

Gallantry hardly enters into the industry of that country, therefore, unless the Austrians look at the matter as the jovial Irishman once did, who praised the country because he could earn his bread in it by carrying brick and mortar up a ladder, while a poor fellow on top did all the work. Overseers are on guard in Vienna to keep the poor female drudges in constant motion.

Mr. Fulton expresses the opinion that "amidst all the splendor of that great city, with its million of inhabitants, there is, perhaps, more destitution, want, and suffering, than in all the cities of America." This will sound strangely to those whose ideas of European society are based upon romantic views of life in that country. It is quite evident Germany is not sufficiently advanced in either social or political progress to become a model for other nations, and especially for the United States.

**FACTS AND FIGURES ABOUT WOMEN.**

Many of the most determined opposers of Woman's enfranchisement are found among men of education and high social standing; also among business men; men of practical good sense who care nothing for sentiment, but who have great respect for facts and figures. These two classes of men look at this subject from different standpoints, and reason from premises almost directly opposite, yet they arrive at the same conclusion, viz: "Women are not capable of filling well any position outside the domestic circle."

The first class have great respect for women occupying the same social position with themselves, and knowing little of others, claim that women are too delicate, too refined to come down to the realities of every-day life. It is nature's law that Man should protect and support Woman. These gentlemen instinctively cry out against a measure that would seem to thrust her out of home, and compel her to engage in business which belongs to man. Their cry has been and still is: "This must not be. The battle of life must be fought by Man. The scramble for money, the strife for place and position must never fall upon Woman. Men are the money-earners and women the money-spenders; bless the dear creatures, how they do enjoy spending for nice, pretty, costly things! Men must furnish the means by which they may gratify and cultivate their taste for the beautiful; thus will they become more refined, more womanly, and men will become more gentlemanly and generous." These men seem to think it is really a misfortune, if not a disgrace, for women to work, or to earn money.

The other class do not consider Woman either too refined, or too delicate to work. They have no objection to her doing whatever she can do well. If she can compete with man in the professions, or industries, outside of domestic life, let her do so. But this she can never do. Through all the centuries she has given no sign of her capacity to work elsewhere than at home. They triumphantly ask: Who ever forbade Woman being an inventor, tradesman, mechanic, manufacturer, or artist? Why has she not availed herself of this liberty, and shown her capacity in this line? When women show themselves capable of filling public positions, of entering the professions, of engaging in business as men do, then, as men, they should have a voice in making the laws by which their property and business interests are to be protected. So long as they continue in domestic life, they will be sufficiently protected by men. While they do nothing else, they do not need Suffrage.

We will let the facts and figures of the Centennial Exposition and the Census of Massachusetts answer. These facts show to the first class that the dependent women are very limited in number, there being only one hundred "ladies" in Massachusetts, while there are more than half a million (510,532) women who have some honorable occupation. One hundred and ninety-two thousand two hundred and fifty (192,250) Massachusetts women are maintaining themselves. These have entered the battle of life; are money-earners, not dependent on man for maintenance.

Ninety-four thousand eight hundred and fifteen (94,815) are earning a livelihood in what is termed "the domestic industries." They are servants, washerwomen, watchers, nurses, matrons, boarding and lodging-house-keepers, etc.

The remaining ninety-seven thousand four hundred and thirty-five (97,435) are engaged in what is generally considered men's work. Three hundred and seventy-four are employed by the government. Ten thousand two hundred and ninety-five are in the professions. Three thousand five hundred and twenty-two in trade and transportation. Eighty-three thousand two hundred and seven in manufactures and mechanical industries.

Government	374
Professionals	10,425
Trade and Transportation	8,522
Manufactures and Mechanical Industries	83,907
Agriculture and Fishery	37

In order that these women may have the same opportunity to earn their living in these employments, that they may be protected in their property and wages, as men are protected, they need the ballot, according to the reasoning of the above named

opponents. The women of this State have entered almost all the industries in which men are employed. They have entered all the professions except the law, and that they are not permitted to enter.

There are many inventors among the women of this and other countries. In the Woman's Pavilion there were more than sixty patented articles, all the invention of women. It is well known that many of the most important inventions and much of the best artistic work of women were not exhibited in the Woman's Pavilion. Some of the most important surgical instruments now in use were invented by women.

In the Centennial exhibit were chiefly labor-saving machines. Some were said to be out of Woman's sphere. Among these was a desk by Mrs. E. W. Styles, of Philadelphia, mentioned as being entirely original in design, and folding easily from a width of seven feet to eighteen inches. Another was a building material, by Miss Mary Nolan, of St. Louis. This is said to be both fire and moisture proof. The blocks have a smooth exterior and interior surface, needing no paint.

Thus facts and figures prove beyond a doubt that neither of the above named classes of opponents to Woman Suffrage are correct in their statements; their reasoning is not logical, being based on false premises.

For the encouragement of women who maintain themselves, we hope to be able, at some future time, to particularize the employments open to them. More than one-half of the telegraph operators in this State are women. There are 5,724 making boots and shoes; 237 watch and clock makers; of spool makers, one hundred; of needle makers, forty-seven; of harness and saddle makers, thirty-four; of merchants, 927; and of book-keepers, accountants, and clerks, 1,089.

Some may ask what good would the vote do women, when they can enter almost every department of labor? This we hope to answer in our next article on this subject.

Boston, Mass.

**MISS HINDMAN IN BEVERLY.**

EDITORS JOURNAL:—Though not a professed advocate of your principles, I am in hearty sympathy with what I conceive to be their true spirit. Both my natural habit of mind and the influence of my moral and spiritual associations incline me to this sentiment. I am therefore disposed, at all suitable times, to give a hearty welcome to any person who shall justly present this important issue. Yet no one is better aware than yourself, how narrowly one in my place is obliged to discriminate as to who may be safely introduced to the community for that purpose. Hence I desire to emphasize the instances of conspicuous merit, which appear in the crowd of those now anxious to gain the public ear.

Solely upon your recommendation, I lately received Miss Matilda Hindman, of Pennsylvania, as an exponent of Woman Suffrage, secured her a place to lecture, extended the notice as widely as possible, and did what I could to afford her a generous hearing. I am happy to record that she more than answered my highest expectations, holding with remarkable success, the attention of her audience, till the close. Her modest ways, her graceful and winning presence, the obvious candor of her spirit, and the surpassing clearness of her style gave her at once a complete mastery of the situation. Her presentation of the doctrine she favored was fully equal, in point of logical force, of concise and accurate statement, and of marked felicity of expression, to the best that I have ever heard. Having grown sensitive and critical, by reason of the sins against good language, good manners, and healthy morals, which I have seen perpetrated in the name of "Woman's Rights," I sharply gauged every sentence, as she proceeded, yet failed to discover a single word or feature throughout that could offend the most exacting taste. It is the best of compliments to say that, with a subject so much misunderstood, she thoroughly pleased an intelligent assembly, gathered from one of the most staid and conservative communities in New England.

I would be glad to recommend this lady to any brother ministers, as one whom they may confidently present to their people, without any fear of afterwards having cause to regret their action. Yours truly,

M. EMORY WRIGHT,  
Pastor M. E. Church, Beverly, Mass.

**A TIMELY DISCOVERY.**

Several of our most "prominent physicians," as the papers state, have had Miss von Hillern here, and have decided as the result of their observations during her feat at the Music Hall, that women can, and, what is more important still, may walk—Wonderful and timely discovery!

We had, indeed, half suspected the fact from the construction of the female form in respect of locomotion for some thousands of years past (in fact, as far back as we have any geological record,) and the fact that they have been walking more or less during all

this time. The result of the examinations of these "prominent physicians" reminds one of the remarkable discoveries of the "Bourgeois Gentilhomme," in the course of his investigations. We are curious to know whether these "prominent physicians" have also discovered that the word "leg" applies equally to the pedal extremities of women as of men, and marks in the woman a distinctive instrument of locomotion which is not merely a "limb."

All thanks to plucky Miss von Hillern for setting us all on our legs, and opening the eyes of our physicians, who, it is to be hoped, will allow their lady patients to open theirs, and perceive that they have feet intended to convey, in their very existence, the injunction—"Woman, thou mayst, canst and must walk!"

A WALKING WOMAN.

Boston, Mass.

**WOMEN INVITED TO HARVARD.**

Four of the laboratories in the Lawrence Scientific School at Harvard College, are to be opened to teachers and others, both men and women, on Saturday Jan. 13. The instruction is to be given in Prof. Shaler's Geological Laboratory, in Prof. Macready's Zoological Laboratory at the Museum, in Prof. Goodell's Botanical Laboratory at the garden, and at the Physical Laboratory. Two of these have never before been opened to women. It is a rare chance for young women who wish to fit themselves in these departments.

**WANTED A HOME.**

For two children, brother and sister, six and eight years old, of American parentage. They are healthy children, have been brought up in the country, and would repay care. Inquire at this office. L. S.

**NOTES AND NEWS.**

\* Miss Elizabeth Peabody gave a lecture in Board of Trade Hall, Saturday evening, on "Froebel's Kindergarten a Necessity."

The "Ladies' Almanac" for 1877 is issued annually, and is the daintiest of those which have yet appeared. It is the size of the Vest Pocket Series. Price fifty cents. It is for sale by all news companies.

An exchange says, "What this country needs to have right off is a religion, which will make a man feel that it is just as cold for his wife to get up and build a fire as it is for himself."

The friends of Andrew Jackson Davis have made him a contribution of \$8,000, as a testimonial of their good will, and of their appreciation of the service he has rendered to humanity, to enable him to have more command of his time.

Among the audience at the Boston theatre last week, to witness Mrs. Lander's first performance of *Hester Prynne* in "The Scarlet Letter" were Henry W. Longfellow, Edwin P. Whipple, James T. Fields, and Professor Peirce of Harvard University.

Millet and Parker have copied the two Faneuil hall portraits assigned to them, Copley's Samuel Adams, and Stuart's General Knox, and a staging is to be erected at the Art Museum to enable Miss Stuart to make the copy of her father's portrait of Washington.

When the London *Echo* was purchased by the well-known speculator, Albert Grant, both of its editors—Arthur Arnold and Miss Frances Power Cobbe—instantly resigned. The paper having passed into other proprietorship, they have both resumed their editorial charge.

Martin L. Hayes, a prominent shoe manufacturer of Farmington, N. H., has had a large boulder, weighing ten or twelve tons, placed on the site of the house in which Henry Wilson was born. On it is inscribed, "Henry Wilson, Vice-President U. S. A., born here, February 16, 1812."

The New Haven, Conn., Woman Suffrage Society has had a meeting every Monday evening for the last four years. At these meetings there are discussions, or a paper is read. Thus a live interest is kept up, and foundation work is done, which will report itself sooner or later.

The "Autobiography and Memoir of Harriet Martineau," will be issued in two volumes, by Osgood, in February. The autobiographical part was brought down to 1856 by Miss Martineau, and the memoir since that time is written by Mrs. Maria W. Chapman, of Weymouth, an old acquaintance and long-time correspondent of Miss Martineau.

The annual report of the secretary of the New Hampshire Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry shows a steady and constant increase of the order in the State. There are now eighty-eight granges with upwards of 4900 members, an increase of sixteen new granges during the past year. Among their movements for the coming year will probably be the establishment of patrons' mutual fire and life insurance societies and associations.

The convincing article against State Regulation of Prostitution, which recently appeared in the *Westminster Review*, has been republished by the New York Committee for the Prevention, &c., as a tract. Copies

can be had by mail, on application to Mrs. C. C. Hussey, Sec., East Orange, New Jersey.

At the New England Society's Dinner in New York, "The Agricultural and Manufacturing Interests of New England" were responded to by Hon. Geo. B. Loring, who spoke for the farmers of New England, who stood in embattled front before their foe. Dr. Loring's manly speech was in fine contrast with the compromising utterances of some other speakers, and, though made late, was one of the best addresses of the occasion.

The second arrangement of Miss von Hillern to walk against time in Music Hall, Boston, is said to have saved her from taking passage to Chicago on the railroad train which was destroyed at Ashtabula. This may be our consolation if she breaks down under the unnatural strain to which she is subjecting herself. We regard all such attempts to fight nature as essentially immoral, either in man or woman, and should be glad to see them suppressed by the municipal authorities.

The article on Apartment Hotels or "French Flats," which we copy to-day from the *New York Times*, will be followed by descriptions of some of the most approved establishments of the kind in New York, for which we are indebted to the same source. The *Times* contains many such original articles upon matters of public interest, not to be met with elsewhere, and they give it a value quite outside of its other excellent qualities.

"Prisons, Paupers and Tramps" are the subjects of a lecture which will be delivered in various places this winter, by Mr. Burnham Wardwell, of Cambridge, Mass. Rev. Edward N. Kirk, D. D., expresses a very high estimate of Mr. Wardwell, and of his adaptedness to the work of superintending the inmates of our prisons. Dr. Kirk cordially recommends him "to all who desire to see the treatment of criminals more thoroughly modified by the spirit of our blessed Master." Mr. Wardwell's description of the State-Prison in Virginia, and of its history, as its superintendent, will be found very interesting.

It was, we believe, Rev. Dr. Tyng, of New York, who lately told the women of his congregation that if they would wear one-button gloves, instead of three-button gloves, the saving in two years would pay the debt on his church, or support an orphanage, or something of the kind. One of the women now replies: "If Dr. Tyng does not succeed with his gloves, let him try upon cigars; there would be more than the saving in gloves. He would gain by it, and the men of his congregation would be cleaner and live longer." This is certainly a fair retort.—*Boston Commonwealth*.

The Springfield *Republican* is in many respects the most useful, as it certainly is the most readable newspaper in New England. Its entire independence of party enables it to give every item of news without color or concealment. Indeed, it often seems to take a sort of grim pleasure in showing up the very persons and things it has seemed to favor. The art of paragraphing and condensing, it has reduced to a science, and there is often more matter of interest compressed into one single page, than is contained in eight pages of long-winded metropolitan journalism. Every citizen of Massachusetts ought to take the *Republican*, especially if he is a strict party man, no matter what his party may be. It will help to shake him out of his party ruts.

The Catholic Bishop of Minorca has just issued the following to his clergy:—"We renew and reiterate our sentence of the highest order of excommunication against heretics of every sort, kind, and description; against their pupils or adopted children; against their fathers, mothers, preceptors, and all who sit at meat with them; we fully excommunicate all who aid or look kindly on them; we excommunicate the domestic servants of all heretics; we excommunicate all and every person or persons who dare to let a house to a heretic or protestant for school or services, and every one who gives money, or makes a loan, or leaves a legacy to such persons; we excommunicate every one who lives on terms of friendship with such heretics, and every one who dares to say or write one word in their defence."

In harmony with the Christmas-time sentiment of good will toward men, Sorrels gave one of its periodical receptions, on the evening of Dec. 21, to its friends, at Delmonico's new restaurant. The entertainment, like all that have been given by the club, was bright, piquant, and enjoyable. At 9 o'clock a comfortable roomful of people gathered around an old-time Christmas-tree of generous proportions, in the center of one of the spacious parlors. Mrs. Croly was mistress of ceremonies, and at the given signal an imitation of the genuine St. Nicholas mounted the ladder and began dealing out the gifts in the shape of pen wipers, watch cases, slipper cases, and countless varieties of knick-knacks to the holders of lucky tickets.

Poor Mrs. Kerr used to excite my pity last winter, as she stood up in full dress for hours, receiving her guests and trying to

look pleased; and I, knowing the kind, tender, thoughtful heart, filled with solicitude for the man dying by inches, whom she had married for true love, years ago, when she was a simple-minded teacher in a country school way up in the pine woods of Western Pennsylvania, could gauge the quality of her suffering. The crimson moire antique and lace overdress, described by correspondents, is exchanged for crape mourning, and the white hair of the gentle mourner's head, who made an effort to do as society expected her, has grown whiter than ever.—*Washington Correspondence Chicago Journal*.

The Board of Trustees of the District of Columbia Girls' Reform School, and of officers and citizens of Washington, have addressed a Memorial to the Senate and House of Representatives, stating that "except the work-house and the common jail, there is no provision in the Capital of the United States for the shelter of young, ruined, deserted girls, who are driven by desperation to the fearful crimes of abortion and child-murder; nor for helpless infants, who are therefore subjected to violent death, or to death by exposure on our streets; nor for the training and reformation of girls who have become vicious and abandoned, and are peopling the country with criminals; and, that the existing laws in the District are so framed and executed as to protect men in the highest crimes against the souls and bodies of women and of poor, ignorant and misguided girls, men of all ages and stations being permitted to seduce, or liberally reward procuresses for seducing for them, new victims at every convenient opportunity, and being allowed to abandon the mothers and disown the children born out of wedlock, while all the legal penalties fall only upon the wretched mothers." In view of these facts the Trustees ask for an appropriation to provide land and buildings for a Shelter for the Sick, an Infant's Home, and a Reform School for Girls, and for the shelter and care of urgent cases of young women about to become mothers, in temporary quarters until suitable buildings shall be constructed.

Spanish literature has lately suffered a severe loss in the death of Fernan Caballero. Among the novelists of Spain a notability of the first degree was concealed under this pseudonym; a lady of German birth, whose real name was Cecilia Bohl von Faber. Her father was a Hamburg merchant, who removed to Cadiz, and was always much interested in Spanish literature. She was born in 1797, in Morges, on Lake Geneva, Switzerland; until her sixteenth year she was educated in Germany, then joined her father in Cadiz in 1813. There she was married, became a widow in a short time, then married the Marquis von Arco Hermoso. After his death in 1835, she gave her hand to the Advocate Antonio de Arcon. As his widow she has lived in Seville since 1863. She made her first public appearance as a poetess in 1840, in the "Romance of la Gaviota," followed by a number of others in the succeeding years. The realistic nature of her poetical representations caused an extraordinary sensation in Spain. Nature and popular life were portrayed with freshness and truth; the ancient customs of the country people, the strict Catholic faith and the old monarchy found here their most eloquent defender. In France and Germany also her works received much attention. A selection of her works in seventeen volumes appeared, translated into German, in 1850-1864, in Paderborn.

Another effort is to be made during the present session of the Legislature to secure the passage of a law which will enable the working men and women of Massachusetts to enjoy the benefits of co-operative loan associations that will enable them to purchase independent homes for themselves and families. These associations have had a remarkable success in Philadelphia, and the Press of that city states that, at a rough estimate, there are about 78,000 houses in that city owned by men who, without the advantages of these building associations, would have been tenants all their lives. Heretofore the passage of such a law in Massachusetts has been delayed by the strenuous opposition of gentlemen interested in savings banks, who have claimed that those institutions could furnish all the facilities needed by the laboring classes, and that mechanics and persons of moderate means did not possess the integrity and ability to manage such institutions. The results in Philadelphia have furnished abundant reason for the belief that these associations have contributed in a remarkable degree to the comfort and independence of the working classes, and that there have scarcely ever occurred any losses by mismanagement or defalcation; and it is to be hoped that the working men of Massachusetts will not be compelled for the third time to ask the State in vain for the passage of a law that will enable them at least to make an attempt to better their condition.

**BUSINESS NOTICES.**

"The Nursery," published by John L. Shorley, at 26 Bromfield St., continues to be what it has always been, the very best magazine for small children. It is monthly, illustrated, printed with large, clear type, and every story it contains is one which will help the best mothers to entertain and instruct their small children. 5w1