

Ladies' Department.

FACTS.

Mrs. Bright, a sister-in-law of John Bright, is doing missionary work in Honolulu.

A woman carriage-painter at Grand Forks, Dakota, is considered the best in the place.

Mlle. Victorienne Bennet, an American young lady, has just won a medical diploma in Paris.

There were in 1868 in Great Britain seventy-five petitions to Parliament, asking the admission of women to the elective franchise; one of which, signed by 21,000 persons, was headed by the honored names of Mrs. Somerville and Florence Nightingale.

Mrs. Amanda Smith, who was once a slave in Delaware, has reached Monrovia, Liberia, after three years of successful evangelistic work in Great Britain and the East Indies. She is working diligently among the Liberian colonists.

Miss Howard, the American female physician in China, now treating the wife of the great Viceroy, is besieged by ladies of wealthy families "who would rather die than be treated by a foreign male physician." Her success is but one indication of the need of female physicians in the far East.

In the United States there are 320 women authors out of a total of 1,131, and 2,061 female artists to 7,043 males. There are 75 female lawyers, 165 female preachers, 2,432 female physicians; 2,902 women are barbers, 13,181 musicians, 228 journalists, out of an aggregate of 12,308, and 776 rag-pickers. Of dressmakers there are 218,926 against 3,473 men. There are 154,375 female teachers, against 73,335 males; and 81,658 tailors, against 52,098 tailoresses. There are also 3,456 female printers, lithographers and stereotypers.

There is a ladies' club in London which has more than a thousand members. It is the Somerville, and has been in existence since 1880. It has found its former rooms too small, and this month the club will remove to larger rooms, 405 Oxford street. The club was founded with a view to affording women of every class of society and of all political opinions facilities for meeting and for discussing the various questions, legislative as well as social, in which they are interested. In furtherance of this object debates and lectures are held in the lecture room every Tuesday evening.

Frank D. Millet, writing to "Harper's Magazine" from Sweden, says that nearly all the pleasure boats on the lake at Stockholm are propelled by Dalecarlian girls, who leave the country and come to the city every year to row the passenger boats from point to point in the neighborhood of the city. The girls have lost none of the moral independence and the remarkable physical strength which have since the beginning of Swedish history distinguished their ancestors. In the large cities they are found to-day mixing mortar, carrying burdens, and rowing boats quite as easily as the men, and quite as acceptably to the employers.

Women often succeed in journalism, and a considerable number of women are members of that profession. Perhaps the most celebrated women journalist was Harriet Martineau, who for some years wrote editorials for a London newspaper, and vigorous editorials they were, few public writers having as thorough acquaintance with the political movements and theories of the day as she had. As an instance of what women are now doing, it may be stated that the *Critic*, a high class literary weekly of New York, edited and conducted with great ability, has a woman as an editor. So also, has Harper's Bazar, Wide Awake, and St. Nicholas.

OPINIONS.

"I believe the vote of women, on some points at least, is a factor in this question which ought to have our most candid consideration. And if they should ask us for more than the vote on the temperance question only, and should tell us that they must have the whole vote if they are able to carry out the reform they may inaugurate, I for one shall be ready to give them a kindly hearing. We have never had universal suffrage, but only an evasive substitute for it, and I believe if we would honestly try a universal suffrage on the basis I have mentioned, and let both mature heads of the household express the sentiments of the home, we should find universal suffrage to be a glorious success. A general right of suffrage

for women has worked well for fourteen years in Wyoming. Voting would increase the intelligence of women, and be a powerful stimulus to female education. It would enable women to protect their own industrial, social, moral and educational rights. I believe that this reform is coming and that it will come to stay. God grant that our fashionable society may have the wisdom to ride in the chariot, and not be dragged behind its wheels."—*Joseph Cook*.

"This measure so far from being dangerous, is the very one which the times require, and which the good of the nation, the safety and peace of the people, and the prosperity of coming generations demand at their hands. I leave it to others to speak of suffrage as a right or privilege; I speak of it as a duty. I maintain then, that in a government like ours, women have no right to be excused from taking a full share with men in public affairs. Women have as much time as men. It is not time that is wanted in this world, it is power. And what right have you women to leave all this work of caring for the country with men? Is it not your country as well as theirs? Are not your children to live in it after you are gone? And are you not bound to contribute whatever faculty God has given you to make it and keep it a pure, safe, and happy land?"—*James Freeman Clarke*.

"The majority of women of any class are not likely to differ in political opinion from the men of the same class, unless the question be one in which the interests of women, as such, are in some way involved, and if they are so, women require the suffrage as their guarantee of just and equal consideration."—*John Stuart Mill*.

"Next to the free-school system of the country I consider the elective franchise as the most important in an educational point of view."—*Lydia Maria Child*.

"The State can no more afford to dispense with the aid of women in its affairs than can the family."—*Harriet Beecher Stowe*.

"I have always said it; Nature meant to make women her masterpiece."—*Lessing*.

Our Casket.

JEWELS.

ONWARD AND UPWARD.

The ancient days of chivalry are past,
So long renowned in song and story,
Their glories chanted and their praises sung
By many a wandering bard and poet hoary,
Whose wild and ever-chanting measure told
Of quivering lance and prancing steed,
Of knightly combat and of gleaming mail,
Of gorgeous pageantry and valorous deed.

And listening to his story in the hush
Of eve, how many an aged pulse beat high,
And youthful cheeks were tinged with hope's fair flush,
As youthful hearts resolved to "Do or die!"
And they who conquered, what was their reward?
Was it for sparkling gems or gold
They perilled life, and both the young and brave
Were lying 'neath the willow, motionless and cold?

'Twas for a name, an empty song of praise,
A laurel wreath that faded ere the sun
Came o'er the hills, and gilded with his rays
The scene—now still—where victory was won.
But now we sing a higher, nobler theme
Than tales of chivalry in by-gone days;
For this shall minstrels strike their richest chords,
And poets breathe their softest, sweetest lays.

This strife is on the temperance battle-field;
There right shall be the bloodless sword,
Truth an impenetrable shield,
And for a motto, "Onward" is the word.
"Onward and Upward" let the echoes ring
O'er valley green or barren hill.
Through crowded cities, with their dust and din,
"Onward and Upward" is the watchword still,
'Till Drink, the tyrant, from his throne be hurled,
And white-robed Temperance rule o'er all the world.
—*National Temperance Orator*.