

FOR YOUNG FRIENDS' REVIEW.

Friends at and near Garrison have been having two very good treats, and we thought that some of the REVIEW readers might be interested in hearing about them.

Our Friends, Edward and Sarah Coale, Isaiah Lightner and Hannah Barmore, were with us from the evening of the 7th to the morning of the 11th. The first two evenings were spent mostly in social intermingling, but on each occasion, after the company settled into silence, our spiritual needs were acceptably ministered unto.

Two public meetings were arranged for First-day, but the rainy weather made the congregations quite small. The public hall was not opened for the First-day School First-day afternoon, on account of the stormy weather; but, as several of the Friends were together at Sarah Shotwell's home, the lesson was taken up and, discussed at some length. The life of the vine was compared to the God-life that must continually supply the smallest branch in order that the spiritual life may be sustained.

Hoping that we might have more favorable weather, a meeting was appointed for Second-day evening, but it still continued disagreeable, and there were but few out. Third-day morn our friends felt that they must journey on, so we bade them farewell, feeling very thankful to them for the effort they had put forth to be with us.

Sixth mo. 16th, Genoa Monthly Meeting was held at Garrison. George and Hetty Truman, Isaiah and Fanny Lightner and Hannah Barmore were with us. The meeting for worship preceding the business meeting was a very favored season.

The First-day School in the afternoon was well attended, the Friends leaving many valuable thoughts with us. The description of some of the horrors of war, presented by one who has witnessed them on the battlefield, received the earnest attention of those present, especially the young men.

These visits will be bright spots in the history of Friends and Friends' First-day School at this point.

KATIE E. SHOTWELL.

Garrison, Neb., 6th mo. 19th, 1895.

FOR THE YOUNG FRIENDS' REVIEW.

I am glad to see that my remarks on the woman question have received attention from one intelligent observer. What a man of sense wishes is not that his views should be adopted, but that they should be considered and discussed, and that a right conclusion should be reached. The views expressed in the issue of 4th mo. 15th were the result of some years of observation and thought, and yet, since that date, other facts confirmatory have come to my knowledge. Somewhere west women are to be employed in a tin plate factory, and also in a work, I think a mining affair, requiring labor of the heaviest kind. Of course, this is not to be actually done by women, but by machines which their inferior strength is yet amply sufficient to control.

There is another aspect of this question which philanthropists should earnestly study. Women all the world over work for less wages than men, but they have a means of supplementing their wages which men have not. I have recently heard some account of the extent to which this supplementary resource is resorted to in the great European cities, and the result really justifies Prof. Huxley's hope that a kindly comet may one day dash the whole affair out of being.

Let us suppose that in a certain country adapted for agriculture only, all the families consisted of boys and girls in equal numbers, and that only half the family were required to cultivate the farm, which half should it be? I should like some delicate fancy to imagine a dialogue between father and mother on the subject, the father, as fathers always do, desiring to spare his daughters, and the mother her sons. This is a precise picture of every civi-