

wives' traps for a hunting excursion. Yet these same ladies can render Beethoven, or rock a cradle when occasion demands. I do not know how they would make a public speech, or manage an argument. But judging from the whole-souled, thorough and yet truly lady-like way of putting things which they have heretofore shown, I should not be surprised, if their logic equaled that of some of the distinguished members of the present Legislature. At all events a true woman glories in a man who dares to do right.

KATE TRUE.

## NOTES AND NEWS.

Iowa employs 15,193 teachers, 9305 of whom are women.

The Pennsylvania Legislature has passed a bill appropriating \$1,000,000 for the Centennial Exhibition.

Mr. Samuel Bright, brother of the distinguished English statesman, has just died at Geneva, Switzerland.

Mr. and Mrs. Bayard Taylor are in Florence, and are stopping at the Casa Guido, which Mrs. Browning has rendered famous.

A cable despatch from Munich, Bavaria, received on Saturday, brings us the intelligence of the death of the famous German chemist, Baron Justus Liebig.

The recent municipal election in Newport, R. I., resulted in placing M. M. Van Horne, on the School Committee—the first instance of a colored man being elected to office in that city.

A silver medal, suitably inscribed, has been prepared by direction of the Massachusetts Humane Society, and will be presented to Miss Mary Keyes, the heroine of the Hanover street fire.

The many friends of Mary A. Livermore will be glad to know that she has returned from her long and arduous series of lecture engagements and is once more in Boston among us.

The children of Albany, N. Y., are now permitted to attend the city schools without regard to color. When will the children of Massachusetts be admitted to her colleges without regard to sex?

The supreme court at Philadelphia, Saturday, decided against the claim of Miss Burnham that she has a right to vote on the ground that the word "freemen" in the constitution means both men and women.

Mr. A. T. Stewart's Working-women's Home is nearly completed. It is a splendid structure, and will doubtless pay, as an investment, at well as any of the three palaces he has already put up in New York.

Fifteen hundred young women lately presented themselves for competitive examination for 11 vacancies among the clerks of the London (Eng.) post-offices, and 1000 of these unfortunates were actually examined.

Senator Morton is said to have returned to Indianapolis, after the adjournment of the Senate, looking and feeling better than he has for many years, and his physicians are strongly in hopes that he will entirely regain his health.

The new catalogue of Mount Holyoke female seminary at South Hadley gives the number of teachers as 30, and the number of students as 271; 48 in the senior, 40 in the senior middle, 75 in the junior middle, and 108 in the junior, classes.

Thayer, the biographer, says Beethoven looked like a little ugly mulatto, was very short, had a yellow skin, broad, spread-out nose, and projecting teeth, over which his heavy lips shut; with a slight Indian look about the cheek bone. As a spectacle he was not a success.

Mr. and Mrs. Hawley Johnson, of Newbury, Vermont, celebrated the sixtieth anniversary of their marriage on the 14th of March last,—their diamond wedding. Many presents were given to the dear old couple, and for the feast, the table used was one used for dining in 1801 by members of the Vermont Legislature.

The discussion of the report of the committee on the labor question, inexpedient, on the petitions in favor of a ten-hour law to govern the employment of women and minors under eighteen years of age, was continued, and resulted in the adoption of the substitute bill, offered by Mr. Berge of Lynn, by a vote of 133 to 36.

Henry Cornelius Agrippa was a respectable sort of man in his day, and his curious old Latin work "On the Superiority of Woman over Man" has just been translated into English by a distinguished New York lady. We intend the book to Shawanabeke, our opinion correspondent, who is of the same

Mrs. E. Beth K. Churchill of Providence Rhode Island, has just completed a successful course of Temperance lectures in New Hampshire. The interest manifested at her meetings has been so great, that the attendance so numerous, that various Temperance Societies secure the services of this estimable and impressive speaker.

General Grant recently appointed Mrs. J. A. Cary, the widow of a soldier, postmistress at Ashtabula, Ohio. The President, on making the selection said: "It is a class of appointments I am glad to make when it can be done; it is giving a soldier's widow an opportunity of supporting herself and orphan children." No one will object to this kind of civil service reform!

Three ladies, says the Boston Journal, fully matriculated students at the Dental College of Philadelphia, have been excluded from the institution, because they were women. The proceeding was entirely arbitrary, based on a petition of a majority of the male students, which petition alleged against the ladies only the fact of their sex. A more contemptible act one rarely hears of.

The Boston North End Mission maintains a Sabbath School of 200, an industrial school for reformed women, a school for the Portuguese women, a free reading room, a restaurant where meals are provided at cost and often for nothing, all in the heart of the worst quarter of Boston. It is one of the noblest charities of Boston, and people with money to give should send it to Dr. Eben Tourjee, Boston.

Sorosis has voted to devote the 2d day of June to a Woman's Peace Meeting, as suggested by Julia Ward Howe, in the WOMAN'S JOURNAL of last week. Sorosis has also voted to call in September of this year, a Woman's Congress, for the promotion of more perfect co-operation and good fellowship among women engaged in kindred objects and pursuits. The call will soon be printed and sent out.

Arkansas "sets herself right" on the suffrage question. There were but two thousand votes polled against the constitutional amendment enfranchising those who were excluded under the constitution as amended after the war. The vote was very light, it being understood that there would be no organized opposition to the measure. Thus in Arkansas, as elsewhere, it is considered a greater crime to be a woman than to be a rebel.

The faculty of Harvard University have decided to give three courses of instruction by lectures and laboratory practice during the coming Summer. The courses are in physics, botany and chemistry, and the laboratories of these departments will be open during the Summer. The courses are intended specially for teachers, and will be open to both men and women. Professor Gray will lecture on botany. The other lecturers have not been appointed yet.

The News says that one of the Danbury voters was unable to attend the polls at the recent election, but sent his vote up by a neighbor's little girl. He was very much surprised to learn that it was not received. He told the little girl that it was quite evident the traditions of our fathers were forgotten, and that the country was going to the bad with unreasonable velocity. What then must be the feelings of women who apply in person and find their votes rejected?

One of the most useful missionaries of the future may prove to be the Woman physician. There is a call for her already, and, to meet the demand, the Women's Medical College, in Philadelphia, now admits at half price all students sent from benevolent institutions, who intend to enter the mission service. Of four young ladies who have lately graduated from this college, three are doing good work among the Zenanas of India, and the other is on her way to the China field.

Mr. A. R. Spofford, librarian of Congress, has received a telegram from Charleston, S. C., announcing that his agent has purchased there, for the Congressional Library, the unbroken file of the Charleston Courier from its establishment in 1803, to its suspension on the 1st inst. It is said that not a number is missing from any of the volumes, which give a correct history of South Carolina politics during the past 70 years, including the eventful period of the rebellion. The price paid was \$3000.

The friends of Mrs. Gould in this country will not forget her school in Rome, which aims to Christianize and civilize the poor of that city. Hers is one of the Italo-American schools there, which are conducted in a manner not to offend popular prejudice or awaken unnecessary opposition; and they are not among those recently suspended by the Italian Government. Mr. A. S. Barnes, No. 111 William Street, New York, will receive and forward any funds that may be sent to him for Mrs. Gould's enterprise.

Having raised funds enough in this country to establish a permanent school and home for missionary children in Woodstock, India, the Woman's Missionary Society of the Presbyterian Church, now propose to put up a building for their training-school for native female helpers at Sidon, in Syria. This mission enterprise aims to elevate domestic life among the natives, by teaching housekeeping and giving religious instruction at the same time. Many of the graduates of the institution are already teaching village schools in various parts of Syria, and some are so employed in Egypt.

In the Annual Report of the Chauncy Hall School for 1873 are some very encouraging statements of success in the co-education of the sexes to which we shall have occasion to refer at greater length hereafter. Meanwhile we take this opportunity to observe that girls of somewhat mature years—say 18 to 20 or upwards, who are preparing to be teachers, will find an excellent opportunity to carry on their advanced studies in some of the classes of this admirable institution. Several such are connected with the classes at the present time, and more can be admitted upon application to Messrs. Cushing & Ladd.

Mr. Robert B. Roosevelt, in a late lecture in New York City, says "that he could continue at much greater length on Congressional defects and abuses, but would close with the mention of one drag on legislation for which the ladies are responsible. On great days the ladies crowd the galleries of Congress and legislation is delayed, while certain members air their rhetoric simply to show the ladies their ability. The remedy for this impediment would be the more constant and full attendance of women in the Legislative halls." So says the New York Tribune of April, 1873. We are happy for once to agree most heartily with the Tribune.

The Baltimore American has been for some time waging a war against the houses of ill-fame that abound in the vicinity of the female Schools of the Eastern District, and which, it is alleged, have vilely attempted to corrupt the pupils. The result appears in the gratifying statement that the proprietors of every house of bad repute in the school district described by the American have indicated to the authorities their intention of at once abandoning their present location and removing to some more secluded locality. But if the American really desires to suppress houses of infamy, let it demand suffrage for the women of Baltimore as the means to the end.

The bill introduced during the early part of the present session of the New Jersey Legislature, says the Orange Journal, making women eligible to the office of School Trustee, has passed both houses and will undoubtedly become a law, the Governor's signature only being required to render it so. We regard this action with pleasure as, aside from its own direct importance, it is a step toward the greater reform of giving woman the right of suffrage. There are certain departments of the work in School Boards that women are more capable of undertaking than men, and we hope that the first vacancy which occurs in our own Board of Education will be filled by some capable woman.

A gentleman who recently paid a visit to Chief Justice Chase at his new country-seat, Edgeworth, near Washington, says that, excepting a gray beard and mustache, he does not look any older than at the close of the war. His form is quite as erect, his step as firm. He talked to the men on the place, and petted the Newfoundland dog, that was beside itself with joy at his coming. In the library he pointed out objects of interest, and laid his hands lovingly on favorite books, as if they could respond to his touch. There was no trace of the Presidential fever that was once said to course so wildly through his brain. He was more than calm. He was tranquil—like one who had reached the topmost round of life, and whose path sloped henceforward gently to the tomb.

There is an organization in Concord, N.H., by the name of the Women's Temperance League, which has gained a large membership and whose leaders are quite active in their efforts to aid in the suppression of intemperance. The roll of the society includes prominent women from every religious organization in Concord. Mrs. Nathaniel White is one of the most efficient of the managers. Mention has already been made of the mammoth petition of the women to the Mayor, asking him to enforce the liquor law. It will soon be presented. Recently members of the League were detailed to visit the drug stores, liquor shops and ale houses and request the respective proprietors to discontinue the sale of intoxicating spirits. The visitors were courteously received, and they accomplished the work assigned in the most prompt and fearless manner. We do not learn that any of the sellers of the ardent promised to stop the traffic, but one offered to sell out his establishment to the visitors for a fair price. The League has fine headquarters at Fraternity Rooms in White's Block.

A meeting of the Needle Woman's Friend Society was held on Tuesday at the house of the President, Mrs. Charles P. Curtis, No. 19 Mt. Vernon Street, Boston. From the reports of the officers it appeared that the Society had furnished fifty women employment on coarse work during the Winter, and twenty during the Summer. They had furnished permanent employment on the work to fifty-seven women and transient employment to twenty-three others. They have paid the rent of three poor women who had been employed by them for many years. At the time of the fire they expended \$221.41—as large an amount as the funds of the Society would warrant—in material, from which 443 garments were cut and distributed through the Relief Committee, and

the work paid for by them. A portion of these garments were given to the Provident Association, a portion distributed among the poor at the North End by Rev. Mr. Gerry, and some are now on sale at the rooms of the society. The officers elected were Mrs. Charles P. Curtis, President; Miss H. A. Stowe, Treasurer; Mrs. William Endicott, Jr., Secretary, and a board of twenty-four managers.

If Mrs. Myra Bradwell, of Chicago, persists in her resolution to practice law,—as, being a woman and opposed, it is pretty safe to assume she will,—the Chicago Post doubts whether it is in the boots of any old fogies, on the bench or elsewhere to prevent her. It seems that, after the State Supreme Court so ungallantly denied Mrs. B.'s application for a license, the Legislature of the State took it in hand by passing a little act, the first section of which runs as follows: "Be it enacted by the people of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly, that no person shall be precluded or debarred from any occupation, profession or employment (except military) on account of sex; provided that this act shall not be construed to affect the eligibility of any person to an elective office." That seems to be very much to the point; and, whenever Mrs. Bradwell returns to the charge, we shall look to see the Illinois Supreme Court come down from its lofty perch of masculine dignity a good deal more nimbly than it climbed up.

They are easily pleased in New York, and mirth is never restrained when a fitting opportunity offers for its exercise. A late contemporary of that city mentions in its law report that the trial of George Sheffin, for the murder of his wife, "was relieved yesterday by frequent bursts of merriment." It appears that George thrashed the hapless woman to death, and then kicked her about the head by way of getting rid of his superfluous anger, and it was the details of this facetious proceeding that aroused such joy in the bosoms of those present at the trial. What exquisite fooling! What an inexhaustible supply of amusement such an affair must naturally present! What an opportunity it offers to the legal gentlemen to put the jury and the witnesses in a good humor. However, the trials for murder in New York have been such ridiculous farces, and the people have grown so accustomed to laughing at them, that we do not wonder they look upon all such affairs as food for mirth. There certainly is not anything very serious about them, unless for the prisoner who has neither money, friends or political influence.

Miss Emily Faithfull says that the great English watchmaker, Bennett, of Cheapside (late sheriff of London), has for years urged on public platforms the employment of women as watchmakers, but he has never ventured to take a practical step toward breaking down the barriers which exclude his countrywomen from this desirable occupation. Year after year he has sent thousands of pounds to Switzerland for work which he might have obtained from suffering Englishwomen, had he cared to put his convictions to the test. In the course of Miss Faithfull's inquiries respecting American industries, she has therefore been peculiarly interested in the development of the watch-making trade in its relation to women, and speaks in the highest terms of the way in which the National Watch Company Factory at Elgin is conducted. Three hundred women and girls are employed in it, tending the machines for cutting pinions, screws and wheels, making hair springs, setting jewels, etc., etc. A well known supporter of Woman's Rights told her not long since that she bought a watch at Geneva four years before her little girl was old enough to wear it, because she "thought the opportunity too good to be lost." Miss Faithfull thinks that American ladies should not lose the opportunity of giving a national product a well deserved support, especially as the "Lady Elgin Watches," are such charming and perfect little timekeepers.

The New York Evening Mail, talking about dirty streets, says with an outburst of truth: "The contract system has uniformly proved an anti-pave system." The Mail thinks it has made a discovery. Let us hear it: "Our new plan is a very simple one. It is to make the dirt in our streets the representative of money. Give it by law to any one who will pick it up and deliver it at scows along the river docks, where officers will give tickets of receipt, with the price per load stamped on them. Remove all prohibition to the collection and delivery of the dirt. Let the trade be open to any one who may choose to go into it, as is the trade in dry goods or groceries. In short, take this business out of the hands of the monopolists, and let it be open to competition. The only thing left to be done is then to fix the price per load—say \$1, which is about half the present cost of its removal. There stand the empty carts and their idle owners! If they see a dollar lying in the street in the shape of dirt, will they not pick it up? If one dollar be not temptation enough, say \$1.25. If that be not enough, say \$1.50. The paying point will be reached, and if the streets shall not be kept clean, and thoroughly clean, and always clean, by this process, then the center of gravity will fall out of this solar system. It

is only to offer the same motive to the dirt merchant that inspires the silk merchant—a motive which never yet failed in any task set for human hands to do." It really appears to us that the Mail's idea is a good one.

"Often, brilliant reports," writes Susie V. to the Springfield Republican, "come from Europe concerning the prima donna, Minnie Hauck. This sweet singer, with her parents, was among the early settlers of Sumner, Kansas, and suffered with the rest the martyrdom of pioneer ambition. She came from Providence, R. I., and was my most promising pupil and companion. How often, when twilight brought the shrill assertions of the katydids and the melancholy whisp-poor-wills, have we rested together upon the rough threshold of that cot, overlooking the restless river, and sung snatches of home songs, till the marvelling forest verily hushed to listen to her rippling melody. No thought then of the triumphs of a prima donna, but this rough life and "mamma's vegetable garden," which they had fenced and cultivated with New England method and zeal, amid the scorn and envy of the ignorant Missourians, engrossed her. Alas, poor garden! One August day, after one of those tremendous rains which we in the East scarcely know about, a little creek behind their house acquired brief importance and manifested it with damaging results. "The waters gathered, they rushed along" from the prairies, and the creek caught the violence and poured over into the shanties, sweeping vegetables, fences and everything available on the levee into the rollicking Missouri. Not a vestige of a garden remained, and Minnie's tears were sought. Minnie Hauck's voice, even then, was remarkable for its purity and force, and she invested her little ballads with thrilling sweetness. She was our prima donna, and we her sole audience then; now she is Berlin's famous songstress. She was the only daughter of a poor German emigrant, and her progress and adventures since the discouragements of 1857-8 in Kansas, have been remarkable and romantic.

## BUSINESS NOTICES.

"None so blind as those who will not see" that Buchan's Carbolic Soaps are the cheapest, best and most reliable saponaceous compounds in the world. The different varieties are adapted to use in the stable, farm-yard, household and toilet. A circular, at the druggists, will give you full information. Different varieties of these soaps for laundry, toilet, dental, shaving, medicinal and disinfecting purposes. 10

Flagg's Instant Relief is remembered by thousands as a remedy for the agonizing sufferings to which all are subject. It is a preparation which science has given us as a relief for all pain. No matter what may be the cause of your suffering, you have here a sure and perfect remedy, which has stood the severe tests of fifteen years, and is now in the front rank of standard household medicines.

"P. P. P." Are the initials of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets, or Sugar-Coated, Concentrated Root and Herbal Juice, Anti-Bilious Granules—the "Little Giant" Cathartic, or multum in parvo Physic. They are scarcely larger than mustard seed, yet represent as much cathartic power as large, repulsive pills, being a most searching and thorough yet gently and kindly operating cathartic. Pleasant to take, powerful to cure. 25 cents per vial, by Druggists.

Nasal Douche. When applied with Dr. Pierce's Nasal Douche and accompanied with Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery as constitutional treatment, Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy produces perfect cures of the worst cases of Catarrh and Ozena of many years' standing. This thorough course of medication constitutes the only scientific, rational, safe and successful manner of treating this odious disease that has ever been offered to the afflicted. The instrument and two medicines sold for \$2 by all druggists.

"Pain-Killer." There can be no necessity, at this late day, for the press to speak in commendatory terms of this remarkable medicine, in order to promote its sale; for it is a medicine that is known and appreciated the wide world through. Whenever we speak of the Pain-Killer, as in the present instance, we do so in behalf of the afflicted, rather than with the view of advancing the interests of its proprietors. For various diseases, such as rheumatism, cholera, cholera-morbus, burns, sprains, bruises, and so on to the end of the catalogue, we are convinced that there is no remedy before the people equal to Davis' Vegetable "Pain-Killer," and we know that thousands upon thousands entertain the same belief. Certainly, we cannot refer to the history of any medicine which equals that of the Pain-Killer. It was introduced in 1840, and from that time to this its sale, both at home and abroad, has constantly and rapidly increased, and we rejoice at the high reputation it has achieved, because this reputation shows that it has been the means of relieving a vast amount of human suffering. We hope the present proprietors of Davis' Vegetable "Pain-Killer" will long live to enjoy the prosperity they have so fairly won.