

What Women are Doing.

A course of stenography has been opened for women in Padua.

There are several successful women chemists in London.

A pharmacy has just been opened in the most fashionable quarter of Havana by three Cuban ladies, who have studied the business in New York for some years past.

The young women's Christian Association of New York is to have a new building.

Wisconsin State Medical Association has decided to admit women to membership.

Mrs. R. M. Brewer, of the Montpelier *Argus*, is the pioneer woman compositor in Vermont. She began type-setting thirty-five years ago.

Mrs. Ada Hildebrand, editor of the *Courier*, Gretna, Louisiana, did the printing free for the New Orleans Woman's Exposition Association.

Twenty-six young ladies have passed the first examination in the Royal University of Ireland.

Miss Linda R. Richards, late superintendent of the training-school for nurses of the Boston City Hospital, is going to Japan for five years to establish and conduct a similar institution in Tokio. It will be partly under missionary and partly under Government patronage.

The Paris Society of Women Artists, opened their fifth annual exhibition of painting and sculpture on the 12th of February last. Among the members of the society, which has quite recently been recognized as of "public utility," are M^{mes}. Bertaux, de Coal, Bloch, Claude Vignon, Chennevière, Ronnor, Ayrton, Dubois, and Legondre.

M^{me}. Ribard, who is a most skillful doctor and surgeon of the Paris Faculty, has had an official mission confided to her. She is to make a report on the present condition of eyesight in the *écoles maternelles*, with a view to prevent the propagation of ophthalmia in those establishments.

The first official recognition of female medical practitioners has lately been made in Rome. The recipient of this distinction is Signorina Terne, M.D., whom Queen Margherita has appointed one of her physicians in ordinary. The Queen of Italy in this action sets a good example to the other sovereigns of Europe.

In the recent municipal elections in Berne, women were for the first time admitted to vote according to a method long since authorized by the Bernese Legislature representation, which requires that the women voters be rate-payers, and unmarried, or widows.

The physicians and surgeons of the Paris hospitals have, with few exceptions, petitioned the Municipal Council to allow the Sisters of Charity to resume their old places in these establishments. The well-being of the patients suffer from their absence.

A new journal devoted to women's interests has appeared in Rome, *Donna e Lavoro*, Women and Work. The office is No. 23 Via Venezia. "*La Donna*" has entered upon its sixteenth year.

The first woman student to matriculate at Christiana University, Sweden, applied in 1880 for the necessary authorization. Copenhagen University was already open to women. Sixty young women have since passed creditably, and the number of students is increasing.

In England and Wales there are 1,545,000 women in domestic service; 1,578,000 workers in various wage paying industries; 196,000 earning a living in the professions; 64,000 employed in agriculture as a means of subsistence; 19,000 in commercial pursuits, and about 6,000,000 wives, and daughters of working men, who earn their own living.

Hereafter women deaconesses of the Church of England, are to be specially consecrated to the work, by the laying on of hands, by the Bishop. This is according to the recommendation of the Dean of Chester, who in a Report from a Committee appointed to investigate the question, considers their work of peculiar value.

The ability of the Empress of China, as a ruler, has long been known. The Empress Dowager is also stated in a recent article in the *Scotsman*, to have been a woman of unusual gifts. It concludes: "As their record on Asiatic history these two remarkable women have left the Chinese Empire internally pacified

and restored to practically the limits given to it by the great Kien-lun. Eastern Turkestan has been reconquered; Russia baffled in its diplomacy, and France in its aggressive action; a 'new China' created in the outer wilds of Manchuria; and last and most important of all this most ancient and most exclusive of Eastern monarchies has apparently entered fairly on the path of competition with the Western nations."

The Duchess of Uzés has presented a statuette, charmingly modeled by herself, to a charity got up under the patronage of a number of ladies in Paris. To the same beneficent association, M^{me}. de Beaumont-Castries has sent a bust of Chopin, Sarah Bernhardt a group, the Princess Mathilde contributing a painting of "Red Riding Hood," the Baroness Nathaniel de Rothschild a landscape—a view of St. Helena; the Princess Seylla, "An Interior."

Mrs. Bryant, Dr. Sc., recently read a valuable paper before the Anthropological Society in London, on the characters of children. She had made many tests; setting large classes of girls to describe certain objects, and examining them in order to find the results: 1st, of perception, or seeing things; 2d, apprehension, or seeing them truly; 3d, of inference, or reasoning upon them; 4th, their possibilities, or exercise of imagination. It was noteworthy adjectives as "lovely," and "sweet," showed the greatest deficiency in the more valuable faculties; in other words, emotion was mostly found to be a substitute for thought.

A Miss Tuckett, of Shirehampton, England, has made an exhibition of a year's work, in pottery, painting, and needlework; all of it original, designed by herself from natural forms, and combinations of colors, and showing extraordinary vigor, insight, and beauty. Large jars she had ornamented most artistically with clay flowers in relief, while they were still damp, and unbaked, painting the whole subsequently in most admirable tones. White crêpe curtains for hanging in halls, had been worked almost all over with sprays of flowers in gold color, with most happy results. On a cream Florentine brocade some exquisitely tinted flags had been thrown, as though just gathered from the garden. A dress trimming on cream silk displayed wild roses worked in colored silks; a mass of single dahlias on a brown plush, bordered with another brown tone, in which a red mahogany tint had found its way, formed a most beautiful table-cloth; and a velvet curtain, with magnolias, was another happy inspiration, as were also some delicately designed pink satin quilts with carnations.

Miss Hearn heads the School Board poll at Northampton, England, with a majority of 1,056 over the highest male candidate, Mr. W. Atkins, Chairman of the late Board. There were sixteen candidates for eleven seats, and Miss Hearn obtained 6,667 votes. She is well known as "Marianne Farmingham," a journalist.

The "Liberal" ladies of England are organizing "Leagues" in opposition to the Tory "Primrose" League, headed by Lady Randolph Churchill, formerly Miss Jerome of New York. The "Progress" League held a meeting recently, presided over by Mrs. Herman Merivale, wife of the dramatist; and which was addressed by Miss Cobden, Mrs. Ashton Dilke, and other well-known speakers. Mr. Herman Merivale is best known as the author of "Foget-Me-Not," already played upwards of six hundred times by Miss Genevieve Ward.

Among the prize takers at the Royal Academy who received their awards amid loud cheers, from the hand of Sir F. Leighton, were: Miss M. Taylor, Cheswick prize (£30) for landscape painting; Miss M. A. H. Simpson, silver medal and prize (£25) for cartoon of a draped figure, "Grief;" Miss A. Sheriff and Miss B. M. Latham, first and second silver medal for drawing of a head from the life.

The Signorina Lidia Poet, who has been refused permission to practice law in Italy, contributed an essay on Education in Prisons at the Prisons' Congress at Rome. Two French professors, who were present, hearing that the Italian College of Advocates still refused her the right to practice, proposed to support her claims at the French College of Advocates, assuring her it would be entirely successful, and that her recognition as a lawyer in France would give her also the right to practice in Italy. Signorina Poet, however, declined the offer, saying that she expected to achieve success before long in her own country.

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Lady Hardy and **Miss Ina Hardy** are each about to publish their experiences in Tropical America.

Miss Genevieve Ward performed the part of the *Queen* in **Lady Archibald Campbell's** open-air representation of "Becket."

The ladies of Copenhagen have founded a new society for "Improvement and Progress."

Madame Clémence Royer has been elected an honorary member of the Anthropological Society, Paris.

Mrs. Shine, owner of large estates in Kilkenny, has sold her Galmoy property to the tenants, at prices varying from fifteen to seventeen years' purchase, forgiving all arrears of rent.

Mme. Caroline de Barrau is the authoress of a work entitled "La Femme et l'Education," one of the best that has been written on the subject.

Mme. Monod gives admirable addresses to young work-girls. They are published in *La Femme*, a paper founded by Mlle. Delpech, and edited by Mme. Nyegaard.

Mrs. Basil Martineau will present to the American Unitarian Association a portrait of Dr. Martineau, on the occasion of the opening of the new Unitarian Hall, in Boston.

Signora Ernesta Paper, a very skillful and scientific physician, has been appointed doctor to the women telegraph clerks in Florence, Italy, by the G. T. D.

Five hundred women of Oxford, England, have petitioned the Bishop to sanction the attendance of women physicians upon women who are sick. Why not invite one to come and practice among them at once?

Acid pulp for paper-making is produced in Sweden at a cost of one cent. per pound. The labor is mostly performed by women, whose wages are from twelve to twenty cents a day.

Mme. Boucicault, the owner of the Bon Marché, has been awarded a civic crown by the Société d'Encouragement au Bien, in recognition of her good and charitable deeds. Mme. Boucicault has quite recently given 50,000fr. (£2,000) to the fund for the Pasteur Institute.

"It is said that the authorities of the Inner Temple propose to celebrate the jubilee of the Queen's accession by allowing ladies to come to hall."—*Englishwoman's Review*. This means that all restrictions will be removed to the occupation by women of an equal place in the English legal profession.

Memorial to Elizabeth Fry.—The Princess Louise recently laid the foundation of a church in Upton Park, Essex, on the site of the garden once belonging to the great philanthropist.

Ernestine Hanna Ratisbonne, wife of M. Beyfus, has bequeathed 40,000fr. (£1,600) to be invested in French Government securities, and the interest to be devoted to set up in business two working men and two working women of the Hebrew persuasion.

Mrs. Main (till lately Mrs. Burnaby) has written a new work called "High Life, Towers of Silence." The book deals—like the authoress's last work—chiefly with life in Switzerland, and is written in the true spirit of the mountaineer and member of the Alpine Club.

Repeated attempts have at different times been made in Switzerland to introduce women compositors in printing offices, but without much success, the innovation having been strongly resisted by the journeymen printers. One office (in Lausanne) permits their employment.

Miss Pauline Ellice is perhaps the most extraordinary example of musical precocity that has been seen of late. Just ten years of age, this small maiden played with singular fluency, delicacy, and intelligence, at an orchestral concert, given at Prince's Hall, Weber's Concerto in C, and Mendelssohn's Capriccio in B minor, Op. 22.

The first book written by an Arabian about Arabians will shortly be published in Berlin, the writer being a lady. The work is entitled "Memoirs of a Princess," and the authoress is the sister of the present Sultan of Zanzibar. The Princess of Zanzibar is known in German society as "Frau Ruete." She is imbued with European notions, and has received European culture.

Women in Stockholm, Sweden, are qualified to vote at local elections, but until recently have not made much use of the privilege. The numbers now are largely increasing, and ladies, too, are actively engaged in a dress reform movement.

The Signorina Guiseppina Cattani, who practices medicine at Bologna, read a short time ago, before the Academy of Sciences, a work upon the degeneration and malformation of nervous fibers, etc., which met with great approval, and will soon be printed by the Academy itself.

A lady, who withholds her name, will shortly publish with Messrs. Macmillan, at the urgent request of her friends, a series of letters written at first without an idea of publication, describing the effect that the anticipation of Home Rule is having on ordinary life in Ireland. The letters describe exact facts, and will be interesting here as well as in England.

Mme. Kowalewski, a Russian lady, recently appointed professor at the University of Stockholm, was the first who demonstrated that a fluid mass can assume non-ellipsoidal forms of equilibrium. M. Poincaré is now studying the question. He read a paper on the subject before the Paris Academy of Science.

The Countess Guillaume Schack is editor of the *Staatsbürgerin* (Citizen), organ of the Berlin factory-girls and women employed on the fabrication of ready-made clothes. These latter intend to strike for an increase of their salaries by one-third for each piece of work, a ten-hours' work day, and suppression of night and holiday work. The organized workwomen of Berlin have another newspaper also, *Die Frauenzeitung* (the women's journal).

The fact that a German lady has recently become the responsible editor of a daily paper in Germany, shows that the woman question is favorably progressing even in the camp of the enemy, for such Germany may fairly be regarded from the advanced woman's point of view. Miss Marie Reinde, the present editor of the *Bamberger Tagblatt*, is the daughter of the former proprietor, and has for some time past conducted the paper with great ability and success.

The two mining women who won two of the four £10 prizes offered in the Northumberland mining district to enable the winners—two men and two women—to spend a month in Cambridge in the Long Vacation, resided last year at Newham College, and worked in the laboratories and museums during their four weeks' residence. It is now proposed to repeat an experiment that proved a complete success. The only condition imposed is the same that was imposed before, that the male students be workmen in or about the mines, and the female students members of a mining family.

Mlle. Dayt is the president of a noble and truly gigantic undertaking. A society has been formed, called "L'Union Internationale des Amies des Jeunes Filles." The aim of this society is not to protect only strangers, but girls of all nationalities who are beset by any difficulties, material, moral, or spiritual. The general bureau is at Neuchâtel (Switzerland); the society has branch *comités*, homes, and register offices all over France, in Algiers, Germany, and England. Mlle. Coxe is the secretary of the French branch, of which Mlle. Dayt is the president. Active members of the union place them in homes connected with the union, befriend and protect them. Those women who have their time occupied by professional or family duties Mlle. Dayt and her colleagues ask to help by their sympathy, exhibited by an occasional kindly visit to these solitary, struggling, friendless girls, who are frequently ignorant both of good and evil, and are formed according to the first influence brought to bear on them. The "Union Internationale des Amies des Jeunes Filles" is composed of active and honorary members. The active members pay one franc a year. It is understood that the members of the union occupy themselves with the material and moral welfare of the young girls about them. All young girls who within their knowledge leave the paternal roof to earn a living should be placed under the protection of the union; the active members should ascertain where the girl is going to, and place her in one of those homes which are all over France in connection with the union. All girls thus seeking work away from family protection find, wherever they go, a blessing resulting from this truly marvelous social work called "L'Union des Amies des Jeunes Filles," which has been founded, perfected, and carried on by women.

APROPOS of the formation of a Woman's Central Association in England—something on the plan of the "Woman's Congress" in America—the *Englishwoman's Review* says:

"We suppose it is necessary in a transition era to have sometimes distinctive women's associations, but they are neither so dignified, so powerful, nor so educational as associations in which there is no distinction of sex."

This opinion has a basis of truth in the fact that the equal union of men and women in societies—supposing all other conditions equal—would naturally exert a force that neither men nor women could exercise alone. But there are circumstances under which associations of men and associations of women are each stronger, more dignified, more powerful, when they act by themselves. The general impression among men at the present time is, that the introduction of women into legislative and other, heretofore, strictly male deliberations, would be to render them less decorous, less dignified, to weaken, if not lower, their tone, and put them upon a social and gallant rather than business footing.

Nothing has done more to modify this impression than the dignity of conduct which has characterized women who have taken a new departure, the serious work they have accomplished alone or in societies, and the demonstration it has afforded of their individual capacity. But it is also true that this demonstration had to be made, and is still needed wherever men and women act together, though women may do the larger share of the work, men still receive the greater share of the credit, while in mixed clubs or societies, women being less experienced, sit still and let men act for them. Associations of women compel women to act for themselves and teach them how to do it—in this respect they are more "educational" to women than mixed societies of men and women.

VILLAGE INDUSTRIES.—In every village there are unemployed women and girls, anxious to earn money, but unable to see how it can be done within the area of their limited surroundings. Such persons imagine that if they could only get to a city or establish communication with a business house in some populous town, they could produce wares which would find a ready sale, and acquire pecuniary independence.

It is not possible to impress upon their inexperience the small chance that exists in overcrowded localities, where ingenuity is stimulated and wages put down to the finest point, but it may be useful to refer to the attractiveness of special little industries found here and there in inland towns and villages, and which never fail of receiving the patronage of the summer tourist and pleasure-seeker. In some resorts along the New England coast whole families are supported by making baskets and other small articles of sea-grass dyed in various colors, but combined with enough natural grass to communicate the fragrance, which is one of the characteristics. In a Massachusetts town much frequented by New Yorkers, a woman has made herself quite celebrated by the manufacture of silk work-bags, needle-cases, and the like. The materials are fine, well selected, and combined with regard to color, and the work beautifully done, so that the articles are not only much sought after, but a *dépôt* for them has been formed in one of the best stores in New York, and the originator employs young women in her vicinity to execute part of the work.

Many other cases might be cited, but it is not so much to furnish examples for others to copy, as to excite the interest and stimulate the original thought of young women who want to find fields of usefulness, that this paragraph is written. Let each one survey her own ground, examine her own capacity, and, if possible, work out an original idea. The "Art Decorative" and "Exchange," for women's work, is, it is true, now universal, but these all follow very strict "copy," and are smaller or larger fac-similes of one another.

We do not want any more plaques, or plush frames, or painted rolling-pins, but there is room everywhere for simple, honest, practical workers, and no greater "novelty" could be invented than something in the line of "practical" work. If it is cookery, let it be contributions in the shape of graham gems and excellent gingerbread, not always rich cake and pastry; if sewing, pretty linen aprons and blouses, with herring-bone or chain-stitch ornamentation, not impossible night-gown and handkerchief cases in satin and plush, which no one uses. Learn to cut and carve pretty frames, to prepare the ferns and leaves and mosses, and put them into book form—classified and labeled—which visitors carry away and afterward throw away.

Get a camera and take pictures of the interesting places in your vicinity, and if the neighborhood has any industry see if some other cannot be made to grow out of it, and receive a little of the benefit of the reputation already acquired. It is a pity that with so many distance is required to lend not only enchantment but the barest recognition and appreciation, for the fortune sought for, and perhaps not found far away, quite as often lies neglected at one's feet at home.

MISS WINNIFRED HARING EDGERTON, upon whom the degree of Doctor of Philosophy *cum laude* was conferred at the recent one hundred and thirty-second annual commencement of Columbia College, is twenty-four years of age. She was graduated at Wesley College in 1883, and was afterward admitted into the observatory of Columbia College for the study of astronomical mathematics, and while there performed original work of great merit. She has for the last two years had charge of the scientific department of Reed College. The theses which she presented to the board were upon "Multiple Integrals" and "Latitude of Columbia College Observatory." Miss Edgerton's merits could not be ignored, and the trustees were therefore obliged to take action providing that women students taking the full college course, under all the disadvantages of isolation and want of college aids, after passing a rigid examination by the faculty may receive a degree of Bachelor of Arts. For a partial course, similar to that of the Harvard Annex, they will receive a diploma. Those who wish to take up a special course will also be permitted to do so without other examinations than for their special line of studies, and will receive certificates on passing the examinations, when they have completed the studies, indicating their proficiency. This is an advance for which women are duly thankful.

MISS MARY ANDERSON has received an extraordinary compliment in the beautiful volume recently written by Mr. William Winter, entitled "The Stage Life of Mary Anderson." Fifty copies have been printed on vellum, numbered, and signed by Mr. Coombes of the De Vinne Press, containing two portraits, one in India ink and marginal notes. It has also been announced that Mr. Alma Tadema has obtained permission to paint her picture as Salammbo, from Mrs. M. French Sheldon's translation of Flaubert's greatest work, and will paint her in the act of descending the grand stair-way, at the Barbarian feast, lyre in hand.

BISHOP POTTER of New York, recently gave a most interesting and practical lecture at the service for women engaged in church work. It was at the Church du Saint Esprit, in Twenty-second Street, and was entitled "Ends and Instruments." In the course of his remarks he said: "There is a little book, called 'The Problem of the Poor,' in which you will find the story of Elspeth, a German servant, who, living on the east side of this city, and doing first a work of delegated philanthropy for an invalid lady, took up, after her mistress had died, the work which at first she had done as proxy for another, and broadened and widened it, until it became a blessing to the whole neighborhood. Get the book and read the story called 'One Woman's Work.'"