

WOMEN'S WAGES.

I oftentimes think what a noble work for humanity our working girls is doing. The next generation of working women will bless them for their patient pioneer work. Only within the last half century have women pushed themselves into the various avocations which had before been monopolized by our brothers, who, having both the capital and experience, gave to their sisters only the menial places, with hard work and little pay. With the meek submission characteristic of the women of fifty years ago, they accepted the lowly position, and worked long, and hard, and well, only to find that the miserable pittance paid them would barely support life.

But the day is fast approaching when sex will no longer determine wages. Woman is pushing herself forward in every avenue of business life. She has risen from the poor shop-girl into the proprietor of dry-goods and millinery stores. Instead of being only the copyist of tiresome law papers, she has risen to the dignity and commands the fees of the first-class lawyer. Instead of the ridiculed and scorned medical student, she practises among our best families, and instructs by her papers and books even the superior sex in her profession. From the humble, ill-paid school-teacher of a half century since, we see her rising to the important position of county and city superintendent, and she is compelling, by her patient labour so faithfully performed, a larger compensation. And in every other department where women are labouring, by their faithful devotion to their employers' interests, by their work, which even employers themselves acknowledge could not be better done, they are compelling respect and admiration. Their worth as workmen is becoming proverbial, and their wages are advancing. Oh! my sisters! you patient, humble toilers, despair not. A brighter day is dawning. Your painstaking work has not been in vain. Already—although your work of fifty years has had to bear comparison with masculine work perfected by long generations of the accumulated wisdom of fathers and sons—the world of employers acknowledges your eminent fitness and worth in all the avocations in which you are labouring. Your reputation once established, the corresponding wages must follow.—*Woman's Journal*.

IS IT FAIR?

"I have known in manufacturing towns, where I have resided all my life—I have known many cases of honest women having drunken and worthless husbands, who neglected their work, neglected the feeding and clothing of their families, neglected their families' education, and who by their vices had considerably shortened their own lives. I have known those men die; and I have seen their widows left with a number of small children, and not one of them possibly able to work; I have seen those women, I will not say manfully, but heroically facing their distressed circumstances, working hard for their children, gradually clothing them, gradually bringing beds and fresh furniture into the houses, for in many cases the furniture in their former homes had been taken away to gratify the vices of their husbands. I have seen them pay their husbands' debts, keep the roofs over the heads of themselves and families, educate their children, pay the rent regularly, and yet, because these persons are women, and incomparably superior in every respect to the worthless husbands they had lost a short while before, they are not allowed to give a vote, while the worthless husbands had been allowed that privilege. Will any person venture to tell me that if anyone should have been deprived of the vote, it should not have been the man who so neglected his family and duties, but the woman? Surely, under such circumstances, instead of being deprived of the vote, the woman who had proved herself fully competent to discharge all the duties of citizenship should have all the rights of a citizen conferred on her."—*Mr. Hugh Mason, in the British House of Commons, Friday, July 6.*

The first trial of female suffrage occurred at Battle Creek, Mich., on the 3rd inst. Under the new State law empowering women to vote at school elections who either own property or who have children above five years, over 100 women voted almost unanimously for the temperance candidate.

The Association for the advancement of Women, of which Mrs. Julia Ward Howe is president, will hold its eleventh annual congress in Chicago, on October, 17, 18 and 19. Mrs. Howe has issued a call for the congress in which she says:—"We are glad to feel that the movement and progress of ideas are calling into existence and action many associations whose aim, like our own, is the advance-

ment of woman, considered as essential to the advancement of the human race. Throughout the length and breadth of the land we are constantly called upon to take note of groups of workers who are united in the belief that women are bound by sacred obligations to be foremost helpers of their own sex."

Mrs. Lydia Poet, having gone through a regular examination, has been admitted as a lawyer to the bar of Torino, Italy, with eight votes to four. After her admission to the bar two members of the Council, Mr. Spantigati, M.P., and Mr. Chiaves, resigned.

Mrs. Elizabeth A. Gloucester, who died in Brooklyn, N.Y., last week, was the wealthiest coloured woman in the United States, and it was all acquired by her own endeavors. Born of freed parents during the era of slavery, she was brought up in a family of Philadelphia Quakers, who taught her lessons of economy and thrift, which stood her in good stead later in life. She exhibited marked energy and shrewdness in investing her earnings. Mrs. Gloucester was an intimate friend of John Brown's, and it was to her when she feared he would lose his life in his work, that he spoke those memorable words:—"If I fall, I'll open a ball in this country which will never stop until every slave is free!"

MRS. MATILDA CHAPLIN AYRTON, M. D.—We record with much sorrow the death of this accomplished and amiable lady, which took place in Sloane-street, London, England, on July 19th. As Miss Chaplin she was one of the pioneers who fought the battle of medical education for women at Edinburgh. She took her degree as M. D. in the University of Paris, and obtained the diploma which entitled her to practice in this country, from the King and Queen's College of Physicians, Ireland. She married Professor Ayrton, and her death causes much regret in scientific circles. Although she took no specially active part in the suffrage movement, she was a warm supporter and helper of the cause. She took part in the proceedings of the annual meeting of the Central Committee in July last year, and she died on the day when the meeting was held this year.—*Women's Suffrage Journal*.

Miss Arabella Kenealy, second daughter of the late Dr. Kenealy, the famous lawyer of the Tichborne claimant, has obtained the license of the King and Queen's College of Physicians, Ireland, and special license in midwifery. There were forty male candidates, and Miss Kenealy's papers were adjudged the best.—*Ex.*

The following are taken from the *Woman's Herald of Industry*:—

Tiffin, Ohio, has three female lawyers, the latest addition to the list being Miss Edith Sams, who has formed a partnership with Miss Florence Cronise, under the firm name of "Cronise & Sams, attorneys-at-law."

The Standard Oil Company of Cleveland, Ohio, employs only ladies as telegraphers in its offices, and has done so since 1876. Miss Delia B. H. Howard is at present manager of its office at headquarters, and is assisted by five ladies.

Several New York shoe dealers are employing girl clerks to wait on lady customers. This innovation merits imitation generally. All modest ladies would prefer to be fitted by their own sex, and the occupation is well suited to women.

A whole acre of space is to be given up to the woman's department in the coming mechanics' fair at Boston. Some of the woman's industries which are to be represented are floriculture, bee culture, raisin culture, the making of dresses and children's clothes, carpets, wall-paper designs, art needlework and botanical collections.

Over one hundred ladies voted at the school election in Falls City, Neb., last Thursday, and elected two of their number as members of the board. The ladies of Lincoln were also out in full force and came within a few votes of electing their candidate.

Leading druggists on this continent testify to the large and constantly increasing sales of Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure, and report its beneficial effects upon their customers troubled with Liver Complaint, Constipation, Dyspepsia, Impurity of the Blood, and other physical infirmities. It has accomplished remarkable cures.

Mr. Henry Marshall, Revere of Dunn, writes: "Some time ago I got a bottle of Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery from Mr. Harriston, and I consider it the very best medicine extant for Dyspepsia." This medicine is making marvellous cures in Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, etc., in purifying the blood and restoring manhood to full vigor.

Consumption is a disease concentrated by a neglected cold; how necessary then that we should at once get the best cure for Coughs, Colds, Laryngitis, and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs. One of the most popular medicines for these complaints is Northrop & Lyman's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda. Mr. J. P. Smith, Druggist, Dunnville, writes: "It gives general satisfaction and sells splendidly."