

"farewell." May your efforts be crowned with success.

We have met in halls of learning,

We have chatted by the way,

Now in parting there comes a yearning,

Longing wish that each might stay.

Why must we so early sever

Ties so strongly binding each?

Why not live forever?

Thus within each other's reach.

Slowly, sadly, the answers comes back from afar,

Each has her work allotted, follow that Guiding Star.

The Financial Capabilities of Woman.

By MISS NETTIE BURKHOLDER.



MOUNTAIN lake on a bright summer morning rests so sweetly, sparkling in the sunshine. Its gently undulating surface invites the tourist to take a sail. But soon a slight breeze ruffles the water. In a short time large waves rise. A heavy wind sends the foam dashing on the shore. Then the spray is lifted up and is driven like a locomotive against the crags and up the creeks. After the gale has passed, the terrible force subsides and finally calm is again brought to the agitated waters. An ever smooth, silvery lake is to be preferred, but inactivity results in stagnation. Bacteria generate and disease spreads. The water in its tossing catches the air and sunlight, making it pure and healthful.

The position of women for many hundreds of years has been quiet and restful. Too much rest, however, has caused stagnation of the powers of the intellect. Now the shaking up has commenced. Society is overturned and women carry everything before them. From the handling of stocks in a money-market to the management of a stall at a flower-show, nothing is too difficult for them to attempt. When the reconstruction of society has been accomplished, and women have found their right place in it, the human race will be nobler and more god-like.

As a result of this agitation, a favorite subject of criticism is the Financial Capabilities of Woman. It has attracted the attention of the greatest thinkers of to-day. Why there should be any doubt it is difficult to explain. She is born with the same amount of brain and vitality as man, and is able to compete with him in our Colleges and Universities. The victories won at Cambridge by Miss Ramsay, of Girton, in the Classical Tripos, and Miss Harvey, of Newnham, in the Modern Language Tripos, have been forcible arguments for the capacity of women to receive an education. Her ability to edit and conduct a journal is known, her skill in inventions is acknowledged, and the tact she displays in organizing and controlling societies merits great praise. But when the idea of handling money is brought forward, there lingers a doubt of her success in using it.

In the early days of the human race the position of woman was very low indeed. The Chinese regarded his wife in the relation of a servant. The Koran taught that no woman could enter heaven unless in company with her husband. The cultured Greek would not allow his bride to speak to him for months unless he spoke first. His wife lived in rude rooms at the rear of the mansion, while his apartments were handsomely decorated with works of art. The Roman treated his wife as so much property. Hadley, in his Introduction to Roman Law, says of the women in the time of Justinian, "the married woman was scarcely allowed to have any separate legal activity, her legal personality being absorbed and lost in that of her husband." This principle the Early Church adopted in its canon of law, because it symbolized the unity of married life which it was endeavoring to maintain against the heathen customs then prevailing. Hadley also remarks that the "tendency of the legislature of France and England and in our own country, is more and more to give married women the power of acquiring, holding and managing property of their own." Thus tracing the disadvantages to which woman is subjected, we are astonished to see how many have been