

timely word. Mrs. Hanford came all the way from New Haven to participate in the proceedings. Oliver Johnson occupied his customary place in the Clerk's chair, which is equivalent to the office of chairman of the meeting. The voices of several others were heard at different times during the discussions, contributing in greater or less measure to the entertainment and edification of the audience.

The testimony in favor of Woman Suffrage was full and explicit. It called forth remarks in its favor, and although opponents of the question were invited to speak, the invitation elicited no response. There was no evidence of the existence of any adverse sentiment in the meeting. Something was said about its being the duty of women to demand the ballot, and although it be their right, of which they are unjustly deprived, it is plainly necessary to convince a majority of the women themselves that the ballot is a good thing for them, before they will move one step in the path of demand. Agitation, enlightenment, conviction must, all in their order, precede the demand, and prepare public opinion for its favorable reception and successful issue. Make every community what Longwood is, and there will be no difficulties in the way of a complete triumph.

The subject of dress was treated of, in a very rational manner, and excellent remarks were made on the subject. This was the burden of one of the most interesting discussions of the occasion. Many good suggestions were made that night that were equally profitable to the speakers and the audience. The question of extravagance in this important department of human interest commanded wise attention, while the excesses and ridiculous superfluities of female attire were objects of eloquent attack. It is evident that this is an inviting field for the redress of enormities of a peculiar kind, where many examples of self-denial will make it easier for all. Let simplicity and good sense have their victories no less than fashion, and may the beneficent influence of Longwood be exerted in this as well as in other directions. W.

Philadelphia, June 16.

THE EAST.

TURKEY—CONSTANTINOPLE.

The Greeks have always been devoted to the propagation of education and of civilization in the East. This is shown, not only by the history of the ancient Greeks, but also by that of their modern descendants, who are always endeavoring to contribute largely to the establishment of schools for both sexes.

The Euridiki (Euridyce) of Constantinople, the only Woman's Journal in the East, edited by Mme. Emilie Ctena Lcontias, a Greek woman of Athens, announces in one of its latest numbers, that two Greek bankers, established at Constantinople, Messrs. Christaki Effendi Zografos and George Zarifs, have determined to establish and support at their own expense two normal schools, one in Eplrus, a province of Turkey, the other in Thrace. The pupils of these schools, amounting to sixty in each, of whom thirty will be girls and the remainder boys, will be chosen by the suggestion of their compatriots.

The Euridyce expresses the warmest gratitude toward the benefactors who have devised this generous plan, associating the progress of Woman with the welfare of the Greek race and nationality.

We find in the same journal an interesting article by one of its contributors, Mlle. Theano, treating of the establishment of "societies of women, friends of education." The writer affirms that the plan of establishing such a society has made some progress in the high circles of Pera at Constantinople.

The aim of this society will be to extend higher education among women, to establish schools for girls, to publish elementary books of instruction, and above all to maintain at Constantinople a Woman's College for more advanced studies.

We hope that the voice of Mlle Theano will find an echo in every generous heart interested in the intellectual emancipation of Women in the East. All institutions of the same character in America will see with joy the realization of this idea, sure to be followed by most important results. It was fitting that the descendants of Sappho and of Theano should take the lead in this movement, so new in the East, and so in accordance with the spirit of the Age.

NOTES AND NEWS.

The annual catalogue of the Worcester Academy shows the number of students to be 124, of whom 41 are ladies.

The Legislature of New Jersey, at its last session, passed a law making women eligible to the office of school trustee.

Five young misses in their teens from New England agricultural schools have a joint stock dairy farm of 320 acres in Kansas.

A recent census of Ireland shows that nearly one-half of the people, above five years of age, are unable to read and write.

The Patrons of Husbandry claim an organization of 3377 granges in this country with an aggregate membership of over 2,000,000.

Matilda Fletcher is at the St. James in Washington, preparing a new humorous lecture entitled "Mr. Grumpy."

Before the year closes, Pennsylvania will probably have ten State normal schools. The State appropriations to these schools now amount to \$284,815.12.

Saxony has passed a law compelling youths, whose school advantages are cut short by their being apprenticed to learn a trade, to attend evening schools for a period of three years.

In numbers the sexes are very nearly equal in the United States. Males 19,439,505, females 19,064,800; but the distribution is not even. This is Nature's protest against polygamy.

Fifty girls employed by G. H. Whitcomb & Co., envelope manufacturers at Worcester, are on a strike for higher wages. They demand one cent more on the thousand, which their employers refuse to give.

The Commencement exercises of Swarthmore College took place in Philadelphia on the 18th inst. Salutatory and valedictory addresses and two of the three orations were delivered by young ladies.

After the first day of July, any woman, possessing the qualifications required of men, will be eligible for election to any office under the general or special school laws of Illinois. This looks like "Woman's Rights."

The Empress of Germany has offered two prizes, of the value of \$1500 each, for the best treatise on Military Surgery, and the best work on the Geneva Convention which organized the "Red Cross" International Association.

"Free Trade and Farmers' Rights" is a legend which our party may inscribe upon victorious banners," says the N. Y. World. We suggest "Anti-Monopoly and Woman's Rights," as a wiser and more appropriate watchword.

It is announced that the construction of the Russian Trans-Continental railroad, to connect the Baltic sea with the Pacific through Siberia, will be commenced so soon as arrangements can be made, and probably before the end of this year.

The celebration of Memorial Day at St. Louis was truly commendable. The exercises at the National Cemetery at Jefferson Barracks were participated in by both Unionists and Confederates, with the utmost harmony and good feeling.

A peculiar ceremony took place at St. Mary's Episcopal Church, Brooklyn, on Wednesday, viz: the consecration of a number of ladies as deaconesses, in accordance with the canon on that subject, adopted by the General Conference.

Four young women have entered upon the philosophical course at the University of Rome. They are skillful short-hand writers, an art that is absolutely necessary at this University, as all lectures are required to be taken down verbatim by the students.

We have just received from Mrs. Callanan, of Des Moines, a spirited address issued by Mrs. Reed, the President of the Iowa State Woman Suffrage Association, entitled "Coming out of the Wilderness." They can be procured at 75 cts. per 100, by application to Mrs. Callanan.

The girls employed in the paper mill at Hampden, Mass., set an example for the young men of that place by going Tuesday evening, after their day's work was done, to the residence of a sick man, and putting his woodpile, about five cords, into the shed, piling it up in nice order.

Michigan has freed the inmates of her penitentiary from the humiliation of wearing striped garments, allows them to correspond with their friends, provides for their education, and gives each one, when discharged, a suit of clothes, \$10 in cash, and such money as he may have earned by overwork.

At the examination for admittance to the normal school in New York, on Thursday, six colored pupils were admitted, they having attained the necessary standard of success, seventy per cent. Their names are Alice C. Wright, Marie L. Despenville, Evalina H. Williams, Annie L. Dias, and Ella Emery.

"Reasoning will not induce a woman to agree with you; reasoning with women is like hunting wild ducks with a brass band. It scares them. I should never hope to convince a woman except by making her like me and then unintentionally on purpose letting her see what I thought."

So says F. W. Perkins in "Scrope," expressing the idea which many opponents of Woman Suffrage really hold.

The British husband (to speak within bounds) is sometimes a brute. At Bilston, Eng., the other day a woman told the stipendiary magistrate that she had been married forty years, and had been beaten by her husband every day since—14,600 distinct and separate beatings. She didn't say whether she had enjoyed her married life or not; but at any rate her daily discipline doesn't seem to have shortened it.

Wesleyan Academy, at Wilbraham, which is open on equal terms to both sexes, now numbers 290 students, and only once in its history has it exceeded this number during

the Spring term. Rev. B. G. Northrop, Secretary of the Connecticut Board of Education, and Professor Prentice of Wesleyan University, of Middletown, have been secured as two of the speakers for the coming anniversary of the academy.

Elizabeth Stewart Phelps thinks that "women's wits go in their clothes." We quote from her timely words as follows:

The average young woman expends enough inventive power and financial shrewdness, enough close foresight, enough perturbation of spirit, enough presence of mind, enough patience of hope and anguish of regret upon one season's outfit—I had almost said upon one street suit—to make an excellent bank cashier or a comfortable graduate of a theological seminary.

In feudal times, lovers contended for the favor of their mistress in tournaments and won her favor by feats of arms. The following occurrence is only the same thing in modern guise, but it is an improvement on the old style. An Illinois girl having six lovers offered to marry the one who should "break up" the most prairie in three days. The result was that she got a smart husband, and her father found his new farm ready for planting free of cost.

At Schoolcraft, Mich., the Executive Committee of the State Grange of Patrons of Husbandry have issued a circular to the manufacturers of the country, asking their lowest wholesale rates for farm machinery, with a view to purchase direct, supplying their members through their Society, and saving the profits of middle-men. The Grand Master, Secretary, and Chairman of the Executive Committee of the State Grange are all residents of that village.

Foreign-born citizens of Rhode Island not property owners cannot vote. But a naturalized citizen of Massachusetts owning real estate in that State has moved into and become a resident of Rhode Island. He insists on his right to vote, and has carried the question into the courts. The case excites deep feeling, because its decision is supposed to decide the political control of the State. If the Republicans of Rhode Island had political common sense, they would confer suffrage upon women.

In New York, great dissatisfaction exists among those interested, that the committee should have ignored entirely the application of the female teachers for equal compensation with the men, where equal work was done, and they regret that no attempt has been made to remove this unjust discrimination; while the primary teachers are correspondingly disappointed that the disparity in pay existing between them and those of the grammar departments have not at least been made less.

The announcement that Judge Sanger is to receive the appointment of United States District Attorney for Massachusetts gives very general satisfaction in this community, and it may be doubted if a better selection could have been made. Judge Sanger is well fitted by professional experience and every personal characteristic, for the responsible situation which he is called upon to fill. And to his other merits we will add, as last but not least, that he is an earnest advocate of Woman Suffrage.

If the laws should be strictly enforced in Massachusetts in regard to the matter, the days of skimmed milk in that State are over, the penalty for selling adulterated milk being a fine of not less than fifty or more than three hundred dollars for the first offense, and for the second offense not less than one hundred dollars and imprisonment in the House of Correction for not less than thirty, nor more than ninety days. The Pottsville, Pa., Journal says that the health and comfort of everybody, especially children, would be benefited if a similar law should be extended to every State.

The editor of a county paper indignantly complains that when riding in the cars one is often forced to listen to conversation upon personal matters. On an Eastern train, the other day, a newly married couple, starting on their wedding tour, after comfortably arranging themselves in their seats, gave vent to their emotions as follows: Husband (leaning over very tenderly toward the partner of his joys and sorrows)—"Oose little pet lamb is 'ou?" Wife (with responsive tenderness)—"'Ou's." Husband—"Oo does 'ou love? Wife—"Ou." L. G., being a single man, was completely overcome at this point of the conversation, and joined the eucher-playing crowd in the smoking-car.

Some one has written beautifully of a boy in the following manner. Here is a whole sermon in a few sentences:

Of all the love affairs in the world, none can surpass the true love of the big boy for his mother. It is a love pure and noble, honorable in the highest degree to both. I do not mean merely a dutiful affection. I mean, a love which makes a boy gallant and courteous to his mother, saying to everybody plainly that he is fairly in love with her. Next to the love of her husband nothing so crowns a woman's life with honor as this second love, this devotion of her son to her. And I never yet knew a boy to turn out badly who began with falling in love with his mother. Any man may fall in love with a fresh-faced girl, and the man who is gallant with the girl may cruelly neglect the worn and weary wife. But the boy who is a lover to his mother in her mid-

dle age, is a true knight, who will love his wife as much in the sea-leaved autumn as he did in the daisied spring-time.

The growth of public opinion in favor of Woman's Rights during the last half century is indicated by a curious lottery which came off in Calcutta, in 1818, a better idea of which may perhaps be got from the following advertisement than from any other account that could be given of it. The advertisement was clipped from a Calcutta newspaper:

BE IT KNOWN: That six fair, pretty young ladies, with two sweet and engaging young children, lately imported from Europe, having roses of health blooming in their cheeks, and joy sparkling in their eyes, possessing amiable manners and highly accomplished, whom the most indifferent comer cannot behold without expressions of rapture, are to be RAFFLED FOR next door to the British Gallery.

Such a transaction could not openly take place to-day in any part of the civilized world.

The Meridian (Miss.) Gazette, noticing the appointment of John A. Bingham, who acted as prosecutor of Mrs. Surrat, as our minister to Japan, says: "We don't wonder that the conscience-stricken murderer wishes to hide himself from the loathing contempt of the people of the United States." "We can't say how it is with murderers," says the Boston Journal very coolly in reply, "but we know of a good many patriotic gentlemen who were never suspected of murder or any other serious crime, who would be very glad to hide from the people of the United States, by being appointed ministers to Japan, Jerusalem or Jericho. We fail to see the point of Mr. Bingham's punishment or to distinguish exactly where his conscience struck him."

At the recent session of the Maine Medical Society, in Portland, a paper on criminal abortion was read by Dr. Inskell of Stockton, denouncing in the strongest terms the too common slaughter of the innocents, a crime the highest against all laws, human and divine. It is the duty of the physician to instruct the community regarding the evil. We are the framers of public opinion. We should use our best efforts to so enlighten the public that abortion shall be abolished, and the abortionist placed where he belongs, among the lowest of the human race. The doctor said that 2000 abortions were performed yearly in the State. The papers do not denounce it as they should. The pulpit, through modesty or through apathy, forbears to speak of it. The bench and the bar conspire to shield the criminal.

A good many real estate sales have been spoiled, first and last, by a woman's refusal to sign her name to the deed, and a sizable sale in a Western city lately came to naught from the same cause. Everything was agreed upon—price, terms of payment, etc.—to the mutual satisfaction of seller and purchaser, but when the deed was drawn and presented by the former to his wife for her signature, she politely declined to annex it. Finally, after considerable argument, the husband offered his wife the nice little sum of \$25,000 clean cash for her autograph, to be written in the proper place on the deed. She still refused, and named just \$100,000 as the price for which her signature could be obtained. As this was a very large proportion of the whole amount of the proposed sale, the husband "respectfully declined" to negotiate further, and the big real estate sale about to be consummated fell through, to the disgust of both the contracting parties. And now the wife wishes she had taken the matter of \$25,000 when she could get it.

The late John Stuart Mill's conjugal attachment was remarkable in one who was considered a passionless and abstracted thinker. He dedicated his essay on Liberty to her—"To the beloved and departed memory of her who was the inspirer, and in part, the author of all that is best in my writings—the friend and wife whose exalted sense of truth and right was my strongest incitement, and whose approbation was my chief reward." He met his death in the low-lying wet lands about Avignon, which he knew to be unhealthy, but which he chose for his retreat because they were close to the cemetery where his wife was buried fifteen years ago, and in order that he might spend as much of his time as possible near her tomb. The house, moreover, was densely surrounded by trees, which he would not allow to be touched, lest the nightingales abounding in the neighborhood should quit the spot, the avenue, under the shade of which he composed and studied, was filled with these birds. If social profrigidity and prurient details of domestic scandal are deemed deserving of the space they occupy in public journals, let not the splendid contrast offered in the domestic life of one of the ablest and purest men of modern times be passed over in silence.

Susan B. Anthony has been convicted of illegal voting. So we learn by telegraph, as our paper is going to press. We are sorry but not surprised at the intelligence. No other decision could be expected in the existing state of public sentiment. The trial was conducted by Judge Hunt with a harshness and asperity equally unfair and needless. He refused to allow Miss Anthony to testify on her own behalf, refused to allow the jury to be polled, and charged them to bring in a verdict of guilty, which they did. The case had been transferred from Monroe to Oneida County in order to increase the chances of a conviction. The argument of Judge Selden for the defense was

exceedingly able, and he testified that he himself advised Miss Anthony to vote, believing her right to do so equal to his own. Thus a Republican Judge and jury have shown their "respectful consideration" for the rights of Woman by declaring it a crime for a woman to vote the Republican ticket. We shall give full particulars next week.

The widow of the late Robert E. Lee, of Virginia, proposes to make a claim upon the Government for the value of the Arlington estate, now used as a soldier's cemetery. It will be remembered, that before the close of the Rebellion the estate was sold for taxes, and purchased at a low figure by the Government. Mrs. Lee alleges that at the time of the sale, certain of her friends proposed to buy it for her, but their bid was refused. She further says that her father, George Washington Parke Custis, dying in 1857, gave her by his will the entire Arlington estate. The terms of the will vested the property in her absolutely. Beyond the simple duties of an executor, General Lee had no control of the property, and never, either before or since, assumed, or attempted to assume, a single right of ownership. According to her statement, the property did not in any sense belong to Gen. Lee, and the Government had no right to seize it. She does not expect to have it restored, but she hopes to obtain indemnity. It is held by officers of the Government that, waiving the question of confiscation and seizure, the Arlington property was purchased at public sale by the Government, and that Mrs. Lee has no claim upon it. The matter will be brought before Congress.

The Baroness Bridport, who died at Chard, England, in the eighty-sixth year of her age, on the 20th of January last, was the only surviving niece of the famous Lord Nelson. She was better known, however, as having devoted the £10,000 given her by Parliament in recognition of this relationship to the establishments of schools for poor children. The great English Admiral left no heirs in direct descent. His daughter by Lady Hamilton, whom he commended to his country as he lay dying of his fatal wound on shipboard just after the great victory, married, long afterwards, when her mother had miserably passed away, Rev. Henry Ward, a poor curate, who has now been dead, after a blameless and useful life, these eight or ten years. She was never recognized by the Nelsons. Not a penny of the immense grants by Parliament did she receive. Lord Nelson's brother and sisters, for whom he did not care, were made rich; his only child, whose name was the last upon his lips, and whose future was nearest to his heart, struggled with poverty through life. She was not to blame. It had been in her behalf that her father had won, at the cost of his life, the crowning victory for England. "I commend my daughter," he said again and again to those who bent over him as his life-blood was ebbing away under the cross of St. George that was announcing England's supremacy at the mast head, "to my country." The charge was never heeded. Lord Nelson's title passed to his nephew. And of £250,000, granted to his family, the £10,000 received by this niece was, through her plety, devoted to a benevolent though unsuccessful enterprise.

ERRATUM.

In the article "Women's Advice to Women" in the last WOMAN'S JOURNAL, the phrase "high literary air" (used in criticizing Mrs. Whitney's stories) should be "high literary aim." T. W. H.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Ladies. The next time you buy a spool of silk be sure and get the Euraka. It is the best in the market. Warranted to give satisfaction.

It is not right to permit ourselves or others to waste away in suffering, when science gives us so safe and perfect a remedy in Flagg's Instant Relief. It is a standard remedy, whose virtues have been tested in thousands of households. All pains, whether nervous or inflammatory, or whether from accident or fever, are relieved by it.

Davis's Vegetable Pain-Killer. After thorough trial by innumerable living witnesses, has proved itself to be the medicine of the age. Although there have been many medical preparations brought before the public since the first introduction of Perry Davis's Vegetable Pain-Killer, and large amounts expended in their introduction, the Pain-Killer has continued to steadily advance in the estimation of the world as the best family medicine ever introduced.

Gray Hairs Come to Morrow when the fibers are scorched, and the scalp poisoned with caustic and poisonous preparations. We counsel our friends to avoid such dangerous nostrums. When an article like Cristadoro's Hair Dye, sanctioned by the highest scientific authority, and proved by long experience to be perfectly efficient and entirely harmless, is within the reach of all, it is simply moon-struck madness to experiment with the deleterious mineral dyes.

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. No use of any longer taking the huge, repulsive, nauseous and griping pills, composed of cheap, crude, bulky ingredients, when, by a careful application of chemical science, we can extract all the cathartic and medical properties from the most valuable roots and herbs, and concentrate them into a minute Pellet or Granule, scarcely larger than a mustard seed, that can be readily swallowed by those of the most sensitive stomachs and fastidious tastes. 25 cents, by all druggists.