

ALL FOR MONEY.

What will most people do,
All for money?
Anything, 'twixt me and you,
All for money.
Friend will turn his back on friend,
Haughty people have to bend,
Lovers to old Harry send,
All for money.
Many people go to law,
All for money.
Dentists nearly break your jaw,
All for money.
Tradesmen give you unjust weight,
Beggars tease you early and late,
All for money.
Lawyers plead the felon's cause,
All for money;
Vow he has not broke the laws,
All for money.
Had he been on t'other side,
What a difference and how wide
To make him guilty he'd have tried,
All for money.
Chalk and water milkmen sell,
All for money.
Something else perhaps as well,
All for money.
Thus I will conclude my strain
With a sentence short and plain—
Everything is done for gain—
All for money.

Russia.

THE GIANT OF THE EAST READY TO STRIKE.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Levant Herald* says that quietly as everything connected with the state is carried out by the Government of the Czar, and careful as all are to guard secrets the revelation of which might entail long years of exile, yet from time to time some leak is started, and the world gets an insight into the affairs of this empire. Perhaps during the last few months more has been learned than could have been expected under the most favorable circumstances, but probably the truth is that the Muscovite caldron is so near the boiling point that the steam has forced a vent for itself. To speak more plainly, the military and naval preparations of Russia have attained such a pitch that to disguise them altogether is no longer possible. Taught by the sad experience of the Crimea that a widely scattered population, however numerous, is, in a military sense, useless, unless means are found to mass troops quickly and in overwhelming numbers at any given point, the Russians have intersected their country with a vast web of railways, the completion of which is now only a matter of a few months, and by the aid of which they will be able with startling rapidity to concentrate the whole strength of their empire in any direction where it may be required. Fortifications have been rebuilt or repaired; they have been mounted with the best and heaviest guns, and communication with them is rapid and easy. Among other means of offense and defense it is worthy of mention that the Caspian Sea swarms with Russian war steamers, and a scheme has been set on foot to connect that lake with the Black Sea by a canal. The navy, too, has received much attention. It is beyond all doubt that for the last seventeen years Russia has been making preparations for war. Her present weakness lies in her finances, but it must be remembered that war is sometimes a lucrative speculation.

In the course of last year, says the correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian*, concessions were granted to eleven railway companies in Russia, with shares and bonds representing an aggregate capital of £16,500,000. In the same period ten joint-stock banks were established, with a capital of £2,000,000; and old banks increased their capital by about £200,000. Coal-mine companies were formed with a capital of about £2,100,000, companies for the manufacture of machinery with about £2,250,000 building companies with £1,300,000, and insurance companies with £800,000.

The Great St. Louis Bridge.

It is expected that it will be completed by July 1st, and it is being pushed forward as rapidly as it is possible.

The piers and abutments have already been built, and contain 110,000 cubic feet of stone, weighing 237,600 tons. The eastern abutment, which may be considered as a type of all the piers, has its foundation 100 feet below the natural

bottom of the river, and rises to a height of 212 feet. The stone used is a magnesian limestone and sandstone, and the piers from two feet below low water mark are faced with red and gray granite; of the latter 10,000 cubic yards were brought from Maine by way of the Gulf of Mexico and the Mississippi, at a cost of \$40 per ton. The remainder of the granite used was taken from the fine quarries of red granite discovered near Iron Mountain. The engineers are at present engaged in placing on the piers large hydraulic jacks, to be used in raising strongly built wooden towers, on which the chains that support the arch cords are to rest while being put together. These chains are composed of links of one and one-eighth inch iron, six inches wide and thirty-five feet long. Five strands of these links will be formed into each chain, which will be made into sufficient length to extend over the tower and hang down 100 feet on each side. The arch cords will be composed of staved tubes twelve feet in length, hooped like barrels, and made of steel. The entire number of tubes will be 1,012, of which 900 are completed, and the remainder are being turned out at the rate of 200 a month. The tubes are made perfectly straight, and the arching is accomplished by slightly bowing the side ends. They are to be fitted together perfectly, the joints being secured by cast steel hammered clamps with slats cut in the inside to correspond with a series of turned collars on the tubes. The approach, composed of trestles and iron work, will be completed in about three months.—*St. Louis Railroad News.*

Marriage in Japan.

The following are the notifications issued by the Japanese Government with reference to mixed marriages:

1. Any Japanese subject desiring to marry a wife of foreign parentage residing in Japan, must first apply to the government for permission to do so.
2. Any woman of foreign extraction who shall marry a Japanese subject—whether here or abroad—will, after the ceremony, be looked upon as a naturalized Japanese, and be subject to the laws of this Empire.
3. All Japanese subjects, whilst traveling in foreign countries, desirous of intermarriage with subjects of any other realm, must, before entering into the marriage contract, apply for permission to do so to the Minister of Japan; or the Consul resident in that country, who shall judge of the propriety of the application and transmit it to the home Government.
4. Any Japanese willing to receive a foreigner into his family as an adopted son (son-in-law) must first obtain the permission of the government to do so; and after the performance of the ceremony he will be looked upon as a naturalized Japanese subject.
5. Any Japanese woman who may marry a foreigner, will thenceforth be no longer regarded as a subject of this Empire, unless she has first obtained the permission of the Government to contract the alliance.
6. Any Japanese woman who may marry a foreigner will by that act relinquish all or any right she may have to houses, farms, gardens or landed property; but if she has obtained the permission of the Government to contract the alliance, and continues a subject of Japan, she may retain her personal property, such as money, jewelry and clothes.

Too Many Women.

To the Editor of The Daily Graphic:

The letter of your Lowell correspondent was full of pathetic interest. It showed a deplorable state of things where it was least expected. But there is nothing intrinsically unreasonable in your correspondent's statement. Under the quiet and placid order of society there is a fearful unrest, an almost unbearable heart ache. The surface glows and glistens, but who knows what fires are kindling underneath, and what convulsions may follow? I am not so much surprised at the condition of things your correspondent has described, as at the willingness of any number of Massachusetts women to

confess the feeling and suggest a remedy for it of any kind. Women are very reticent about some things. The craving of the heart for its natural satisfaction, the instinctive yearning of womanhood for its proper food and function, the cry of the suppressed sentiments and aspirations of a truly feminine soul, have been borne so long in silence that repression has become a part of the unwritten religion of the sex, and they would sooner die than shock the proprieties by confessing the agony that gnaws and tears in to their vitals like the Spartan's fox beneath his cloak. The fact that any number of women are willing to say they are sick of the situation, and suggest a remedy for it, is one of the most hopeful signs of the times.

There are too many women for the number of men in the East. Were every man to marry, there would still be thousands of women unprovided for. But thousands of men are unmarried. They do not propose to marry. For many reasons they prefer a single life. This aggravates the difficulty. Very few women remain single from choice. It is creditable to woman's nature that almost every woman wants to marry, and is never quite content in any lot without the crowning experiences of wifehood and maternity. But how are these to be realized when there are five marriageable women to three marrying men? This is the problem.

The polygamous remedy is terribly hazardous. * * *

Two other remedies have been proposed. Governor Andrew wanted women to emigrate. He proposed to send out colonies of them into the frontier States. His idea was that if the distribution of the sexes were more nearly equalized the matter of marriage would regulate itself. The efforts made in this direction by a few philanthropists were encouragingly successful. But the process was slow, unpicturesque, and unpoetic. It gave no occasion for oratory. It offered no opportunity for display. It required a good deal of money, and a good many unwisely women accepted the opportunity and emigrated where they were not wanted. And so that remedy was practically abandoned. The marrying men are allowed to live in one place and marriageable women in another, two or three thousand miles apart, and people wonder that the two don't marry!

The other remedy was suggested by Dr. Bushnell, the celebrated Hartford divine. He proposed that women should make matrimonial advances to the other sex. If a woman becomes interested in a man, why not let him know it? If she loves him, why not tell him so? Let the relations between the sexes be more free and frank and sincere, and old maidism would be practically abolished. But somehow this is a "reform against nature." The instincts and sentiments of woman's soul have determined that she shall be the wooed rather than the wooer. Custom and fashion are against the proposal. However admirable the doctor's prescription may be, he will find very few women who are willing to take the medicine. And what next?

This is, indeed, the great question of the time. I cannot answer it at the end of a letter. It is evident that we are in the midst of a social revolution. Every form of modern life is changing. We are midway between what was and what is to be. The marriage relation is undergoing this process of transformation, and the vast number of unmarried people in our community is one of its many results. The causes that have led to the present state of things are numerous, and the remedies for it are equally various. A free, frank discussion of the problem is one of the remedies, and perhaps the full and fearless consideration of it may lead to practical suggestions, if not to its complete solution. ALPHA.

—New York Daily Graphic, April 28, 1873.

Social Reforms.

To the Editor of the Daily Graphic:

The ladies of Lowell, Mass., who propose to petition the Legislature of that State in favor of plural marriage, take a step in advance of any length I am prepared to go. Yet, I must own that I can find no flaw in their argument. If others can do it, they are bound to do so by facts and reason, and not by stale words that deal with the matter at wholesale.

I belong to the class of unmarried women and work for my own living. I am educated, capable of making a home happy, and most susceptible to the influences of society, art, reading, etc. For a year past my energies have been confined all day long to earning my living as clerk in a store, and at night I am too tired for anything but a glance at a newspaper. There is no home circle in the house in which I board, and I have no time to give to beaux. I feel every day that I am losing more and more of the quality that once was mine, and rapidly becoming a hater of my sex. Yet, I must work at the best business I can get, behave myself with the most circumspect reverence for Mrs. Grundy, never venture alone in the street, to a lecture or a theatre, and wait my deliverance from this yoke in the day when I shall be a hideous, withered, snappish, unrespected old maid.

Society lays its laws upon me, and I obey them. Society said I must be brought up, as all girls are, with the idea of marriage; that I must learn how to talk and dance, to bake and sew, and use all other arts that can make a home happy; that I must be quiet and self-contained, and yet make myself as attractive and agreeable as time, opportunity and my purse would admit. These rules were duly obeyed. When forced to go out and earn my own living, society said that I must choose only the most respectable occupation, no matter what the salary was, and still must manage somehow to dress well, and wear kid gloves and a neat boot; that I must be very careful in selecting acquaintances, and be most cautious in speaking or walking with young men, and especially in receiving their visits; that, if I expected a husband, I must keep myself as much out of sight as a daisy, trusting that Providence would send some unexpected admirer of its humility. Society was obeyed to the letter in its demand also. In a word, I have obeyed every rule that society has laid upon me, with most conscientious fidelity. My life has been retired and spotless, and in return has only brought me weary days and nights of sleep now by hard labor.

Now, Mr. Editor, have I not a right to turn round to society and say: I have fulfilled all your laws, what do you propose to do for me? Do you, society, owe me no duty? Am I to obey oppressive rules, keep my face in the dust, close my eyes to the happiness of homes all about me, and not even dare to ask the smallest share of the privileges accorded my more lucky sisters who may chance to be married to a knave or a fool?

What will society do for me? Why, on the first breath of suspicion it will condemn me, all unheard, as it condemned Lucette Myers. In the meantime it contents itself with leaving me a prisoner under harsh rules, and coolly bidding me bury all my longings for home love and some one tie to bind me to my kind.

Perhaps I have written more strongly than was proper, but I have simply bared a portion of my heart, and no one will be the wiser as to my individuality because of this letter. It will be worth the sacrifice of speaking thus plainly if society will answer the questions that puzzle us single women. What has society to say? ANNA L.

—N. Y. Graphic, April 26.

The New Secret Order.

THE WESTERN GRANGES—THEIR CHARACTER AND OBJECT.

In the discussion of the late, or rather present, troubles between the Western farmers and the railroads, we have had occasion to refer to the extensive and powerful organization of agriculturists known as the "Patrons of Husbandry," which now wields an influence stronger than either existing political party in several of the more important States. Indeed, its growth has been so rapid and its platform so popular that there are not wanting those who can see in its incipient movements the germ of a new political power. Primarily it was nothing more than a secret, co-operative, industrial and literary association, the benefit of which not only the farmer, but his wife and family alike enjoyed. By its means middlemen were done away with, thus making a reduction of expense upon every article purchased, whether in the line

of luxury or necessity. Early in 1868, the order was formed and its general plan elaborated by a number of the prominent agriculturists of Minnesota.

The first Lodge or "Grange," was organized in Itasca, in that State; the second was instituted in Iowa, and a few months later, two or three each in Wisconsin and Illinois. For four years the Order made little headway, and at the close of the year 1871 there were not in the whole West more than 60,000 members. The seed had been carefully sown, however, and by degrees the people began to see the benefits accruing from the system pursued by the Granges, both in a business and social point of view. They saw that the patron could live at least ten per cent. cheaper than the outsider, while he was enabled to purchase his farming utensils and machinery at a discount of at least twenty per cent. from the prices paid by others. They saw, too, that the organization must sometime become a power in the land, and that it was better to be for it than against it, or even indifferent to it. Certain local causes, which are apparent to all who have marked the current of Western events for the past year or two, aided in giving a sudden and strong impetus to the movement. To-day the Order exists in nineteen different States and numbers nearly half a million members. There is, of course, a grand head, to which the Granges of all the States are subordinate. It is styled the National Grange, and meets every two years.

State Granges are required to meet every year, and subordinate Granges every month, or oftener if occasion require. In these last, women as well as men are admitted to all the degrees, which are four in number, and hold office the same. The fifth degree is conferred upon men only, and is peculiar to the State Granges. Those only are eligible who have served as Masters of subordinate bodies. The sixth degree is conferred only on members of the Council of the National Grange. This Council is composed of Masters and Past Masters of the State Granges. The Council meets once in every year. The seventh is the highest degree to which any patron can attain. It is conferred only on members of the National Senate, which is composed of members of the Council who have served one year in that body. The functions of the Council and Senate are similar to those of Representatives and Senators in legislative bodies. The supreme executive authority in the Order is lodged in the Master of the National Grange; but each subordinate Grange has its own Master, Overseer, Lecturer and other officers. The halls or rooms used for the meetings of many of the subordinate Granges are elegantly fitted up and furnished with every attraction and incentive to attendance. Libraries—some of them numbering thousands of volumes—pianos, pictures, chess-tables, and in fact everything that may serve to amuse and instruct are the almost invariable concomitants of these places. Private concerts and social parties are of frequent occurrence, the very intimacy thus engendered rendering the bond more firm and the action of the organization more combined and powerful. It will be seen from this that the order is compactly and thoroughly organized, and in a manner that would make all opposition to it on the ground of its principles merely, wholly vain. As instances of what they have accomplished in a material way, we are told that in some of the western cities they have purchased or leased grain elevators; at other places they have employed forwarding agents of their own Order. In Iowa they have already built an agricultural implement manufactory of extensive capacity. But what is most significant of this movement is the almost miraculous progress it has made and is making. In Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama, and, most of all, in Georgia, the people are organizing Granges with the same avidity as has characterized the people of the Northwest, and the idea will probably ere long find development in the New England and Middle States.—*Boston Globe.*

Dr. Loomis, the physicist, is worrying over his plan to utilize the electricity of the clouds for light and fuel, or, as the correspondent puts it, "To tap the great aerial stratum and bring down enough of God's warm breath to heat and light our great cities."