

tice; they have given us stripes and stones and taxes. Then let us have a better ticket; another party; a ticket that will not fairly stagger with intemperance, and a party that will divide the public burdens in just proportions between the rich and poor. Let such a party fling to the breeze such a ticket, and the old party hacks will see what is the reason that Grant and Seymour wake up no enthusiasm among the people.

Lyme, N. H.

S. F.

NURSERY HINTS.

THE children of this city seem unusually well just now, considering the season, so heated as it has been, and the half ripe, stale fruit and vegetables sold on every corner and side of streets. There is a fact about the rubber toys and nipple sheath which I have become convinced of that I wish to state here. The white lead used in its manufacture affects the bones of children biting on it, or sucking food through it. I know two very healthy children who had curvature of the spine from this cause alone. One will remain so for life; but the other, by timely care and removing the cause, has recovered. In one of the families of the above, two children have died, I have not the least doubt, from sucking food from a bottle through a white or common rubber nipple. Mothers should be informed on this subject; and a little observation will convince them that I am correct. A slight knowledge of chemical affinities will teach any thoughtful person that the white lead in rubber will injure bony structures. And then most of the milk we have to depend on in cities is dangerous—so much so, that I have for the last ten years found barley, properly boiled, made into a thin gruel, seasoned with a very little cream (the best we can get) and not from the condensed milk, but uncooked milk, and sugar, the best food for young children who must be fed either in part or entirely. The arrow-root crackers made by Boyd, in Fulton street, near Greenwich, are also a good diet for delicate children, or as a change occasionally—also farina—but for a young babe, all such gruels must be strained through a not very fine sieve, or book-muslin, and be careful not to use much sugar; a little is needful, but a quantity will not digest. A little babe, three months old, ought to be able to drink from a cup, or at least, from a nursing boat to be had at any crockery store. In any event, avoid the rubber for either nipple, gum stick, or toy. I am sure years of personal care and observation, confirm me in the belief, that the white lead used in its manufacture, has a chemical affinity for bone, and injures the child if not the spine, perhaps the teeth or limbs—and then in giving a babe its usual ablutions, a mother should never wash and dress her child under one hour or more after feeding or suckling it. The stomach needs all the nerve forces concentrated, to digest its contents, which, in the tender infant, if it be drawn off to the skin to react after, or during a bath, leaves the food undigested, and cramp and often inflammation of the stomach ensue. Not long since, I was called to visit a child of one of our most popular clergymen. I was shown up to the nursery where my patient, a boy of eight or nine years, was very sick. The mother was holding her little babe of two months in her arms, and called to the girl to bring up the baby's breakfast, as she wished to feed it before she washed and dressed it. I turned to her and inquired if she always washed and dressed her children immediately after feeding them? she

said she did. Then said I, no wonder your whole family of six children are so sickly.

I inquired. Have you never heard that persons frequently drown who go into the water to bathe after eating at pic-nic's? Why, yes, she replied, but I only thought it would hurt grown people to take a full bath immediately after a meal. I did not think it would injure little children! Poor, dear little children! when mothers become wiser in the laws of health, by familiar lessons from their physicians, they will be more thoughtful and consistent.

MRS. C. S. L.

CALIFORNIA AHEAD AGAIN.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 14, 1868.

Editors of the Revolution:

I HAVE just had a visit from Mr. C. W. Tappan, soliciting information in regard to an enterprise just started in which I and other ladies are interested.

I have been in your office in regard to setting type, etc., but you may not recollect me. I arrived here five weeks ago, expecting to maintain myself and child by obtaining work as a compositor till I should establish myself as correspondent. I found the proprietors of all the offices quite willing to give me employment, but the Typographical Union refused to permit me to work, the members threatening to leave any office where a lady might be employed. I called on the President of the Union, stating in what embarrassment it placed me, having my child and self to support, without friends or money and a stranger. I did not wish to work for any less but asked for an exception to be made in my case, or to admit me into the Union. My request was treated with contempt. On making the particulars known, parties advanced the capital and a nice printing office is started under the head of Women's Co-operative Printing Union. We have the best New York material and presses, and are promised plenty to do, which we will do in an unexceptionable style and manner. We meet with sympathy and encouragement from all from whom it is worth having, and are determined to make it a success, and establish our right by our merit.

However, we do not know anything about or wish to take any stand in politics, or want to vote, therefore you may have a contempt for our lack of strongmindedness. We all strongly sympathize with women who are unjustly oppressed and shut out from an opportunity of earning their living and will be willing to aid any way we can any who have been thrown in the same position as ourselves.

Yours respectfully,

AGNES B. PETERSON.

P.S. All the departments are to be filled by ladies.

FRIDAY, P. M., Aug. 14.

Editors of the Revolution:

HAVING heard that the women were about to start a printing office, I hunted it up just now, and obtained the within note from the manager, Mrs. A. B. Peterson. I suggested that I might solicit jobs for them while canvassing the city. She replied, that they were already promised all the work they could do.

I asked the names of the men who had so kindly come forward with the necessary funds. She said they preferred not to be known. Good. This is a healthy state of things, when men of California will come forward with their gold to

enable women to go to work independently and honorably to earn their living.

Yours truly, c. w. t.

In the face of facts like the above, thoughtless people say "why do not women take their rights." Many women are type setters, that is the only trade they have learned, and yet these "printers unions" will not allow a woman in an establishment where they work. Not long ago the *World* employed a large number of women, when for some reason it was in loggerheads with the "printers union," but as soon as friendly relations with the "union" were restored, the women were discharged. And this is the case all over the country both with women and negroes, ignored everywhere by "the printers' unions." Now what is the reason? Only this, they are disfranchised classes, hence degraded in the world of work. All history shows that just as you elevate the political status of citizens you open to them all the advantages and opportunities of life. Black men vote in Massachusetts, and to-day two of them sit in the legislature. As soon as the freedmen were enfranchised, northern orators went down to address them on political questions, and to-day they are holding offices all over the south. The right of suffrage was recently extended in England to a million citizens; as soon as the bill passed, now said Lord Derby and Disraeli, "these classes must have schools." Whoever has a voice in the government is crowned with new responsibilities and powers, and the ruling classes pay him deference, knowing that he is now a part of the government.

It is not because women are women that they are treated as described above, but because they are not voters. What the ballot has done for man it will do for woman also. What gives the ignorant Irishman a place in every college, trade and profession in the land, while educated negroes and women are shut out? The ballot. What gives man three times the wages woman has for the same work? The ballot. Though in many branches of education women are the best teachers, yet the men always get the best wages. One can readily see how this could be remedied by the ballot. Suppose women were voters, they would then vote themselves school trustees, commissioners, superintendents, and fix their own salaries. Think you they would vote the male teachers \$2,000 and themselves \$500?

Now, man manages everything and takes the lion's share, and if woman had absolute power she would no doubt do the same thing and legislate man into a nutshell, just as he has done her in the past.

The only safe way is for all classes to have a voice in the laws that govern them, as thus only can justice and equality be secured. No ruling class ever did legislate wisely and generously for disfranchised citizens, whether Indians, negroes or women.

As fast as the negro gets place and power, white men treat him with respect and consideration. The protection the great republican party now extend over him is beginning to secure him in all his inalienable rights. Already our politicians and leading journals treat him with far more respect and consideration than they do the most highly educated women in the country. If women were voters to-day you would soon see an end to all the trouble about "woman's sphere," "woman's way," "woman's will," her "intentions," her "weakness," her "incapacity," etc. If the editors in this city thought the women of the state of New York