Sex Disappearing From Occupations on This Continent.

Some Significant Facts From the Census of the United States.

Dr. Mosher, just appointed professor of hygiene at Ann Arbor, is the first woman upon whom a full professorship has been bestowed there, although the institution was opened to women by the Legislature 30 years ago. Is not the University of Michigan a little late in recognizing accomplished facts?

The whole number of persons over 10 years of age engaged in gainful occupations in this country is 22,735,661. The proportion of sex is, male 82.78, lemale 17.22. The census divides occupations into five classes. The proportions in each indicate clearly the lines along which women have been making the most impressive progress. In agriculture, fisheries and mining they are more than 7 1-2 per cent. In professional service they number one-third of the whole. In domestic service they constitute 38.25 per cent. In trade and transportation they form 6.86 per cent, and in manufacturing and mechanical industries they comprise a fraction more than one-fifth. Figures are, however, more descriptive than ratios. The number of women in agrioulture, fisheries and mining is 679,-500; in professional service. 311.682; in trade and transportation, 228,309, and in manufacturing and mechanical industries the total reaches 1,027,525.

Women's progress is rendered more graphic when read comparatively backward. In 1870, for example, only one woman architect was found in the country; in 1890, 22 were pursuing that profession. In 1870 there were no women classified as chemists, assayers or metallurgists; in 1890 there were 46 in these occupations. Women do not appear as miners in 1870, but in 1890 219 were found connected with coal mining and 133 with other mineral production. There were no women surveyors or engineers in 1870. In 1890 the census shows 127 under the heads of civil, mechanical, electrical and mining. In 1870 there were no women practicing veterinary surgery; in 1890, 2 are found. To this extent there is innovation, while the expansion of woman's sphere of activity in pursuits which she nad entered twenty years ago is still more remarkable. In 1870, 412 women were recorded as artists and teachers of art; in 1890, the figure is for this branch of their industry 10,810. In 1870 there were 24 women dentists, in 1890, 337 were found. In 1870 the designers, draughtsmen and inventors, women, numbered 13; in 1890 the total number under this head was 306. In 1870 the number of omen lawyers was 5; the number in 1890 was 208, and the middle of the decade probably finds it nearly 300. In 1870 the number of women who were government officials, federal, state and local, was 414; for 1890, the total is 4,875, increasing, undoubtedly, every year. In 1870 the number of women furnished recently by the bureau of education show that the percentage of illiteracy in the United the new application of photography States has fallen proportionately as came about as follows: to States accordingly as the proportion of women engaged in teaching has increased. In 1870, 527 women were Meensed to practice medicine and surgery; in 1896 the number was 4.555. and this year, with the annual increment in the decade from the colleges, the total is fully 5.000.

A curious fact shown by the census of 1890 is that there is not an occupation followed by men today in the United States from which women are altogether absent, with two exceptions, soldiers and marines, and from these they are excluded by federal law if not law of nature and humanity. There are women locomotive engineers and firemen, women fishermen and oystermen, women quarrymen, women wood-choppers, stock raisers, herders, drovers, gardeners, bartenders, barbers, saloonkeepers, real estate agents, commission agents. bankers and brokers, hackmen and teamsters, hostlers, merchants (wholesale and retail), sailors, undertakers, blacksmiths, boot and shoe makers brewers, brick and tile makers, builders and contractors, butchers cabinet makers, carpenters and joiners, carri age and wagon makers, clock and watch makers, compositors, coopers, distillers and rectifiers, door, sash and blind makers, engravers, glass workers, gold and silver smiths, gunsmiths, watchsmiths, bellhangers, harness and saddle makers, tanners, iron and steel workers, machinists, masons, marble and stone cutters, millers, molders, painters, piano and organ makers, plasterers, plumbers, shipbuilders, potters, printers, tinners, wire workers,

and wood workers. It is surprising, therefore, that even at St. Louis men should be found to claim that women should not be permitted to engage in one form of bread winning on the score that soliciting insurance is not "womanly." In 1890 the number of women engaged in that and closely related occupations was nearly 5,000, and there is no reason why the number shall not grow indefinitely. The case of Mrs. Getz, who, left a widow, with herself and children to support, and who undertook her duty line of business her husband had followed, is in point. The underwriters of the town, with inexplicable stupidity and narrowness, endeavored to drive Mrs. Getz out of the field. letter from Mrs. Bertha Honore Palmer to Mrs. Getz's employers, F. D. Hirschberg & Brother, materially helped to bring the opposition to rea-son and decency. Mrs. Palmer, with characteristic right reason and prompt sympathy, declares that it "is almost incredible" that such an incident should have happened "in this day of advanced thought and of industrial freedom for women." It is to be observed also that the

romen who are making the greatest impression in this enlarged profes-sional and industrial field by individual ability, high personal character, and success, are they who say the least about what they are doing, and of whom little is heard outside the several paths of activity in which they are honorably and profitably occupied. -Chicago Herald.

Miss Willard's Movements.

Miss Willard writes us that she has not canceled her southern engagements at all, as it was reported sne had been compelled by her physician to do "It was the northern engagements in the Virginias and the District of Columbia which I have physician's advice to us to go south over until warm weather. I am 'up and French scholar, carries on conversation about, dictating all day to stenograph-through a dragoman.—Forbightly Re-view.

general public, for women, children, and the colored people. Miss Gordon is also, as usual, right at the front in the work."-Union Signal.

> Armenian and Mohammedan Women.

An Armenian lady, Dr. Margarit Melik Belgarian, recently delivered a lec-ture in Vienna which will be read with interest by all students of the woman question. She described the condition of the Armenian and Mohammedan women in Anatolia. The lady, who is a descendant of an ancient princely family of Armenia, has studied in Berne, Zurich, and Salzburg, and made a short stey in Vienna, upon her re-turn to her own country. Speaking of the condition of Aremenian women, she said:

"Everything you-see in an Armenian house has been made by the women. The cotton from which the Armenian woman makes clothes is given to her in the raw. To obtain silk, she must raise silkworms. The colors used in dyeing she prepares from plants in forest and field, and thus the brightly colored garments and the nandsome rugs and hangings for which Armenia is noted are produced. The men have nothing to do with all this. On the other hand, the Armenian women are absolutely free from all work requiring great physical exertions. The men cut wood and carry loads. The men, too, knead the bread. If a woman is described as one whose life is full of hardships, the Armenians say: 'Poor thing, she must knead bread,' or 'she has had her hands in the dough. 'Even in the poorest families the girls are regularly spoiled. The parents may be starving, but they take care of the daughters. 'A girl,' they will say, 'is like a rosebud, and can not develop into full bloom without much care.' I asked very poor parents once if they would allow their daughters to go into service. 'No,' answered the brother, 'as long as I live she shall not go. I would rather see her dead. We can not know what might happen to her among strangers.' To an Armenian woman the brother is a veritable knight and guardian angel. As long as she has a brother she is certain that she will not want. The Armentan says: 'My wife knows that I belong to her; to my sister I must show my devotion.' Hence the blessing to a girl cannot take a higher form than this: 'May God protect thy brother.' The Armenian girl receives no dowry; indeed, the bridegroom must contribute to the wedding expenses. and furnish the bridal dress. Armenian girls are not forced into marriage, although the parents often choose the husband whom they would like her to take during her earliest age. But this custom is going out now. In her home the Armenian wife and mother rules supreme; even the grown sons will do nothing without her consent."

PHOTOGRAPHY CURES DRINKING

Important Discovery Made by an Anxicus Woman, Whose Husband Was

Addicted to Liquor. Photography, which was first employed merely for the purpose of making portraits, has greatly broadened its field of usefulness. It is now used as an adjunct to many of the arts and sciences. In engraving it is indispensable. In astronomy it has been of enormous assistance. In surgery it has filled a long felt want. Its very latest use is in the line of temperance. Properly contrived photography may be a more successful agent in the supengaged in teaching was 84,047; in pression of the liquor habit than the 1890 it had risen to 245,065, and the sta-World. This important discovery of

> A woman in Salemville. Pa., who had suffered great distress for years on account of her husband's convivial habits, determined at last that the should know how he looked when he was drunk. She felt that this would be a disagreeable revelation, for, like most men who drink to excess, he never appeared to think that he looked any worse than other men

> So once when he came home under the influence of more liquor than was absolutely necessary, and fell into a maudlin slumber, she sent for a photographer and ordered him to take a picture of her husband as he sat in his chair. This the photographer did faithfully, and the picture was a great

> success, being an excellent likeness. Next morning the husband found the photograph lying beside his plate at the breakfast table. There was no need of of explanation, for it explained He studied it long and hard, and then placed it in his breast pocket. Since then he has not taken a drink.

The Sultan and His Harem.

A distinguished lady who has the entree to the harem assures me that its present inmates dress more or less in European fashion, but almost invariably in the costliest conceivable tea gowns from Paris and Vinna. They wear magnificent diamonds and other jewels, and appear to lead a very happy life. It must not for a moment be concluded that because a woman is an inmate of the Serai she does not possess a legal husband of her own. Many of the ladies are the wives of Pashas, and, like our court ladies, have only a stated period of waiting in each year. But the of the married denizens of this world within a world, be they mistresses or maids, have husbands holding some palace appointment, and apartments and families within its walls. The harem ladies have a fair share of liberty. In the regulation yashmak and feridje they can go out driving and paying visits whenever they and they haunt the bazars, the Grande Rue de Pera, and other public promenades. They have, moreover, many entertainments among themselves. There is a very pretty theater in the gardens of the palace, where operas and ballets are frequently given for their ententainment. In summer they swarm up the Bosphorus to the Sweet Waters of Asia; and in spring and autumn to the Sweet Waters of Europe; they are never seen on foot. As to the Sultan himself, his life is of the simplest and most arduous. He rises at 6 o'clock and works with his secretaries until noon, when he break-fasts. After this he takes a drive or a row on the lake within his vast park. When he returns he gives audiences. At 8 o'clock he dines, sometimes alone, not unfrequently in company of one of the ambassadors. Very often, in the evening, he plays duets on the piano with his younger children. He is very fond of light music, and his favorite score is that of "La Fille de Mme. An-He dresses like any European gentleman, always wearing a frock coat, the breast of which on great occasions is richly embroidered and blazing with decorations. He is the first Sultan who has done away with the diamond aigrettes, formerly attached to the imperial turban or fez. The President of the United States is no more informal than the Surran in his manner of receiving guests. He places his visitor beside him on the sofa, and himself lights the cigarette he offers postponed until spring, owing to the him. As the Padishah is supposed to speak no language but Turkish and and let the northern engagements lie Arabic, his Majesty, who is a perfect

The Tulip-Its History, Varieties, Etc., Etc.

Now, these brilliant beauties are lighting up the dull dark days with their brightness, it is interesting to study something of their history. It is a flower much beloved, its glowing colors and beautiful form insure its popularity for all time, whatever other flowers may capture the capricious taste of those who let fashion rule

them even in flowers. A writer in Holland, where the bulbs are principally known, tells us that the tulip is a native of the high lands of Asia Minor, and was introduced to Europe in 1559 by a German botanist called Gessner. From there it was taken to Holland, where it soon became an object of earnest observation to the Dutch gardeners, especially of those around Haarlem and Alkmaar. They raised a few novelties, which proved to be an improvement on the original type, and bye-and-by were so much demanded that they grew to be an article of fashion. This fashion degenerated into a mania, which was at its height in 1632, and it is said that the tulips were paid for by their weight in gold. Some bulbs were sold to for 3,000 to 4,000 guilders each (\$1,200 to \$1,600), and for one variety called "Semper Augustus," 5,000 guilders was paid. Everyone speculated in tulips, rich merchants, laborers, the wife of the burgomaster and her laundress, farmers and chimney sweeps. Estates, houses, jewels and anything of value was exchanged for tulips. Society went mad over them. There is a little story of these days which tells that one day a sailor coming into the private office of a grand ship owner, to see his master, was left alone for some moments, and looking round saw of the mad tulip trade, took the tulip into his hand, thinking it was a com-

mon onlon. He cut it open to eat it, but at the first bite discovered his mistake, and threw away the nasty thing. The owner, on seeing what had happened, grew very angry, and afterwards admitted that he could far cheaper have offered a dinner party to the Prince of Orange and his court. Its name was Almiral van den Eyck, and is now entirely out of cultiva-tion. Other similar stories are told. At last the States of Holland made an end to this madman's work, by which many people were entirely ruin-ed. When we think of these fancy prices and then contrast the price at which they can be bought now, we are astounded. Fancy, a dozen mixed colors for only 35 cents! The method

PROPAGATING THE TULIP. is most simple. Young bulblets break out from the old bulb, above the radical peak, shortly after planting, and with some varieties before that time. These offsets are fed by the mother bulb, and when ripened they lie nearly loose between the rinds. These are taken off, after the lifting and drying of the bulbs, and at planting time the young bulbs are laid close together, so as to protect each other in the first season of their struggle for life. After three or four years of cultivation they are ready for sale. New varieties are raised from seed, many varieties also produce sports by changing color or becoming variegated. There are quite a number of varieties in cultivation at the present time, among which may be mentioned the Duc Van Thol or early singles, Double, Parrot, Byblooms and Bizards, or late singles. There is also a variety with variegated leaves. They are quite easy to grow, and make a most brilliant bed for spring blooming in the garden, and offer great scope for the display of artistic taste in arranging the colors in various designs.

The Duc Van Thol or early single varieties are best for forcing indoors, and several pots or boxes of these are sure to give great satisfaction and de-light. As I write this there are several in bloom near my elbow, and they a tulip bulb lying on a writing desk. brighten up these dark days most The sailor, who was quite unconscious wonderfully; for in or out doors they are one of my stand-bys.

NARCISSUS.

Greed of the Christian.

Gore to its pulpit. For eight Sundays addition!" to hear the young, pale-faced, ascetic, Huxley. Canon Gore says: has been one of the most zealous ad-

vocates of the Armenians. will doubtless, therefore, attract a is not more puzzling than the neces-good deal of attention. We seem to sary antimonies (that is, contradiccatch echoes of some of the Abbey ser- tions) of physical nature?" mons which dealt with the fundamentals of Christianity. "We need," says Canon Gore, "accepted religious truths to give power to our common life," and in this volume he discusses what he regards as essential Christianity. In Gcd" are full of insight. the first chapter, "What are dogmas?"

'It is certainly a truth of the Bil he pleads for the Socratic method in that God is revealed everywhere and

TURY SOCRATES. Here is Canon Gore's plea for a

nineteenth century Socrates: "There was once a wise man called Socrates. He was an Athenian, and the people of Athens were intellectual and philosophical to a degree never yet equaled among men. Naturally, therefore, they were fond of argument, and held the power of brilliant and persuasive speech in the highest esteem. But, intellectual and brilliant as they were, they were not in the habit of thinking or speaking exactly. They did not know what they did know and what they did not. They mistook a well-sounding argument for a real truth. This Socrates saw, and he felt it to be his mission to convince his fellow-citizens of ignorance, to teach them to define their thoughts, and to use words exactly. If they could get into the habit of exact thought, he saw they would be able to distinguish between a merely plausible argument and the truth, and would begin to make real progress in knowledge. So he would always question men about the words they used. He would stop the flow of some eloquent speech about courage with the question, 'What is courage?' and very soon it appeared, under his crossquestioning, that the eloquent speaker had very vague ideas what courage really meant. If he merely cared for reputation, he grew very cross at being thus shown up; but if he was a man sincerely anxious to get at the made him serious and careful, and he began to make progress. Now, we need a nineteenth century We are, many of us, keenly interested in intellectual questions, in politics, social matters or religion. We light in Buddhism, light among the are captivated by a ready speaker Greeks; but it is included in Chriswith his flow of words. We catch up tianity. A good Christian is a good ideas and repeat them. But we do not Buddhist, a good Jew, a good Mothink exactly; we do not use words exactly; so we do not see through fal-

THE FATHERHOOD OF GOD. "The fact that the fatherhood of thinks, partly due to the misleading teachings of Calvin, partly to the unscriptural notions of the Latitudinarians, who would rob the doctrine of fatherhood of all its severity. This is how the writer reconciles the misery of the world with the love of

lacies; we do not distinguish true ar-

guments from sophistries."

God: "Back beyond all in this world, which seems so cruel, so unjust, so unequal, Christians believe there beats the heart of a father, a heart of impartial Taking all the manifest inequality of the world as it stands. God's impartial love? No, it does not: because God views judges him in the light of all his advantages and disadvantages. He thinks good deal of kind words from one whose temper is naturally irritable and very little of the same words from one who finds it easy to be pleasant. He makes light of the temperance of a respectable gentleman who would temptation to drink. In a word, in forming his estimate of us, God never forgets what our natures and opportunities are, and he judges us according to them."

(Canon Charles Gore, in the New Age.) | Canon Gore supposes that this ques-One of the most noteworthy events bersons be one God? If the Father tion is put to him: "How can three in the life of Westminster Abbey last is God, the Son is God, and the Holy year was the advent of Canon Charles Ghost is God; here then are three Gods, according to the law of simple in succession the venerable building tion the canon gives an interesting was crowded with a congregation eager extract from a letter of the late Prof.

enthusiastic preacher. Canon Gore's thoughtful man to reject the doctrine name has been connected with several of the Trimity on this ground. At any other interesting incidents in the last rate Prof. Huxley would not allow few months. He was a contributor to private letter which he gave me to Lux Mundi; it was he who made the quote; and I learned his words by interesting statement as to the late heart, for I thought they might be useful. 'I have not,' he said, 'the slightest objection to offer a priori (that is, on grounds of reason) to all the propositions of the three creeds. The little volume which he has just The mysteries of the church are child's published under the title "The Creed play compared with the mysteries of of the Christian" (Thos. Hibberd, 1s 6d) Nature. The doctrine of the Trinity

THE IMMANENCE OF GOD. Canon Gore believes, with the long-sighted Lowell, that "God reveals Himself in many ways," and his comments on 'Revelation of the Word of

religious and other discussions, and in all things. Nature is nothing else for the most part he uses it in his interpretations.

WANTED-A NINETEENTH CEN- a further revelation of God in humanity. The more truly human men are, the more they recognize as binding on them a law of righteousness, and the more men are conscious of their individuality the more they learn that the dignity of each single soul lies in obedience to this law. Here, then, in the human conscience all over the world, is to be found more or less a revelation of the divine righteous-Besides this, there is the revelation through prophets. are men who feel beyond their fellows some truth of God, and feeling it, proclaim it, and finding response in the duller consciences of their fellowmen, are recognized as revealers of the light to be honored and obeyed, The spirit of prophecy is to be found among heathen people-in a Zoroaster, a Buddha, an Aeschylus; and St. Paul seems to recognize it there, for he quotes to the Athenians a heathen poet, and calls a Cretan poet a "prophet of their own." But that which existed as scattered sparks among all nations, was as an ever clearer, burning light, among the Jews. . It was given to the Jews to have THE COMPLETENESS OF CHRIS-TIANITY.

Instead of explaining away the truths contained in other religions, as Gore seeks to show how they all find themselves focussed by Christianity and incarnated in the Carpenter of Medical Review

Nazareth. "Christianity supersedes all other religions, Jewish and pagan, not by excluding but by including all the elements of truth which each contained; there was light in Zoroastrianism, hammedan, a good Zoroastrian-that is, he has all the truth and virtue that these can possess, purged and fused in a greater and completer light. Christianity supersedes all other reincluding their fragments often puzzles people is, Canon Gore of truth in its own completeness. You cannot show me any element of spiritreligions and is not in Christianity. Nor can you show me any other religion which can compare with Christianity in completeness of light.

A PARODY OF GOD'S INTENTION. The social reformer is everywhere visible in this book, and the following passage will show the extent of the reforms which the canon and all who have eyes to see desire and yearn for. "Look at society now. It is as God God never intended intended? No. I ask, does it contradict the idea of the lust, the selfishness, the godless ness which curse society today. The each man and life of our big cities, the life of our country places, is a parody of God's

> 'Never did any public misery On common stains of our humanity; And to the flame that ruineth man-

Or look back to primitive man. You see him dimly, in the mist of the past, in a state of savagery. Was that God's intention? No; no more than the present condition of civilized man. It was HUXLEY AND THE TRINITY.

In the chapter or the Poly Trinity, of true civilization."

a parody of primitive simplicity, just as our present civilization is a parody that a political society of men alone cannot be trusted to keep the peace.

House Nerves.

Why Stay Indoors So Much, Gentle Readers?

The Ailment That Comes From Lack Exercise and Fresh Air.

This is the latest name invented by medical experts for the peculiarly depressing set of ailments which afflict people who stay in doors too much. The mail. discovery of the novel malady is due to a journal devoted to science, and it is a mark of unusual and undoubted condescension that the name of the disease should be so simple and so and South, who agree with Gen. Shereasily understood. There was nothing man that "war is hell," and, (2) the easily understood. There was nothing as far as can be seen; to prevent the birth to our citizens, and who have scientific godfathers from naming their child "aekoganglia," or something equally terrifying to the unsophisticated. Merely as "house nerves" we can regard the ailment with some complacency; but for all that it is not a thing to be laughed at. All over the peacemakers," by sad experience. Europe the rush of existence is playing havoc with our sensitive cerebrospinal fibres. We recognize all the symptoms which the inventors of 'house nerves" describe as quite common in England today. They are "low spirits and brooding," much irritability, and a generally "morbid habit" of mind. "Women," we read, especially women who are delicate and afraid to go cut owher to the weather are those go out owing to the weather, are those who suffer most from this malady. They have a way of imagining that something awful is happening to their husbands or children when they are out of sight; they "conjure up accidents, analyze their feelings, and lose their power of will." All this occurs because people are too sedentary, and stay at home too constantly. Unfortunately a housewife, as her name implies, is one whose duty is to stay home for a considerable portion of Western Central Russia. It is about each day; and all the mischief arises fifteen versts or ten miles, square, and from her not being able to tear herself away from home ties and forget all about them in some form of out-door amusement or occupation. A woman who gets "house nerves" begins to study herself, her own wants and ailments and loneliness, to a painful extent, until-we are solemnly warned—she "is on a fair road to an asylum, did she but know it." Jour- and the other great cities not far dis-nals devoted to medical science often tant in search of employment, for the indulge in these pleasant little predictions; yet the reading public never these Russian towns. During the warm accuse their editors of suffering from weather fairs are held and commerce "science nerves." Putting aside the is at its height. The men are therefore hint of the asylum, as both alarmist enabled to find work at such wages that and irrevelant, we have to admit that they can return to their rural homes in there is a great deal of truth in the idea that "all home and no spree makes rubles than they could have accumu-Jill a dull she." Not only does it make lated from tilling the soil. her dull, but it often, in the humbler walks of life at any rate, gives rise to that "nagging," which drives husband to the public house or to deplorable personal violence. There may be husbandmen. Some dress in short happy lands—say Boeotia or the "peassirts, but a few of them, to secure ant-state" of Bulgaria—where nerves greater freedom of movement, put on are unknown. the south of Europe less than the through the province is unable, seeing north, because there the climate allows of life being passed more in the guish their sex. In large households open air, and sunshine and ozone are the young girls attend to the ordinary

great nerve tonics. In Russia the con-sumption of tea and Tolstoi leads in-sewing, butter making and the like, evitably to neurotic catastrophe. Nor but they are generally eager to begin is Europe the only sufferer. In no the outdoor work of their older sisters country in the world are human nerves exposed to greater wear and tear than in the United States. The combined effects of the negro question, unlimited candy, an addiction to rapid is entirely in the hands of the sisters, eating, iced drinks, and business hurry, are too powerful for any nerves and remains so, in many cases, even not built of cast-iron to withstand; and thus it comes about that the typical American is a neurotic patient long before he has attained to middle age. Fortunately, the disease is not left without a remedy, and the prescription for a person afflicted with "house nerves" is a very agreable one. There is no help to be got from medicine or doctors. All that has to be done is to pay visits to others, to take walks in the open air and sunshine, and to go in generally for gayety and innocent amusements. The patient is also recommended to "repress every morbid thought, as it arises, or expel it by thinking of a necessary duty." This advice is, perhaps, more easily given than followed. Hundreds of people would only be too delighted to repress morbid thoughts, but the more they try to repress them the more morbid do they become. It is sad to think that not only adults, but also "imaginative children," suffer from the "domestic nerve," and when such is the case they should be sent to "play with merry companions," whose merriment, let us hope, will be subdued enough to spare the "house nerves" of other people. Of course, there is nothing strikingly novel about the advice to try out-of-door exercise for morbid mental conditions: a pre-eminent consciousness of God." these "hints to those who go about in hysterics" will be of use if they help to impress on us the fact that a good deal of the excitability, the irritability, and the depression which afflict so many nowadays are really of a naso many are fond of doing, Canon ture of a disease and should be treated with common-sense remedies, instead of useless reproaches.—Calcutta

> Woman Suffrage Means Peace. "War is the game of kings," said Voltaire. With equal truth we may

add, "War is the game of politicians." The two great political parties of the tianity. A good Christian is a good United States are at present engaged ing Liberal paper of London. This in a disgraceful scramble for "jingo" action, on the part of the chief officers pre-eminence. Certain ambitious Republican politicians, led by Senators Lodge, Chandler and Davis, having sought to make political capital by censorious criticism of the foreign policy of the Democratic Administration. have been adroitly flanked by Presiual light or strength which is in other dent Cleveland and Secretary Olmey, who have induced Congress to interfere in a South American boundary dispute of 100 years' standing, between British Guiana and its northwestern neighbor. The Monroe doctrine has been invoked and distorted to constitute a pretext, and the newspaper press of the country, with some noble exceptions, have vied with each other in arousing war spirit latent in a peaceful, industrial community.

But it never would do to let the Democrats stand before the country as the champions of a "national policy." So Lodge hastens to bid higher, proposing to borrow \$100,000,000 for investment in munitions of war, at a time when no one wants to fight and when our revenues are falling Rise of itself; God's plagues are short of current expenses. This enorgounded still mous sum, added to our pensions, would make \$250,000,000 taxes for war expenses in a single year-a far larger shiver at the bare idea of being drunk, but he highly esteems the temperance gives wind.'

Kind

Man gives the matter—or at least standing army. But Senator Davis outbids Senator Lodge. He proposes to establish a protectorate of all American nationalities, although they have not asked and do not desire our protection.

All this is an object lesson in the cannot be trusted to keep the peace. graveyard.

ASK FOR INFORMATION.

Persons who have sufficient interest in knowing what the experience of life insurance companies that have kept abstainers and non-abstainers in separate classes has been, to send a postal card to the manager of the Temperance and General Life Assurance Company at Toronto, Ont., stating their desire to get this information can have it by a return

There are only two classes of our citizens who can be relied upon to vote against war-(1) the old soldiers, North women, who have faced death in giving spent their lives in rearing them to maturity. These two classes appreciate most keenly the value of human life, and the horrible brutality of wholesale murder. But, alas! the veterans are dying fast, and women are disfranchised. A new generation has to learn the old lesson, "Blessed are Every class that votes, in the long run makes itself felt in the Govern-Women, as a class, are less belligerent than men; therefore, we need the united votes of men and women to insure international peace .-Woman's Journal.

Where Women Rule.

Here's One Little Community Where the Women Do All the Work and Make the Laws.

A veritable little State, inhabited and governed almost entirely by momen exists in the Province of Smolensk, in fifteen versts, or ten miles, square, and contains a large number of populous villages, and the region is one of the most fertile in the Czar's domain.

In that part of Russia it is called the "Women's Kingdom," because the male population, almost to a man, emigrates en masse each spring time to Moscow summer season is the busiest one in

The women are strong and hardy, and being left alone, till the fields, harvest the crops and do other work which ordinarily belongs to masculine Probably they affect male attire, and the casual traveler them at work in the fields, to distin-

as soon as they are able. The most remarkable feature of this "Women's Kingdom," however, is that the government of various villages wives and mothers of the absent men, after the men have returned. Each town has its "lady mayoress," who presides at all meetings of the village council, whose members are likewise women. Questions of public interest are debated and decided upon as in other legislative assemblies, and there is no more jealousy and bickering than is ordinarily the case when the legislative body is composed of men. haps this is largely due to the fact that the months of outdoor labor give the women strong nerves, as well as strong bodies, for among them it is considered a disgrace to tears or hysterics if anything goes amiss.

The political and financial condition "Women's Kingdom" is as flourishing as that of any province in the Empire. It is a curious fact that in most other provinces throughout Russia there is said to be bribery and corruption on every hand, and a public office is considered a legitimate source of plunder. But among these women "purity in politics" is the rule. The tax gatherers are never guilty female of extortion, and the imposts which the Government levies are paid cheerfully and exactly.

Women for Peace.

(Union Signal, Chicago.) It is significant that the two who lead the White Ribbon hosts in the Christian countries between whom war seemed possible were the first women to express an opinion that reached the ear of nations. The peace messages that passed between Lady Henry Somerset and Miss Willard have already been given in these pages. We are glad to know that these cablegrams were published by the great dailies of both nations and that Miss Willard's "Lines on the Mother Flag" (of England) appeared in the New Year's issue of the Chronicle, the leadof the World's W. C. T. U., and the leaders in America and England, was taken in their representative character and has back of it the solid ranks of a following of not fewer than million good women in the English speaking nations. What these tw placed on record on Christmas daythe world's great day of peace-represents what they will always hold to without one faltering tone or indecisive act, as those who know them and their constituencies perfectly under-stand. We learn that should the war cry break forth again, our leaders will issue a protest from English-speaking women, publishing the same in the press of America, England, and Canada, and seeking by signatures an delegations to bring to bear upon the men in power, the heart-throb of th The day has gone by for the awful issues of war or peace to be determined by men only, The women must be heard. "She who bears the soldier needs not to bear the sword" in order to make her voice the most potent of all when it carries to Christian citizens the plea of the home for protection and peace. God grant that no such plea or protest may be needed, but if it should be, the White-Ribboners, whose every emblem is like a flag of truce between the combatants, will be in the forefront of that blessed vanguard whose voice is now and evermore for international arbitration, as the Christian substitute for war.

Some people never think about religion until they come in sight of a