

WAGES OF WOMAN COOKS.

THE New York Sun, source of light on a thousand things, says "time was when this class of domestics received about the same wages as chambermaids and waitresses, but now, while the latter get but \$10 to \$12 per month, the former command all the way from \$15 to \$40, according to their skill and experience." The Sun thinks, too, that no woman who has any talent for the business and is willing to learn it thoroughly, need wait for a place almost on her own terms. That is very true, but those who are thus fortunate can and will generally do a better thing for themselves than be any body's maid, cook or otherwise. The evil is deeper than is generally supposed. Most of the cooking is an abomination in the cities, and the country needs reform almost as much. But until mistresses themselves and their daughters take hold of the business under some form of family or perhaps wider co-operation, and put thought and science into it, the very highest kind of culture, the world will continue to be poisoned as in the past.

WOMAN'S NATURAL PROTECTOR.—So much has been said of man as the natural protector of woman, that I saved up last week a budget of instances where that protective providence has been most strikingly exhibited of late, intending to present them to the readers of the Revolution. Only one, however, from the Cincinnati Commercial can find place to-day, and that not by any means the worst, as follows:

Several days ago a girl about fourteen years of age named Sarah Vansickle, came to Columbus, Ohio, from Gloveport, in search of employment. Being unacquainted with city life she was easily deceived, and, soon after her arrival, was engaged by a man who, under pretence of hiring her to wait on his sick wife, took her to a house of ill-fame, but refusing to prostitute herself, she was driven away, and then taken to another house of the same character. The keeper of this house, having a little soul left, tried to persuade her to return to her home. She left this house only to be followed by a party of ruffians, who determined to ruin her. One of them engaged her to work for him, and as soon as they were on the outskirts of the town, attempted to outrage her person. Her cries brought assistance, and she was brought to the city. The next day a man who heard her story, while pretending to be a friend to her, took her into the woods east of town, and, with the assistance of another scoundrel, again attempted her ruin. Her screams brought a German, who found her bleeding at the nose and mouth. One of the men attempted to gag her, while the other threatened to kill the German, who became frightened, and left to get her assistance; but when he returned the men and girl were gone. The girl afterwards went to the house of Lieutenant Bush, of the police, and stated that she had escaped from the men. She was then, at her own request, sent to the county infirmary; but measures will be taken to have her removed to the Home of the Sisters of the Good Shepherd. This is the most diabolical outrage of the season.

SHALL FASHIONABLE WOMEN VOTE?—The Chicago Post says no, even after the recent triumphant Convention there. But then he gives his reason. He says they take to trinkets and ornaments just like savage nations that only hunt, fish, and make war, and eat their enemies, and sometimes one another. Such, the Post thinks, shouldn't vote.

MR. CHARLES L. REMOND and Miss MAUD MOLSON are lecturing in the Mohawk Valley on Impartial Suffrage. An Illion paper speaks in the very highest terms of their meetings in that wide-awake little city.

A GROUNDLESS SUSPICION.

DEAR MRS ANTHONY: In several German papers I read that in the Woman's Rights Conventions at Washington and Chicago expressions were used which indicate that the "radical" American ladies and their friends have nativistic sentiments, and are especially opposed to German "infidels." Not having found a single proof for this accusation in English papers, and suspecting that it is only an invention of mean German party-servants for deterring their countrymen from participating in the Woman's Rights movement, I cannot let pass what I consider a calumny to the character and a depreciation of the intellect of the American ladies, without testing its value before the public. As far as I know, you, personally, at least, are aware that just the "infidels" are the most zealous advocates of Woman's Rights among the Germans, because they are the only really radical and independent friends of truth; that they have striven for this important reform, as for the abolition of slavery, the past eighteen years, and that they have more advanced views on the subject than any other people. I hope we will show this in time by translations from our writings, and am sorry that the editors of THE REVOLUTION do not understand German.

Your friend,

KARL HEINZEN,
Editor of the Pioneer.

Roxbury, Mass., Feb. 18, 1869.

The editor of the Pioneer claims a little more for his radical German brethren than the experience of THE REVOLUTION warrants. But nothing can be farther from the truth than that it, or any connected with it, have a particle of "nativistic" preference, to the detriment of the humblest human being on the globe.

P. P.

WHAT AILS THE INDIAN.—It is perhaps no use to say anything about it, but Mr. Garfield, M. C. of Ohio, divulges a world of truth in the following extract of a letter he received from an army officer who has been many years in the Territories:

I speak what I know when I say that of every dollar appropriated by Congress for the Sioux during the last ten years, eighty cents have been stolen—only twenty cents reaching the Indians. In 1859, when the afflicted tribes were brought from Texas, a large sum was paid for moving them, although they moved without aid. They were settled on the Washita and fed by the government until the rebellion broke out. They never exceeded twenty-five hundred in number; yet they were mustered on paper at from five to eight thousand. The contract was let to feed them one pound of beef and one pound of flour per soul daily. Texas cattle hot averaging over four hundred pounds net were issued to them at eight hundred pounds; and although the contract called for good merchantable flour, yet during the year and a half I was there, the Indians never saw an ounce of flour. The agents gave them shorts and middlings, while the government paid for flour.

NEW GERMAN PAPER.—An organization of ladies and gentlemen has just been completed in this city for the purpose of publishing a new German Weekly called *Nebe Zeiu* (New Era). Its Motto is: Equal Rights for All, which will explain satisfactorily the purpose and intention of the association. Shares at \$5 each are issued, so as to insure as general a participation as possible in the enterprise, and the cost of the paper will be \$3 yearly. First class contributors here and in Europe are engaged. President of the Association, Mrs. Lillenthal, 183 Rivington st.; Treasurer, Mrs. M. Wendt, Bloomfield st., Hoboken, and Corresponding Secretary, E. W. Hoerber, M.D., 248 West 36th st., to whom communications may be directed.

VIRTUE IN HIGH PLACES.—Queen Victoria's eldest daughter, the Crown Princess of Prussia, is said to be a strong Woman's Rights woman, and entertains advanced views on all social, educational, and theological subjects;

MRS. STANTON IN ST. LOUIS.

THE Germans of Missouri are captivated both by the argument and the womanly dignity and manner of Mrs. Stanton. The following, translated from the Westliche Post, is but a specimen of their commendatory expression:

Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton, the apostle of Woman Suffrage, came yesterday from the great Chicago Convention and was received in East St. Louis by a Committee of the Woman's Right's Society of that place.

In the evening she spoke at the Mercantile Library on the recently so much beloved, and so well ventilated theme, "Woman Suffrage." She was dressed in black, and wore a red shawl loosely around her shoulders. It cannot be denied that Mrs. Stanton is a very elegant speaker for the rights of woman. Her statements are clear and logical, and so far from being uninteresting, are spiced with striking remarks and brilliant wit. We must confess that to us they are convincing.

Her whole appearance is still more eloquent than her words. She is of an advanced age, natural curls of snow white hair, frame her mild, beautiful face. Her whole manner expresses dignity and repose, a gentleness and mildness which are all the more an agreeable surprise, as one naturally expects to find women of such tendencies, either yellow and thin, or morose old maids, or at least without beauty, because of their unwomanly projections which are void of all charm.

Mrs. Stanton is the mother of five sons. On their account she wants the dram shops closed, and thinks if woman had the right to vote, this great work would be sooner accomplished.

Mrs. Stanton spoke of the long acknowledged and well established fact, that the social intercourse of the sexes is very advantageous to both. She said that woman should be so educated that man, whether he wishes or not, will ascend the ladder of intelligence. She explained that every being dependent on another for support, is a slave, therefore woman to-day is a slave. The only means for a radical emancipation is to invest her with equal rights with man. She spoke of woman's being denied the right to her just wages. The house work (in her own family) is not taken into the account. The husband asserts that he earns all, while it is true that woman contributes as well, to the support of the family by her administration of the house department, and therefore she should claim equal rights with man.

The lecture, which was dignified throughout, was received by the audience with decided approbation, and the speaker was often interrupted with loud applause.

We are convinced that if woman had more such eloquent instructors as Mrs. Stanton, her claims for equal rights would be recognized (if not immediately) at no distant day.

FOOLISH AND WICKED.—While starvation and crime abound on every hand, frightful in both kind and degree, the wedding anniversary of B. F. Allen, the Des Moines millionaire, and his wife, on the 29th ult., was the grandest and most brilliant affair ever held in the Northwest. Twelve hundred invitations were issued, large parties being present from Chicago, St. Louis, Davenport, and Burlington. \$2,000 worth of flowers were used in decorating the apartments, and the supper was prepared at a cost of \$6,000, the central bouquet of the banquet board alone costing \$700.

A SLIGHT DIFFERENCE.—In one of the districts of Mexico, a party favorable to the doctrine of dividing the property of the rich among the poor is becoming popular and much "unpleasantness" is the natural consequence. In this country the question rather is how the most readily and speedily to divide the little property the poor have, among the rich. A rather too liberal interpretation of the text, "from him that hath not, shall be taken away even that which he hath."

WOMEN'S RIGHTS.—The ladies of the harem of the Viceroy of Egypt, it is said, are hereafter to enjoy the freedom of the streets, on foot or in open carriages.