Laura Curtis Bullard, New York, and Jane Graham Jones, Chicago; Recording Secretary, Ellen H. Sheldon; Treasurer, Jane H. Spofford.

Mrs. J. M. Amory has been made the president of a movement for creating in New York a "Home for Convalescents" from the public hospitals. Five thousand dollars is asked for to put the charity on a solid footing, and of this sum about half has been raised. The Board of Managers includes: 1st V. P., Mrs. Dr. Purdy; 2d V. P., Mrs. H. B. McCauley; 3d V. P., Miss Carleton; Sec'y,

Miss L. Houghton; Treas., Mrs. G. G. Moore; Mrs. Dr. Palmer, Mrs. Rebecca Collins, Mrs. Bradford Rhodes, Mrs. Wade B. Worrall, Miss H. Burt, Mrs. Bella Cooke, Mrs. Richard McNamee, Miss H. M. Thompson, Miss M. McCauley, Dr. Mercy N. Baker, Mrs. Arthur.

The Emperor of Austria has conferred the gold medal for science and art on Mlle. Camilla Ruziega Ostoic, for a Turkish and German Dictionary which this learned young lady has recently published with transcriptions of the Turkish words into Roman characters. Mlle. Ostoic had already distinguished herself in the department of Oriental languages at the Imperial Oriental Academy at Vienna.

At the recent annual meeting of the English Intercollegiate Debating Society, for the first time a ladies' club—the University College Women's Debating Society—was represented, and through three of its members, Miss Ada Heather-Bigg, Mrs. Charles Hancock and Miss Petrie, took part in the discussion. As was natural, the ladies were received with vociferous applause, and it is confessed that their speeches were quite up to the level of the men's, and were well worth listening to.

A Commercial School for Girls has been opened in Florence. Its character is essentially elementary. In the first year instruction is given in writing, Italian and French grammar and language, arithmetic and accounts, commercial correspondence and commercial geography. In the second year lessons in commercial legislation are added, and also the elements of political economy, so that the pupils may have some comprehension of the principles affecting profits, wages, the variation of prices, the consequence of the use of machinery in manufactures, effects of women's work, and some of the common laws affecting rates of exchange, etc. The pupils must be over thirteen years of age to be admitted, but some mothers of families and teachers of superior schools have joined it, and the number of pupils is already sixty-four.

May Agnes Fleming, the novelist, was only thirty-nine years of age when she died last March. She was a good, true woman, devoted to her children, and a prolific writer of novels, which were always interesting, humane in motive, and free from injurious tendencies. She will be greatly missed in the line of popular literature. She supported and educated her children mainly, and managed to save out of her earnings about twenty thousand dollars, which is divided among them. She was to have sailed on the 19th of April for Europe, to be absent for a while, her health having suffered for some time previous to her decease, though she never relinquished her work or her cares.

Two Young Americans, Miss Ella and Mr. Frank Dietz, brother and sister of Miss Linda Dietz, the popular young actress, have made quite a sensation in Scotland by their artistic rendering of selections from the best American authors. Their readings are classed as "refined and impressive, without the least exaggeration;" and the "variety, good taste, and marvelous powers of expression," as surpassing anything of the kind ever listened to upon the Scottish boards. The English press speak in equally glowing terms. Miss Dietz is also musically gifted, and has written sonnets which have hardly been surpassed by the best English authors.

Miss Elizabeth P. Peabody, whose seventy-sixth birthday was celebrated recently by the Boston Woman's Club, presided in April over a three days' session of the "Froebel Union," held in New York—made addresses, attended the centennial celebration at Newport in honor of Dr. W. E. Channing, "Reminiscences" of whom she has re-

cently published; and several receptions and meetings of societies, where she was an honored guest. Miss Peabody is the mother of the Kindergarten movement in this country, in which she has put the devotion of her life, and which she believes in religiously as the inspiration of the moral as well as the intellectual forces.

The Versatility of the Genius of the modern American woman is a constant subject of remark—she does everything, and nothing badly—and if she does not achieve greatness in any one direction, it is because her talent is too widely distributed.

Miss Irene Ackerman, of New York city, scarcely past her twentieth year, has already distinguished herself as artist and actress and dramatist. Before she left school, her pictures gave promise of the possession of imaginative faculty and a power of expression far beyond the average. Since then she has already written three plays: *One*, "Inez," a play in three acts—scene laid in New York, England, and Spain; second "The Gold Mine"—scene on the Hudson and in California; and third, "Rickett," a comedy in four acts, in which the scenes are laid in a watering-place; and has achieved an acknowledged position upon the stage. On the mother's side she is descended from Burroughs, the friend of Emmet, and is the inheritor on both sides of artistic and literary talent.

Occupations of Women in Massachusetts.—According to the Massachusetts census of 1875, there were in the State at that time 857,259 females and 794,383 males, or 63,146 more females than males.

Of the 10,295 women who are in the professions, 8,136 are teachers in schools and colleges, 1,395 are musicians and teachers of music, 336 are authors and literary persons, 164 are physicians and surgeons, 68 are actresses, 171 are artists, engravers, etc., 16 are preachers and missionaries, and 8 are "scientific persons."

Next to the number of women in domestic and personal service come those who are engaged in manufactures and mechanical industries. Of the former there are in cotton factories 16,554, to 11,252 males; in cotton and woolen factories, 16,444; in boot and shoe factories, 5,724; in paper factories, 2,505; in woolen factories, 4,000; 1,714 in worsted, 700 in silk, 1,700 in carpet, and 644 in linen establishments.

24,270 women are employed in making the various articles of clothing, the largest number, 9,689, being dress-makers, 2,500 are milliners, 4,200 seamstresses, 4,700 tailoresses, 1,400 sewing-machine operators, 328 hat and cap makers, and so on, being employed in the manufacture of every article of clothing with the exception of gloves, mittens, palm-leaf hats, and oil-clothing.

A Committee of Ladies opened a coffee-house in E. 26th street last August, directly opposite Bellevue Hospital, in a brick building erected for the purpose, and suitably furnished. The ladies give personal attention to the work; the food furnished is good, and the classes for which it is especially designed—the convalescent poor, newly discharged from hospitals, and the inebriates—are discharged from the institutions in the neighborhood at the rate of fifty thousand a year. Free meals are necessarily given where the applicants have not money; but this is not encouraged, as it tends to pauperize. A good bowl of soup or cup of coffee and excellent bread are served for five cents, and a well-cooked meal for ten cents. Already the beneficent influence in the neighborhood is strongly felt. A reading-room has been opened, but the supply of books is very limited; and more, such as boys' books of travels, interesting histories, and the like, are asked for. Mrs. A. B. Browning, Mrs. P. M. Clapp, Miss H. S. Darling, and Mrs. B.

W. McCready are among the managers, and Rev. Howard Crosby, Mr. D. Colden Murray, and other well-known gentlemen are on the advisory committee.

This coffee-house has been created in connection with the Bible and Fruit Mission to the public hospitals, which has done a vast amount of good, and of which Miss Susan R. Kendall is the president and Mrs. Phebe M. Clapp corresponding secretary.

The Mission building is 416 and 418 East 26th street.

A Youthful Heroine.—The Royal Humane Society lately forwarded its medal, together with a handsome testimonial recording the circumstances on account of which it had been awarded by the committee, to Miss Esther Mary Cornish-Bowden, a little girl only eight years of age, residing at Black Hall, Avonwick, Ivybridge, Devonshire, for saving the life of her governess. At about a quarter to 1 o'clock on the 30th of November last, as Miss Bradshaw, a governess, was returning from the Sunday school with two little girls, daughters of Mr. Cornish-Bowden, she became suddenly giddy and fell into the pond, the water in which is six feet deep. Miss Cornish-Bowden, after calling loudly for help, sent her younger sister to the keeper's lodge for assistance, and meantime stooped down and tried to lay hold of the drowning woman. This she succeeded in doing, but in the effort she overbalanced herself, fell in, and sank, but still retained her hold, her presence of mind evidently not forsaking her, for when she rose to the surface she still held her governess by the right hand, while with the left she caught hold of some short bushes. In this position they remained for about five minutes, the child calling for help. At last a workman named Gully, passing an adjoining road, heard the cries, and assisted Miss Bradshaw and the child out of the water. The former was much exhausted and partially insensible, but her brave little rescuer appeared quite unconcerned.—*Times*.

Mrs. Martha J. Lamb—the author of the "History of the City of New York," of which the *Edinburgh Review* says: "No country has produced a more splendid record of the annals of a great city than this"—is a woman of medium size, of modest and refined bearing, and apparently about forty years of age. She has the blue-gray eyes so characteristic of "destiny," and entered upon her enormous undertaking twelve years ago, at the recommendation of a friend, and with but little previous literary experience.

Mrs. Lamb's methods of work are as interesting as the results of her labors. Her reading is wide in its range, including whatever relates to Church and State, to education, finance, manners, religion, politics, and all the minor topics of which her history treats. She keeps abreast with the publications of the day, maintaining that the mind needs food in the same degree as the body. She reads the papers rapidly, glancing over the heads and marking with a blue pencil what she would like saved for perusal or for her scrap-books. Of these she has many volumes, admirably arranged and indexed. They are compiled by her secretary in such a manner that the matter is always accessible. For instance, one volume is devoted to public men, another to historical items and sketches, another to poets and poetry, another to book reviews, another to art criticisms, etc., etc. Her library is very extensive, and it is being constantly swollen by contributions from various sources—books, packages of family letters, old documents, rare pamphlets, and other treasures from the New York families interested in her success.

This has aided her materially in illustrating her history in a most original and unique manner.

Women of Yesterday and To-day.

WITHIN the past two years several prominent Englishwomen have passed away, among whom none were more conspicuous for good works and beauty of person and mind, than the wife of the Archbishop of Canterbury.

Catharine Spooner was born at Elmdon Parsonage, Dec. 9th, 1819. As a girl she was remarkably full of spirits, laughing aloud as she herself said, for the very joy of living, yet earnest, thoughtful and conscientious, fond of study and an enthusiastic churchwoman. While visiting near Rugby, she made the acquaintance of Dr. Tait, then Head Master of the school made so famous by Dr. Arnold and "Tom Brown." On one occasion, when reading aloud, she made a false quantity in the pronunciation of the Greek word *agape* (love), and was corrected by Dr. Tait. Upon hearing of the engagement, the gentleman whose house she had been visiting wrote her that he was glad to hear the Head Master had taught her the right way to pronounce *agape*.

She was married in 1843, and immediately assumed the duties which belong to the wife of a man in so responsible a position as that of Dr. Tait. Attracted to her at first by her beauty and gracious ways, the Rugby boys learned to love her with chivalrous tenderness.

In 1849, the Dr. was made Dean of Carlisle, and they took up their abode in the Deanery, where the years sped happily in work and domestic pleasures, till in 1856, she lost five little daughters in six weeks, of scarlet fever. In Oct. of same year Dr. Tait was appointed Bishop of London. After taking up their residence at Fulham Palace, Mrs. Tait instituted garden parties for the purpose of bringing together the clergy of the diocese. Persons who never met elsewhere, met on Fulham lawn as on common ground. Clergymen, statesmen, literati, and fashionable men and women were glad to spend a quiet afternoon under the shade of the venerable trees on the river side, in a spot so full of historic associations.

At one of the gatherings, an emu, which had been sent from South Africa as a present to the Bishop, was let loose in the meadow for the inspection of guests. Some cows resented the intrusion and chased the unfortunate bird. "Hallo!" exclaimed Dean Milman, "There goes Colenso and all the Bishops after him!"

At Fulham, Mrs. Tait was as earnest in her work among the poor as she had been at Rugby and Carlisle. She visited alms and workhouses, built St. James' Model Homes, and originated the scheme of the Ladies' Diocesan Association, for the assistance of overworked clergy. In 1866, the cholera broke out in London, and Mrs. Tait hired a house and gathering together a number of orphans, established St. Peter's Orphanage, which she years after removed to the Isle of Thanet.

In 1868, Bishop Tait was promoted to the Archbishopric of Canterbury, and the family removed to Lambeth Palace, where, notwithstanding her high position, Mrs. Tait was ever kind and accessible to those of low estate. In 1878, her only son, a young clergyman of high promise, died, and despite her brave spirit, the sorrowing mother followed him six months after, Nov., 1878. Among the many letters of condolence which poured in upon the bereaved husband and grief-stricken daughters, was one from the Princess Alice of Hesse-Darmstadt, especially valuable in being the last penned by her before her own sad death.

L. P. L.

What Women are Doing.

The Duchess of Marlborough receives the Order of Victoria and Albert. A graceful and well-deserved act of recognition on the part of her "Most Gracious Majesty."

Miss Georgiana Trotter has been elected as a member of the school-board at Bloomington, Ill.

Mrs. Julia Atzroth, of Florida, has raised the first coffee grown in the open air in this country, so far as known.

Mrs. A. H. H. Stuart is president of the Board of Immigration of Washington Territory.

Miss Mary Ellis has returned from a long absence in Europe, and resumes at once her old position as Lady Principal of Iowa College at Grinnell.

Mme. Halevy, the widow of the distinguished composer, has presented to the Opéra Comique a bust of her husband, carved by herself.

Mme. Auclerc and eight other women have just written to their respective prefects declining to pay their taxes until allowed to vote.

Jeanne Bonaparte studies at the Ecole Nationale de Dessin, and an engraving and a medallion by her were admitted to the Salon last year.

Mrs. F. E. Benedict, fashion editress of the Weekly *Item*, has become one of the proprietors and editor of Custer's *Journal of Fashion*.

"Missy" a new novel, is by the author of "Rutledge," and is published by G. W. Carleton & Co. The popularity of "Rutledge" bespeaks for it attention.

Miss Mary McHenry, and Mrs. Mary V. Burt, were "illustrated" in the latest number of the Philadelphia "*Woman's Words*."

Mrs. Scott-Siddons has gone to England to engage a company, and will return to America in September, to produce a new play called "Queen and Cardinal."

Mrs. Caroline A. Soulé has succeeded after a year's hard work in establishing the first Universalist Church in Glasgow, Scotland.

The Princess Vicovaro Bolognetti Cenor (by birth Miss Lorillard Spencer, of New York) has been appointed Lady of the Palace to the Queen of Italy.

Mme. Sainton-Dolby has produced a new and very beautiful cantata, based upon Adelaide Proctor's fine poem of "The Faithful Soul," which lends itself well to musical illustration.

For the first time in the history of the Royal Academy, the Queen used the royal prerogative as head of the institution, and granted Mrs. Butler (Miss Elizabeth Thompson) extension of time, in order that her pictures might be placed in the Spring Exhibition.

Home for Working Gentlewomen.—The London Home for Unemployed and Daily Governesses, at 31 Colville Square, W., which was about to be closed for want of funds, is to be continued for another year through the liberality of the Baroness Burdett-Coutts who has contributed £70 for this purpose. It is the only institution which meets the necessities of this special class of working gentlewomen.

A Russian Translation of Poe.—Mrs. MacGahan, widow of the late Mr. MacGahan, the well-known special war correspondent, is engaged upon a Russian translation of the poems and stories of Edgar Allen Poe. The work, which will fill three volumes, will appear in the course of a few months. Mrs. MacGahan is a Russian lady.

Mrs. Mary Wheatland, of Bersted, Sussex, earns her own living, and supports her family, as a bathing attendant, and in that capacity has saved thirteen lives during the past twenty years;

besides rescuing many more from perilous positions.

The Leicester Liberal (England) Club has decided, on the application of Mrs. P. A. Taylor, to admit ladies as members of its club. Mrs. Taylor and two or three other ladies in the town have joined, or will shortly join it.

Flower Painting.—Mrs. Langley Moore is at present at work on two panels of flowers, one of azaleas and the other a wreath of pansies, both of which show splendid work. The latter promises to be one of the best and most realistic pieces of flower-painting ever shown in New York. The soft, intense colors of the blossoms have been caught and fastened to the canvas with absolute truth, not a tone or shade of the velvety depth of the petals being wanting. The drawing is very conscientiously done.

Colossal Advertising.—What an immense advertising scheme Sarah Bernhardt concocted! What a terrible amount of rumors fly around about this artist! In one paper we read that Wallack has engaged her for one hundred representations at \$1,000 for each performance; in another that Schwab, of Boston, has taken her for forty performances at \$20,000; another that she will go to England to remain, and still another that she has retired from the stage and will devote herself entirely to her brush and chisel. After all, who cares what she does? Certainly injure herself irrevocably in the public estimation.

"Modern Extravagance."—Miss Emily Faithfull proposes the coming season to give her lecture on "Modern Extravagance: its cause and cure." She will arrive in America early in September. This lecture has made a marked impression in England, and we commend it to the attention of lecture committees as one eminently fit to be heard.

A Noteworthy Marriage is that of the Princess Frederica, of Hanover, and Baron Remmingen. For his sake she refused more than one advantageous match. She would have him, she said, or remain single. It is said—and the story is good enough to be true—that when Prince Leopold began to show something more to her than a mere friendly attachment she determined to appeal to him as the favorite son of the Queen. She told him her story and asked his aid. Like a true knight he devoted himself to her cause. He urged his mother until she caught her son's enthusiasm; he arranged matters which without him would have been difficult; he turned her critics into her partisans; and so it comes about that the sister of a crownless king is able with even something like pomp to "marry for love."

Sarah M. Perkins, who is preaching in Vermont, has the honor of having given two daughters as valedictorians to two successive graduating classes at Vassar College.

Mrs. Booth recently gave an address at Steinway Hall, London, on Aggressive Christianity. Lord Kinnaird, the Hon. Arthur Kinnaird, Mr. Gurney Sheppard, and other prominent men were on the platform.

Women Guardians in London.—Last year Mrs. Amelia Howell was elected one of the St. Pancras Poor Law Guardians for No. 2 Ward. This year she was opposed because she was not a resident of the ward, nevertheless, she was re-elected at the top of the poll. Miss S. W. Andrews, a resident, was also elected, coming in second.

Mrs. Augusta Barnes, wife of Prof. Barnes, principal of the public schools at Stanton, Mich., and herself a teacher, was elected township superintendent of schools in Sidney township, receiving the largest vote of any candidate on the ticket.

Miss Mary A. Lathbury, of Orange, has written a beautiful new "Hymn of the Home Protectionists," to the tune of "The Watch on the

Rhine," the famous German battle hymn. It is literal "poetic justice" for the women to sing their sentiments to the tune of their beer-drinking friends!

Women Inspectors of Prisons.—In a paper published in Rome, we find the following notice:—"The Government of Saxony has taken the initiative in introducing a measure which has had full success; namely, the employment of women in penitentiary establishments."

Mlle. Blanche Pierson, of the Vaudeville, Paris, has sent a picture to the Salon, another evidence that the artistic faculty is not confined to one mode of expression.

Miss Genevieve Ward, if she was not so fine an actress, would be an artist in stone. She has completed a much-admired bust of her father, and is now engaged upon one of herself, which she will bring with her to this country in the fall.

Her Imperial Highness the Crown Princess of Germany has become an honorary member of the Institute of Painters in water colors. At the time of the Crimean War, as Princess Royal of England, she exhibited a picture which excited considerable interest at the time, but since then she has been constantly at practice under able instructors in Germany, and has made great progress. Her Imperial Highness has, it is stated, expressed her willingness to exhibit at the exhibitions of the society.

Mere Carlo Serena is giving lectures in Paris upon her travels and adventures. The lady is the wife of an Italian insurance agent, residing in London, and during the past seven years she has explored the entire world, having visited Sweden, Norway, Syria, Egypt, Turkey, Greece, Caucasia, Persia, and Afghanistan, returning to London by Russia. She speaks eight languages, and is a member of the Geographical Society of Vienna, being the first lady on whom this honor has been conferred. She is still quite young, and has not renounced the excitement of her wandering life, but will shortly leave for the United States, whence she will start out to travel through the American continent.

Mrs. Mary Wray Jackson, widow of the late Rev. Dr. Jackson, President of Trinity College, died in Hartford, Conn., on March 13th. She was a Miss Cobb, of Boston, and was married to Dr. Jackson before he returned to Hartford in 1867 to assume the presidency of Trinity. Since his death she has been active in Christian work, and a devoted friend of the college. She secured for it her husband's library, and also founded the philosophical prize in accordance with his wishes, besides giving another prize for proficiency in French.

Young American Artists in Paris.—Miss Ellen E. Greatorex has sent this year to the Paris Salon a sketch painted by her as a souvenir of Grez—an old peasant woman standing in the sunlight. Miss K. H. Greatorex has for the Salon an aquarelle, a study of flowers. She is a pupil of the celebrated George Jeannin, "the flower painter of the epoch" as he is sometimes called. The mother of these two young ladies is the celebrated etcher, Mrs. Eliza Greatorex, of New York, well known to all Americans by her many etchings of "Old New York," and local scenes in the vicinity. Mrs. Greatorex is now engaged on an important series of etchings.

A Ladies' Reading-Room.—A new enterprise, which is not to be *un fait accompli* until fall, but for which subscribers' names have been obtained, and all the preliminaries definitely settled, is a "Reading-Room" in a central and fashionable part of New York City, supplied with all the leading newspapers and periodicals, foreign and domestic, and affording all the advantages of a club to ladies and gentlemen, except the restaur-

rant, at \$5 per year. The membership is not indiscriminate. It will start with a selected and invited membership, and subsequent accessions will have to be introduced by members. The rooms will be elegant, and facilities will be afforded for writing letters, sending dispatches and receiving communications.

The idea is an excellent one, and it has met with a cordial response. It will doubtless start under the very best auspices.

A Society in San Francisco.—The object of the "Knights and Ladies of Honor," independent of the fraternal and social features, is to provide a society where the wives, mothers, widows, unmarried sisters or daughters (over eighteen years of age) of the Knights of Honor may meet, and also to guarantee the payment of \$1,000 at death to such as desire it, or, if preferred, they can become social or honorary members without death benefits. Assessments are graded from thirty cents to \$1, and applicants are admitted from eighteen to fifty-five years of age. The particular difference between it and other organizations is the death guaranty of \$1,000 to ladies.

Women's Work in Germany.—The *Tagwacht* of Berlin describes the different kinds of work performed by women in various parts of Germany. They saw and split wood; they carry on their heads water, wood, coal, sand, and stones; on the farms they plow, harrow, mow, and thrash the crops; they help to build houses, carrying the bricks up the ladders; in the large cities they sweep the streets; and besides all that, they perform their ordinary housework. In times of war many of them are found on the battlefield, though their occupation there is of a more peaceful character than that performed by their mothers of the Pagan era; they prepare meals, mend soldiers' uniforms, and nurse the sick.

Lillie Devereux Blake, New York, N. Y.; Elizabeth L. Saxon, New Orleans, La.; Sara Andrews Spencer, Washington, D. C., have issued an address in which they say that women are now voting on education, the bulwark of the State, in Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Colorado, California, Oregon, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, and New York. And women are voting on all questions in Wyoming and Utah.

The French of an American Actress.—Mr. Regnier, of the Comédie Française, has written a letter to Miss Geneviève Ward encouraging her to persevere in her determination to play French comedy in London. He warns her against the folly of being too sensitive under newspaper criticism. "If your censors would only go and hear you," he says, "they would acknowledge that you speak French like myself, or, rather, like a Parisian, and you would get all the praise you merit."

The Philadelphia Academy.—The recipient of the prize of \$100, from the Mary Smith fund, given this year for the second time by the Philadelphia Academy of Fine Arts, is Mrs. C. A. Janvier, whose figure piece named "Old-fashioned Music" has commended itself to the Exhibition Committee as the best painting by a resident Philadelphian lady artist, for qualities ranking as follows, and according with the original terms of the award: First, originality of subject; second, beauty of design or drawing; third, color and effect; and lastly, execution. The decision made was not without much of previous favorable comment upon other paintings of good art value, and comparing well with "Old-fashioned Music."

Farm Schools for Girls.—One of the chief is near Rouen, which is said to have been begun with a capital of one franc, by a Sister of Charity and two little discharged prisoner girls, and to be now

worth \$160,000. The establishment has now three hundred girls from six to eighteen. The farm, entirely cultivated by them, is over four hundred acres in extent. Twenty-five Sisters form the staff of teachers. More than one medal of the French Agricultural Society has been awarded to this establishment at Darnetel, and the pupils are in great demand all over Normandy on account of their skill. They go out as stewards, gardeners, farm managers, dairy women and laundresses. Each girl has, on leaving, an outfit and a small sum of money, earned in spare hours. If they want a home they can always return to Darnetel, which they are taught to regard as home.

Miss Gifford, an Approved Minister of the Society of Friends, has charge of the Quaker congregation in Newport, R. I. Her work among the poor of the city, especially among laboring men and boatmen, has been remarkably blessed. She is small in person, with short hair and fair complexion, and very ready and eloquent in speech. She has, in common with many of her sect, quite discarded the use of Quaker dress.

Mrs. Lillie Devereux Blake makes the novel suggestion that "police-women" are needed at police stations in New York. She bases her reason on the fact that at least 300 women are nightly "run in," and that if any of these are crazy, ill or require any attendance, that now it is men who must attend them. She says further that such is now the case in Saxony.

Mrs. G. W. Quinby, of Augusta, Maine, who has for several years served so efficiently as a member of the Visiting Committee, has been appointed trustee, in response to a general request, amounting almost to a demand, of the State Lunatic asylum, and in accordance with a bill passed by the Legislature, providing that one of the six trustees of the insane hospital shall be a woman.

Mrs. Betsy Abercrombie, who died in Laurens County, S. C., recently, was a widow. Her daughter Sally is a widow, and Sally's daughter Polly is also a widow with a grown daughter, making four generations and three widows who lived in the same house. The two younger ladies did all the field work, plowing and hoeing the crops. They have made good crops and supported themselves since the war by their own labor.

Miss Charlotte Mary Yonge, the author, is now fifty-seven years old. She is a woman devoted to religious work. The profits of her book the "Daisy Chain," amounting to \$10,000, she used in building a missionary college at Auckland, N. Z.; while a large portion of those derived from "The Heir of Redelyffe" went to the equipment of the late Bishop Selwyn's missionary schooner, "The Southern Cross."

Kate Greenaway's lovely Christmas book, "Under the Window," has been among the greatest of recent successes. Though but little more than six months old the sales are said to exceed 150,000 copies. The edition originally sent to this country was ten thousand. These were all sold within a few weeks, and the recent American edition of twenty thousand is now selling. The book has been printed also in German, French, Spanish and Russian.

Marian Harland is about forty-seven years old, has a husband, who is a fine scholar, and an eloquent preacher, and several children. She has written one dozen novels, beginning with "Alone," and ending with "My Little Love." She has also published three volumes on house-keeping, which have had a sale of 100,000 copies. Her works have all been reprinted in England, and some of them translated into French and German. The influence of her works has, without exception, been for the moral and spiritual elevation of her sex, and she worthily deserves the title

of "The American Mulock," which has been applied to her.

Registered English Medical Practitioners.—Elizabeth Blackwell, Hastings, Sussex.

Mrs. Anderson, M.D., L.S.A., 4 Upper Berkeley Street, W.

Miss Walker Dunbar, M.D., L.K.Q.C.P.I., 4 Buckingham Villas, Clifton, Bristol.

Mrs. Hoggan, M.D., L.K.Q.C.P.I., 7 Trevor Terrace, S.W.

Miss Sophia Jex-Blake, M.D., L.K.Q.C.P.I., 4 Manor House, Edinburgh.

Mrs. Atkins, M.D., L.K.Q.C.P.I., 68 Abbey Road, N.W.

Miss Edith Pechey, M.D., L.K.Q.C.P.I., 4 Warwick Villas, Leeds.

Miss Barker, M.D., L.K.Q.C.P.I., 7 Calthorpe Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham.

Miss Ann Clark, M.D., L.K.Q.C.P.I., Children's Hospital, Birmingham.

Miss Agnes McLaren, M.D., L.K.Q.C.P.I., 5 Manor Place, Edinburgh.

Miss Anna Dahms, M.D., L.K.Q.C.P.I., 24 Ducie Street, Manchester.

Miss Waterson, L.K.Q.C.P.I., Livingstonia, Africa.

Miss Ker, L.K.Q.C.P.I., Berne.

Miss Eliza Foster McDonogh, M.D., L.K.Q.C.P.I., 4 Warwick Villas, Leeds.

Mrs. Marshall, M.D., L.K.Q.C.P.I., 42 Ladbroke Grove, W.

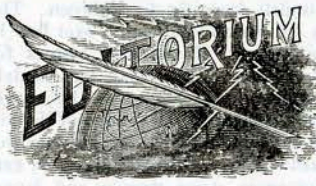
The four sisters **Montalbas**, friends and fellow-workers of the Princess Louise—have a studio at Campden Hill, Kensington. The inscription "studio" and an arrow pointing guides the visitor to a courtyard, on the other side of which is a door covered with drawn curtains. Entering here, we found ourselves in the studio where the four sisters work together. All around are traces of the genius that has placed Clara Montalba in the foremost rank of sea and landscape painters. Above the door are bold charcoal sketches of the Thames—boats, bridges, and barges, in strong effects of light and shade. On the walls are dainty studies done in Venice, Naples, or Sweden—here a hasty jotting down of San Marco, flashing in the sunrise; there a twilight sketch of trees and vegetation. Nor is the influence of the other gifted sisters unfelt in the room. A fine portrait by Miss Helen Montalba hangs on one wall; on another some Neapolitan sketches by Hilda Montalba; spiritedly modeled busts and studies in terra-cotta stand in corners, the work of the young sculptress Henrietta Montalba. The scenes Miss Clara Montalba exhibits this year are Venetian. Her larger canvas represents the church of San Salute, in the clear sunlight of early morning. The dome and campanile come out in golden whiteness against the limpid sky; across the sparkling green waters of the lagoon cuts a black gondola. "Spring-time" shows a wealth of early flowers and blooming fruit trees, crowding over a white marble balustrade; the vivid colors, broadly illumined, are brokenly reflected in the water below. Two scenes from the Thames (on view, but we understand, not for exhibition) finely contrast with the Italian sunlight. The effect is well rendered of the mighty current, the grayness, the sense of ceaseless traffic that characterize the river. Miss Hilda Montalba sends a Neapolitan boy carrying a watermelon out of a boat. Miss Henrietta Montalba sends a terra-cotta portrait bust.

English Lady Artists at the Royal Academy.—In St. John's Wood, one of a cluster of studios built in gardens is that of Miss Jessie M'Gregor. A few years ago this young lady won the first gold medal awarded at the Royal Academy Schools over all competitors. It was with some interest that we entered the garden with its bit of lawn and background of trees, in which stands her

studio. The pale tinted walls of the room, the cool neutral blue doors and panels, the windows with their outlook on early spring flowers, made a charming surrounding for the painter and her work. Last year Miss M'Gregor's "May Queen" attracted attention by the charm of the grouping and the sense of rustic grace it displayed. This year the subject she has chosen is less ambitious in design. A child, seated on a sofa, listens to the "tic-tic" of the watch; the mother or elder sister kneels at its feet and gazes up adoringly. There are toys on the floor, a Turkey rug, and pretty cool-toned sofa with crewel-worked antimacassars. Miss Osborne, whose picture last year was engraved by the *Art Journal*, is represented this year by one that might be called a harmony in yellow. A young girl, whose face is modeled in half shadow, looks meditatively out of the canvas. She lies on a sofa, whose cushions are of amber satin; a golden-lined curtain is drawn behind her; yellow roses lie upon an orange-tinted carpet, or stand in gilt vases; in a blue jar rise tiger lilies. The white dress, some green ferns, and a silver-gray fur rug supply the necessary mass of colors. From the picture the eye wanders round the room, and finds delight in the pleasant tones and the artistic objects about—the tapestried hangings, the bits of gleaming glass, china, and metal work. There is a charm also in the presence of the work-basket, with its bright wools and silks and feminine implements. Miss Starr, another gold medalist of the Royal Academy Schools, sends several portraits, and a head of Mr. Henry Pilleau amongst others. Miss Mary Godsall, who is fast taking rank among best women water-color painters, is represented by a picture entitled "The Widow's Harvest." In a reaped field, across which stretch the long shadows of the late afternoon, a young woman in black kneels, gathering the far-scattered ears of wheat left behind by the harvesters. Near her stands a bonny-faced child, also clad in black, holding out to her a nosegay of poppies and cornflowers. In contrast to the widow's poverty is the background, representing a rich country scene dotted over with orchards and well-stored haystacks. Miss Mutrie sends a basket of summer roses, new-gathered, with the freshness upon them still; Miss Annie Mutrie a bough of the eucalyptus in flower, the tree about which so much has been said and written lately. The picture was painted last winter at Cannes, where the eucalyptus grows so finely.

The Wife of a Candidate.—Mrs. Blaine is fair-haired, tall, rather stout, with dignified carriage, and a manner earnest and practical. Sincerely conscientious, Mrs. Blaine seems to belong to a race of New England women not always to be met with even among the rugged hills, and rarely seen elsewhere. A beautiful home-life is the result of her wise management.

A Curious Letter.—Miss Lizzie Lloyd King, who is supposed to have murdered Mr. Goodrich in Brooklyn, has composed a curious letter in the insane asylum by cutting separate letters from a book furnished by the American Bible Society. These were arranged so as to make a readable letter, and then sewed letter by letter, word by word, sentence by sentence, until two full sheets (both sides) were covered. Even the directions on the envelope were wrought in the same way. She resorted to this method in order to carry out her purpose, inasmuch as the inmates are prohibited from having either pens, ink, paper, knife or scissors. The letter was prepared as a petition, asking that the "Congress of the United States repeal the State Law authorizing persons indicted, but not convicted of a crime, sent to an insane asylum," which law she declares *ex post facto*. Governor Cornell has the letter.



Human Nature.

THERE is one aspect of human nature that is very sad and very unpleasant: it is the propensity to believe the worst that is said of individuals, or the race collectively, and it may be that it comes from that curiously mistaken doctrine of total depravity, which once upon a time obtained intellectual credence, though no one believed it in their hearts. If they had, there would have been no more marriages and no more births; for no one would desire to perpetuate a race of fiends, and total depravity means, if it means anything, entire incapacity for good, as well as desire to seek it, and therefore irresponsibility in the matter. But we all know this is far from being the truth. Even in the lowest natures there are usually some gleams of willingness to reach a better life, if they only knew how to attain it; and there is a constant reaching out toward nobler and worthier ideals on the part of the collective body of humanity. What the actual growth has been can only be measured by glancing backwards five hundred years, to a time when no man or woman had any rights which any other man or woman was bound to respect. Might was right, and the hundreds and thousands were the slaves of one whose will was law, whose authority no one dared to question; unless backed by an armed force stronger than the one it was arrayed against.

In those days was no such thing as freedom; art and literature only thrived as they were fostered by powerful potentates, and were confined to religious subjects, history, biography, and poetry. Thought had no opportunity for expression, therefore people did not think; yet even in those times there are many noble examples of manhood and womanhood, showing that the type remains very much the same, no matter how changed the conditions.

In these days it is very common to hear wailings over the loss of integrity, and the deterioration of the actual man of to-day, in comparison with the man of fifty years ago. But we doubt even this inference, and believe we could prove that as many honest men exist now as at any time during the past century. It is true that times have changed, that temptations are stronger and more numerous, that social life makes greater demands, and the rapidity with which life moves on renders it more easy to make mistakes, more difficult to retrieve them, while the best men are not unfrequently caught in the quick whirl of excitement, speculation, and competition, and carried into dangerous waters.

That nerve and pluck, and honest endeavor are not wanting is evident from the daily record of success wrested from failure, or in the face of stupendous difficulties; and business success nowadays means hard work, sacrifice, strict attention to it, and adherence to the principle of giving a dollar's equivalent for every dollar. It is heroic to build up a business by slow degrees, see success in the very act of perching upon your banners, and then perhaps be overthrown by one of those periodical cyclones, that sweep men and firms out of sight before they well know what they are about. Few business houses but have some

such experience in their lives, and the regret for loss is often much less for themselves than for those who suffer through them, or through the confidence reposed in them. It is not given to all to find the opportunity for going over the ground, and repaying to every one the full measure of what he seems to have lost; but there are men equal to even this sort of heroism; and a case in point is that of Mr. Horace Waters, the music publisher and musical instrument dealer, who, after years of effort, has succeeded quite recently in clearing off old obligations, from some of which he had been freely released, but which he met cheerfully, and to the last dollar. An instance like this is not only good in itself, it is a blessing in the moral influence it exerts. It restores faith in mankind and in human nature, which, with all its weaknesses, is capable of such great and sustained sacrifices to pure integrity and love of right.

Off to Europe.

YEAR by year the tide of European travel swells into larger proportions, and what is called a "trip" abroad becomes less and less formidable. So thoroughly are our people imbued with the idea that much more of life in every sense can be obtained abroad than at home, that with many it is a regular thing to spend part of their year in the capitals of England and France, in a run up the Rhine, in a visit to Rome, which may be extended to Egypt and the Nile. The majority, however, of Americans who visit Europe go for three months, and their object, to visit Paris and London, do a little bit of Switzerland, and return with a trunk full of finery purchased at cheaper rates than it can be bought at home. At least this is the ambition of the majority of women; for the men undoubtedly life abroad offers at least as many attractions as it does to women. This universal craze is compelling the use of more steamers, and adding new lines to those already employed in ocean travel, and so interweaving the daily life of our wealthy citizens with the interests of our transatlantic cousins, as to wipe out sectionalism, and erase the lines which distance, and difference of habit, and modes of thought naturally draw between the different nations.

A gentleman remarked not long since that this summer's trip would make the thirty-second time he had crossed the Atlantic for pleasure. And twice every week from seven to ten steamers leave the New York docks, crowded to overflowing with passengers. Some go to spend their thousands, but the majority limit themselves to the sum appropriated for their perhaps long-anticipated pleasure; while not a few go for the express purpose of economizing in a way that is impossible to them at home.

It is undoubtedly a matter for congratulation that distance has been so bridged by the modern steam facilities that almost any industrious person can manage within a lifetime to satisfy their longing, if they feel one, to see what is, after all, the cradle of most of us. Of our most ardent aspirations, our most secret worship, England is full of memories, Switzerland of romance, France of historic interest and art and industrial activity. All that the world has garnered up in its eighteen hundred years of Christian life is found in the few great centers of modern European civilization, and the most thoughtless and superficial person can hardly visit among these evidences of what has been done and what has existed, without being stirred by some new and divine impulse, without feeling a desire to add his quota to that which has already made so rich an inheritance.

What Women are Doing.

Mount Pilatus, near Lucerne, was ascended for the first time this season on the 5th inst. by two English ladies.

Queen Victoria has contributed five etchings for the June number of the *Art Magazine*.

Rosa Bonheur has made a magnificent study of the famous lion "Hero" and his mate in the Marseilles Zoological Gardens.

Miss Eva Mills, a soprano singer and a member of the Richings-Bernard Opera Company, is the daughter of Clark Mills, the sculptor.

Mrs. Jenny M. Hicks publishes a weekly paper at Kansas City, Mo., which is said to be highly creditable to her zeal and energy.

Some Ladies in Paris, as a consequence of having the vote refused to them, have declined to pay taxes.

Providence, R. I., ladies have started a "Woman's Exchange" on the principle of the one in New York.

A Practical Course of medicine for women has been opened every Friday, at the Communal School of the Rue d'Argenteuil, Paris; Dr. Fil-leau is the Professor, and many ladies are attending it.

Helen E. Coolidge is a partner in the law business with her father, an ex-Judge, at Niles, Mich. The firm name is Coolidge & Daughter.

Mrs. E. M. Latimer is winning high praise for her admirable descriptions of "Colonial Life in Maryland," published in the *International Review*.

Princess Elizabeth of Prussia has received the Medal of Merit from the Ministers for her literary achievements. In addition to her other works, she has translated several of her Roumanian poems into English and German.

Holiday Rambles by a wife with her husband, is one of the most charming books of the season. MacMillan & Co. republish it from the English edition.

Mrs. Bayard Taylor is the editor of a volume of "Essays, and Literary Notes," by her lamented husband, which has been published by G. P. Putnam's Sons. The preface is written with excellent judgment and taste, though the tone of sadness is unmistakable.

Mrs. Julia Ward Howe held a "Peace" meeting on June 2d, in Boston, but women generally do not seem much more peaceably disposed than men.

Mrs. S. R. Wells is the active and able head of the well-known publishing firm of S. R. Wells & Co., which has recently moved its business and offices into new and elegant quarters, 753 Broadway.

Miss Rosina Emmett won the first prize of \$1,000 for the best design for Christmas cards, offered by Prang & Co.

Princess Christian gave a grand concert recently, assisted by Madame Jenny Lind Goldschmidt and others, at the Albert Institute in aid of the Union Workhouse, Windsor.

Mrs. Anna Mayhew Simonds, of Boston, who is pursuing her musical studies in Berlin, under the renowned teacher Dr. Theodore Kullak, made her debut with orchestra, and was most favorably received.

Gertrude Kellogg, the American elocutionist, gave recently successful recitations of American authors before a distinguished company at Willis's Rooms, London.

Mrs. Senator Windom is described as a clever woman—one so wise and accomplished that she is herself the sole instructor of her children.

Mrs. Julia Ward Howe will give an address on "Changes in American Society," before the American Social Science Association at its meeting in Saratoga next September.

Miss Annie Louise Cary intends to spend the

summer in Switzerland, among the mountains of which she hopes to regain robust health.

The Empress Eugenie proved herself to be a very good sailor during her voyage to the Cape. She never missed appearing at table, though for many days she was the only lady of the party who did so. She is said to have endeared herself to every one on board.

Mrs. Stowe is now at work dramatizing "Uncle Tom's Cabin" entirely anew for Mr. J. B. Pond, who will produce the new version in New York in December. Mark Twain is said to be assisting Mrs. Stowe.

Mrs. Jane Germon, the mother of Effie Germon, of Wallack's Theater, was complimented by a benefit at the Academy of Music, in Baltimore, on the occasion of reaching her fiftieth year upon the stage. She is still an admirable "Old Woman."

The Duchess of Marlborough attended the last "Drawing Room" given by the queen for the present season, wearing the Order of Victoria and Albert, conferred upon her by the queen, for her labors in behalf of the suffering Irish. Her dress was of old-gold and bronze satin, trimmed with magnificent lace.

Miss Amy Dunsmuir has written a novel, "Vida," which is attracting attention because it is a study of a girl who has "simple honesty, sincerity as transparent and pure as a limpid brook, and directness of sense and feeling almost instinctive." She is an uncommon heroine of modern fiction.

Miss Helen Potter, of Boston, well known as a reader and impersonator, has become a citizen of New York. She has taken a house with her sister, Mrs. Rice, on 126th Street, near Ninth Avenue. She has impersonated John B. Gough five hundred and ninety times, her mimicry of his peculiar style being her most popular characterization.

The Future Empress Stephanie's first experience of the outer world was gained at the Paris Exhibition, to which she was taken incognito by her father, who used, after passing the morning in the galleries, to lunch with her at one of the restaurants. The young lady is quick-witted as well as good-hearted, and will make an excellent empress.

Miss Elizabeth Stuart Phelps is an invalid, and therefore, says *The Boston Herald*, is unable to maintain any regular system of work; she writes when she is in the mood and health to do so. Her chief trouble is sleeplessness, and on a day that follows a night of sleep she does her literary work. She is a slender, graceful woman, with a sympathetic face and a gentle voice. She is kindly and charitable and full of good deeds.

Mlle. Marie Van Zandt, the new American prima donna, has received a high compliment from M. Ambrose Thomas. "She does not play Mignon," says the composer; "she is Mignon." Madame Christine Nilsson says that the young girl in her voice and her ways so reminds her of herself in her youth that she calls Mlle. Marie "La Petite Nilsson."

Miss Anna Dickinson has made an immense impression with her reading of her new play of "Aurelian" throughout the West. It is a splendid piece of work, and will take the highest rank both as a reading and acting play.

Some Philadelphia ladies have formed themselves into a society called the Northern Day Nursery Association, have rented a house and placed therein an experienced matron, who, assisted by her daughter, will give a mother's care and attention supplemented by three square meals a day, at a nominal price, to the little children of the poor while their mothers are out at work.

Signora Carina, of Brescia, bequeathed, in 1851,

to the Athenæum of her native city 12,000 francs, the annual revenue to be used as a prize to recompense philanthropic work. At the last distribution Teresa Biagi received a prize. She saw a child of four years fall into the river, which was very deep in that place. This woman, though in delicate health, ran precipitately down a ladder, snatched the child as he rose, and gave him safely into the hands of those who were on the bank; she received a diploma of honor and 50 francs.

Miss Selma Borg's lecture on the "Kalevala" is a rich treat, and opens up a mine of Finnish poetry and literature, which has never before been worked, at least, in a popular way, and in this country. It aroused the utmost enthusiasm upon a recent occasion in Boston.

At the Marriage of the Princess Pauline of Württemberg, to Dr. Willem, the clergyman in a brief address preceding the ceremony reminded the bridegroom that in marrying him the royal bride had surrendered a good deal that was esteemed grand and valuable in life. When the bride's turn came, however, to make the marriage response she added to the syllable "Yes" the following words in a quiet tone: "I declare I give up nothing that can at all be valued in comparison to the happiness awaiting me, and I consider my lot a most enviable one."

The Success of Miss Genevieve Ward in her remarkable experiment of playing "*L'Aventurière*" in the French language in London, has been followed by something still more wonderful. This is her appearance in "*Misanthropie et Repentir*," Kotzebue's German original of "The Stranger." An American Mrs. Haller speaking French, and playing in a French translation of a German piece to an English audience must have been a singular spectacle, and one that would certainly invest Mrs. Haller with a new interest.

The Wife of a miserly old man of Philadelphia brought a suit, complaining that she had been compelled to live on potatoes, mush and sour milk, and was ill-treated by her husband and daughters. She demanded a comfortable subsistence out of the estate, as she had helped in its accumulation by attending market for years, rain or shine, and selling the produce of a farm. The husband, Mr. Mathias Powers, whose estate is valued at over a hundred thousand dollars, has been ordered to pay fifteen dollars a week for his wife's support. An exchange says, pithily, "This for women, and if there were more such instances there would be fewer farmers' wives in our lunatic asylums."

Victoria, Crown Princess of Germany, who is an active sight-seer, has been having a happy visit in Rome. The Pope commanded that every courtesy should be offered to her in the Vatican galleries. She dressed plainly and excited little observation, preserving as much as possible her incognito. She visited the Pantheon during her explorations, and caused a garland with the Prussian colors to be laid on Victor Emmanuel's tomb.

Dr. Augusta Herz, the renowned orthopedist, known for her skill in cure of deformed feet, far and wide through Northern Germany, died in Altenburg, April 16. Her educational course was a rather extraordinary one. She was first a pupil of the famous musical masters Miesch and Wieck in Dresden; later attended Fredrich Fröbel's lectures on kindergarten system; afterward when her husband lay for years in prison for political offenses, she established the first public kindergarten in Dresden, and also trained kindergarten teachers. Still later in life she devoted herself to gymnastics and orthopedy.

The Indiana State Board of Agriculture has voted to give to the Women's Board of Industry the entire control and management in the next

State Fair of the goods in the textile and domestic departments. This body also appropriated 1,000 dollars to carry out this plan. The idea of a women's department in the State Fair, managed exclusively by women, was first suggested to the Indiana State Board in the summer of 1878. To the surprise of all, the idea was favorably considered. The success of the first year's experiment was so great as to give it strength.

Mesdames Elizabeth and Madeline Girelli have founded at Marone a large establishment where 120 poor girls are educated to earn their own bread by work; 120 girls are thus saved from misery and vice. These benevolent ladies superintend themselves this institution, to which they have consecrated their fortune and their life. They were decreed a silver medal, but their modesty equals their generosity; they have asked that the price of their medal should be given to their asylum. Another woman, a vegetable seller, Angelina Trinilla, refused a gold medal which had been voted to her for a heroic deed, saying—"I only did my duty in aiding others; send the price of the medal to Sicily, to aid our sufferers there; this will make me happy." Her noble wish was granted.

Mrs. E. A. Smith, the well-known scientist of Jersey City, has been on a visit to the Tuscarora Chief, Mr. Mt. Pleasant, and his wife, the daughter of Col. Parker, of Ex-President Grant's staff at the Tuscarora Reservation, for the purpose of making a study of the folk lore of the Iroquois Indians, for the next meeting of the American Science Association, in Boston. The great Sachem was so well pleased with the lady and her good intention toward his people, that he solemnly adopted her as his sister in presence of the tribe, conferring upon her the name of "*Rah-je-je-stah-gnast, O-oh-deah-ge-nh-je-rah, Tuscarora.*" Or, "Beautiful Flower, the White Bear of the Tuscaroras."

Mlle. Nevada, the new prima donna who has just appeared in London, is called in the West "the Sagebrush Nightingale." Her name off the stage is Emma Corinne Wixom, and she is a daughter of a physician in Nevada. As a little girl she showed musical capacity, and was sent abroad to study under Marchesi at Vienna. The young lady is short in stature and plump; she is not handsome, but has a pretty mouth, expressive eyes and a charming manner. Her voice is sweet, but small, and she cannot act at all.

Mrs. James Brander, an eminent English teacher, has been appointed by the British Government to the high position of Inspector of Schools for Madras. The appointment, says the *New York Tribune*, was wholly unsolicited. It is a curious comment on republican conservatism that women should be advanced to higher posts of educational trust in England than America.

The two most promising American woman artists in Europe are Miss Cornelia W. Conant and Miss E. J. Gardner. Each contributes regularly to the Paris Salon, and is represented there this year. Miss Conant appears also at the New York Academy exhibition. Her picture for the present season is a very artistic transcript of peasant family life at Ecouen, France—an interior with figures of a mother, an infant sleeping in a cradle and a young girl seated at a table. Its charm of color is notably refreshing, and the paint shows nothing of that dryness, and the touch nothing of that uncertainty which are sometimes supposed to be characteristics of woman's work with pigments.

The Empress Elizabeth of Austria and Queen of Hungary made a public speech in Pesth, the other day, in aid of the Red Cross Society, for the support of soldiers' widows, orphans and mothers. She is mentioned as looking superb—"the queenliest of queens"—in a long, tight-fitting black robe, trimmed with Bordeaux velvet, and a

"Gainsborough" hat crowned with heavy feathers. The little speech, which was admirably delivered, with regal haughtiness tempered with womanly sympathy for the cause it treated of, concluded with the words, "Forget for an instant that I am your queen, and consider me merely as a woman pleading to women in the cause of women." It was greeted by her audience with deafening cries of "Eljeu! Eljeu!"

American Tea.—For the last five years a lady in Georgia, who has a plantation favorable to the cultivation of the tea-plant, has been trying the interesting experiment of tea-growing in the United States. Her success has been quite decided, the plants growing as vigorously as in China or Japan, and though the modes of picking and curing are very crude, this native American tea is reported unusually fine in flavor. As an opening, this may be considered an important beginning, though it is hardly probable that it will develop sufficiently during this century to turn the tide of our foreign importations.

Miss Riley of Cincinnati is making her mark as a dentist. One day her father asked her if she would not like to study dentistry. She caught at the idea eagerly. "I went into it with all manner of enthusiasm," said Miss Riley, "and I think it is beautiful work." One could not but think of the horrible clamps and other instruments of torture, but evidently these had no part in the young lady's visions. After studying at Hamilton, she came to the Ohio Dental College, and took the course, setting up herself as a professional dentist only last month. "Do you find that you have the strength to pull teeth?" was inquired. "Yes, if necessary," she replied, "but really it is very seldom that it is necessary. Dental science has discovered so many ways that are better, and we restore the imperfect tooth rather than extract it."

Miss Louisa Lander, sister of the lamented General Lander, is doing on a small scale for old Salem, Mass., what Miss McLaughlin is doing for Cincinnati. After a protracted residence in Rome she has opened a studio in her old home, a fine old-fashioned house, where she has a wheel and fashions vases. Among the attractive features of a recent art exhibition in Salem was a collection of her own pottery and porcelain. There were small vases and jugs, every one of which had some special beauty of its own, either in color or design. A plaque in biscuit was particularly noticeable, not only for the delicacy of its execution, but also for the beauty and originality of its design. It was called "Night," and represented a robed female figure with bowed head resting upon the uplifted arms, floating through space. An imitation of Japanese ware was also extremely good, the design being faithfully copied, while the color of the glaze, and its application were so deceptive that any one would have been justified in pronouncing it genuine "Kioto." The vase, on which was a graceful figure entitled "Psyche," was modeled from old Bass River clay, the baking being done at the "Old Danvers" pottery in Peabody. This may be called a true art product of Essex County.

A "Smart" Woman.—Mrs. Drusilla Laha was born in Wellfleet, Mass., September 19, 1787, and at eighteen years of age was married, her husband then being in command of a vessel. After having been married six years, she being but twenty-four years of age, and having two children, a boy of four and one two, her husband was brought home to her an invalid for life, having been taken from the side of his wrecked vessel after four days' exposure to wind and the wash of the waters. Then it was that he became disheartened and saw nothing but destitution staring him and his family in the face. She started a store, small at first, of course, but for fifty-nine years she made monthly

visits to Boston in small sailboats, replenishing her stock, etc.; and she says many and many a time she has taken over \$100 a day over her counter. For fifty years she took care of her invalid husband, who was not able even to dress himself. She educated her two boys and started them in business. She also adopted, clothed, fed, educated and placed in good positions in the world twenty orphan boys and girls, besides visiting and taking care of the sick at all hours day and night. She will be ninety-three years old in September.

Women in the Northwest.—After many years of arduous labor, both in the lecture field and through her paper, the *New Northwest*, Mrs. Duniway has lived to see the women of Oregon admitted to the elective franchise in all matters relating to public schools.

Mrs. Duniway belongs to a family of journalists. Her brother, Mr. Scott, editor of the *Oregonian*, the leading daily of the Northwest, is a recognized leader in his profession. Her sister, Mrs. Coburn, editor of the *Portland Daily Bee*, is also a writer of ability.

Saving Life.—The Ministry have accorded a silver medal to Madame Petit, a baker at Gironde, for having put off to sea in a little boat in the midst of a storm to save life in a shipwreck. A similar medal has been given to Madame Marie Combreuil (Haute Loire) for devoting herself to the succor of several persons who were in a burning house. Other medals have been given to the following ladies for acts of humanity:—(1) Madame Marie Auradon, President of the Society Sainte Anna de Saint Louis, at Bordeaux; (2) Madame Clemence Prudhomme, President of the Society for Mutual Beneficence at Grenoble; (3) Madame Josephine Bessard, Administratrix of the Society of Female Manufacturers of Tobacco at Berry; (4) Mademoiselle Charlotte Moulin, of the Society Sainte Clotilde of Saint Cloud; (5 and 6) Sisters Rosalie and Germaine, of the Civil Hospital of Mustapha, for boundless devotion during the small-pox epidemic of 1877 and 1878.

A Brave Daughter.—A man in Toledo, with a wife and three children, became involved with an intriguing woman, and procured a divorce in an obscure Indiana town. He did not say a word about it at home. One day his oldest daughter received a parcel of patterns from a lady in Indianapolis. It was an old copy of a country newspaper. An advertisement attracted her attention. It was an application for a divorce for her father from her mother. The young lady decided to visit her friend in Indianapolis and to make an excursion to the county where the divorce had been granted. She returned with ample evidence that her mother was living with a divorced man. She showed her father a copy of the advertisement, and told him that she had found out all about him. He walked the floor for a minute, and then turned to his daughter. "I have been a very bad and guilty man," he said; "but it is not too late to make amends. I will go to her and confess all, and undo what I have done." "Confess first to me," said the girl. "It is Miss—who is the woman in the case, is it not?" "It is." "I thought as much. Are you to marry her?" "I was to have married her." "You must not go to mamma yet. She must be your wife again before she knows the truth." The young lady was equal to the emergency. The twentieth anniversary of her parents' marriage was close at hand. She invited all their friends and had them married again by the same minister who performed the ceremony twenty years before. She took pains to have her mother's rival present, and remarked to her in a corner: "Papa and mamma are married again as fast as the law can do it. Whether the truth is ever known depends upon you. Papa will never tell it, I am sure, and for mamma's sake I never shall. But it seems to

me, dear, that some other climate would suit your constitution better than this."

Secondary Schools in France.—The following is the course of instruction as given by the *Droit des Femmes*, which the French Chamber orders under the new law, for the secondary education of young girls in the various departments and towns. It is stated that this law may be taken as the starting point for a new intellectual life among Frenchwomen.

The course of instruction comprises:

- Moral teaching.
- The French language, and at least one other modern language.
- Ancient and modern literature.
- Geography.
- French history, and a survey of general history.
- Mathematics, and physical and natural sciences.
- Hygiene.
- Domestic economy and needlework.
- Some instruction in common law.
- Design and modeling.
- Music.
- Gymnastics.

A special course of pedagogy for the pupil teachers may be added to these establishments.

After an examination, a diploma will be given to the young girls who may have followed the course of instruction in these secondary schools.

Each school is placed under the authority of a directress. The instruction will be given by professors, men or women, provided with regular diplomas. When the professor who conducts the class is a man, a mistress, or a sub-mistress, shall be present as a superintendent.

Foreign Decorations Given to Women.—The following countries give decorations to women. The date of the institution of the order follows the name:

- Austria.—Order of the *Croix Etoilée*, 1668.
- Bavaria.—Order of St. Elizabeth, 1766. Order of Theresa, 1827. Order of St. Anne of the *Convent des Dames de Munich*, 1802. Order of St. Ann of the *Convent des Dames de Wurtzbourg*, 1803. *Croix du Mérite*, 1870, for both men and women.
- France.—The cross of the *Légion d'Honneur*, 1802, has of late been given to women, as for example, to Rosa Bonheur in 1865.
- Mecklenburg.—Order of the *Couronne des Wendes*, 1864; the grand cross of this order is given to women only.
- Persia.—*Ordre pour les Dames*, 1873.
- Portugal.—Order of St. Elizabeth, 1801.
- Prussia.—*Ordre de Louise*, 1814.
- Russia.—Order of St. Catherine, 1714.
- Saxony.—*Ordre de Sidonie*, 1871.
- Württemberg.—*Ordre d'Olga*, 1871, for both sexes.

England.—The queen, as sovereign, is at the head of the Order of the Garter, but since the time of Edward IV., women have not been admitted to that order except when a queen occupied the throne. England grants several minor decorations to women, the "Victoria," the "Albert," the "Crown of India," and "St. Katharine," this last being for nurses especially.

Spain.—The royal order of Queen Maria Louisa, created by Charles IV., a blue and white ribbon worn as a scarf with an eight-pointed cross. There is another order, worn as a bracelet, but reserved for ladies belonging to the "Junta of Women," in Cadiz, in the insurrection there. It is continued to their descendants.

Decorations given to women are that of the Amaranta, Sweden; Elizabeth Theresa, Austria; St. Isabella, Spain; *Teste Morte*, Württemberg. The first female knights were the women who preserved Tortosa from falling into the hands of the Moors in 1149. Women have also been admitted to many of the male orders.

Women of Yesterday and To-Day.

LETITIA ELIZABETH LANDON.

BY LIZZIE P. LEWIS.

"Love learned, she had sung of love and love,
And like a child that, sleeping with dropt head
Upon the fairy book he lately read,
Whatever household noises round him move,
Hears in his dream some elfin turbulence,—
Even so, suggestive to her inner sense,
All sounds of life assumed one tune of love."

—MRS. BROWNING.

STRIKINGLY strange, like the wild tropical scenes of the African gold coast, amidst which she died, were the incidents in the life of the gifted L. E. L. Like Byron and Shelley, she was a born poet, of more than ordinary powers, and like them she possessed by nature an over-sensitive soul. But while those brilliant geniuses left behind them the records of sad, wild and willful lives, through their own faults and uncurbed passions, against L. E. L. no charge has ever been sustained for an hour.

She suffered through the malice of foes, and what was worse and harder to bear, of unknown foes, who hid themselves behind the cowardly screen of an anonymous correspondence, and attacked their helpless victim, while careful to keep beyond her reach.

Miss Landon was forced, at a very early age, to pursue literature for a livelihood—a necessity, the miseries of which it is hardly possible to exaggerate, for a woman. Her troubles began with her first venture in public life. The secret of the bitter and relentless persecution which she met will probably never be disclosed. The grave now covers victim and persecutor, but wherever told, her story must awaken interest and excite sympathy.

How often have we walked past the house, 25 Hans Place, just off Old Brompton Road, where the sweet song bird was born, and in whose neighborhood, until within a year of her death, she generally made her home. Alluding in a letter friendly to the "fascinations" of H. P., as she playfully styled her residence, she says: "Vivid must be the imagination that could discover them."

"Never hermit in his cell,
Where repose and silence dwell,
Human shape and human word,
Never seen and never heard,

had a duller life than the indwellers of our square," and Mrs. S. C. Hall, in her "Maid Marian," says: "It was so quiet in Hans Place, that the very cats who came to live there unlearned to mew."

In this still spot most of her school days were passed, and when she became her own mistress she chose the same scene for her residence. When one group of inmates left the house she still clung to it with their successors, and after every temporary wandering returned again, "like a blackbird to its nest."

Her father dying when she was quite young, her uncle, the Dean of Exeter, paid for her education, and that being complete, she went to reside with her grandmother. When but thirteen some of her poems were published, the avails of which were appropriated by her grandmother, who, from some unhappy peculiarity of disposition, made the young girl's life anything but a pleasant one.

With this introduction to the public, through these juvenile essays, began her sufferings under the most calumnious attacks. There was no slander too vile, no assertion too wicked to heap on her fair fame. Immorality of the grossest kind was after a while charged against her, when

there was not the shadow of a foundation for it. They who disbelieved the accusations repeated them, so that after a while her reputation was questioned by all. Not one of her own sex stood forward to defend her, and like a hunted fawn at bay, she found herself, while highly gifted, keenly sensitive, and pure as the new-fallen snow, a victim of the most heartless and cruel slanders. With all this, she possessed qualities eminently fitted to gain esteem and affectionate regard, great warmth of feeling, a peculiar charm of manner and address, an affectionate nature, a simplicity of mind wholly free from affectation, and a guileless character, child-like in many of its traits.

Her hand was sought in marriage, again and again, but as soon as it became known that she was receiving special attention, her suitor would be unceasingly plied with anonymous letters. He might have perfect faith in his love, but what racking torture must thus have been inflicted on her sensitive spirit. It always ended by her breaking the engagement, and so dragged away years of anguish, while she kept herself to herself as much as she could, and sang from an aching heart her plaintive lays.

When she had accumulated a little money from the sale of her poems, she bought an annuity for the old grandmother whose trying temper had been to her, for years, a heavy cross, and then hied back to Hans Place. Some very silly things were said of her, as that "she ought to write with a crystal pen, dipped in dew, upon silver paper, and use for pouce the dust of a butterfly's wing." The writer of the above would probably assign for the scene of her authorship a fairy-like boudoir with rose-color and silver hangings, fitted up with all the luxuries of refined taste. But it was her invariable habit to write in her bedroom, a barely finished and still more barely furnished attic room.

When stung almost to madness by the falsehoods circulating about her, she was sought in marriage by a British army officer, stationed at Cape Coast Castle, but then in England, on a furlough. A few months before her most unfortunate union with this man—Captain Maclean—one often in her company says, "She was the admired of all admirers, the great object of attraction, surrounded in every company where she appeared by many of the most eminent and literary men of the day."

After her engagement her fiancé absented himself from her for months, not once writing to her during the interim, which with other vexations brought her to the verge of the grave. When asked by one of her friends if he intended to fulfill his engagement, he replied that he feared the climate of Africa would be too much for her, that he did not wish to marry her, but shrank from telling her.

His conduct seeming to her to be dictated by generosity, she wrote him affectionately, and the engagement was renewed on condition it should be kept a secret, although her friends warned her against him. When the ceremony was performed, it was in private, and was acknowledged by him only a short time before going on shipboard, and then he refused to allow the maid who had been in her service for years to accompany her, though permitting her to take a new one.

During the tedious and protracted voyage, the captain of the ship observed the marked indifference with which her husband treated her, and when on landing, he added to indifference, ill-humor and reproaches, her nerves became so unstrung that she wrote to a friend in England that she trembled at the sound of her husband's voice. When she finally reached the castle which was to be her home, the maid she took with her was discharged, and she was required to do the work of a menial!

What Women are Doing.

Miss Betham-Edwards has written a volume of "Six Life Studies of Famous Women."

The Paris Salon.—Only one medal was awarded to a woman artist this year, and it was well deserved—Mlle. Muratori.

Miss Emma Abbott's first book, to be published this fall, is entitled "The Story of a Great Singer."

Mrs. John Lillie, who has written several interesting papers for *Harpers' Monthly*, is an American lady living in London. Her husband translated Prince Metternich's Memoirs with Mrs. Cashel Hoey. Mrs. Lillie's maiden name was Lucy White. She is the daughter of the late Judge White.

Mrs. Isabella Beecher Hooker has received a prize offered by *The Winsted* (Conn.) *Herald*, for the best communication on the subject of Woman Suffrage. It was at once the most logical and literary.

Mrs. Oliver Wendell Holmes, Jr., who, as Miss Dixwell, of Cambridge, was famous for her artistic needlework, is exhibiting at the shop of a picture dealer in Boston some of her landscapes done with silk thread on silk panels.

Mrs. Clara T. Folsom, of Springfield, has been appointed on the Board of Health, Lunacy and Charity; and the action meets general approval.

An Excellent Charity.—Mrs. Eliza S. Turner, Chadd's Ford, Delaware County, Penn., originated "The Children's Week" in Philadelphia and directs the charity. It provides a week in the country for children needing it, whose parents cannot afford to pay for it.

A Much Needed Work.—Mrs. John C. Green has given \$100,000 to the American Sunday-school Union, to be used in developing a higher order of Sunday-school literature.

Mlle. Thénard, of the Comédie Française, delivered, at the Salle de Conférences, in the Boulevard des Capricines, a lecture on the "Art of Public Reading." Mlle. Thénard maintains that reading aloud is a gift possessed by all.

Miss Abby W. May has been re-elected a member of the State Board of Education, being the first person elected after the eight years term decision.

A Costly Luxury.—Sarah Bernhardt's price for reading or acting in private houses is \$300 a night. She is reported to have made Lady Bostwick's guests cry smartly the other evening in London in a play entitled "Jean Marie."

Mrs. C. M. Nordstrom, for the past six years Registrar and Book-keeper at Wesleyan Academy, Wilbraham, Mass., will enter Boston University in October next for a four years' course of medical study.

Mrs. A. H. H. Stuart, of Olympia, W. T., is now holding, for the third consecutive term, her commission from the Governor as President of the Board of Immigration for that Territory.

Japanese Girls at Vassar.—A Japanese girl, Miss Yama Kawa, is leader of one of the classes at Vassar College. Another, at the same institution, Miss Spinge Nagas, is doing remarkably well. Both are from the *élite* of Japanese society, and are stylish and popular.

Mrs. L. A. Cones, of Cincinnati, has recently been appointed official reporter for the courts of Washington County. This, says the *Dayton Record*, is perhaps the first case of a lady's being appointed to such an office in this State.

Mrs. William Gammell, of Providence, the daughter of the late R. H. Ives, is said to be the

wealthiest married woman in America; and Miss Catherine L. Wolfe, of New York, is said to be the wealthiest unmarried one.

Female Exhibitors in the Paris Salon.—The *Gazette des Femmes* says that there are 1,081 female exhibitors in the Paris Salon of this year. The number has gone on steadily increasing each year. In 1874 there were 286 ladies who exhibited in the Palais d'Industrie; in 1875, 312; in 1876, 446; in 1877, 648; in 1878, 762; and last year 876. The quality of their work is also much improved.

Woman Nihilists.—Among the Nihilist prisoners condemned at the late trials in St. Petersburg, were four women: Vitania, Natauson, whose husbands had been already exiled to Siberia—these two addressed the Court, and spoke at some length; and Katinkina and Matinosfsky, who declined to speak.

Miss Longfellow has been placed in charge of the library at Mount Vernon by the association of ladies who control the home of Washington. The library is called the "Massachusetts Room."

Ludmilla Assing, the niece of Varnhagen von Ense, has bequeathed all her uncle's collections, books, sketches, MSS., etc., to the Royal Library at Berlin, upon condition that they shall all be exhibited under the title of the Varnhagen Collection.

Mrs. N. K. Allen, of Iowa, a lady of leisure and means, has received the appointment as notary public and pension agent, in order to give her services to poor women who cannot afford to pay for such work. She has written bills, collected claims, and aided her sister women in many ways.

Provided the Means and Conditions are equal. Mrs. Lockwood.—The other day, at Chicago, Mrs. Belva Lockwood denounced as a crime the action of the Chicago School Board forbidding the employment of married women as teachers, asserting that a woman has as much right to support her husband as a husband has to support his wife.

University Honors.—In connection with the commencement exercises of the University of California it is noteworthy that the highest honors were borne off by two young ladies. The class was a large one, and the advocates of the idea of feminine intellectual inferiority will have to score two more points to their opponents. One of the young ladies has already made a good beginning as a writer.

Mrs. Amelia Howell was elected last year one of the St. Pancras Poor Law Guardians. This year she was opposed because she was not a resident of the ward, nevertheless, she was re-elected at the top of the poll. Miss S. W. Andrews, a resident, was also elected, coming in second.

Lady Cowper, the wife of the new Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, is described as an accomplished sportswoman, few men being able to throw a trout or salmon fly with more dexterity. And, Henry rifle in hand, she has proved herself an excellent huntress.

Madam Jenny Lind Goldschmidt lives in a large and pretty house in South Kensington, within a few doors of Madame Albani. It is surrounded by trees and flowers, and furnished with the modern art draperies and quantities of pictures and old china.

Unsupported Women.—It is said that more than three millions of women in England and Wales are earning a living—or trying to earn one—in the various trades and industries. But their wages are so low that six years ago a society—the Women's Protection and Provident League—was organized to raise them.

George Sand's Birthplace.—A memorial tablet is to be placed on the house, No. 15 Rue Meslay, where George Sand was born, July 5, 1804. The

illustrious author never seems to have had a very vivid remembrance of this early home, for she says in her "Histoire de ma Vie": "We left the house, and I don't know where it was situated. I have never returned to it since. But if it still exists I think I should recognize it."

Princess Louise, wife of the Governor-General of Canada, has adorned with her own hands the panels of a white door in her boudoir at Ottawa, by painting thereon the branch of an apple tree in leaf and fruit so artistically that it is said the apples "are ripe and rosy enough to cause a second fall."

A Beautiful Work.—Miss Grant, niece of the late President of the Royal Academy, is rapidly completing a fine reredos in marble for the new cathedral in Edinburgh. Some of the groups, especially that of the Marys, with Mary Magdalen at the foot of the cross, are very happily conceived and executed. They are in bold alto relievo, in Carrara marble. The reredos represents the whole scene of the Crucifixion as told in the Gospels, the background being filled with incidents in the awful story, indicated in lower relief after the manner of the Ghiberti gates at Florence.

Queen Victoria's Gratitude.—A handsome fountain has just been erected as a memorial of General Sir Thomas Biddulph. It is placed between the Victoria and chain bridges at Balmoral, and bears this inscription: "To the honored memory of General Sir Thomas Middleton Biddulph, K. C. B., P. C., this fountain is erected by Queen Victoria, in grateful and affectionate remembrance of his faithful services to the Queen and royal family for twenty-seven years. Born July 27, 1809, died September 28, 1878."

A London Hospital for Women.—The Princess of Wales will lay the foundation stone of a Hospital for women next month. The object of the institution is announced to be "to provide for the reception and treatment of gentlewomen in reduced circumstances, and respectable poor women and others suffering from those distressing diseases to which the female sex is liable, irrespective of social position."

What the Vassar Girls Eat.—Picture it; think of it! During the past year the Vassar girls consumed forty-five tons of fresh meat, two tons and a half of smoked meats, two tons of poultry, three tons of fish, five barrels of mackerel, 28,000 clams, 442 gallons of oysters, five barrels of pork, 255 barrels of flour, two tons of buckwheat, thirty-six bushels of beans, 1,919 bushels of potatoes, 8,409 dozens of eggs, 93,602 quarts of milk, 8,005 bananas, 22,611 oranges, and other delicacies and substantial in proportion.

Ladies' Clubs in London.—To sum up in a few words the characteristics of the three principal ladies' clubs now established in London, remarks the *Parisian*, it may be said that the Victoria is a club to which ladies alone are admitted; at the Albemarle ladies have access equally with gentlemen; while at the Lotos Club only such ladies are, as a rule, to be found, as other ladies would not care to associate with.

Madame Dora D'Istria will, it is said, visit America soon, and may be here by the time these lines are in print. Madame D'Istria will be welcomed as no other woman ever has been in this country, for her genius, and elevation of character have given her a world-wide fame accorded to few women, and her influence has been ennobling as it is far-reaching.

Mrs. Van Cott, the eminent evangelist, has traveled a distance of 143,417 miles in the fourteen years of her ministry, has preached 4,294 sermons, besides conducting 9,333 other religious meetings, and writing 9,853 letters. The strain of so much work has, however, proved too great

for her nervous system, and she now retires from the field, probably forever.

Baroness Burdett-Coutts was asked by the chairman of Mr. Herbert Gladstone's committee to contribute toward his expenses as candidate for Middlesex. To the English mind, therefore, it would seem proper for a woman to mingle in politics so far as to give money for her favorite candidate, but not to vote for him. Truly, that is a fine discrimination of proprieties. But it is not peculiar to the English mind.

Russian Convicts.—A *Times* correspondent speaking of Russian convicts in Siberia, says: Women who are sent to Saghlieff and to the sea-coast province, have sometimes the good fortune to be taken into the house of government officials as servants. This, the authorities under certain restrictions are allowed to do, the servant population in those regions being so sparse. In two houses in which I stayed all the servants were convicts. Some of these servants, moreover, were getting very good wages. It sounded strange to hear that a highly educated lady had to intrust her child to the care of a murderess as nurse, but her mistress gave her an excellent character, paid her £12 a year, gave her clothes, and found her a home in the best house in the province.

Anna Randall-Diehl, to whom the *New York Times* gave the credit of clambering upon the railing, and waving a flag in each hand, at the same time shouting in the Republican Convention at Chicago, writes to that paper to say she was in her country home on Long Island all the time, and in reading the reports of the convention was shocked to find herself paraded in that undignified and untrue manner. She says: "Oh, Grant me honest fame, or Grant me none."

Madame Anchieux, who has her soirees at the Prefecture of Paris, is, says a correspondent of the *New York Tribune*, a woman of refined manners and tall, elegantly-formed figure. She is unaffectedly polite, and the cordiality of her disposition is evinced, even on state occasions, in the sweetness of her smile. Her intimate circle is Alsatian, she being a native of Alsace, and fondly attached to it.

A Good Purchase.—Miss Catharine L. Wolfe, of this city, has bought, for \$4,000, the painting by P. A. Cot, called "L'Orage," which was in the Salon. It is a companion to the well-known and charming "Springtime," by the same painter, which is owned by Mr. John Wolfe, and was much admired at the last Loan Exhibition of the Society of Decorative Art. In "L'Orage," a sketch of which, by the painter, was published in the *Art Amateur* last December, a youth and maiden, clad in similar Arcadian costumes to those of the handsome pair in "Springtime," are flying together down a tropical mountain path and before a rising storm.

Dr. Alice Bennett, who has been connected with the Women's Medical College of Philadelphia for several years, has received the appointment of medical superintendent of the new Hospital for the Insane, at Norristown, Penn. A new departure has been made in the management of this asylum, in having a woman physician in charge of the female department, who has absolute control, and is responsible only to the Trustees.

Miss Scott, who recently took so high a position at the Cambridge (England) examinations, is employed there now as a mathematical lecturer on analytical conics. Four sets of college lectures are open this term to women who receive special permission to attend—Mr. Browning's on ancient law, Mr. Pethero's on Greek history, Mr. Hammond's on European history and the history of treaties, and Mr. Sedgwick's on metaphysics.

Women as Mathematical Teachers.—Dr. Bickers, Titular Headmaster under the Netherlands' Gov-

ernment Education Act, writes to the *English-woman's Review*, from Lewisham: "I have often contended that it is extremely easy to learn, but very difficult indeed to teach mathematics. In Holland, where educational methods stand exceptionally high, my proposition on this point has never been contested, and, in conjunction with this, I am now gratified to inform you that a lady instructor of mathematics has been appointed at the Higher Burghal School for Girls in the very town—the Hague—where I gained myself my mathematical spurs. Miss Jacobs is second sister to Doctor Aletta Jacobs, the only lady physician, at present, in Holland."

The Woman's National Christian Temperance Union will hold a two days' meeting at Ocean Grove, August 9 and 10; a five days' meeting at Round Lake, August 11-16; one day at Chautauqua, N. Y., August 15; and one day at Old Orchard, August 28. These meetings will be under the direction of Miss Frances E. Willard, president of the National Union, who will secure the presence and help of the best speakers East and West.

Heroism Recognized.—Mrs. General Gibbon accompanied her husband during his campaigning in the war of the rebellion, and was well known to a portion of the Federal army. She went with him also to attend the recent soldiers' meeting at Milwaukee. It is said that the wildest cheers greeted Grant and Gibbon—who were presumably in a carriage—but when the soldiers caught sight of Mrs. Gibbon by her husband's side "there was still greater uproar, and they pressed forward, eager even to touch the hem of her dress, many of them breaking into tears and sobs." A reception like that repaid Mrs. Gibbon in some measure for the fatigues and dangers she had undergone in camp.

The Census Enumerators of Louisville, Ky., found centenarians in every block. One registered the name of a lady who reached her 115th birthday last month. She walks about the house with ease, is unusually affable, has never been sick in her life, and can thread a needle as quick as a young girl. She resides with her great-grandniece, who is her only living relative. James Stone is 103 years old, and says he has been married eleven times. A colored woman named Rosette Washington has reached the 117th year of a checkered existence. She was very certain of her age, because she remembered very distinctly doing up the Sunday-go-to-meeting clothes for her old Virginia master's family to wear to Washington's inauguration. She remembered all about the Revolutionary War.

A California Heroine, who lives upon her father's ranch in Siskiyou County, was recently introduced to a bear in the absence of her father. She did not close and bolt the doors and take refuge under the bed. She summoned the family dogs, and turned them loose upon her visitor. Bruin made a masterly retreat to the nearest tree. Miss Jennie took down her father's Winchester rifle, and walking to the foot of the tree, took deliberate aim and fired. Fortunately, the first shot proved a mortal one, and the bear fell from his perch dead. Miss Jennie is said to be a young lady of diminutive physique and unusually quiet demeanor.

Several Benevolent Women are raising funds for the establishment, in Washington City, of a Home for sick women whose circumstances do not enable them to secure suitable care. Owing to the character of the population of Washington, largely made up of female clerks of small means, and dependent upon the favor of persons in power for support, an institution such as is proposed will find a useful field for work. Mrs. Hayes and Mrs. Waite have each agreed to furnish a room. The Home will be under the care of Miss Rebecca Hart, who will graduate from the Bellevue Train-

ing School for Nurses in October, and she will be assisted by some of the female physicians at the Capital.

Mrs. Prudence Glover, who lives with her daughter on the Reading Road, near Cincinnati, being a hundred years old on Monday last, had a birthday party, to which many friends were invited. She showed few signs of having passed so far beyond the allotted age of man. She is perfectly erect, moves without support of cane or friendly arm, and would anywhere be taken for a woman of seventy-five. Her eyes are bright, and her voice as clear as a girl's, and her laugh as merry. Her faculties are entirely unimpaired, with the exception of a slight deafness. She received her guests with cheerful greeting, welcoming old friends and making new ones at ease. The Rev. Mr. Hobbs made an address at supper, in the course of which he computed that Grandmother Glover's heart had kept time at least three and a half billion times to the march of life. "She has reached five score," he added, "with strength still firm, and vision clear enough to become a bride. And if any eligible centenarian of good looks and manly courage doubt it, let him pop the question. She might blush a little, I know, and appear somewhat coy, but, sir, press your suit, and there may be yet a sensation for the newspapers—a wedding in high life."

Defying the Tax Gatherer.—There is a widow lady living at Freeport, L. I., who has a decided antipathy to tax collectors and assessors. She is the owner of considerable real and personal property, but the officials have failed to collect her taxes for several years. A few days ago, Assessor Treadwell called at her house to assess the property, but was refused admission. Receiver of Taxes Nichols also called to collect her unpaid taxes and was ordered away. The school tax collector also called, and he too was ordered to leave the place. The census enumerator had a similar experience. The lady is reported to keep a shotgun in readiness for such emergencies. On Saturday the old lady was informed by the County Treasurer that her property would be sold if she did not pay the taxes. About three months ago a commission de lunatico inquired into her case, and came to the conclusion that she was able to attend to her own business.

"A Learned Lady of the Sixteenth Century" finds an admirer in an English essayist, who, while admitting that in literature Olympia Morata is little more than a name, yet believes that the record of her simple life of self-devotion to the cause of truth and intellectual freedom is more precious than a library full of her writings. In her intellectual character we can clearly see the meeting of the two great movements that produced modern thought—the Renaissance and the Reformation. To the culture which came from the study of classical antiquity she added the seriousness and sincerity of the new religious life. She showed an example—rare in any age, most rare in the age in which she lived—of a religion that was free from fanaticism, from affectation, from intolerance, from desire for controversy.

A Favorite Restaurant for artists in Paris is the Buffet Alsacien, in Jacob Street. It closes at midnight. The hostess is Mlle. Clarisse, "an ancient maiden," who, according to the *Parisian*, "remains in the back room, but kindly allows her visitors to contemplate her fair features in the picture that hangs in one corner of the *grand salon*. Her chief favorites are her *garçon*, who, be it known, is a very solemn-looking individual, her cat, her dog and her album. Yes, her album; for Mlle. Clarisse has an album which she cherishes as Cornelia did the Gracchi. This is not a photographic album, but an album that contains verses, pictures, sketches and autographs by ancient visitors of her humble abode."

What Women are Doing.

Queen Victoria has been made a "White Elephant."

Women can vote on school questions on Staten Island.

Miss Sprague's "An Earnest Trifler" has reached its twentieth edition.

Twenty-six women have graduated at the Italian universities, that of Padua being the favorite since the royal decree of 1877.

Well done, Melbourne.—Melbourne University is to admit ladies as students, except as regards the classes for medicine.

"**The Octagon Club**" is the title of a novel by a lady who makes her first appearance on the book-table under the initials "E. M. H."

Miss Elizabeth Stuart Phelps and **Miss Dudu Fletcher** are among the literary women who are graduates of Abbot Academy, Andover.

Miss S. M. Hitchcock, of New York, is the purchaser of Henner's new picture, "A Madeleine," which the celebrated painter has just finished.

Elizabeth C. Putnam has received the appointment of trustee of the State primary and reform schools.

Miss Mary Anderson can boast of having achieved, by her own efforts, name and fortune by her twenty-first birthday, which she celebrated recently.

Mrs. M. E. Griffith, one of the "Crusaders" of Ohio, is engaged in organizing W. C. T. U. societies, also colored lodges; and is superintendent of the night schools for negroes in Kansas.

Mrs. J. E. Foster, of Iowa, delivered the Fourth of July oration at Fremont, Nebraska, and then returned to take charge of the temperance department at the Clear Lake, Iowa, S. S. Assembly.

A Blind Scholar.—A blind girl has excelled all previous members of the fourth class in the High School at Portland, Me., by attaining a rank of one hundred in all her studies for one month, except Latin, and ninety-eight in that.

Miss Eliza Jane Cate, of Northampton, Mass., who was recently voted into the New Hampshire Historical Society, was made a corresponding member, it being the first time the organization has conferred that honor upon a woman. Miss Cate is a magazine writer.

Miss Emma Abbott, whose success in English opera and as manager of a troupe has been the most marvelous on record, begins her fourth season under the best auspices. She has already secured a comfortable independence.

Madame Etelka Gerster, **Madame Marie Rôze**, **Mlle. Lilli Lehmann**, **Mlle. Minnie Hauk**, and **Mlle. Tremelli**, are **Mr. Mapleson's** *prime donne* for the coming season.

Mrs. C. W. Churchill, formerly of Providence, R. I., has begun the production of a monthly journal at Denver, Colorado, entitled *The Antelope*.

A new comedy, entitled "Briefmarken" ("Postage Stamps"), by a German actress, **Mme. Marie von Ernest**, has met with great success at Hamburg, the dialogue being especially bright.

Mrs. Mary E. Scott, of Fort Worth, Texas, has dramatized a novel of her own, which has been accepted by a popular traveling company and will be produced this fall.

A New Candidate.—**Miss Lottie Pinner**, of New York, who has been in France studying with **Madame La Grange**, expects to make her debut in opera next year.

Dr. C. N. Germaine, of Westfield, Mass., lost his sight, but retains his practice, because his wife accompanies him on his rounds, takes notes of his cases, makes up his medicines under his direction,

and so ably supplements his skill, that his success in restoring his patients is greater than ever.

Working Together.—**Mrs. J. Wells Champney** will furnish the text and her husband the illustrations of some forthcoming magazine articles on Spain and Portugal, where the artists are now traveling.

A Literary Novelty.—An interesting volume of Indian fairy tales is published in London. It is remarkable as being the work of a girl of thirteen, a daughter of **Mr. Whitley Stokes**, of the Council of India. **Miss Stokes** has collected and translated these stories, most of which were told to her in Hindustani by her father's native servants.

A Fine Piece of Work.—**Miss Grant**, niece of the late President of the Royal Academy, is rapidly completing a fine reredos in marble for the new Cathedral in Edinburgh. Some of the groups, especially that of the **Marys** with **Mary Magdalene** at the foot of the cross, are very happily conceived and executed.

"**Women Words**" for July gave an interesting sketch of **Mrs. A. H. Stuart**, of Washington Territory, whose labors in connection with the emigration movement to that territory have been recognized by the government.

Mrs. Hannah McL. Shepard, formerly writer and correspondent in New York City, is doing excellent work as a member of the staff of the Life Saving Service at Washington.

An Octogenarian.—In the Bethesda Christian Home on Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, lives **Mrs. Frances Branson Wyatt**, who was born on the 28th of December, 1771. She has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for eighty years.

The Baroness Burdett Coutts is about to marry, at sixty-four, a young man of twenty-nine. It is rather odd that at the age of eighty-four her grandfather married an actress named **Meilon**, of forty, and the actress, from whom **Miss Burdett Coutts** inherited her vast estates, at the age of fifty-one, married the **Duke of St. Albans**, a young man of twenty-four.

The Ladies of Edinburgh have followed the example of the ladies of New York in visiting the shops and investigating the provisions for the seating of the saleswomen. The result was about the same,—that is, few houses had seats, or space in which they could put them, and the majority cared nothing about the matter.

Staten Island.—**Mrs. Josephine S. Lowell**, of the Out-Door Relief Committee of the Town of Castleton, has issued an appeal to the people of that town for funds to carry on the work of diminishing pauperism. The committee has been in existence five years, and has saved the town thousands of dollars. The committee also maintains two industrial schools for girls.

A Pretty Fashion.—**The Princess of Wales**, when she takes her little daughters into society, has a quaint fashion of dressing them in toilets harmonizing with her own. For instance, at a garden party the other day, she wore a costume of light blue and celadon green, and the young princesses followed her about in gowns of the blue.

A Women and Children's Dispensary has been established on the east side of Harlem, of which **Mrs. Mary A. Sturgis** has been chosen president. **Dr. Mary Putnam Jacobi**, **Dr. William Parker**, and other well-known physicians have signified their willingness to co-operate. It is a poor neighborhood, and funds are needed.

Miss Lilian Edgarton, the popular lecturer, enters the field again this fall, after a three-years' absence in Europe, with a novel and attractive subject, in which her fine contralto voice and splendid elocution will be heard to advantage.

Time Rights all.—German scholarship is yielding to the recent changes in public opinion regarding **Mary Queen of Scots**. **Professor Goedska** intends to give a new reading of her character, and another German scholar, whose library is rich in **Mary Stuart** lore, is making an analytical catalogue of every work in every language relating to her.

Premium Cotton.—**Mrs. Haussman**, of DeWitt County, Texas, has for five years in succession sent the first bale of cotton to Galveston, and has received handsome premiums for it each year. This season she also sent the first bale of cotton into Houston.

Well-won Honors.—Three young ladies have just received the first diplomas given by **Bedford College, Oxford**. These diplomas are granted to regular students who have been at the college for three sessions, and who have obtained at least two-thirds of the possible number of marks in four subjects at the annual examination.

Poor Child!—The daughter of the late unfortunate and brilliant statesman and author, **M. Prevost-Paradol**, has been twelve months in a convent, and has just bequeathed her little fortune to various persons. Her income is \$1,000 a year, one-half of which she has given to the Association of Former Pupils of the Normal School, of which her father was a member.

A Friend to Cats.—**Miss Howard**, an English lady, has been appointed doctor to the **Countess Li** in Pekin, China, and to a hospital established at Pekin by the foreign residents. The **Countess Li** supplies all the medicine for the patients, is a great friend to animals, and on being lately asked whether it was true that she supported one hundred cats, replied, "Alas! no; I have now only seventy."

Happy Newsboys.—Through the benevolence of **Miss Catherine Lorillard Wolfe**, a new east side lodging-house for newsboys and shoeblacks has been erected at the intersection of East Broadway and Gouverneur street. There are nearly two hundred beds in this institution, and the price for a night's lodging is six cents. If a newsboy or bootblack cannot pay this price he is not turned away, but the price of the bed is laid to his account, and he generally discharges the indebtedness as soon as he gets the money.

Mrs. Amelia Lewis, of England, has published a useful pamphlet on the food and cookery question, and proposes to bring her ideas before the public in the form of lectures. Some extracts from her publication will be found in our Kitchen Department.

Re-elected.—**Mrs. Julia Ward Howe** and **Professor William B. Rogers** have been elected President and Vice-President respectively of the Town and Country Club of Newport, R. I. **Rev. James Freeman Clarke** will read a paper before the club at its next meeting.

Ladies' Brass Band.—Twelve young ladies of Albany, Oregon, have recently organized the "Albany Ladies' Brass Band;" membership as follows: **Nettie Piper**, **Lotta Monteith**, **Maggie Foster**, **Eva Paxton**, **Mattie Foster**, **Lulu Clark**, **Jennie Clark**, **Laura Hauk**, **Laura Goltra**, **Libbie Irvine**, **Mary Irvine**, and **Amanda Irvine**.

Mrs. Van Cott Retired.—The woman evangelist, **Mrs. Van Cott**, has traveled a distance of 143,417 miles during the fourteen years of her ministry; has preached 4,294 sermons, besides conducting 9,333 other religious meetings, and writing 9,853 letters. The strain of so much work has, however, proved too great for her at last. Her nervous system has received repeated shocks, and she retires from the field, probably forever.

Actresses who are Social Powers.—"The social lion sits down to supper with the social lamb, to the satisfaction and enjoyment of both—especially the lamb. In Vanity Fair any Sunday afternoon you may find yourself between a *grande dame* and an actress, and both shall be equally amusing, both equally well versed in the mysterious social lore of the day, and both *comme il faut*. Sarah Bernhardt dines with 'the best people,' and sups in Park Lane. Mrs. Kendall, another actress (I am not instituting comparisons, social or otherwise), is caressed in many drawing-rooms. Mrs. Bancroft, a third, is to be seen and admired at Mrs. Brassey's, together with Mrs. Gladstone and many a great social leader. Of Miss Ellen Terry, a fourth, we are all proud. Upon Miss Geneviève Ward, a fifth, royalty has bestowed its seal. It would be easy to multiply the list."

The Peasant Sister of an Artist.—Juliette Courbet, the sister and sole legatee of the great artist, is now in Paris. Her object in coming is to make an arrangement with the Treasury for paying off at once, instead of in installments extending over thirty years, the monetary charge her brother incurred in ordering the demolition of the Colonne Vendôme. Juliette Courbet offers to pay once and forever 75,000 francs, instead of 300,000 in the course of the thirty years which have yet to run. Her object, if liberated, is to form a Courbet Museum here with the numerous sketches and paintings in her hands. She is a woman of rare native intelligence, and something of an artist, though a coarse peasant, hardly knowing how to read and write. The Courbet paintings she proposes eventually to bequeath with the gallery she will build for them to the State. For years before his death Courbet bought up at auctions works of his which had figured in private collections, and intrusted them to Juliette's safe keeping. He did a portrait of this sister which is said to be a masterpiece, and another in which she is engaged in bedding a cow.

The Washington "Swiss Dairy."—"Mrs. Wagner, who keeps the 'Swiss Dairy,' at No. 403 East Capitol Street, began business in August, 1877, with five gallons of milk, her first sale being of one half-pint at her store. She is now selling two hundred gallons per day, and her business is increasing so that she is seeking for a larger supply. About seventy-five gallons of the two hundred she sells and delivers at the stores. She is a quiet woman of pleasant manners, who says she is willing to work and have her family work. She had no experience in any business affairs until she took up this business.

"Mrs. Wagner's force to transact this large business consists of herself, her daughter, and her mother, who is more than seventy years of age, and a small colored boy—these at the store. Then she has three horses and wagons, with three men, one of whom is her son, to carry out the milk to consumers.

"The wagons start at half-past four in the morning, and deliver milk at all hours of the day, and the store is open until late at night. Besides the milk she sells some fifteen gallons of cream a day, part carried out and part at the store. She also sells sour milk, buttermilk, and skim milk at five cents a quart, and makes cottage-cheeses and sometimes butter of any milk or cream left."

The Women of Russia.—The women of Russia are rapidly coming to the front in professional and educational careers. Though tolerated by the Government, they have so far lived without any kind of legal recognition. In St. Petersburg the women students are numerous, and are divided into two distinct communities, the "Coursist-keys" and the "Student-keys." The former attend daily lectures on classical and scientific subjects in a large private building hired by themselves for the purpose; the latter attend the well-organized "Woman's

Medical School," attached to the Military Hospital of St. Nicholas. After the emancipation of serfs, the "Student-keys" suddenly raised the question of "women's rights" in Russia, by demanding, not a removal of political disabilities, but permission to study medicine, pass medical examinations, receive a license, and practice where they could. Of course, they were forbidden to study in their native land, but permitted to go abroad for the purpose, and in 1868 Madame Sorsloff came back from Switzerland, the first Russian woman possessed of a doctor's diploma. This lady having friends in high quarters, an exception was made in her favor; she was granted a license, and is still practicing in St. Petersburg. The Russo-Turkish war greatly aided the cause of medical education for women, showing in strong light the good natural capacities, strong nerves, and noble self-abnegation of Russian women. With but slight medical information, thousands of them were enrolled as assistant surgeons and hospital nurses. When the war was over, the Military Doctors' Council declared they were not only admirable nurses, but skillful operators, dressers, and chemical clerks, and petitioned Government to grant a yearly sum of 10,000 roubles to the Women's Medical School, and to place them on a level with the students of the St. Petersburg University and the Medico-Chirurgical Academy. After much deliberation the Committee of Ministers finally gave permission, temporarily, to all Russian women furnished with diplomas, to practice in Qemstvo hospitals, in lunatic asylums, and in general to tend the sick and wounded. Society in general favors their practice, male practitioners holding out a helping hand more than in our own country.

A Brave Woman.—Miss Goodsill, of New York, recently proved herself heroically brave and self-sacrificing in an accident on the Passaic River, which nearly proved fatal to five persons. It was dark night when, by a sudden collision with another boat, two parties of pleasure were precipitated into the deep waters. The two men who had caused the accident disappeared, saving themselves, but leaving two ladies to be cared for by Miss Goodsill and her friends. She instructed them how to make a rope of their hands, and to tread water; and one woman being unable to do this, the brave girl took her in one arm and struck out with her for shore, landed her, and swam back to aid in the rescue of the rest, whom she succeeded in bringing safe out of their perilous position.

Regina del Cin, the famous bone-setter, now performing such wonderful cures in Brooklyn, was born not far from Venice, among the Italian Alps, in the sleepy old town of Ceneda. There, some sixty years ago, she came, a brown-eyed baby girl, to gladden the cottage home of a worthy peasant pair.

The little maid grew up like other children in these sunny valleys, her face kissed by sun and wind till it was almost as brown as her eyes, but as happy and free from care as the dancing brooks and summer wild-flowers among which she played.

Regina's mother had a natural gift for bone-setting, and this faculty the daughter inherited. When but a tiny girl she could put together the skeleton of a cat or fowl, even when blindfolded, and her greatest delight was to follow the grave-diggers in the churchyard, that she might snatch up the bones and skulls turned up by their spades.

As she grew older she began to set limbs, showing especial skill in curing dislocations of the hip, until by degrees her fame spread over all Italy, even to our own country, across the sea.

At one time the regular physicians used great efforts to stop her work, but the people loved her and clung to her, so that even when the courts forbade her practice, which they did some time after her marriage, she worked on in secret.

In Trieste she cured over three hundred people in a few weeks' time, and was presented with an album containing the signatures of a thousand workmen. The municipality of the city offered her many inducements to remain with them, but she refused all, preferring to dwell in her own city, among her own people.

Her house is a short distance outside the city walls, and on the front of it is an amusing series of frescoes, painted by a grateful Venetian artist, during one of her absences from home. The figures in the pictures are small, naked cherubs engaged in surgical studies, and are supposed to represent Regina in the various scenes of her career.

The large hall is a sort of museum for crutches—some large, some small; some of richly polished rosewood, with velvet paddings; some rude and rough and home-made, speaking pitifully of poverty linked to pain; and baskets filled with misshapen shoes and machines for straightening distorted limbs. It makes one think of a church in Rome, where, from floor to ceiling, walls and pillars are hung with votive offerings of waxen limbs and silver hearts.

The method by which Regina effects her cures is very simple. One of her American patients—a clergyman—had not walked without a crutch for twenty-one years, until treated by her. For three weeks she kept the hip enveloped in a poultice, daily renewed, made of some healing herbs, in order to soften the stiffened muscles and tendons. Then she took the limb in her hand, moved it gently from left to right, drew it slightly downward, and the painless operation was over. Another three weeks in bed, with applications for strengthening the tendons, consisting chiefly of the white of an egg and tow, and the patient was allowed to walk about with the aid of a cane.

But it is not every case she will try. Some she declares she cannot cure, and she never deludes any one with vain hopes or changes in her first decision.

Madame Anna Puéjac, the chief lady *accoucheuse* of the Maternité of Montpellier, has been accorded a medal and a prize of 100 francs, by the Society "Against the Abuse of Tobacco," for an essay she had written. The essay was on the subject "The Part of Woman and her Influence in the Means she can use to Combat the Use of Tobacco." This is the second time that this Society has accorded Madame Puéjac a medal. Her lectures are more highly esteemed among the students of her own profession than those of the professor.

The Donna Italiana, a new Italian fortnightly, gives an account of the travels of a well-known Italian authoress, Signora Carla Serena. Her first letters of travel were from Vienna, from thence she traveled all over Sweden. From Greece she wrote *Hellenic Letters*; she then went to Asia Minor and the Holy Land, and from thence to the least explored regions of the Caucasus, where she specially devoted herself to the patient study of the family life of the people. Her observations will give accurate material for a book that will rouse special interest, as this is the first time a European lady has taken up this branch of study.

Education in Hungary for Girls.—The *Women's Education Journal* says that, according to the late report of the Minister on Public Instruction for 1878-9, there were fifteen training colleges for girls, with 1,297 pupils. These colleges issued, in 1878, 360 certificates for elementary (female) teachers. The average expenditure of the Government for one pupil in the training college boarding-houses amounts to 250.76 florins, i.e., 8 florins more than the average expenses for one male pupil. There were three high schools for girls, with 422 pupils. The yearly expenses of the high school for girls at Buda-Pesth amounts to 45,000 florins, about \$20,000.

More Honor.—In the last examination for London University, ladies take five out of the first fourteen places, all of these attaining the number of marks qualifying for prizes, and sixteen names out of eighty-five in honors are those of ladies. Twenty-four in the first class are also ladies, and only one lady is in the second class.

France not Behind.—France is recognizing woman's importance in educational inspection, Jules Ferry having appointed Juliette Dodu, who received the red ribbon of the Legion of Honor last year for gallant conduct during the Franco-German war, delegate-general for the inspection of schools for the reception of little children under six years of age.

Smart Girls.—There is an oil well on the Moore farm, pumped by two young ladies, who attend to all the duties about the well except drawing the sucker rods and tubing. It is said by old pumpers that these ladies are experts in managing the well, having a perfect knowledge of the machinery connected therewith, and work the pumping as skillfully as any two male pumpers could possibly do.

Mrs. E. B. Grannis, editor of the *Church Union*, says that in 1861 Mr. Garfield held religious services in a grove near Lake Erie Seminary for young ladies. The girls were so impressed that they entered into a united bond that they would meet in Washington, to witness his inauguration as president of the United States, no matter at how distant a period of time the event should occur. Mrs. Grannis invites these girls (now women) to meet "that we may have a reunion and rearrange our programme for presidential congratulations."

Mrs. Byers, the principal and founder of the Ladies' Collegiate School in Belfast, and the most active agent in the promotion of the advanced education of the women of Ulster, and in fact of all Ireland, was recently presented with her own portrait and a collection of valuable books by teachers, friends, and pupils, past and present. The painting is life-size, and represents the lady sitting. It is inclosed in a very rich, massive frame. One of the books was an album containing portraits of the donors, and beautifully decorated by Marcus Ward & Co.

Instruction by Correspondence.—This system has been in operation in England for nine years, and is of great use in promoting the self-education of women who live at a distance from the centers of teaching. Many of the students have passed the higher Cambridge Examination. Among the teachers are four ladies who have passed a tripos examination. There is a lending library at Cambridge in connection with the classes, and the rules and lists of books can be obtained from Miss Julia Kennedy, The Elms, Cambridge. Ladies intending to join the classes should apply between October 1st and 14th to the Hon. Secretary, Mrs. Peele, Trumpington, Cambridge.

Among the many applications of insurance in this country, it is remarkable that that of a well-known association of the higher classes in Denmark has never been attempted. A system of insurance for girls has existed for several generations among the nobility of Copenhagen. A nobleman, upon the birth of a daughter, enrolls her name with the insurance society, paying at the time a fee, and subsequently an annual sum until she reaches the age of twenty-one. She then becomes entitled to a fixed income from the society, and to apartments in the large building of the association, which is surrounded by gardens and a park. Should her father die in her childhood, she may immediately occupy the apartments if she so desires. Should she die or marry, the income and the right to a home both lapse.



Books that Live.

It is very curious and interesting in these days, when every one reads, and every one wants to write a book, if he does not, to examine the subject of the kind of books that live; the kind that survive a generation or two, and the kind that are turned out like newspaper articles, in hot haste, and hold their place not much longer in the mind of the reader. With this latter sort of literature we are flooded at the present time, and it has its use. If it is merely amusing and not harmful, it serves to make hours pass lightly, which in the old days, when books were not plentiful, hung heavily upon the hands; for the strongest minds cannot always be exercising their greatest powers, and there are a vast number of persons who are only stimulated to mental effort at all, by the mild excitement of a story.

The books that live are, as a rule, the direct reverse of books that sell, or at least of those which achieve an ephemeral popularity. They are books of original research, which contribute something not previously known, or at least not demonstrated, in regard to the facts and principles or laws which characterize the earth and govern our existence upon it. One would imagine that this class of subjects would be the most interesting of any to every inhabitant of the world; but it is not so, and the reason is, that general facts, and general principles, and universal laws, and the philosophy of their relations to us, and to the circumstances under which we live, require a higher order of intellect and capacity than falls to the lot of the average individual, who is interested only in what is limited and personal, because this is what addresses itself to his understanding. His larger knowledge must come to him diluted, through the medium of another mind, who takes the subject, devotes days, months, years, to its elucidation, and reduces it to the measure of his mental power of perception and analysis.

It is fortunate that the great literary and scientific workers are usually born with so strong a love and desire for their work that poverty and want of appreciation on the part of the world at large are no barriers to their performance of it; for many of them have toiled in obscurity, doing that which was to live always, without the knowledge or recognition of those around them, but satisfied if only the work could be done.

Histories live in proportion to the breadth and universality with which they portray the times and places of which they treat; the lives of men and women, according to the importance of their work, and the insight into and identification of the biographer with it. Popularly, the books that are supposed to have permanent interest are called standard, but no generic term or title is more abused. Books are called "standard" that scarcely outlast a generation, and there are others accepted as standard, which retain a place on library shelves, but which no one ever reads.

Very often the verdict of one generation entirely reverses the claim of a preceding one, or the work will survive which was the least known and thought of; while that which excited the plaudits of the multitude will drift away and be never more heard of. Sometimes a single piece of work will confer a lasting, or at least long-continued,

fame upon an author, while the rest, though good for "pot-boilers," add nothing to his reputation, and in fact dwarf it. The "Thanopsis" of William Cullen Bryant is a case in point. Permanent reputations depend much now upon the commercial publisher. The commercial publisher will publish anybody's book that can afford to pay for it, and refuses to publish any but those that sell fast and bring in quick returns. In the present plethora of readers and dearth of thinkers, this is exerting a disastrous effect. The sensational trash sells and pays both author and publisher. A better and more thoughtful class of books go begging, and there is no encouragement to write them; therefore they are not written.

It is safe to say, however, that the worthless books of the present generation will be put to their best use in lighting the fires of the next generation.

Sweet Sinners and Sour Saints.

A NEW YORK clergyman recently said in an evening discourse that there were unfortunately, saints who were sour and sinners who were sweet, and we take it that he meant by this that there are very good people, devoted to their duty, self-sacrificing and conscientious, who are yet so unfortunate in the possession of a naturally hard and forbidding manner, or in the cultivation of a cross and irritable disposition, that they get no credit for their real goodness of heart, or even for Christian growth, but are really obstacles to the spread of Divine grace by reason of infirmities of temper, and the want of pleasant, cheerful manners.

On the other hand there are persons who are essentially selfish and treacherous, not to be trusted, who are apparently all that is lovely and amiable, and who impress those they are associated with as the best and most delightful of people, until time or accident reveals how little they are to be depended upon.

Some persons make a merit of being rough, rude, and disagreeable, and consider it essential to "honesty," but this is a great mistake. It is just as possible to be honest and sweet, as honest and sour; it is a mere matter of habit and cultivation.

As a mere matter of fact, a sweet, cheerful temper is a great blessing to oneself, and every one who may be about us. It is a preservative, it is an aid to health and digestion, and it adds a charm to life greater than can be obtained from wealth or any other one source. It is particularly delightful when it is united to courage, truth, and honor or honesty, and is most valuable in a woman, because the sunshine from it warms up and brightens the domestic and social atmosphere. Fine manners begin at home; they can never be quite put on afterwards. So let us remember not to misrepresent or dishonor any profession we may make, nor yet save our sweetness for those who do not belong to us; but, as far as possible, make it a truthful and integral part of daily life, and walk so that if there is any saintship about us it shall strike clear through, and make the inside as well as the outside, and the outside as well as the inside, sweet and clean.

"The Scanty Meal."

WE have great pleasure in calling the attention of our readers to our engraved copy of Landseer's famous picture with the above title. Nothing can exceed the naturalness of the scene, the faithfulness and accuracy in drawing, the clever fore-shortening, the distribution of light and shadow, the

What Women are Doing.

Mrs. Ermince A. Smith, of Jersey City, has been elected a Fellow of the American Scientific Association, the first woman who has received such an honor.

Mrs. Mary Mackeller has prepared a handbook of Gaelic phrases with pronunciation, for the benefit of tourists.

Jenny Lind, who retired to private life about twenty years ago, is fresh and vigorous still, somewhat stout, and with white hair.

The late Duchess D'Otrante, of France, left to the French Academy a bequest of \$40,000 "for triennial prizes for good deeds," and M. Sardou recently mentioned her name with emotion.

Mlle. Hubertine Auclerc, the French advocate of women's rights, has received a visit from the bailiff because she refuses to pay taxes without representation at the polls.

Sarah Winnemucca, Princess of the Piutes, has been provided with a comfortable little house in Oregon, with a yearly pension of \$600, as a reward for her services during the last Bannack war.

Queen Victoria awards yearly a gold medal to the boy on the Worcester training ship who is "likely to make the finest sailor."

Miss Hilda Montalba, the young English artist, who is a special friend of Princess Louise, and who lately visited her at Ottawa, has just sold a picture—a Venetian scene—for \$800.

Mrs. B. McGahan, a Russian lady, the wife of the celebrated war correspondent who died at Constantinople, is visiting this country as special correspondent of the *Golos*, the principal St. Petersburg newspaper.

Mrs. Mary F. S. Hopkins is the wealthiest woman in California. She is worth \$25,280,972.

Three Ladies have received rewards of 600 francs each from the Society of Acclimatization, Mesdames Courtois and Delaitre for rearing rare birds, and Madame Simon for acclimatizing useful insects.

A Young Polish Lady, M^{me}. Milkowska, 18 years of age, has been admitted "with distinction," as regular student into the Geneva University.

Mrs. Pirkis's New Novel, with the title of "A Very Opal," in three volumes, will be published by Messrs. Hurst & Blackett.

Mrs. Simpson's authorized English translation of M^{me}. de Witt's recent work, entitled "Monsieur Guizot in Private Life," has been published by Messrs. Hurst & Blackett.

Caroline A. Soule, who has recently been ordained to the Universalist ministry in Scotland, is the first lady preacher in Europe on whom the service of ordination has been officially performed.

Ada Monk, the actress, joined the Unitarian Church of the Messiah, New York, on Sunday, July 4. The pastor, Rev. Robert Collyer, used the occasion to say that there should be no antagonism betwixt the church and stage. Miss Monk will remain on the stage.

Eureka C. Browne, of Hoboken, has invented a street-cleaning machine that is said to be superior to any now in use. It should be called for her first name.

Social Pre-eminence in Paris.—The *salon* of the Princesse Lise Troubetzkoi has been famous for years, and M^{me}. Edmond Adam is better known for her Wednesday evenings than as the Juliette Lambert of the *Revue des Deux Mondes* and *Nouvelle Revue*.

The Young Peasant Women of Alsace, says a writer in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, refuse to get married, and wish to die old maids, because "they

miss in their lovers the polish which the latter formerly secured by associating with French soldiers."

The Crown Prince of Prussia takes a personal interest in an association in Berlin, which takes children from the streets and sends them, with teachers, into "holiday colonies" in the woods and among the hills.

Miss Alice W. Harlow, the oldest daughter of Dr. H. M. Harlow, of Augusta, Me., who graduated from Vassar College with high honor in 1877, has accepted the professorship of Latin and Greek in Monticello Seminary, at Godfrey, Illinois.

George Eliot's retirement from literature is mentioned as a settled thing by *The Literary News*. It quotes her as often saying that her late husband, Mr. Lewes, was a great mental stimulus to her, constantly encouraging her in her work.

Literary Women in India.—The fruits of native female education in India are being gradually appreciated. Miss Toru Dutt is not the last of Indian poets. Another young lady, aged nineteen, is engaged in preparing a novelette for publication, in which Hindoo domestic life will form a prominent feature. The lady is also an artist, and originally intended to illustrate the work herself. The book will be published before the close of the year.

Mrs. Hawsis, in accordance with a suggestion repeatedly made by schoolmasters and others engaged in tuition, is preparing a "Chaucer for Schools," founded upon her well-known "Chaucer for Children," which has already passed through several thousands. The book will not be illustrated, but carefully annotated, and specially adapted to class lessons.

A Worthy Memorial.—The widow of the Jewish Cologne banker, Baron Abraham von Oppenheim, who in 1870 gave the munificent sum of £150,000 for the wounded, has just handed £30,000 for a hospital for the poor children of all confessions, in memory of her late husband. The one-half of this sum is to be devoted to the erection of the building, and the other half to the maintenance of the hospital.

The Misses Heaven, of Victoria Park, Manchester, and of Cheltenham, have made a very valuable present to the Peel Park Museum, Salford. It consists of a large four-tier cabinet with forty-four drawers, containing above 2,000 specimens of choice foreign shells, being a collection made between the years 1819 and 1848 by Mr. Abraham Lincoln, of Highbury Park, Islington.

Messrs. Dodd, Mead & Co. have in the press a child's gift-book, with illustrations in colors by Miss Rosina Emmet, who took the first prize at the recent Prang Christmas Card contest. The intention has been to produce an American book of the kind which Mr. Walter Crane and Miss Kate Greenaway have made famous in England. The sketches represent grown people, and not children as in the English books, and three old ballads serve as the text.

Mlle. Marie Van Zandt, the new American prima donna, has received a high compliment from M. Ambroise Thomas. "She does not play *Mignon*," says the composer; "she is *Mignon*." Madame Christine Nilsson says that the young girl in her voice and her ways so reminds her of herself in her youth that she calls Mlle. Marie "La Petite Nilsson."

A Woman's Conscience.—In 1869, a woman in Clinton, Mass., purchased a sewing machine of a woman in Lancaster, paying therefor \$25. One day last week the seller called on the buyer and handed her a \$10 bill, remarking that she asked and received more for the machine than it was actually worth; and that she might relieve her

mind, she now improved the opportunity to refund a part of the amount.

An Accommodating Wife.—Mrs. James Beard, of Rock Island, Ill., got a divorce from her husband, not because she hated him particularly for his shiftlessness, but she was tired of being the wife of a man whom she could not respect. Soon afterward he went to her to find out whether she would take any legal proceedings against him if he married again. She not only gave her consent, but went to the wedding, and gave the couple a present of \$50.

The Empress of India, whom European nations know as Queen Victoria, lately gave a striking proof of her admiration for picturesque national dress, and adherence to national customs, by specially requesting that two Indian ladies, the Misses Taghore of Bengal, who were to be presented at a "Drawing-room," should appear in Indian costume. Their oriental dress met with marked approval, and the Queen honored the ladies specially by giving them the private *entrée*.

San Francisco has a Women's Social Science Association which meets at stated intervals, and recently presented a paper from Miss I. G. Prince, on the "Practical Education of Women," and another by Mrs. J. H. Smyth of Oakland, on the "Just now very interesting subject to women of 'Silk-worms and Silk-culture.'"

Miss Grace Hancock Goodsell, who rescued seven persons from drowning, was recently married at Passaic. Among the wedding presents was a silver row-boat with golden oars, inscribed with the names of the seven, and the words, "To our savior, God bless her, Grace Hancock Goodsell."

Miss Griswold, the young American who is studying in the Paris Conservatoire, and who feeling last year that she deserved a first prize refused to take the inferior honor awarded her, has received that coveted first prize. The quarrel was smoothed over, as the Conservatoire, it is hinted, did not care to lose so promising a pupil. Miss Griswold is said to be a niece of Bret Harte, and her voice and her face are described as beautiful. She is said, too, to have an elegant and noble presence, matching the dramatic expression of her tones.

Mrs. Margaret J. Preston, whose poems have sung their way to many hearts, is of Virginia birth, but of Scotch descent. Her first published volume was "Silverwood, a Book of Memoirs," brought out in her girlhood. Her second was a war lyric, the only one written in the South, and called "Beechenbrook." It had a vast popularity, and went through eight editions. Her last works, "Old Song and New," and "Cartoons," have been very favorably received, and are full of tender, devotional feeling.

The Princess of Wales is a picture of modest good taste as she walks the deck of her husband's yacht on a summer cruise. She always wears there a plainly made dress of some dark color, with a sailor's hat, or a close soft hat, which is exceedingly becoming to her. Her little daughters are dressed in dark serges or simple cottons, and sailors' hats always crown their long, fair hair.

Miss Gabriella T. Stickney, who was for some years a compositor on the *Chicago Legal News*, concluded to go West and grow up with the country. She migrated to the town of Collyer, Kansas, where she shortly received the appointment of both Postmistress and Notary Public, and is prospering beautifully. Go West, young woman.

Mrs. L. B. Walford is as charming in personal appearance as the greatest admirer of "Mr. Smith" and "Troublesome Daughters" could expect. She is apparently in years between forty and forty-five. Her handsome face ordinarily wears a calm, kindly, judicial expression, and

humor lurks about the eye and about a mouth denoting strength of character. She has the manner of a lady used to the best society, and her finely shaped head is supported by a stately and perfectly symmetrical figure.

Mrs. Langtry is no longer called the Jersey Lily: society has given her another pet name—"The Amber Witch." She is said to be lovelier than ever, and is gazed at in public as if she were a queen or a prima donna. At the Atalanta fete, where she wore a gown of old-gold satin trimmed with shaded poppies, one old lady seated herself opposite the Amber Witch's stall, and, deliberately taking out her opera-glasses, stared at the famous beauty for an hour.

Women in English Mines.—Women and children are employed in tolerably large numbers in the English mines. Out of 18,795 persons engaged above ground about the metalliferous mines, 2,193 are women and girls, and in addition there are 317 males of the tender ages of between 8 and 13. Of girls, 36 are employed between 8 and 13 years old, 32 of whom are in the Cornwall and Devon district. Of girls between 13 and 18 years, there are employed 792, Cornwall and Devon employing 645, and the North Wales district 106, the only other largely-employing district being that of Ireland, where 27 are at work. Of girls above 18 years old, there are 1,365 employed.

The Crown Princess of Prussia (Queen Victoria's eldest daughter) is said to be now the most popular woman in Germany. She would have gained the good will of the Berlin population twenty years ago had she not held, with invincible tenacity, to the idea of an English establishment at Potsdam. She wished to retain her servants, and to introduce the English style of household management. But only a few English sailors, with an officer, who form the crew of the miniature man-of-war on the Havel, are left to represent the English service.

It is said that **Mlle. Blanc** will not marry Prince Roland Bonaparte. She is not satisfied with the prospects of imperialism in France, and shrinks from being encumbered with the poverty-stricken family of her princely suitor, which, according to the civil code, she would be. They would force her to support them according to her wealth. She would be under the obligation to provide for the brave but very bearish Prince Pierre, his wife, who is an artisan's daughter, and her parents. The probability of a set-off in the form of imperial honors is very remote. Sensible woman!

Clara Erskine Clement, who is now at work on a biography of Charlotte Cushman, to be published this coming season, is a native of St. Louis, Missouri, although, having lived in Massachusetts from early childhood, she considers herself a Bostonian. In 1870, she published "Legendary and Mythological Art;" in 1873, "Painters, Sculptors, Engravers, and their Works;" in 1879, in connection with Lawrence Hutton of New York, "Artists of the Nineteenth Century." Mrs. Clement has also written "A Sharp Story of the Orient," "A History of Egypt," and is at present editing and supplementing "A Biographical History of the Fine Arts," by T. Spooner, M.D., and C. E. Clement. Mrs. Clement has traveled and studied much. She reads six languages besides her own, and does her literary work from love of it alone.

The Daughter of a Prime Minister.—Miss Helen Gladstone, the daughter of the Premier, is one of the successful candidates in this year's class list of Cambridge University examinations. It is rather interesting to reflect that while the daughter of England's Prime Minister is admitted to the benefits of one of the greatest and oldest of universities, America, priding herself upon her liberality and her social progress, gives no such

advantages to women. Harvard, after a fashion, imitates Cambridge, but offers nothing like the full and generous instruction of the conservative English university. Yale and Columbia, apparently, cannot afford to place themselves on a level with Cambridge and Oxford.

The Young French Violinist.—Mlle. Tua, the young violinist now so much talked of in Paris, is the daughter of a Turin mason, who taught himself the violin, his wife the guitar, and put an instrument into the hands of his little girl, then six years old. When they had mastered a few tunes they left Turin, and visited, one after another, the winter cities of the coast. At Nice a lady was so struck with the child's talent that she gave the father an introduction to M. Massart, professor of the violin at the Conservatoire, and the whole family came to Paris, to find a friend in the professor, who, with a few of his acquaintances, raised a fund which enabled them to live while the daughter followed the classes of the Conservatoire, where she has now gained the highest reward at thirteen. An American *impresario* has, it is reported, offered to take the young prodigy to America, with her parents, pay all their expenses for five years, and give them \$40,000 at the end of that time. M. Tua has refused; he thinks his daughter can do better in Europe. Her first prize at the Conservatoire gives her \$100 and a superb instrument.

Progress at Harvard.—A change has been made by Harvard in its scheme of examination for women—a change which looks toward more generous provision for them in the future. The regular Harvard Entrance Examination has been substituted for the special Women's Examination, and the latter is now a thing of the past, except for such candidates as have already passed on a part of the work required. Candidates presenting themselves in June, 1881, will be examined upon the regular subjects required for admission to the college, with the exception that any candidate may, if she prefers, substitute French and German for Greek. The time and method of examination and the papers used will be the same as for the examination for admission, and the same privilege of passing a preliminary examination on a part of the subjects and of completing the course in a subsequent year will be allowed. No account will be made of any preliminary examination unless the candidate passes satisfactorily in at least five subjects, and no candidate will be examined on a part of any subject.

An English Lady, Miss Pryde, has opened a registry office to assist friendless young Englishwomen in Paris. Her office is in Rue Tilsitt, and she devotes her time to assisting them to procure situations or employment. She recommends respectable French houses in which they can live reasonably and acquire the language, and relieves with gifts or loans many who are in actual want. She has also established an art school in which they are taught gratuitously to paint on china and panels and other branches of artistic work, and exhibits and sells in her office the work when done. She is anxious to start a printing press in addition, having been told that the wages of compositors are very good, and the art of setting up type quickly learned.

First M. B. Examination.—Miss Edith Shove has passed the first M. B. Examination at the University of London, in the First Division. She has been a student at the London School of Medicine since its foundation, and was appointed Demonstrator of Anatomy there last year. It was she who applied in 1877 to be admitted to the Examinations for the Medical Degree of the London University, and this raised the question of the admission of women to become graduates of the University which has been so satisfactorily settled.



An Illustrious Example.

As Mr. Hayes's official term nears its close, it is not inappropriate, in a periodical taken and read so largely by women, to make special mention of the influence exerted by the wife of the President during the four years of her husband's administration. There have been many beautiful and graceful occupants of the White House, many distinguished for talents and intelligence, others for good sense and discretion in what must always be a trying position. But there has never been a woman who united in her own person—certainly since Mrs. Adams—so much dignity, decision, and conscientiousness with infinite tact, kindness, patience, and adaptability. Mrs. Hayes has never swerved in the slightest from the rules and principles which guide her conduct, yet her worst enemy could not call her dictatorial or dogmatic, while her exquisite natural refinement places her infinitely above many whose pretensions to high polish are greatly beyond her own. It is to the moral influence which has emanated from the White House during Mr. Hayes's administration to which we desire particularly to refer, for it has been absolutely pure and clean, and though future administrations may rival it, they can never surpass this, which has been strong and consistently true to its standard from first to last. This result was certainly largely owing to Mrs. Hayes, to her determined adherence to a temperance platform, and to the countenance insensibly but continually given to a social life in the highest circles of the capital, free from the taint of drunkenness and liquor-drinking. Gradually, practices which the highest lady in the land would not tolerate became disreputable, and the hard-worked, much-abused wives of officials of prominence, who had felt previously compelled to offer wine at periods when they are obliged to keep open house and entertain whoever chooses to call, gladly availed themselves of the chance for dispensing with this doubtful auxiliary, and brought into fashion the harmless bouillon and refreshing lemonade.

Consistent goodness seems to be the mainspring of Mrs. Hayes's character, and its tone and temper are so fine and true to her convictions that she is not tempted, even by her kind heart and obliging disposition, into mistakes. She has been an honor and credit to womanhood from first to last, and when history does the justice that history surely will do to the Hayes administration of public affairs, it will leave out an important factor in its best influences if it omits to mention with due credit a noble Christian lady, Mrs. Rutherford B. Hayes.

"Playmates."

(See page Steel Engraving.)

This picture is engraved from a well-known painting by a Scotch artist, A. N. Burr, or rather an artist who was Scotch by descent and predisposition, for he was born in Manchester, England.

"Playmates" gives us a homely Scotch interior, the living-room of a cottage of which the inmates are a mother and her five little children. The youngest is sleeping soundly in her lap, while she watches with loving eyes the happy play of the rest, who are amusing themselves with the funny antics of a kitten, excited by a string which

What Women are Doing.

Lady Burdett-Coutts has a second time given \$500 to the funds of the London Open Air Mission.

Miss Blanche W. Howard, of Bangor, now living in Germany, is the author of "One Summer."

In Androscoggin County is a young lady just entering the field of authorship, Miss Hettie E. Bearce, of Auburn.

Of Maine literary ladies, one of the most popular is "Sophie May," of Norridgewock.

Miss Broughton is the editor of *The Burlington*, a new English magazine devoted to fiction.

Modjeska has contributed a story to the next issue of the London Christmas Annual, "The Green Room."

Mrs. Mary A. Livermore has prepared a new lecture which will be called "The Boy of To-day."

Miss Lucille Clinton has just executed a life-size portrait, in charcoal, of Ralph Waldo Emerson.

"**Clara Bell**" has added to the "Leisure Hour" series, an excellent translation of Auerbach's "Brigitta."

Miss Nellie Holbrook has been employed in making campaign speeches, but without achieving any great success.

Miss Anna Dickinson says the reason why she stopped talking politics was, because she had nothing more to say.

A woman's view of Beyrout is given by Mrs. Burton in her "Inner Life in Syria": "It is a demi-civilized, semi-Christianized, demi-semi-Europeanized town."

"**Mating, and Marrying**" is the title of the new work by "C. C. Fraser-Tyler," who is in private life Mrs. Edward Sidell, and the popular author of "Jonathan."

Miss Clara Morris is said to be a fine critic, intensely interested in art, and quite as capable of being distinguished as a writer as an actress, if her early bent and education had taken that direction.

Jennie Collins, of Boston, has issued her tenth annual report of "Boffin's Bower": 3,700 free dinners were served during the year to hungry young women; 1,370 applications were made for girls, 1,440 girls applied for places. Miss Collins does a much-needed work well, and deserves hearty encouragement.

Ella and Linda Dietz belong to the new Somerville Club of London, of which the Misses Garrett, the Misses Biggs, Dr. Blackwell, and many of the most eminent women in literature, art, science, and journalism are members.

The Dowager Duchess of Cleveland has contributed £3,000 to the endowment of the proposed bishopric of Southwell. Her grace has also subscribed £500 toward the erection of a palace at Southwell for the future bishop.

Miss Helen Gladstone, the younger daughter of the Prime Minister, has left her father's house at Hawarden for Nuneham College, where she is to act for a few months as private secretary to the vice-principal.

Grace Greenwood's only daughter has been acting the past season in Miss Genevieve Ward's Company at the Prince of Wales Theater, London. Beside her histrionic talent, Miss Lippincott, whose stage name is Annie Layton, has considerable musical talent, and is now studying probably with the intention of becoming an operatic singer.

Miss Ermelina Pereira, the mistress of the Indian Female Government School at Coalville, has successfully passed the matriculation examination in the National Lyceum at Goa. Miss Pereira is the first lady among her countrywomen who has attained this distinction.

Mlle. Blanche Pierson, of the Vaudeville, has gained a medal at the Dijon Exhibition for her paintings on porcelain. If the rumor of this success reaches Sarah Bernhardt, she, the *Parisian* says, will be wild. Sarah has never won a medal.

Mrs. Florence A. Graham has been appointed manager of the Western Union telegraph office at Auburn, the position having been made vacant by the death of her husband.

A stalwart woman got employment in male attire as a farm hand at Hutchinson, Ill., but the farmer discharged her on learning her sex. She has brought a suit to recover wages for the whole contract.

Miss Zoe Wilbour, the youngest daughter of Mrs. Charlotte B. Wilbour, took two first prizes last month in a Paris school. One was for French history, the other for French composition.

Lady Hardy, who has spent the last year in America in company with her daughter, Miss Iza Duffus Hardy, the author of several novels, will publish a record of her travels in the United States.

New South Wales.—In the Sydney Exhibition, three ladies, Mesdames La Villette, Chevalier and Maire, have received prizes for painting, and Mlle. Eugenie Chevalier for wood engraving and lithography.

Miss Arabella B. Buckley, author of "The Fairyland of Science," has in the press the first part of a new work for young people, entitled "Life and her Children."

Woman Physicians in China.—A letter from China in the *Temps*, mentions that Miss Howard, an English lady, has been appointed doctor to the Countess Lé, as also to the management of a hospital established at Peking by the foreign residents for which the Countess Lé supplies all the medicines.

Mrs. Gladstone has opened a home for business girls in London. The establishment will accommodate twenty-five young women, who will be expected to pay according to their means.

Mrs. Nicholl, of the Elima Inland Mission (the Academy says), has recently gone to Chung King, in Western China, being the first Englishwoman who has entered the province of Szechuen. Miss Wilson and Miss Faussett, of the same mission, have also lately started from Wuchang, in Central China, on a boat journey of one thousand miles up the river Han, on their way to Hanchung, in the remote province of Shensi in the northwest.

Miss Ella Wheeler is a Wisconsin writer who is just beginning to attract attention at the East. Some of her poems are charming, showing a maturity of thought and strength, as well as brilliancy of imagination that would do credit to established reputations.

One of the most popular writers of sketches is Miss Sarah O. Jewett, author of "Deephaven," who is a daughter of Dr. Jewett of South Berwick. In "Lady Ferry" the scene is laid in one of the old colonial houses of Kittery. She is an expert with the oar and shows no less skill in the saddle.

The London Ladies' Flower Mission, whose headquarters are 28 Martin's Lane, E. C., have distributed the past year 288,905 bouquets and lavender bags. These last are especially prized, not only because the fragrance is lasting, but more for the associations the perfume recalls of country scenes and innocent pleasures.

There is a young lady in Kingston, of one of the oldest and most aristocratic families, with a fine education, who superintends a large farm, and she is quite successful in its management. She says it is splendid exercise, and her health for that reason is excellent. Ennui is something she does not experience.

Lucy Tappan, a graduate of Vassar and the Massachusetts Normal School, takes the chair of mathematics at Lasell Seminary, Auburndale, Mass.

Wilhelmina Helena Paulina Maria is the very long name of the very little daughter of the King and Queen of the Netherlands. She is to be called Princess Wilhelmina, and as a girl can have no pretensions to the throne of Holland.

Mrs. Chalmers Dale has given the town of Monson, Mass., \$25,000 for a granite building for a public library in memory of Horatio Lyon, her father, a leading manufacturer of the town, and his widow has given \$20,000 for an endowment fund.

Miss Smith was to have been married at Springfield, Ill., but she disappeared on the morning of the wedding day, and various were the conjectures as to her conduct. She has written from an adjoining State to her affianced husband, saying that she fled because she was scared, but is now ready to face the clergyman.

Among the Sisters of Mercy who accompany the Russian army are two princesses and a beauty with a fabulous fortune. These women maintain out of their own means the well-appointed ambulances to which they are attached.

Miss Alice W. Harlow, the eldest daughter of Dr. H. M. Harlow, of Augusta, Me., who graduated at Vassar College, with high honors, in 1877, has accepted the professorship of Latin and Greek in Monticello Seminary, Godfrey, Illinois.

Lady Harriet Scott Bentinck has made the munificent gift of £4,000 to the International Hospital at Naples, in order to enable the committee to buy or build premises of their own. It is amongst the conditions of this gift that an English-speaking physician and English nurse be always kept at the hospital, and that in case of its dissolution the money be handed over to some other charitable institution of the English community at Naples.

The Commission that was appointed to choose nurses for the royal infant at Madrid, selected five young women of the province of Santander, all of very dark complexion. The one who has attracted the most attention, Leocadia Fernandez, is said to be of the highest type of Arab beauty, with large soft eyes and glossy hair.

A Calcutta correspondent of a native paper says that lately there have sprung up a number of good Bengal lady writers, the most accomplished being Mrs. Surnamoyi Goshal, a daughter of Baboo Debendra Nat Tagore. This lady is the author of two handy novels and a melodrama. She seems to be well read in English works of imagination and a careful student of English and Sanskrit poets.

Miss Sarah Holland Adams, daughter of the late Dr. Z. B. Adams, of Boston, has made a translation of Hermann Grimm's famous lectures on "Goethe and His Times," which will be published next month by Messrs. Little, Brown & Co., of Boston. Miss Adams still resides in Germany, and has greatly pleased Herr Grimm with her success in rendering his most interesting lectures into English. The Hon. Andrew White, having read the translation, gives it high praise.

Mrs. Noyes, the wife of the American Minister to France, is deeply interested in the welfare of her own sex in her native land. She has, for instance, learned the art of making artificial flowers since she came to Paris, with a view of aiding poor girls to learn that delicate and artistic branch of manufacture when she returns home. These lessons were taken in the midst of all the social claims upon her time. For delicate as is her health and fully occupied as are her days, she is punctilious in regard to paying visits.

Queen Victoria drove out and visited her pensioners as soon as she reached her Scotch estate, and was received with acclamations and tears by the old men and women. Crathie Church, where the Queen went on the following day, was crammed to suffocation, for not only the natives, but the tourists within ten miles came to gaze upon their ruler.

Miss Elizabeth Waite, a sister of Waite, the Brattleboro (Vt.) defaulter, was sent recently to an asylum for the insane. It is supposed that her insanity is due to a loss of \$10,000 which she and another sister sustained by Waite's appropriation of a life insurance fund which had been left them by will.

Miss Dora White, a graduate of the Madras Medical College, and the Resident Medical Subordinate of the Military Female Orphan Asylum, who recently proceeded to Bhrig, Cutch, to attend on her Highness the Maharani of Cutch, has returned to Madras, after having successfully treated the Maharani, whose falling health had given occasion for some anxiety. Miss White's services obtained for her the special thanks of her Highness the Maharani's family.

Shetland women are noted for their ability in managing a boat, and Admiral Thomas, who was in Lerwick recently, offered to act as coxswain to three strapping Shetland damsels in a contest between them and a crew of men from the revenue cutter *Eagle*. The match was keenly contested, but was easily won by the Shetland women, who used two oars each, and pulled gracefully.

The widowed Mme. Isaac Pereire has the enjoyment of a fortune of more than \$15,000,000. She is a woman of active mind, an intelligent patron of art, and very benevolent. Last winter she opened in Paris a soup kitchen in which 800 rations of beef, bread and soup were given away to the poor inhabitants of her quarter. During the latter years of his life her husband devoted his mental energy to the study of pauperism, and to schemes for its extinction.

A young Japanese lady of sixteen, Miss Minei Yabu, daughter of an official in the emperor's household, has arrived in the East from San Francisco. She is a graduate of the English school in Tokio, and will remain three years in America to perfect her education. She is a poet and a landscape painter, and is described as being extremely petite. She has a light complexion, fascinating black eyes, and a bright, cheerful countenance.

The Woman's Silk Culture Association, which was established last winter in Philadelphia, has made much progress in its work. Its object is to spread the knowledge of rearing cocoons and reeling silk as an occupation for women in the country who have difficulty in getting work, and those who are not occupied wholly with household cares. A school has been opened with a competent teacher, which is supplied daily with fresh mulberry leaves grown in its vicinity. It is said that the mulberry tree will grow wherever the apple does. It has been ascertained from correspondence that a large number of women both in the North and in the South are ready to take up such an occupation.

The will of Mrs. Mark Rosseter, who died at Great Barrington, Mass., bequeathed \$3,000 to the American Board of Foreign Missions, \$3,000 to the American Home Mission Society, \$2,000 to the American Mission Association, \$1,000 to the Seaman's Friend Society, \$1,500 to the Oberlin (Ohio) Theological Seminary to found a scholarship to be called the "Jennie M. Rosseter" scholarship, and \$500 to the Congregational Church at Great Barrington, the income of which is to be devoted to keeping up the Sunday-school library.

Mrs. Joakam, of Coos River, Oregon, aided by her daughter and one hired man, carries on her farm, and she has this summer already laid down 1,600 pounds of butter, for which she expects to realize fifty cents per pound in winter, and besides sufficient hay for her stock, she has forty tons to sell.

There is a female dentist in Lawrence, Kan., Mrs. Lucy Taylor, who has practiced for more than twenty years. A correspondent of the *Woman's Journal* thinks she was the first lady graduate in her profession in this country, and that she has enjoyed a good practice and good pay. Two good houses built with her own earnings show this. She commenced the study of medicine, but having poor health, was advised to take dentistry instead. She practiced first in Chicago, and went to the warmer climate of Kansas thirteen years ago for her health. Other dentists are said to treat her as a usurper rather than as a co-worker. After her marriage in Chicago she taught her husband her profession, but has always been at the head of the firm herself.

Sarah Starr, an aunt of Starr King, who was loved by him as a sister, and was identified with his home in the earlier part of his career, died recently at her home in Lynn, Mass. Her means were limited, and she supported herself a while with her needle. While she stitched she found time for reading and study. The best of literature was at her command. This gave her a desire to know the languages in which so much of the literature she loved was written, so by herself she began the study of German, French, and Italian, and became a thorough linguist. Thus she was enabled to give up her needle and employ herself in teaching. Her scholars were mostly advanced pupils wishing for instruction in some particular branch of the modern languages.

What Men are Doing.

Gambetta is a most eloquent talker, a rapid, vigorous, brilliant writer, a delightful person to meet.

Professor Perry, of Williams College, has been for eight years collecting materials for a history of that institution.

Mr. Herbert Spencer intends next year to make a tour round the world by way of the United States and Japan.

Dr. D. B. St. John Roosa has written a book of medico-social essays entitled "A Doctor's Suggestions to the Community," which G. P. Putnam's Sons will issue in October.

Mr. Parke Godwin during his summer sojourn at Cummington, Mass., has been writing a memoir of his father-in-law, William Cullen Bryant.

Mr. John M'Cullough, the American actor, will appear at Drury Lane Theater in April next. The play selected is the late Mr. Justice Talfourd's "Ion."

Sir Frederick Leighton made the drawings for the sumptuous edition of George Eliot's "Romola" recently published. The edition is limited to a thousand copies.

The Excellent Article on the operative stage written for *Scribner's Monthly* was by Mr. J. R. G. Hassard, the musical critic of the *N. Y. Tribune*.

Bjornsterne Bjornson, the Norwegian novelist, dramatic poet and pamphlet writer, is visiting in this country and studying its institutions.

The "Artists' Guild," a new society for men and women, has been started by a man, Mr. H. K. White, in Boston.

Three Handsome Gold Medals were recently made and presented to three boys, pupils of Grammar School No. 68, New York City, for bravery in saving life.

George Bancroft completed his history of the United States on his eightieth birthday.

John G. Whittier has left Amesbury, and now resides at Danvers, where he occupies himself with literary and agricultural pursuits.

New and Complete editions of Mr. Longfellow's and Bret Harte's poems are in preparation at the Riverside Press.

The late Tom Taylor's will gave to his widow, Laura Wilson Taylor, all his property for life, as to the income; and as to the principal at her death, for his children, as she shall by deed or will appoint. She is also made guardian of the children.

A rich New Yorker left a will recently giving a million to charities and three thousand dollars a year to his wife.

Mr. P. T. Barnum is a practical worker in the field of temperance as well as a lecturer. He offers to give \$1,000 toward a reading and amusement room in Bridgeport, where young men may find sociability away from the saloons.

A Little Volume of select poems from Mr. Thomas Bailey Aldrich's works is to be published by Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. in a peculiarly dainty style, on linen paper and with vellum cover. It will be called "XXXVI Lyrics and XII Sonnets."

A New and Remarkable impersonator of well-known people has been found in Boston, Mr. Wm. H. Sayward. His reproductions of such widely different artists and orators as Dr. Collier, Beecher, Janauschek, and Salvini is life-like.

Colossal Statues of Michael Angelo and Albert Durer by Mr. Ezekiel, the American sculptor in Rome, have been received at the Corcoran Gallery in Washington. They are companion statues to his Phidias and Raphael.

James Parton, the great biographer, is so very retiring, he goes so little in society, that he is hardly known outside his books. A native of England—he was born in Canterbury under the shadow of the famous cathedral—he is of French Huguenot descent, one of his ancestors, Pierre Parton, having crossed the Channel and settled in Kent.

Mr. Max Maretzek says that Americans have, as a rule, good voices, and adds: "The day is not very far off when we will have not only native singers, but their whole education will be obtained at home. More than that, too, we shall have local opera-houses, and after that a school of native composers will come as a logical sequence."

Lieutenant Schwatka, who returned recently from his successful expedition to the North Pole, has been made the recipient of distinguished honors from the Geographical Society of New York, and famous personages, both in this country and Europe. His explorations have settled the long-debated question of the fate of Sir John Franklin and his party.

The most popular lecturer of the season is Mr. Archibald Forbes, the famous war correspondent of the London *Daily News*, and his most taking lecture is on "Royal People I have met."

A Spanish Painter who has lived in Rome for ten years, Signor Villegas, has sold his picture entitled "A Spanish Baptism in a Cathedral," to Mr. Vanderbilt for thirty thousand dollars. The condition is made that the subject shall not be repeated.

Mr. Belt has recently finished two marble busts of the Prince Imperial. The one was done on the commission of a general in the English army, and has been placed in the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich. The Queen gave the commission for the other. It is said that the prince greatly changed in his facial appearance during his few months' service at the Cape.