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A PAPER FOR WOMEN

(ONTENT)

No. 15. FEBRUARY 11, 1893.

Local Authorities Bill. The Best of Fathers. Vegetarianism : To Beginners. What the Girl Says. The Steadfast Blue Line. Serial Tale : "Princess Supreme." The Time of Unfolding. What the Editor Means. Woman in Italy. The Legal Value of the Unrepresented. What Working Women and Men Think, Theatrical. How the World Moves. The Horse Protection League. The Doss-House : Male.

Tales.

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[See Mrs. Elmy's Letter and Mrs. Morgan-Browne's Letter in Correspondence Column.]

OH, SWIFTLY SPEED, YE SHAFTS OF LICHT, WHILE HOSTS OF DARKNESS FLY FAIR BREAKS THE DAWN ; FAST ROLLS THE MICHT FROM WOMAN'S DARKEMED SKY.

THE BEST OF FATHERS.

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CHAPTER II.

A WEDDING AND A FUNERAL.

THE pretty ivy-covered church of Graveleigh was surrounded by a crowd of village folks, clad in their smartest holiday attire, and all with expectant L village tolks, clad in their smartest nonday active, and an util expectation faces, chatting and laughing together, and pushing good-humcuredly to get near the porch, or to be in the front row along the scarlet-carpeted path, on each side of which rose slender Venetian masts wreathed with flowers.

Inside, the church was like a beautiful conservatory. The altar was strewn with delicate white hothouse flowers and tender maidenhair fern. Tall palms waved their fans high against the white stone walls; every pillar was festooned with fragrant blossoms. The pews were filled with ladies in rich dresses and gentlemen wearing light kid gloves. The village street was decorated with a series of triumphal arches, gay bunt-

ing and flying streamers, and the gate of the churchyard was protected by a guard of honour furnished by the Gravelshire Yeomanry Cavalry, whose sleek chargers and well-polished accourtements glittered in the sun, and who were not a little proud of their duty in attending the wedding of the most popular captain in the regiment

Overhead, up in the church tower, the starlings chirped and squeaked, and seemed to be congratulating the people below on the brilliancy of the deep blue sky that arched above them; or, perhaps, having a larger horizon from their elevated position, they were warning them that it was too bright to last, and that an ominous bank of cloud was coming up against the wind. However that might be, the people were congratulating each other. ""House the brid them child the people were congratulating each other.

"Happy the bride the sun shines on !" quoth one good dame to another. "I'm glad 'tis agoin' to shine on Miss Dorothy, for if ever a bride deserved to be happy she do; and I say it who have known her chick and child." "Aye, you're right," answered the one addressed, "I was drefful feared it

would be wet, seein we've had so much rain. I 'spect the thunder yesterday cleared it up a bit. Don't the flags and the arches look beautiful, and the soldiers, with their swords aflashing and their spirity horses? That made me feel right bad coming under their noses, though.

"Won't Miss Dorothy look lovely all in white?" asked a girl of her young companion; "and did you hear? She's goin' to have two pages to hold up her train, and there is to be eight bridesmaids, all little girls. Master Harold train, and there is to be eight britesmans, an interse Forbes is to be one of the pages." "Oh, how pretty it will be!" exclaimed the girl, she spoke too in a tone of eager expectation; "I do hope we shall get a good sight of them." "Sarah Lancaster, that's lady's maid up at the hall, told me all about it," re-"Sarah Lancaster, that's lady's maid up at the hall, told me all about it," re-

sumed the first speaker. "It's all because the bridegroom, Mr. Olroyd, is so foud of children. He promised Master Harold he *should* have some of the fun, found of children. He promised Master Harold he should have some of the fun, fond of children. He promised Master Archy Leslie; so they are to be pages, and will be dressed in pale green satin and silver, and the little girls in the same will be dressed in pale green leaves. That's the colour of hope, they say." colour, with sprays of bright green leaves. That's the colour of hope, they say." "Oh! don't you wish you was a lady like Miss Dorothy ?" sighed the second

maiden aiden. "And such a handsome gentleman, too! Well, she is lucky." Dorothy Forbes had spent the most part of her short life of twenty years in the village of Graveleigh. The Hall had been in the family for many genera-tions, and Dorothy's mother had always acted the part of a Lady Bountiful in the neighbourhood, and had brought up her sweet, fair daughter to follow in her footsteps, so that she was beloved in every cottage round. Her life had been very quiet, for her coming out had been delayed through a serious illness which had attacked her father, but from which he had happily recovered; and almost as soon as she made her appearance in society the eldest son and heir of Sir Isaac Olroyd had met her and had straightway fallen in love with her, attracted

Isaac Olroyd had met her and had straightway fallen in love with her, attracted particularly by her sweet freshness and complete unworldliness. Stephen Olroyd was a healthy, handsome, wholesome, young Englishman, of a commen enough type, who could handle an oar or a cricket bat, go straight across country, and waltz delightfully ; held hereditary political opinions, and could make a fair speech in support of them, fully intending some day to suc-ceed his father as M.P. for South Gravelshire. His code of conduct was the conventional code of his set, and, such as it was, he had kept to it honourably. Alas ! that it was no higher.

His ideal of a wife was of a creature of the vine tendril order, a gentle being who should cling to his strength, and for whom he felt he could do battle with legions. To such an one he felt he could be tender and true, but in the pic tures his fancy painted, this accessory to his existence was always rather in the position of a devotee.

In Dorothy Forbes he had found the realisation of his dreams, and when, after due wooing, she accepted him for her husband, his heart swelled with chivalrous pride. How he would cherish her, protect her, grant her every wish-nay, forestall hec desires! How happy her home should be, sheltered from all worldly storms by his watchful love, while he would reap his date reward in the pleasant knowledge that her sweet eyes would always be ready to smile on him and him alone !

to since on him and him alone : An idyl, you say ! Manly strength sheltering womanly weakness : what can be more beautiful ? Only does it not strike you that Stephen thought of himself a little too much in the light of a small Providence. a lesser God, and left rather a secondary place for the Great Source of all Being, the Father and Mother who created mankin 1-male and female created Hethem—and Who is apt to deal with His creatures as He knows is best for them, without the intervention of their fellow-mortals?

Was his strength so great—he who could break pokers on his bizeps and erack nuts with his fingers—that he could hold the angel of Pain or the angel of Sorrow at bay for a moment, if, in His all wisdom, the Great Father chose to

Did it ever occur to him that although it might be very sweet for him to grant all Dorothy's wishes, it might have been better still for Dorothy if her happiness were independent of his amiability, which might last or might not as I were you."

the case should be. That justice is better than generosity? Be that as it might, he certainly did love her very dearly, after his own fashion, and reverenced her innocent purity with a very sincere and heartfelt earnestness, though the feeling was not quite deep enough to illuminate his past with the white light of truth. He felt indeed that there were passages in that past life of his which he must hide from her for ever; but he was scarcely ashamed of them, certainly not deeply repentant. For he had acted according to his code, and that code justified him. "He was no worse than other men." Men were and that code justified him. "He was no worse than other men." M different from women, that was all; the same rules did not bind them.

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Was Dorothy, then, the fortunate person the little sempstress, waiting by the church door to see her walk to the altar, supposed her to be? Poor, gentle, ignorant Dorothy, from whom all knowledge of the facts of life had been carefully kept back, and who had been taught to depend for happiness on careful kept back. another being, as helpless before all the great realities as herself, notwith standing his slightly stronger muscles and, perhaps, heavier brain ! She thought so, at all events. She loved her lover fervently, and believed in him and trusted him; neither had she any doubts or misgivings in giving herself to him, and she accepted without question the position assigned to her. Alas, for Dorothy ! that she could believe it right to vow to her fellow mortal that edience which is due to God only.

Assuredly it was a very pretty wedding. Dorothy moved all who saw her to admiration and love ; her dark eyes were histy with tears at thought of leaving her dear father and mother, and the appy home in which her childhood had passed away; while her sweet mouth happy folie in which her childhood had passed away; while her sweet mouth dimpled into smiles of joy at the thought of merging her life in that of her heart's beloved, her slight figure vestal-like in shimmering white robes; and everyone thought that the handsome bridgeroom, looking proud and flushed, but quite equal to the occasion, and not at all likely to lose the ring or make any mistake in the responses, was an ideal partner for her.

The little pages and the little bridesmaids were voted quite charming as they stood behind Dorothy. Swelling with importance, the boys holding up her long white train in tiny white-gloved fists, and the girls burying their pretty peach cheeks in large bouquets of pure white flowers. But the weather was not so fair as the morning had promised. While the bridel party work in the charing the promised. While the

But the weather was not so fair as the morning had promised. While the bridal party were in the church, the heaving clouds gathered, and, just as the bride and bridegroom came forth from the porch and the Yeomanry band struck up Mendelssohn's wedding march, a great solenn peal of thunder rolled overhead, and the big drops of rain began to patter down. Somebedy opened an umbrella, and the bridegroom whipped it out of his hand with an apology, and held it over Dorothy's fair head as they walked down to the gate. "I will shalter yap" he said, head as they walked her shy eves to his

"I will shelter you," he said, lovingly; and he raised her shy eyes to his face with a low, happy laugh.

That same morning the mother of Stephen Olroyd's son lay in her coffin. Poor Nellie Miles, with whom he had shared a few hours of delirious citement, for which she had paid with her life-and he ?

The poor little being whom their recklessness had brought into the world lay wrapped in shawls on a chair in the corner of the garret.

Its mother lay there in the cofin ; man's law gave it no claim whatever on the father. If that father had known of its existence his good heart might have urged him to fulfil at least the duty of maintaining it, but he would have been nder no legal obligation to do so; no, not though he had acknowledged and it. Not a legal claim of any sort had that babe upon its wealthy Even if his mother had proved the fatherhood, and had obtained an adopted it order from the Court on the child's account, after her death not another penny could have been claimed from the father

Poor, forlorn little orphan ! More orphaned with its living father than any legitimate child whose father is dead

some will ask ; " but in such cases as these how can he be blamed No man would be safe if such as she had claims for their children." There would be one very simple way for every man to be safe. Never to commit for sinful self-gratification the act by which a child could be born into the world to live

The hideous woman who had bent over Nellie's sick bed, and made her last nours miserable by vituperations, stood by the coffin now, decked in crape-rimmed sable garments hired for the occasion from a pawn'broker. Several of er especial cronies were with her

They were much elated at the thought of "going for a ride in a carriage," ough that carriage was a mourning coach which was to follow poor Nellie's coffin to the burial ground.

The occasion was a feast to them, and while waiting they were regaled with all the minute details of Nellie's agony and death.

The history of these seemed to afford them more pleasant wonder and amazement than grief, though the symptoms were common-place enough in their kind. Not that they were callous or pitiless; many of them would have ided the sufferer with a self-sacrifice unknown to the rich ; but the grinding ives of the very poor are so monotorous that even a funeral is a pleasant break. Nellie had no strong ties to bind her to them ; she was only a lodger, and one who did not always pay her rent.

What will you do with the child ?" asked one.

"Send it to Mother Siego," suggested another, without waiting for an iswer. "She's a good 'un. She'll take a sum down and ask no questions, answer. and you'll hear no more of it."

After some discussion it appeared that Mother Siego was a most reasonable person, and an excellent manager of inconvenient babies, and to Mother Siego it was settled that Stephen Oroyd's son should be sent. Was ever victim more surely condemned to death ?

"What a strappin' youngster it is," said one of the fat women, bending over the child. "Those sort are always the finest when they'd better not have lived at all ! Look here ! What's this round 'is neck ? I should sell that, if

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"Don't touch it !" snapped the hostess, hastily. "It ain't worth tup bene to the lish is the for an hour if you take it off, and I don't want my old ma to wake up, or he'll spoil all our fun. It's some rubbish his mother tied roun his neck, an' it seems as if it were a sort o' a charm. He's allus 'appy when he's a suckin' it, and does nothink but scream if it's took orf."

So the little Oriental silver-mounted tiger-tooth was left tied with a bit of string round the neck of the poor little Ishmael, who, if he had not his hand

string round the neck of the poor little Ishmael, who, if he had not his hand against every man, had every man's wishes against him, or, at least, the wishes of every human being who knew of his existence. Poor "unwanted child"! The company got into their "carriage"; the coffin was lifted upon the hearse; the black horses shook their heads and moved away at a fitting pace. The poor baby was left to wail as it might. If the "old man" was awakened thereby it was no matter, as they had got away without his know-ledge, and he could no longer insist on attending the funeral and joining in the "spree" they intended to have afterwards, paid for by the money of a burial club, which poor Nellie Miles had subscribed to for some months before her death

Her old landlady had promised solemnly that the funeral should be "as plain

as plain," and that the surplus should be spent on the baby. As the procession passed under a certain railway bridge not far from Liver-pool-street Station, it happened that an express train had just run in, and was

waiting upon it while tickets were taken. A lady and gentleman sat together in a first-class carriage of which they were the only occupants, a card with "Engaged" upon it hanging at the window.

"A funeral!" said Dorothy, with a charming shade of sadness in her happy face . ' just to remind us that there are sorrows in the world 'You must lay all yours on my shoulders, darling," answered Stepher tenderly ; "they are broad enough

never sinned such a sin? Could he love Dorothy rightly, he who had loved other women wrongly

be hidden on one side with jealous care ?

In the controversy between flesh-eaters and vegetarians there are Dorothy rested her head gently on the one that was nearest to her, for ertain points on which the two sides agree, showing that the controversy which gesture of acquiescence Stephen immediately kissed her. Neither of them guessed that but for a sin, sinned months ago by Stephen has so far been conducted in a spirit of unprejudiced and impartial inquiry. They agree, then, that animal food differs from vegetable food, before he had even met Dorothy, that funeral would not have been passing through the streets to sadden his bride on her wedding day; neither of ther not in its chemical constituents, but in its character; that is to say, all new that it was the mother of Stephen's son that was being taken to her las animal food is second-hand-it has already been eaten and digested-even eggs and milk, though not actual flesh, are a stage further on towards Yet could Stephen's bridal day be to him what it might have been if he had lecomposition; while vegetable food is virgin material. They agree, also, that the vegetable kingdom has an advantage in Truly he recognised Dorothy's purity with a reverence that almost amounted to worship, but how would Dorothy have felt if she could have known the de-tails of his past life? If she could have entered that squalid attic where the little being he had so recklessly brought into the world lay sucking the Indian the valuable additions that figure as "Ash" in tables of chemical analysis, additions supplied to the meat-eater by means of minerals that appear to have the same chemical action, but which, being mineral, can ever be absorbed by the human digestion, and therefore become a clog charm which had dropped from his chain that night? If the basis of a perfec love be truth and trust, how can it exist if a great black gulf of iniquity has to or an irritant. There are plenty of chemical analyses to prove these points. Then there are two points on which the two sides do not agree. The first is that of stimulant. One side asserts that practical ex-* "Remembering that the receiver's undertaking in the cases we are considering is a commercial undertaking, not one of natural instinct nor of charity, and that when baby dies it leaves money behind it and room for another to do the same, it is not difficult to form an opinion of baby's chances in her hands. Her house is a social shambles to which the unwanted thing goes as a lamb to the butcher. It is this woman who is largely responsible for the terrible death-rate among these illegitimates which is permanently 100 per cent. greater than it is amongst all other children, including the children of married poverty and cruelty and vice and crime; greater far than it is amongst these, even when in periods of the most virulent infantle epidemics, it rises to its most abnormal height. Whilst in every thousand of the married born it is seventeen, of the illegitimate it is thirty-seven. . . . The deadliness of the receiver's house is the same whether she starving children's payments, for there is a constant succession of unwanted children to be bad. One is born every ten minutes of the day and night all the year round. The price for absolute disposal of a child varies greatiy. On a shrewd guess as to the positions of the persons—father as well as mother, if possible—who have to escape disprayments procure, puts out feelors and makes demands accordingly, from Ep to servants perience has proved a concentrated essence of beef-that is to say, the extractives or stimulating element of beef-to be a nore rapid restorative than wine or even spirits; the other, that there are drugs and spices still more powerful, though, perhaps, less ready to hand and less investigated, so that beef need not be produced on purpose for those suffering from fainting or weakness. A nore searching inquiry on this point would certainly be necessary if nimal food were altogether abolished, so that practically on this point also there is agreement. The second point of disagreement concerns the ssimilation of food; one side contending that animal food is more easily ssimilated than vegetable food, and drawing arguments in support of this view from the fact that those who have been meat-eaters all their lives grace, the procurer puts out feelers and makes demands accordingly, from £5 to servants to £200 for genteel people."-Baby Farming. Rev. Benjamin Waugh. Contemporary Review, May, 1890. become sooner or later unable to digest anything else; the other side showing that vegetarians continue even to old age able to digest such things as nuts or cucumbers, which to the aged meat-eater are almost poisonous, and arguing from this that the digestive organs, being freed from the bad effects of meat, are able to digest what are called indigestible fruits. On this point there is confusion of cause, or the vegetarian WE MUST SPEAK OUT. would triumph. Because preparations from meat are found to produce an immediate effect in restoring vitality, it is hastily concluded that they are easily assimilated. The result would be precisely the same if they (From the Philanthropist, New York.) were (as contended by the other side) merely a very strong, but very evanescent, stimulant. Even the most prejudiced of meat eating doctors UNDERSTAND all the delicacy of the subject, and that a Christian speaker ought scarcely to describe the infamous vices which he denounces. Nevertheless, I recollect that St. Paul gave us a good example will acknowledge that there is no real nourishment in these preparations. so that in this also victory may be conceded to the vegetarian

of rising above all false modesty when he portrayed, with a pen of iron,

and with an energy as chaste as it was terrible, the frightful corruption Thus secured, a further step into detail must be made. In the diet of and licentiousness of a dying paganism. He tore away the purple robe with which they had dressed their nameless abominations, and denounced a flesh-eater there is a rough classification of food into solids, with the ccompanying vegetables and sauces; fruits and sweets, regarded as unthem with a holy boldness which inspires in the reader only horror some ; and the important subdivision of drink. The vegetarian can against the evils exposed, It is thus that we must approach our con also classify his food in the same way, but to do it properly he must begin temporary infamies, taking care to avoid that exaggerated delicacy which at the beginning, and learn his dietary tables all over again, as an Englishshows itself in a regard to words more than to things. Of all the wounds which are devouring our humanity the most frightful is prostitution. man learns his weights and measures all over again when he goes into a country where the decimal system prevails. He must banish from his M. ED. DE PRESSENCE. mind all that he has learnt from his childhood upwards about meat being so strengthening, and bread such poor food, and, making his mind a pure blank, imprint upon it well-proved facts only At the late annual convention of the Tennessee Woman's Christian At this stage it is very useful to get up statistics as to the rela Temperance Union, held in Nashville, Mrs. F. P. Holman read a paper tive state of carnivorous and vegetarian nations, and to study the on social purity, which was listened to with deep interest and greeted chemistry of food in figures or proportionate spaces. The study should with hearty applause. be carried out on two practical lines-first, the chemical constituents re-

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TO BEGINNERS.

TEGETARIANISM claims to be the basis of long life and economy, of contentment and temperance, and of good health. Such a claim, if made good, should solve most of the bewildering problems of social life. Yet numbers of people, attempting diet reform from the best possible motives, ignominiously fail. There are, no doubt, temperaments acapable of subsisting without flesh, but this does not account for every

case of failure. Some natures, too, lack endurance for the battle against orejudice and ridicule that every vegetarian has to fight; but oftener ailure is caused by ignorance, or by want of discretion ; the change is made so suddenly that health is upset by the sudden character of the change, and this is taken for proof that the diet is unwholesome; or the change s made without due study of the chemistry of food and the requirements f man, and thus nourishment lacks proportion to need. These enemies. owever, may be vanquished by honest endeavour, and it is presumed that the experience of many years of vegetarian diet, embodied in this paper, may be useful in some such cases.

In so momentous a reform, the first secret of success is to go slowly. Nature never hurries : she is joyous, but never eager ; active, but never hasty; determined, but never rash. There is about all her processes a sort of dogged peacefulness which is almost provoking. To learn this attitude of mind is all that is required for success, but it may be expressed with advantage in more detailed form.

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quired for man's nourishment; secondly, how to supply these constituents from the animal or vegetable kingdom, the mineral kingdom being, as by taking one meal a day of vegetarian food, letting the others be, as we have already seen, out of the question, because the human system has no faculty for the assimilation of mineral products.

The evidence of statistics goes to prove that a human being requires from 15oz. to 20oz. of food daily (reckoned as dry food, not counting water), and that of this about one-sixth, say 2oz. to 3oz., should be of nitrogenous or flesh forming character, the rest being carbonaceous, or heat-forming, chiefly. This has been confirmed by some very interesting practical experiments. There are, however, cases where even so little as 12oz. was the entire weight of food consumed, including water.

A meat eater, in order to get 3oz. of nitrogen, would have to consum about 11b. meat, and would then lack 14oz. of his 17oz. of carbon, unless he were a great consumer of fat. This lack he would no doubt supply by means of potatoes (each pound of which contains a very small quantity, about 3oz., of carbon) and pastry made of fine flour (the carbonaceous portion of wheat) and fat, which is concentrated carbon. But in doing this he would be obliged to consume a volume of water three times the weight of the nourishing elements.

The vegetarian, on the other hand, not only finds his food arranged ready for him in right proportions in the heavy grains, and therefore in whole-meal bread and porridge, so that he could live and grow on these alone, requiring nothing else, in a most admirable simplicity ; but he can also take a mixture of different kinds of vegetables with the same result, and with the addition of valuable salts and acids contained in the vegetable, but not in the animal, food. No one can live on flesh alone, and there are also vegetable substances which taken alone would not support life; but there are other vegetable products which not only support life, but also contain all that man needs for nourishment in right proportion ; some for health and some for sickness. First and foremost amongst those propertioned for health is bread—to the Englishman at least—the staff of life. and the fundamental food of adult man. The vegetarian should never forget that in England bread is the one necessary of life. He should strive perpetually for pure bread, bread made from whole-meal, but without husk of any kind; bread made without yeast or salt or alum or potatoes, or any other adulteration ; bread that is neither bitter, sour, nor white, but sweet and brown, and soft and fresh, fit food for the lords of creation.

Another food of the same kind is milk, not a vegetable food, but one that can be used without taking life, often with great benefit during the transition stage. Eggs are of the same kind, but for many reasons less admissible in vegetarian diet. The largest class of all is that in which one element of nourishment is found preponderating over others. Food of this class should be divided under four heads : the nitrogenous or flesh-forming, as peas, beans, and nuts ; the carbonaceous, or heat-forming, as rice, sago, and the like ; the watery, such as turnips, carrots, and parsnips, which contain little else than water ; and the fruit genus, about which less is known.

The food of a vegetarian might, in fact, be tabulated as follows :---

Nitrogenous : Beans, peas, nuts.	} is {	Strong meat, like beef and mutton.
Carbonaceous: Rice, sago, arrowroot, and fine flour.	} is {	Pudding, like tarts, dumplings, and sweets.
Watery : Strong roots. Fruit.	} is for { is	Flavouring or soups. Wine and beef-tea.
A., J. J. 11 11 11	1 . 1 . 1	

Man's need

And besides all this, it may be said that Bread is equivalent to

In vegetarian cooking it is found that peas, beans, nuts, and heavy grains should be cooked as meat, thought of as meat, and eaten as meat, as should also milk and its products; that the lighter grains are best as jelly or porridge, the one being the hot form of the other; that roots are best as soup or purée, or flavouring only ; and that fruit serves as liquid and as stimulant. There is only one other aspect of cookery worthy of consideration, and that is the importance of its being in worthy hands. Few persons have the power to choose the hands through which their food should pass. It is the more desirable that food should come as directly as possible from the place where it grows to the mouth it has to fill. Every hand it passes through has power to poison it, if not by dirt or chemicals, by neglect and ill-will; every process it goes through deprives it more and more, not only of its genuineness, but also of that intangible something which is the more likely to be its essential goodness because it eludes our grosser perceptions. Our finer perceptions it does not elude. Most people can tell, not only whether their food is genuine and unadulterated, but also whether it has been prepared with kindness and care, or the reverse ; and it is curious to see what a craving human beings have for sun-ripened food.

by taking one meal a day of vegetarian food, letting the others be, as before, of mixed food. In the great majority of cases breakfast is the best meal to begin upon, if only because it does not involve any question of drink; the vegetarian can choose amongst tea, coffee, and cocca, just like a meat-eater, though he would do well to choose coffee, if it is served without any admixture of chicory. But a breakfast of mere ordinary bread and butter and coffee, for those accustomed to a varied meal of eggs and bacon, kidneys, cold chicken and ham, and marmalade and toast, would be a serious, and quite unnecessary, indiscretion. The baker's white bread must emphatically be replaced by really sound and digestible whole-meal bread; and coffee, tea, or cocoa should be taken half-milk. To this foundation some little dainty dish should be added. such as mushrooms on toast, grilled tomatoes, rissoles made of beans, potatoes and herbs, porridge, muffins, or cakes; otherwise, the stomach, being unaccustomed to monotony, will refuse to take sufficient quantity, and there must be no diminishing of quantity at first. To this there should be added fruit; cooked fruit, even such as jam or marmalade, in preference to raw at first. More than this vegetarian breakfast should not be attempted for some time, nor should the next step be taken until all craving for meat at breakfast has disappeared. This will generally take about three or four months

Most people take one large and ceremonious meal in a day, and two smaller ones, not counting afternoon tea: breakfast, dinner, afternoon tea, and supper; or breakfast, luncheon, afternoon tea, and dinner. Breakfast has been suggested as the first meal for experiment ; the next should be the other smaller meal, luncheon or supper; and the best way to deal with it is to make it another meal very much like the breakfast already described, a meal in which brown bread and butter, porridge and milk are the solids, and fruit, pudding, salad, and other vegetables the cessories, maigre soup being a useful addition. In houses where luncheon is the substantial meal, and late dinner the light meal, it is better to adhere to meat at lunch and at late dinner to make a selection that leaves out meat—maigre soup, vegetables, and such sweets as are not made with suet or dripping; if this is not sufficient, the cheese course can be made to fill a large gap ; and the dessert that follows is the vegetarian's paradise, for he can feast on the fruit that is forbidden to the degraded restions of meat-eaters.

Whatever may have been the time of the year at which the first start was made, nothing more must be attempted until green peas are in eason. One meal a day of meat must be continued until June, but meat may safely then be abandoned altogether, and its place supplied by green peas and new potatoes, well buttered. But the vegetarian will require about four times the quantity that a meat eater would take with his meat—that is, about half a vegetable dishful of peas and about six good-sized potatoes, with a piece of butter the size of a large walnut. It may still be necessary to return to meat once a day, for another winter, but with the following summer the beginner will find himself fledged and ready to fly away from meat for ever.

E. FRANCES WILLIAMS.

LITTLE BOY BLUE.

The little toy dog is covered with dust But steady and staunch he stands . And the little toy soldier is red with rust, And his musket moulds in his hands. Time was when the little toy dog was new, And the soldier was passing fair, And that was the time when our Little Boy Blue Kissed them and put them there. "Now, don't you go till I come," he said, "And don't you make any noise, So, toddling off to his cosy bed, He dreamt of the pretty toys. And as he was dreaming, an angel's song Awskened our Little Boy Blue. O, the years are many, the years are long, But the little toy friends are true. Ay, faithful to Little Boy Blue they stand, Each in the same old place, Awaiting the touch of a little hand, The smile of a little face ; And they wonder, as waiting these long years through, In the dust of that little chair, What has become of our Little Boy Blue Since he kissed them and put them there. -From the Wolverhampton and Midland Counties Express.

WANTED the "Review of Reviews" three days after publication for What a craving human beings have for sun-ripened food. Reform of diet once begun will not end with the mere abandonment of flesh as food ; but any sort of haste over even this initial step results in

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WHAT THE GIRL SAYS.

Under this heading will appear short notices of whatever women in any THE Girl says she has read the many pronouncements upon Fashion part of the world, or in any class of life, have done or are doing in the cause of progress; also selected bits from the writings of women, which have been appearing lately, with great interest, but none seem to her so important as the article in the current number of the Nineteenth Century. This ought to be read very carefully by every girl Conservative, Liberal Unionist, Radical, Socialist, of whatever shade of Women and men are invited to contribute to this column. WHAT WOMEN HAVE SAID. political opinion

T OOK at this little chin of mine, Waldo, with the dimple in it. It is The Girl says that in times past it was averred unhesitatingly that the responsibility for Fashion belonged to women alone. Now we know better. It has been brought home to men as well. but a small part of my person; but though I had a knowledge of all things under the sun, and the wisdom to use it, and the deep-loving heart of an angel, it would not stead me through life like this little chin. The Girl says that a message ought to be proclaimed so loudly and I can win money with it, I can win love ; I can win power with it, I can emphatically that all women must hear : "Sudden changes of fashior win fame. What would knowledge help me? The less a woman has in benefit the merchant's pocket, but increase, with cruel disproportionate her head, the lighter she is for climbing. I once heard an old man say ness, the difficulties which beset the wage earner.

that he never saw intellect help a woman so much as a pretty ankle. The Girl says, all rapid alterations of demand interfere with the con-They begin to shape us to a cursed end when we are tiny things-the tinuity of industry. Irregularity is worse for the worker than low wages parts we are not to use become atrophied, and have in some even dropped This is a well recognised general principle.' Better to earn a small weekly wage, and have the certainty that it may be earned all the year off, but in others they have been weakened and left. Had Napoleon been born a woman he would have left one of those

round, than to have the more exciting prospect of earning large sums for names that stain the leaf of every history, the names of women who, certain periods, when times are good. The Girl says Fashion is a force of unreason which has been tending. having power, but being denied the right to exercise it openly, rule in the and alas, still tends even more strongly than ever before, to make the duration of employment uncertain for the worker. Any such force needs dark, covertly and by stealth, through the men whose passions they feed on and by whom they climb. Yes, we have power, and since we are not o expend it in making laws, etc., we expend it on you. to be resisted

We shall find nothing new in human nature after we have once care-The Girl says, let us accept this duty. By so doing we give genuine help to those who sorely need it. It is idle to talk of taking a deep fully dissected and analysed the one being we shall ever truly knowinterest in labour questions unless we are prepared to resist sudde When a soul breaks free from the arms of a superstition, bits of the changes of fashion, out of sympathy for the workers who must suffer by laws and talons break themselves off in him.

There is nothing so universally intelligible as truth. Nothing but The Girl says this is a duty that can be fulfilled. Whatever is doubt-Truth can hold Truth, -OLIVE SCHREINER. ful, this is not. Directly any sufficiently large number of women decide that they will not suddenly change the material and make of their garments, and have courage to wear the same serviceable fabrics which they MISS ORMEROD. wore last season, supply must be influenced. The employes who make The recent illness of Miss Ormerod has been the occasion of placing such will be kept at work to meet the demand. This means that fluctuaer name and work before the notice of the general public. For many tion will be less extreme in the branches of trade affected, which, thereyears entomologists have been familiar with her labours and successes. fore, will tend to be carried on upon a sounder basis, and some good will But to ordinary unscientific folk it is news to hear something concerning have been done, though less than might be wished ner, which proves how much a woman can achieve in a department of The Girl says that she is quite aware that the crux of her economic ife which man has too much appropriated to himself. Miss Ormerod has forecast is concentrated in her words, "Any sufficiently large number of rendered high services to the agricultural world. When very young he acquired a practical knowledge of crop-management and of the women." But every reform has its day of small things, and because it bearing of agricultural affairs. About twenty years ago she was chosen to represent British Natural History Modelling from Life at the Intermay seem a hopeless task to influence the majority of women is no reason whatever why the right-thinking minority should shrink from national Polytechnic Exhibition, held at Moscow. Six years later she taking action. These must set the example; they must no longer was elected a Fellow of the Royal Meteorological Society, being the first deplore with sighs the irrational rule of Fashion, and inconsistently obey woman admitted to fellowship, and four years afterwards she was appointed to the post of Entomologist to the Royal Agricultural Society, her latest mandates. There has been far too much lethargy of the "I go, sir, but he went not" description. Let Finis be written to that chapter of inaction position which she only resigned a short time ago.

The Girl says it is not the mere personal convenience and comfort of women themselves that are at stake, though, of course, this is one aspect of the case, but the welfare of the workers also. Let women cease to think that it only matters to themselves whether they choose to obey Fashion or not. Their decision affects the conditions of labour. This truth must be laid stress upon, it has been far too much ignored in the

We live in a world of marvels, of many problems unsolved, but no one knoweth a millionth with what this earth is involved ; and no one knoweth what forces are paramount, and unseen ; or hath traced the progress of matter through space and change that have been. The Girl says that the real result of the sway of Fashion has been to And those who endeavour to teach us to tread a way unexploredcause manufacturers of dress goods to lock up in the form of machinery and plant too large an amount of capital. Having to meet an excessive the avant-couriers of science—are either slain or ignored our human compass of reason takes cycles to understand the truths which are trite and common and abroad in every land. demand for their particular materials now and again, as Fashion may In visionaries and poets, in master minds throughout time dictate, they have in their factories looms which they cannot afford to are deeper inklings of knowledge, unorthodox to a crime, are guesses wild, and deductions, but seldom brought to the light, run at full speed year in and year out. Intermittent production has become their rule of necessity, since they are not able to compel the for supernatural mystifies, and monomaniacs affright. followers of Fashion to demand from season to season a steady supply of The life that each leads is complex, a war 'twixt himself and the world ; their manufactures. Hence it has often been said that it is Utopian to a life that is solely selfish ; a compromise that is hurled between the good and the evil, the light and the blackness of night ; hope that all our English manufactures shall flourish at one and the same time. It is Utopian unless women will resist Fashion's sudden and he that seeth too widely is dangerous in his might. changes, but if they will, then the idea becomes a practical one, though E. G. CAMPBELL, it can only be approached slowly and gradually.

The Girl says she is strongly in sympathy with the present-day anti-Fashion crusade, but she opines that it has not insisted sufficiently upor The Girl says it is vitally important that opinion in this matter should be solidified into a compact movement. Were this accomplished, much good work that cannot now be attempted would cease to be impracticthe economic results of Fashion. She is not proposing any new league Those at present in existence are probably sufficient. Multiplicity of leagues means confusion, and the consequent weakening of good One thought more, and the Girl has done. The old command, "Man, results. She hopes it may be possible to convince societies already formed know thyself," needs to be supplemented with "Woman, be thyself." that the economic considerations she has dwelt upon must be put more Cheap cynicism is ready for any emergency, and, of course, makes answer, prominently forward, and to draw into closer union all pioneers who are 'I cannot be anybody else." Would that you could not! Remember the already moving in the right direction. ethical motive of "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde," and do not let your con-(Continued next column.) ventional ego get the upper hand.

SHAFTS.

THE STEADFAST BLUE LINE.

TO AVANT COURIERS OF SCIENCE.

SHAFTS.

PRINCESS SUPREME.

By O. ESLIE-NELHAM

Author of A Search for a Soul; or, Sapphire Lights.

CHAPTER XV.

A dread of his own society had fallen upon Leonard. When he was alone in the house a stiffing feeling overcame him. He had left Scrome after resigning his living and had remained at a distance

away until the first excitement was over, and had then gone to Dustleigh and taken apartments in the High-street. Having eight or nine hundred a year of private income he had not been dependent upon his position in the Church ; he decided therefore to live quietly there, devoting humself to the poor, as he had

He had at first contemplated establishing himself in town, somewhere in He had at first contemplated establishing firmself in town, somewhere in Olive's vicinity but, fearing lest she should look on such a step in the light of persecution he settled down near her old home. No man could really have been more desolately unsettled than he. He was thoroughly aware how vile was the thing that he had done, he was filled

with an unspeakable remorse, yet none the less was he resolved to go through withit; his remorse did not lead him to retrace his steps and so wipe out his

He saw Olive occasionally-going up to town for the purpose, and when he was able to speak to her-for a few moments only-he was repaid for every-

thing. "I am so very sorry," she had said, holding out her hand with earnest sympathy the first time she saw him after the change in his affairs : "I can understand what you have gone through—it must have been so sad to have felt yourself forced to give up such a position of influence and power for doing good. Of course it was the only step an honourable man could take, but it was hard; and I honour you for it, and feel for you so much." He listened, bowing his head, without making any comment; a pang may

have passed through him when he heard himself praised for his baseness, but he had prepared himself to endure such pangs, they were on a par with the lies he had to speak and act—the natural results of his treachery. If he felt any pang at Olive's words it was succeeded by gladness that he

had succeeded in making himself interesting in her eyes. He had not ventured to bring his hopes before her during her Christmas

holidays, but when she came down once more in the spring he felt that he must have a definite answer. Meeting her one day, unexpectedly to her, she looked up startled, and as

he noted the quick glance she took about her as though in search of some mode of escape he conjectured what Fate had in store for him.

'I cannot bear this suspense any longer," he said; " tell me, can you give me any hope ?

As she did not immediately answer he proceeded, with a weary sigh

"I have been patient a long time -but no, I should not say that, you have been patient also, you have endured my persistence so kindly; but tell me now, answer me, Olive. Can you give me any hope that at any time, no matter how far off, you could care for me-a little? Oh, Olive ! such a little love would satisfy me if I might devote my life to you."

satisfy me it 1 might devote my life to you."
"I think—I could have cared—" she spoke low, trying to soften it to him—
"if—if——" and then faltered and stopped short.
"You could have cared? Oh, heaven !" murmured Leonard, as though he tried but failed to realise the rapturous possibility that had been held out to him."

You could have cared?" "If I had not seen someone who-made me realise how much better the single life is, how much fuller of noble possibilities." She was thinking of her friend, but before she finished the sentence Leonard started away from her and with blazing eyes demanded :

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"Who?" she repeated in vague unrest. The dark menace of his regard terrified her so that she recoiled, looking swiidy about her as though meditating flight. He had entirely misaporehended her words. Olive stared at him without understanding and faintly echoed, "Who ----?" Becoming aware of her dismay he drew himself together with an effort--

the terror in her face calmed him. "Do not trouble, the fault was mine-it was good of you to try," he

replied, and then, as though giving up the contest, "I must go." Raising his hat he took a quick, eager glance at the face he loved, and sped away. During the next fortnight he never left his rooms. He watched from his window, but no visitor of the kind he waited for approached Olive's dwelling.

whitew, but he visitor of the kind he watter for approached Onve's dwelling. This was most extraordinary. It was quite clear that no suitor, worthy the name, would let a fortnight elapse between his visits. "It must be someone at Miss Courtney's, she hardly ever goes anywhere else." Having admitted the thought of Miss Courtney, as a natural result

another inspiration came to him.

"Vykyn ! and she attended to him at first when he was ill !- of course-Vykyn," he repeated, with a suffocating contraction of the heart as he thought of Jerome's magnificent personality.

He did not concern himself much about Jerome's inward qualities, for he thought that although noble feelings serve to retain love and to lead it towards the heights, that the outward and superficial attributes are the ones that chiefly

"But then he is disgraced, a social pariah!"

"But then he is disgraced, a social parian!" Leonard laid that balm to his wounds, trying to gloat over his rival's misfortune. The soul, that had been so lofty and pure once, filled with joy at thethought that his own dishonour was hidden. An indescribable longing too's possession of him to look at the man Olive could care for, to hear him tco'k possession of him to look at the man Olive could care for, to hear him talk, to hold intercourse with him, and without further delay he set out to call on Jerome.

CHAPTER XVI.

[February 11, 1893.

"I thought you would not mind seeing me," said Leonard, as his host rose to receive him. "You think yourself an outcast. There should be a bond between us, as I am an outcast in reality." "Not in the eyes of honourable men," interposed Jerome, with earnest

ordiality 'But in the narrow minds of most of the inhabitants of this place.'

Jerome, remembering that he too had been dedicated to the Church, and that he had left it, felt a sudden impulse of sympathy towards this man, and answered

'You suffer for your convictions; that is noble suffering. But I have to bear the wrong of another's crime all my life. I would be ready to endure anything as the results of my own acts—any explation. It is just that we should bear the penalty of our own doings. But to bear the effects, all my days, of something that was done before I was born seems hard—bitterly hard," he concluded, saying the words in sober reflection, without passion. He had rown so accustomed to endurance that the edge of his indignation seemed to be blunted. "But," he added, with unexpected fervour, "I would give anything to know that I suffered for something I had done myself."

anything to know that I suffered for something I had done myself." "Oh, God," exclaimed Leonard, involuntarily making appeal to One Who had been his stronghold of old, forgetting in the force of feeling what admission he made. "If you are grateful for anything on earth, be grateful that it is not any sin of your own that weighs you down. I"-""would give the world to age places with you "-he had been about to add, but, recollecting himself before he was carried away utterly, he stopped short, and with a sardonic smile added : "Excuse my heat, but I was chaplain in a gaol for some time. I have added : en at the deathbed scenes of many criminals, and I could not help thinking what any one of those responsible wretches would have given to have had nothing on their consciences -to have been irresponsible unfortunates. But we have been led to very serious subjects," he observed, changing the topic.

Jerome followed his lead abstractedly for some moments, and then rising to bring out decanters and cigars, he said

Excuse me for going back to that dismal theme, but I sometimes feel-and I should like to know how it strikes you -I sometimes feel that there is a certain satisfaction in merited punishment that is absent from any other suffer-It sounds a heathen sentiment perhaps." He hesitated, remembering that his guest was a clergyman no longer. It was Leonard's turn to be abstracted. He was occupied with Jerome him-

It was becomercise that the order of speech, observing him closely with an self, noting his movements, turns of speech, observing him closely with an usborbed attention. "The man she loved —he was well worth studying !" absorbed attention. And so he studied him, his observant look after a time changing to one of

The innocent object of his abhorrence, wholly unconscious of the feelings he excited, and taking it for granted that Strathgoyle shared his sentiments, con-

I do not actually mean that I should have preferred to do something bad, but I cannot help thinking that it is tame-contemptible-to submit to a long. dull prose of wretchedness all your life."

"'You despise patience?" asked Leonard, rousing himself to the sense of the words flowing forth. "You despise patience? it is a quiet virtue indeed, and might strike those who know nothing about it as tame, but its quietness is of a might strike those who know nothing about it as tame, but its quietness is of a divine kind; it is so serene, so grandly silent that it is sublime. It is the virtue in life worth having, but it is far too lofty for our ordinary intelligence. We pride ourselves upon being too spirited to wait submissively, and we rush out to subdue fate, we tilt at windmills and call ourselves conquerors !"

Nothing would have pleased Leonard Strathgoyle more in his mood than to have had a distinct quarrel, but Jerome listened indulgently, remembering that he was accustomed to lay down the law. So religious a virtue as patience was self-evidently a clerical subject, and as the late Churchman felt himself so much in his element in discoursing on it, he was after all within his rights, reflected Jerome easily, and as he was not wont to take offence, and knew himself to be an acute logician he let the matter drop. Some spell had drawn Leonard towards his rival, and now, in the midst

of his observations, an impulse equally powerful impelled him to escape from the obnoxious presence; he rose abruptly and said good-bye.

Leonard had almost become a monomaniac by this time; one idea pursued him ceaselessly, one desire, one interest. Olive-Olive-to win her love, to make her his wife. These longings were so intense, so absorbing that they excluded all others. He dragged through his daily work, skimmed the papers, and attended to the few amenities demanded of him, but all he did was done in a half-hearted, absent manner.

The only thing that had any meaning for him besides love's longing was fear. He believed in God wholly still, and had an unutterable terror of His might and of His vengeful wrath.

might and of His vengetul wrath. In spite of certain singularities about Strathgoyle, Jerome felt a great interest in him, and returned his call with alacrity. He would have made of Leonard a confidant and friend, but on acquaintance he found an unapproachable unbending about him which entirely prevented any nearer approach; he felt that he knew his visitor no better than he had one during the first hour of their meeting

Leonard gave him no encouragement towards intimacy, for he was conscious of treacherous intentions. He went, however, to Jerome again and again ; he made himself extremely pleasant to his host.

He had no doubt that Jerome was the man, because he had purposely introduced Dr. Olive Weir's name one day -in conjunction with Miss Courtney's -and had seen the tide of emotion that had swept over Jerome's sensitive features. The latter had risen hastily upon some futile pretext, but Leonard had seen.

Jerome wondered sometimes at Strathgoyle's eccentric way of looking at the persons he spoke to with a steady, uniterrupted stare; but he had encountered so many people with peculiar habits upon his travels that he was not much impressed by anything of the kind. He accepted things with philosophy and took little notice of them. Leonard did not.

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Jerome was rubbing up and oiling a pair of pistols when next the two met, and as Leonard's glance fell on the glittering things an answering glitter came to his eyes, and seeing Jerome's name engraved upon them, in obedience to some prompting which he himself did not understand he said in a casual

way: "I was just wanting a revolver-these would do-will you lend me one for a few days ?" Then, seeing some hesitation in Jerome's manner, he gaily asked

"Do you think I am likely to do any harm ?" And as he so spoke, again

that hysteric inclination to laugh came upon him. A courteous dread of offending him made Jerome assent though his late thoughts of his visitor had led him to fear trusting him with the weapon. Why he could not explain to himself, yet he had doubts that Leonard's mind was somewhat unhinged. But Leonard left with the revolver in his possession. (To be continued.)

"THE TIME OF UNFOLDING."

PART SECOND.

THE second part of education may be called learning to use and con-trol the body, so that it will become tall, strong, and healthy, gaining command over the legs, so that it is possible to walk far or fast without getting tired, without shuffling or stumbling; such a mastery of the arms and hands that one can make many articles and finish off work delicately and firmly. The complete guidance, too, of one's eyes, so that having looked at anything one knows what it is like and will recognise it again, where to look for it and when it will be in its usual surroundings ; he who looks for snow in summer will hardly find it, nor will he be able to gather gooseberries at Christmas, unless in both cases his search is made under abnormal conditions.

Hands that have learnt their lesson well will be able to draw a chair or a leaf, which the eyes have at one time seen, so that others will recognise them, if a real chair or leaf cannot just then be obtained. Later we will deal with the question of utility, in learning to read and write, but at present must be content with trying to mark off some differences between plants, animals, and men, and some hints men might gain from lower organisms. A plant, like everything else, grows by reason of the life in it, grows in an orderly manner, drawing in the food it needs, growing to maturity, bearing seeds, and then dying sooner or later ; if it cannot obtain the right food it will not grow at all ; if food supplies are limited it will be small and stunted, it will run to seed before it is well grown, and the seedlings will, if they grow at all, be of little worth. Plants which have enough sunlight and water, and the soil they require, grow strong and healthy, and bear well-formed, well-ripened seeds or fruit, each of its own sort, but they cannot move freely like animals, nor do anything except just grow. And perhaps the first thing on which the success of a man's life depends is growth, and a plentiful supply of sunlight, fresh air, and the right sort of food from early childhood ; having these, his chance of being healthful

and his chances of happiness are largely increased.

Animals also grow, and their growth depends on the supplies of sunand so they look and look, trying to understand. shine, fresh air and food ; they each have young after their kind. Their In most cases it is through ignorance that people hurt themselves. covering, whether it is feathers or fur, protects their bodies without They do not comprehend the nature of the injurious object, nor its effect getting in the way. They move easily, and can be trained to perform on their bodies and minds. It is only stating half a truth to say that various actions, to carry weights, draw burdens, and obey commands knowledge is the cause of wickedness, perhaps incomplete knowledge is; but full knowledge of the cause and its whole effects would put a stop They, (animals,) have no moral law, but, living naturally and obeying the law of their own natures ; wild animals are seldom sick or dirty, nor do to wickedness, folly, and misery. With people, as with beasts, to be shut they repeat libellous stories. Though men share the nature of plants and up makes them feeble and fearful, prevents them from gaining the animals and even stones, they alone can understand and reason; they alone can *choose* between good and evil. With the stones they share cohesion, or the power which keeps their bodies together; with plants power of action, of using their powers of body and mind, of controlling their limbs, senses, and emotions. In order to do anything one must try, and go on trying until one finds out the best mode of working, and acquires the requisite strength and skill. Suppose one wishes to jump a gate, one must first examine it, learn its height and the nature of the they share the power of living, taking in food, growing, bearing seed with animals they share the power of free movement, of lifting weights of building shelters, and being trained in action. But the power to think ground ; and then very likely one will have to practise jumping over low bjects until the strength needed has been won. In almost every case which makes of them men, has given them the power to break the laws of life, as well as to understand them. A man may, does, take poison the people who do the best work, and who work hard without getting plants do not. A man will work too much or too little, rush into many knocked up, are people who have looked at, touched, and handled objects, who have climbed and run and jumped as children. They, too, are the dangers wilfully, injure his fellows in a way birds and beasts do not do to people who learn to do new things, who invent better modes of working, their own kind. A man will wilfully, knowingly, injure his own body who learn most about the world, and the laws of life in stones, plants, and the bodies of his children, and he will injure his mind, that priceles power of thinking and understanding which is his human birthright animals, and men. They learn how mountains grow, and where coals niure it, this wonderful mind, by wrong food, or by neglecting to use it, are to be found, because they are always wide awake. They see and look r by food and exercise taken at wrong times, in wrong ways, but most of at and understand as far as it is for them possible, and they think. Il by want of thought and the knowledge which comes as the fruit of GEORGE AUDLEY. hought

In order to understand better what life and growth are, and how they men and women.] ae of consequence, we will glance first at plants. We suppose no one will say it does not matter where plants are planted, or seeds sown; we dnot plant cabbages on the sand at low tide, nor set potatoes in a swamp; Nothing is more destructive of clear reasoning, nor more injurious to the reception and diffusion of knowledge, than the habit of speaking vaguely, of using loose expressions. -Isaac Newton. fe plants cannot grow in places for which their natures are unfit. So wh seed ; farmers plough their fields, remove the stones, and manure th land before putting in seed ; even then they wait till the frost is out.

SHAFTS.

Delicate seeds have the soil even more finely prepared, and if it is poor, or wet, it is often enriched with sand or peat mould. Why ? Because men have learned that seeds will not begin to grow unless the rootlets can find the sort of food they require.

While the plants are still young and tender they need protection, or hey may be trampled on and broken ; and weeds, must be removed, use baby-plants cannot grow, unless they have plenty of room. When lants are fully matured, those which have had plenty of right food, unlight and space, are well-grown and strong, their leaves are green and ealthy-looking, their seeds well-formed and ripened; while the plants which were half-starved, and too much trampled on or blown about, are small and cramped with yellowish leaves, their seeds are not worth sowing again. If the plants are grown in a damp or dark place, they will be pale and thin, like potato shoots in a pit when the spring comes. So that it makes all the difference where seeds are sown or plants planted.

We do not mean to say that a wild rose transplanted and cared for in a garden will become large and double, but we do mean that an apple tree planted in a cold wet place, where the sun seldom shines, will bear apples of an inferior quality if it produces any fruit at all; while, if it had been planted on a sunny slope, drained and dug, the apples would have been well-shaped, well-grown, and full flavoured

The chief hindrances to plant growth are want of right food, proper space, air, light, and want of proper protection from cold and from bruises and breakages, especially during their childhood. Almost the same things that injure seeds and plants hurt babies and children. We can give life to either children or plants; but neither of them can continue to live without proper food. If plants are kept in a cold draught they suffer and die; cold also injures children; but a hot, damp, dark place makes children grow pale and weak just as it does potato shoots.

If children's bodies are to be well-grown, vigorous, and healthful, sufficient food and abundance of fresh air and sunlight are a necessity. Everyone has noticed how curious cows and horses are-they startle at any new thing, gradually going near enough to poke, smell, and taste it until they have found out all they can about it. Men put blinkers on norses because of their fear of strange objects; racehorses are trained in jumping and galloped out every day because the trainers know that horses will not be able to run or jump if they are kept in a stable and fed well; they "get soft" and "make flesh." So with children; they are afraid of things they do not understand, and they are curious about new thing

If people are to be brave, it means they are to understand what things are like, what they can do, and if they will hurt. If people are to do their work well, the more objects they are familiar with the better. especially the objects which surround them; because after one undertands any object which is not part of one's work the interest in it relaxes, Generally speaking, the more knowledge of objects and things a healthy person has, the more he has looked at and handled objects, the less fear he will have; and then he will attend to his own affairs. People are attracted to, and at the same time have fear of, strange objects or ideas,

[An address delivered to a country audience of labouring

SHAFTS.

Shafts.

EDITED BY MARGARET SHURMER SIBTHORP. A Paper for Women and the Working Classes. LONDON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 11th, 1893.

WHAT THE EDITOR MEANS.

IT seems that Mr. Lister, of Halifax, the first candidate of the Independent Labour Party, has lowered the democratic standard from Adult Suffrage to Manhood Suffrage, in spite of the fact that, at their recent Bradford Conference, they agreed on the following resolution :-

"That this party is in favour of every proposal for extending electoral right, and democratising the system of government

If women are weak enough to allow such unfaithful departure from democratic principles to pass without notice, without determined protest, de-termined action, which will warn the party, and remind them of their resolution, so causing them to act up to it, it will culminate in placing the cause of women in greater jeopardy than ever. Is Parliament able to deal with the real evils of the social system? Are men anywhere able to cope with the evils their single rule has created ? How much longer are women prepared to hold to their blind confidence in a power which, both in Church and State, shows itself more or less inimical to the interests of women ? Women have been for so many centuries depreciated, and rated so far below par, that they have lost the knowledge of their own capabilities; and even in the matter of Lady Guardians they do not come forward as they might. Will a woman, then, any longer consent to such a position as this, that her son must be as her superior ? Nature has placed the mother FIRST, and first she must remain, or the order of things is overturned, as we can see it everywhere.

Women must stand shoulder to shoulder. They must help one another by their wisest judgment; by a counsel that is strong and fearless; by a determination that will not stir from its standpoint. It is only by the firm, unflinching fellowship and good comradeship of women that the battle of the world's struggle into light and knowledge can be fought. We must fight for the right, each one of us; so that an end may be put to the degradations under which all humanity groans, and especially the terrible, unspeakable degradation of women and womanhood all the world over. Are we evermore to transmit to our daughters and sons a legacy of impotence? Circumstances help our sons to rise somewhat above this legacy in some respects; though they sink in others. Our daughters have a harder fight still. One quality we have held our own-MORAL PURITY. The great evil of disability under which we have laboured has had side by side with it this one great good. Let us go forward in its strength and conquer all things. The more we act up to our ennobling instincts, which say, "Arise, for the time has come," the more we advance our development, physical, mental, and spiritual.

Virtue in men generally is much, very much, below what it ought to be ; it consists principally, indeed, of a demand that the women related to themselves shall be virtuous ; but what of the others? This WOMEN must change; they must bring in a new order of things. Two other great questions-great because of their future results, have now to be closely considered by women-the extension of the Franchise to Adult, not Manhood, Suffrage, and the question of LADY GUARDIANS. It is seriously to be feared that covert measures are being taken, underhand means resorted to, to prevent the bringing in of a Bill for Adult Suffrage ; to make it instead one for Manhood Suffrage. This, if allowed to be carried will put the question of Woman Suffrage a long way back, and other urgently needed reforms along with it. Also, in regard to Lady Guardians, all sorts of side matters are brought forward to hinder their free action, and to prevent their usefulness or ability to make radical and necessary changes being brought to completeness. So even absurdly easy is it for women to change all this, to alter entirely the present legislation in all its conditions, that surely those who hold the power at present must wonder why it is not done. If only women would sink all their differences, and unite in one compact body, they would be invincible. When women are unfettered, free to think, free to act, their progress will be swift and sure, and it will mean the progress of all the human race, for women naturally take part with the oppressed. Some say it is against Christianity that women should take the same place as men. Is that so ? Let women think, let them resolve! Let them, above all, have confidence in them selves and each other, for CONFIDENCE is a spirit so strong and pure in the cause of Right that it will bring all their efforts to a GRAND CONSUMMA-TION.

[February 11, 1893. WOMAN IN ITALY.

(Continued.)

A S marriage is considered the only possible situation for an Italian girl, when she does not find a husband her life is made most iserable, by the prejudices still existing that an unmarried woman has no social position whatever, and cannot either go out alone or do any thing, without it being regarded as improper. I know of some who retired into Convents after all hope of finding a

usband was fled !

When we consider the immense deal of good work done in England by unmarried ladies, who give up their whole life to high social or humanitarian ideals, we may well understand the need that exists to alter and improve public opinion in Italy, regarding this important class of

In the lower orders of society, even among the middle classes sometimes, unmarried women are expected to become if not the servants, the housekeepers and nursery maids of their more fortunate married sisters or still worse of their brother's wife !

When they are good, humble, and meek creatures, they submit to their fate; but if they are ill-tempered and disappointed in life, they become the plague of the family with their harsh disagreeable ways, and they make everyone about them miserable.

Except as teachers, there is scarcely any way open to the industry of women, when they have to provide for their own living, should their families allow them to do so.

Many who are kept as mere servants at home, would be considered degraded should they take to work.

Instead of becoming teachers, they may enter public business in the Post, Telegraph and Telephone offices, but competition in all these branches has become so great that many waste their whole life waiting to obtain a place in them.

And when they are so fortunate as to obtain it, their pay varies from two to six pounds a month, generally two pounds a month is the common pay for women's work, and it is only in the higher positions that they get four and six pounds. Principals of the highest Government schools, inspectresses appointed

by the Italian Government may obtain from eight to ten pounds a month as the maximum they may ever expect to gain.

If they rely on themselves and take to private teaching they gain nore money, but greatly lose in public consideration, as a private teacher is looked upon by uneducated people as something little higher than a

Many a sensitive woman has much to suffer from being perpetually ounded in her feelings of self-respect.

If a woman is naturally gifted she may write, but here again the prelices against female authors are so unreasonable that if they were not absurd, they would be most painful.

Therefore, if they become authors they often drop their family name. just as if they were doing something to be ashamed of, and assume some asculine pseudonym.

Should they take to the dramatic career and go on the stage, unless they attain the highest standard, they are considered as out of good society.

Now, if they have the courage to face and overcome the many obstacles they find in a superior course of studies, they may follow medicine as a profession. Her Majesty, our beloved Queen Margherita, who, besides being the kindest hearted and most gifted Italian woman, is highly cultivated, and the best of wives and mothers, is fully aware of the want of refinement and culture among the women of her kingdom, and, therefore, she always encourages all that can tend to improve their moral and intellectual condition.

A young Turinese lady, Miss Mary Velleda Farné, courageously pursued all the studies to become a Doctor of Medicine; she obtained her degree, and was named by H.M. the Queen her medical attendant.

She now exercises her profession in Rome ; is esteemed and admired ; invited to dinners and parties; but her practice, owing to the existing prejudices as to woman's inferiority, is a very small one, notwithstanding the high patronage of a most beloved Queen, which in another and less prejudiced country would have certainly led to her becoming a fashion-able doctor.

Some families consider it improper for an unmarried woman to be a doctor. It is considered that an unmarried woman, no matter how old sh may be, should pretend at least to be quite innocent of all the mysterie

When, many years ago, I used to visit a hospital in Naples, the war destined to young mothers was only open to male visitors or marrid women, and I cannot forget how amused I was to be allowed to enter a showing my wedding ring, whilst a friend who for her age might have been my grandmother, was kept out as she had not one !

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These absurd ideas about the ignorance of girls are some of the worst prejudices in Italy, and cause an immense deal of sorrow and misery.

This sketch does not allow me room to linger much on the subject. I can only state that as on one side girls are kept in darkness about all the realities of life, on the other we have no proper laws, as you have in England, to protect innocence and obtain justice for the innocent girls and for the unfortunate consequences of their weakness.

The most cruel and painful facts came to my knowledge when I was publishing my Review, in order to promote the interests of women, and I was often besought to speak or do something to remedy such evils.

About Christmas time a man called Nye broke into the room of a oman named Margaret Meadows, at Kilburn, with whom he had had a light quarrel when hop-picking in the autumn, threw a lighted lamp at I regarded it all as showing such selfish and infamous conduct on er, dragged her about the room, and kicked her and beat her with a the part of men, and I often asked lawyers and Deputies what could celery-glass. The woman was fortunately rescued, but in a pitiable conlition, by a policeman, and the magistrate sentenced the man to two Nothing, until our laws are altered and the recognition of paternity is nonths' hard labour.

allowed !- was the only answer I could obtain.

However, I was much pleased to hear lately that a most promising young member of Parliament was going himself to propose this most important moral law.

THE LEGAL VALUE OF THE UNREPRESENTED.

By LIBRA.

THE National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children has proved over and over, since its formation, the necessity of special ery to deal with thousands of cases the law could not otherwise reach. Numbers of undesired children are born into the world, who are regarded by both parents as pests, to be ill-used at their will, or got rid of to save either further trouble and expense, or to obtain the miserable sums for which their wretched little lives were insured. It presents a picture of the sexual relations, and parental obligations in marriage (for numbers of these cases occur within the estate of matrimony), which must sadden all humane persons, and lead those who think to ask if there is not serious and urgent need for some wider knowledge on the subject of parentage and morality to be spread abroad than the feeble and erroneous teachings of ecclesiastics and the dicta of average medical

The sufferings of children have at last aroused the national conscience and they are now protected in some degree by altered laws and an ivilisation. But the practical lessons which are needed are not enforced awakened public sentiment. But there are other and even more intoler by the magistrates who have these cases before them, and fail to see the able aspects of English "homes" and domestic life which call for ssue of their decisions. We do not know what sentence by way of opening the eyes of Mr. Patrick Keenan was imposed on him, but in all investigation and comment, and amended laws quite as urgently, and these appear in the continual savagery of large numbers of men towards obability it would be the usual mild "two or three months. women, and women who are generally their wives. These cases meet the In the case of Duckworth, who was tried at Liverpool for the murder eye daily in the Press, and are most of them entirely passed over without of a little girl called Alice Barnes near Blackburn, and who was subsecomment. The laws are made by men, and administered by men, and quently executed, the jury found him guilty, with a recommendation to since women have no voice in the representation of the country, there is ercy. The unfortunate child was found with a handkerchief stuffed in no question whatever that sex-bias leads magistrates to the practical her mouth ; but, happily, her friends were spared the additional misery conclusion that quarrels which result in murderous assaults on women which would have been caused by outrage worse than murder, although are of far less magnitude than, for instance, stealing a sheep or a five the object—probably frustrated—of this crime does not seem far to seek. pound note. This sex-bias may be unconscious, but it proves the necessity If he was guilty, on what grounds did this recommendation take place ? for the co operation of women and men in national government. The We may not approve of capital punishment as a principle, but so long as man's view and experience, often indifferent, limited, or one-sided with it remains the law of the land, under no circumstances is it more deserved regard to such matters, continually needs to be corrected by the opinion than when the victims of murderers are helpless and unoffending children, and experience of the woman. Then we might look for the even balance who have frequently been outraged before being despatched by the brutal of the scales of justice. At present the records of the daily journals are reatures whom it is a mockery to call men. a standing reproach to its name.

It may be well to enumerate a few of these cases, cut, be it noted from one provincial paper only*, and one or two London dailies during the last few weeks. What other provincial journals all over the kingdom contain may be guessed at-they probably report, daily, just such instances as these.

Some of these savage assaults have, of course, culminated in murders of the unfortunate women, of which of late there have been several instances-namely, that of John Boyle, tried at Belfast, who was in the habit of ill-treating his wife when he was drunk, and who was at last seen one night by a sister of the deceased kicking about something which proved to be the body of his victim ; that of John Leonard, a coal-heaver. tried at the Liverpool Assizes, whose wife died from injuries to the head and body of a frightful character; that of David Kane, at Edinburgh who was seen holding his wife by the hair and striking her, the body of the latter, together with a blood-stained hatchet, being found next morn ing ; that of Peter Brannigan, of Liverpool, whose wife's body was found naked, with head and face battered, on the floor, the neighbours having

* It must be remembered that such cases almost all come before provincial magistrates, and are rarely reported in the London Press.

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FANNY ZAMPINI SALAZAR.

heard the ill-usage the night before and failed to interfere. In these cases, all of which have occurred within the last two months, the murderers have been committed on the capital charge, and have paid in more than one instance the extreme penalty of the law; but Kane was found to be guilty of "culpable honficide," and was only sentenced to fifteen years' penal servitude.

Now, how the assaults which frequently lead to such murders are punished by magistrates may be quoted by the following cases :---

At Plymouth, about a fortnight ago, Samuel Marshall, a labourer, was charged with a savage assault upon his wife, who was found by a policeman lying, covered with blood, on the floor, and unconscious. An iron bed-lath was found stained with blood in the room. Witnesses in the house heard the ill-treatment going on, which sounded as if the woman's head was being battered against the wall, and refrained from interfering until three in the morning, by which time she was almost done for. The man's cruelty it appeared was systematic and continuous. Marshall was sentenced to six months' imprisonment with hard labour, which was reported as an "exemplary punishment"! The journal containing a report of this case did comment upon it, remarking that "on admission to the nospital the woman was found to be a mass of bruises," and that " the shment in question might be considered 'exemplary' by some people, out that others would consider six years' hard labour none too heavy a sentence for a brute who had maltreated a helpless woman to the verge of murder." In June Samuel Marshall will be free to come out of gaol and kill his wife altogether, unless she is separated from him, and protected from his tender mercies for the future.

On New Year's Eve, a labourer named Keenan, of Belfast, lashed his wife with a heavy belt until blood flowed from her mouth and one of her arms, and she was in a condition necessitating removal to the hospital. When charged, he "explained to the magistrate that he was chastising his wife"! Only by adequate punishment can the vulgar and revolting belief that a man can beat his wife with impunity be removed from the minds of many of the men of the lower classes. That he has no such right has only recently been established by the highest judicial authorities in the land, who very properly scouted such ideas as an outrage on

A coiner or a forger is liable to a term of penal servitude. What is alled "sacrilege"-i.e., stealing from a poor-box, or appropriating other cclesiastical properties, incurs penal servitude; also perjury may be punished by a long term of imprisonment, and burglary is frequently visited with evere punishments. Property, as many have observed, is always adequately protected; not so the person, which surely is of vastly more nportance than goods, especially when it not only involves life and leath, but the honour of women and young girls. Yet assaults of the rossest character in England are only met by minor punishments of a character not deterrent, and not likely to be, and sometimes even nes. Why is this? Apparently they fail to excite in the men who deal with them judicially that sentiment of indignation which would lead to an efficient use of the legal penalties at their disposal, and a determinaion to stamp them out. No laws can enforce morality. That is a growth which can never be produced by external methods of any kind. But it s the province of the law to protect every human being, and by the most ecided measures, from being forcibly subjected to another's lust and cence. That is an aspect of the question which calls for force in return, and such force as will restrain these invaders of the first and most sacred of human rights with a powerful hand.

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What Working Women and Men Think.

LABOUR NOTES AND NEWS.

THE author of Triumphant Democracy has given utterance to a "statement" anent the recent troubles at Homestead. We are unable to congratulate Mr. Carnegie upon either the matter or the manner of his deliverance. Of the recent terrible conflicts he . "knows nothing. It should be banished as a horrid dream, and the lessons it teaches should be laid to heart for future application. . . . When employer and employed become antagonistic their antagonism can only be described as a conflict between twin brothers" (!).

Mr. Carnegie has retired from the business "to give younger men a chance," he has " no power to instruct anyone connected with the Carnegie Steel Company." Nevertheless Mr. Carnegie is still the holder of a majority of the company's shares, and his enormous revenues are still derived entirely from the Pittsburg Works. It is absurd, therefore, for this apostle of brotherhood and pseudo-democracy to suppose that he can wash his hands from responsibility for the autocratic and high-handed proceedings which led to the recent outbreaks and still heavier responsibility for the barbarous methods adopted for their suppression. A single word from Mr. Carnegie would have sufficed to modify the régime of the Company, a hint from him would have sent the Pinkerton men home, and have prevented the bloodshed which shocked the civilised world. Mr. Carnegie admits that he received "numerous appeals," and says with brutal frankness "I paid no attention." He logises the management, finds absolutely no fault in their conduct of the strike, declares they will be unanimously re-elected, and as to influencing them in a contrary direction to that which they have taken he says, "I could not if I would, and I would not if I could." We have no doubt that the workmen of America will accept Mr. Carnegie's advice and "lay to heart" the lessons of Homestead "for future application."

A public meeting was held last week at St. Martin's Town Hall, under the auspices of the Society for Promoting the Return of Women as County Councillors.

That veteran champion of the cause of justice for women, Mr. Stansfeld, M.P., took the chair, and was supported by a number of ladies, including Miss Browne (the honorary secretary of the society), Mrs. Charles Mallett, Mrs. Louisa Stevenson, and others. A letter from the Countess of Aberdeen, regretting her inability to be present, was read to the meeting. A resolution in support of the aims of the society was carried with unanimity and enthusiasm.

The new Labour Department has been got into shape; all the important appointments having been made. The two additional labour correspondents are Mr. Drummond, the erstwhile secretary of the London Society of Compositors, and Mr. Dent. The co-operative interest will be well represented in Mr. Dent, who is a member of the Co-operative Central Board and Parliamentary Committee. He knows something of labour, and we heartily congratulate the Government on his appointment

Mr. Drummond's record is not, perhaps, quite so satisfactory from one point of view. He was a determined opponent of the "New Unionism," and is a Conservative. At the same time we recognise that the splendid organisation of the compositors was due chiefly to Mr. Drummond's energy and ability—it may be trusted to evolve itself into full accord with the newer aspirants of the democracy-and we have no doubt that Mr. Drummond will discharge his new duties with the ability and "go" which have characterised his past.

Mr. G. Bernard Shaw gave an address at Balham, on Tuesday, the 31st ult., on the subject of "Labour Politics." The meeting was well attended. The Queen's Speech came in for severe criticism, special reference being made to the absence of any provision for the taxation of London ground values, and also as to payment of members. A spirited discussion terminated a very interesting meeting.

Mr. Shaw dwelt, very properly, on the extreme importance to the Labour party of the State payment of members. We trust that he takes an unnecessarily pessimistic view of the intentions of the Government in this connection. As has been frequently pointed out, there is no need for any new legislation. Provision for the payment of Members of Parliament can be made in the Budget, and it will be a great disappointment and a serious mistake if a step so urgently needed in the cause of justice for the workers is not taken. At the same time, we are not too sanguine as to this or any other point in the Labour programme, being obtained very quickly. Mr. Gladstone will have his hands pretty full to pilot his heterogeneous majority through the "Aye" lobby for the Home Rule Bill, and Labour interests are likely to remain where they generally lie-on the shelf.

The Labour party are to be heartily congratulated on the result of the Huddersfield election-the return of Sir Joseph Crosland to the Conservative benches by a majority of 35. A perfectly fair and legitimate proposal was made by the Labour party that if Mr. Shaw would withdraw the "running" at Halifax, leaving the field to Mr. Lister, the Labour vote should be given at Huddersfield to Mr. Woodhead, the Liberal candidate. This proposal was rejected.

It may be noted, by-the-way, that Sir J. Crosland, while opposed to Home Rule, will support an Eight Hours Bill.

An absurd canard has been circulated in some quarters to the effect that the London County Council intended to challenge the legality of the Sunday concerts arranged by the National Sunday League. An official contradiction has been published.

It cannot be too widely known in the interests of the poor, that anyone who sells bread is legally bound to weigh each loaf on delivery. An impression has existed that dairymen and others outside the bakery trade are exempted from this rule. Such is not the case. A dairyman was recently fined £4 6s. for selling bread other than by weight, and for failing to provide proper scales and weights in his shop for that purpose.

Mr. G. Somes Lavard in the Nineteenth Century discourses on the subject of co-operative cookery, and claims to have shown that "there are many groups of 3,500 persons representing 270 households who are spending, in round figures, £50,000 per annum for the privilege of having the food cooked in their own homes." Mr. Layard goes on to emphasise the wastefulness and inconvenience of this system, and argues therefrom in favour of co-operation. Mr. Layard's criticisms seem just and also his deduction ; but the great need for a co-operative commissariat lies not with households who are able to spend £50,000 on 270 separate ménagés, but in the homes of the workers, where the spending ability averages nearer £1 per family than the £3 11s. per week on which Mr Lavard bases his calculations.

The Lancashire lock-out still continues, and, unfortunately, exhibits no signs of a speedy termination. It has now entered upon its fourteenth week. Great distress exists amongst large numbers of the operatives. The masters abate none of their non possumus attitude. Public opinion is strongly in favour of the workers in this quarrel, which has been forced upon them. The prospects of their success are distinctly less favourable now that the masters are able to employ the sorry argument of hunger. But the determined attitude of the men-and of the women, the wives of these men-who are nobly bearing their share of the privation-is beyond all praise. Win or lose, the cotton operatives have fought bravely and well.

Mr. Vaughan Nash delivered the second of his valuable series of lectures on "The State in Relation to Labour," on Friday night, at Toynbee Hall. He dealt very ably with State duties and obligations so far as labour is concerned, quoting a number of statistics, which point eloquently to the need for further extension of State interference with vested interests" and exposed once more the fallacy of the old laissezfaire school. As an instance we may quote :- Taking 1,000 deaths, 116 lergymen died from diseases of the respiratory organs, against 851 otters, 829 printers, and 779 file-makers! Again, the death-rate of hildren under five years for the whole country is 53 per 1,000 (in some places as low as 27); in Manchester, however, it is 103; in Sheffield, 91; in Bradford, 83; in Burnley, 80. Comment is needless.

THE DESTRUCTION OF THE POOR.

(IVILISATION, like everything else, must be judged by its average C result. If we intended to look merely on the highest possible achievement of such products of civilisation as Shakespeare, or Mrs. Fawcett, we should conclude that the results are a perfect justification of the system. It would be manifestly unfair to consider only the lowest human type as a sufficient reason for condemning our civilisation, but the fact remains that this would be a fairer test than the former, for the ample reason that there are more slums than centres of culture, and the masses of unfortunate toilers far outbalance the few cultured geniuses of the world. Average mortals may congratulate themselves on their distance from the lowest types of humanity, but they are indeed nearer these than to the highest types, and in order that they may approximate nearer the latter ideal it is necessary that a constant process of elimination should take place in the lowest ranks of life. Without considering in the present article how this elimination takes place, at what cost to the average type, and with what cruel

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well that, for once, the question should receive consideration, as to the directions in which the poverty of the poor is their destroyer.

One thing only will free him from shame and dishonour-the mar-The title of this article will be recognised as taken from the magni age of the woman he has betrayed. Very genuinely he offers her his and, but this she refuses, and it is only when she observes the heartficently audacious phrase of the Jewish philosopher, who summed up the whole ancient and modern observation of all who truly reason about the ess jubilance of Stoach over the downfall of his proud adversary that problem of the poor. The destruction of the poor is their poverty. she relents. For a year or two the bride and bridegroom will enjoy "Locksley Hall Sixty Years After" was not needed to tell us how peace and happiness far away from the Bauble Shop and the scene of poverty acts upon morality. In the warrens of the poor, where a single room holds a whole family, and sometimes two or three families, where their misery and joy ; then Lord Clivebrook will return restored to health and reputation and lead his party to victory.

every delicacy of life, and every womanly modesty is rendered almost impossible, can it be wondered that morality is lacking ?

A writer in the Modern Review has painted in vivid colours, which seem to glow with infernal light, the picture of what "home" can become when poverty is the presiding demon. Honesty is well-night impossible when every day the search for honest work is fruitless Cardinal Manning, who knew what "life" meant to thousands of poor shivering wretches in East End and South End squalor, is credited with the dictum that a starving man is justified in stealing a loaf of bread.

Of course, we all like Mr. Wyndham best in a comic character, but never within my recollection has he donned a serious role to such perfection as in Lord Clivebrook. Deeply tender and earnest in his love-making he stirred the pulses of the audience to enthusiasm, and his portrayal of the crestfallen leader was even more admirable. His sufferings were at times poignant, and such was the appearance of his blanched and haggard countenance that it is questionable whether tears of pity did Socially, too, the poverty of the poor is their destroyer. Who can fulfil the obligations of courtesy with those whom a hard fate compels us to fight for the standing place on the raft of life ? The bitter hatred of not fall from many present ; at all events it was sufficient to do so. Such a complete change had his feelings undergone during that stormy scene the leisured class which exists amongst the poor can only be appreciated by those who have endured years of misery for the sake of earning a few in the private room of the House that when at length he staggered to his own room, despair and shame gnawing at his heart, even his father shillings per week, while beholding the fruits of their labours enriching failed to recognise him. Miss Mary Moore was delicately pathetic as those who never knew the luxury of a day's honest work. To women and men in this degraded state of existence the suggestion of pure enjoythe heroine, and the scene in which Lord Sarum placed her hand in that ment and rational recreation is ridiculous. Their recreations are certain, of his son was truly telling and effective. Mr. Somerset represented Lord Sarum, and Mr. Valentine, Mr. Aynesworth ; Misses Enson, Moodie, in the majority of cases, to be as debased as their total life, and the excitement of betting, witnessing a prize-fight, and even worse pleasures, and Jeffreys acted capitally their respective parts, "King Lear" at the Lyceum still continues to attract numerous

are welcomed as a delightful allurement from their ever-present woes. Mentally, the poor have even fewer chances of development than audiences. When first placed upon the stage it was the verdict of not a few journalists that the piece was "a representation surpassing all pre-cedence." Unsurpassably splendid in spectacular effect, interesting from socially and morally. Obviously, in the case of the extremely poor, mental emancipation is impossible. Toynbee Hall and Mrs. Humphry a physiological point of view, and unrivalled as the realisation of a Ward's college are not for them. Thought is drowned in tears. Omnipotent ignorance has complete empire. They go down into the pit like dramatic fable, it can be well understood how the special beauties of such unto the brute beast. In the name of average humanity, let us go to a piece can with difficulty find expression upon the stage, and can, perhaps, best be interpreted in perusals. No dramatic scene is more the rescue. We must abolish the conditions of labour which make these things possible before we can do a single helpful work. The existence of tragic than that in which the King, maddened with successive calamitous the evils here mentioned is a standing threat against the happiness, the waves, the assumed madman hiding himself from the persecution of his wealth, and the morality of humanity at large. If we will not do the fellows, and the professional fool, together endure the blasts of the pitiwork for the love of our sisters and brethren, let us do it for our own less storm. Of course, all interest is centred in King Lear, and as to Mr. Irving's sake. But it is not yet too late to appeal to humanity on broader grounds; we are awaking from our sleep, and if wisdom has lingered for so long, it has been mainly because knowledge has not come. interpretations of the character it may be said that his composure is much more marked than it was on his first appearance. Profoundly royal

THEATRICAL.

THE Criterion Theatre, so long the home of mirth-provoking farce, As to Cordelia, Miss Ellen Terry displays her wonted fascinating powers and her sweet womanliness of character. The caressing charms has now been turned into a scene of serious, almost sensationa "The Bauble Shop" is a clever production by Mr. Henry which she never fails to display are evident in her actions, and throughcomedy. out Cordelia has a most faithful interpreter in the winsome actress Arthur Jones, and is clearly meant as a portraval of social life at the present day. As such it is decidedly a genuine picture of men and manners, and as the House of Commons (to which, by the way, one act The scenery is exquisitely picturesque, the scenes upon the heath being most effective. The whole piece is characterised by inexpressible is devoted entirely) is introduced, one cannot help fancying that, despite sadness and dignity, and the costumes, especially of Regan and Goneril, the idyllic top-shop which forms the scene of another act, the baubles Miss Ada Dyas and Miss Maud Milton faithfully depict the latter. which Mr. Jones desires mainly to depict are pride of place, power, and Mr. Wm. Terriss, Edgar; Mr. Frank Cooper, Edmund; Mr. Alfred Bishop, Gloster; Mr. W. J. Holloway, Kent; Mr. Gordon Craig, rank, and a few of the trifles which men in general have not ceased to value or ignore. Oswald ; Mr. Ian Robertson, the Gentleman ; and Mr. Howe, the Old No individual politician can be said to be hinted at. Nevertheless, Man. Mr. Haviland's Fool is excellent.

the story recalls to mind the fate of a once mighty leader of a certain M. M. A. party in the House-with this exception-that the close of his Parliamentary career was marked by a tragic event, whereas Mr. Jones's hero's is not. Lord Clivebrook, the son of the Earl of Sarum, at the age of forty, is chief of the Constitutional party, a brilliant debater in the WOMEN'S FRANCHISE LEAGUE. House, and a general favourite. A maiden, however, has crossed his path; one unequal in station and birth, but who has a hold on his affect A series of Meetings, will be held at the house of the BARONNE DE tions. She is the daughter of a drunken toy-maker, with whom she PALLANDT, 36, Bryanston Street, W. Cards of invitation can be had by application to the Hon. Sec. of the Women's Franchise League; 31, St. James's Place, S.W. Friday, February 10th.—"Wives and Mothers, and Some Laws Affecting Them." MRS. JACOB BRIGHT. Friday, February 17th.—"Women's Rights in resides, and is the ideal of a modest girl. Lord Clivebrook's affection is reciprocated with all the warmth of the girl's innocent nature. Stolen visits at unconventional hours can have but one end, and at length Lord Clivebrook is discovered at midnight in the company of the girl by the Them." MRS. JACOB BRIGHT. Friday, February 17th.—" Women's Kights in Germany." Countress Schack. Friday, February 24th.—" The Economic Position of Women." MRS. BEHRENS. Friday, March 3rd.—" The Principles and Progress of the Claim for Women's Suffrage." ARTHUR ARNOLD, ESQ. Friday, March 10th.—" Marriage and Divorce." MRS. FAGAN. Friday, March 17th.—" Woman's Work—literary and artistic—in relation to the legal dis-abilities under which she suffers." HENRY HOLDAY, ESQ. Friday, March spies whom his arch enemy, Stoach, had set upon his track. With desperation and courage the noble lord tries to brazen out the matter, but Stoach. who is a most advanced Radical and a leading light of the Social Purity party, refuses to be satisfied unless on the most flagrantly insulting On the following night, Lord Clivebrook has to speak terms on a bill which has for its object the promotion of social purity. Now is 24th.-" The Educational Emancipation of Women," Miss Foley, M.A.

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SHAFTS.

GEORGE BEDBOROUGH.

oppression towards the lowest types in the process of elimination, it is as | Stoach's hour of triumph, and in the member's private room, in the presence of the Whips and other friends, the haughty leader is compelled o retire from power with his party into private life.

> All this is very fresh and invigorating, and, judging by the manner in which it was received by the audience, will prove an attraction for a long period to lovers of the stag

is his bearing as he sweeps across the stage to his throne with his sheathed sword clasped against his breast. A burning feeling of impetuosity, somewhat akin to fierceness, are evinced in the action as he goes through the subsequent gradations of feebleness of wit, combined with physical weakness slowly creeping into decrepitude, the scene is intensely impressive, and at times is almost poignant.

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SHATTS.

[February 11, 1893.

HOW THE WORLD MOVES.

THE FREE LITERATURE SOCIETY.

One of the products of Mr. Stead's many practical schemes is cer tainly not the least in possible utility. The object of this society is to collect and distribute old me gazines and reading matter of all kinds for the use of inmates in workhouses. Already, no doubt, there is a large number of people who find some worthy channel for the disposal of the number of people who had some worthy channel for the disposal of the books and periodicals which they no further require. But there is a far larger number who are good-naturedly willing that anyone who likes may have the benefit of their waste literature, only they prefer not to take any trouble in the matter themselves. To such the Free Literature Society will prove "just the thing" required. All that they will have to do will be to send a postcard to the Free Literature Society, Bouverie House, Salisbury-square, and it will see that the literature is collected and placed in the workhouses.

THE HERITAGE OF THE NEGRO.

Last week brought to hand from New York the story of several ghastly lyn ching cases. The facts are by this time too familiar to need description. Such events are reported with terrible frequency. They are read and dismissed from the mind with amazing rapidity. Nobody seems to ask about the wherefore of them, or to trace a connection be tween the much-wronged negro of the past and the passionate, brutal acts with which his name is associated to-day. The "nigger's" character at the present time is just the natural fruit which has sprung from the selfish tyranny of the white-man slave-master. Despotism, by whomso ever exhibited, must, either in the near or in the distant future, pro duce lawlessness, violence, and cruelty. This is a truth which the Eng lish need to remember so long as, in Egypt and elsewhere, they "occupy territory in which the dark-skinned children of nature are found.

SOME SENSE SHOWN.

Miss Agnes Slack has been elected a Poor Law Guardian on the Belper Board of Guardians, Derbyshire. She is the first lady guardian in the county, there not being, so far as we know, even a lady on the School Board in that district. Miss Slack is, therefore, to be sincerely congra tulated on the position she has gained not only for herself but for all women, encouraging them to come forward and help to lessen the burden of poverty and misery by taking a practical part in the care and treat ment of our poor. Women may do so if they choose ; long years of deprivation and subjection, which they have been taught to consider a Divin arrangement, have naturally tended to destroy courage, but at last Justice has awakened from her sleep, and many delusions are being brought to light.

Miss Slack came forward at the request of the Chairman of the Board, the Hon. F. Strutt, and the Vice-chairman, M. Roberts.

HOMES FOR POOR LADIES.

Miss Emily Faithfull is endeavouring to start a residential home for gentlewomen at cheaper rates than any yet in existence. The majority of these residential buildings for women are only available to those whose incomes average $\pounds 100$ a year and upwards, whereas there are large numbers who do not earn more than £1 a week. Miss Faithfull's resi dential home will be at Clapham, where railway travelling to the Metro polis is inexpensive, and will consist of single rooms let out at a rental of 2s. 6d., each tenant having the advantage of taking meals in the common dining-room. It will be self-supporting so far as current expenses are concerned, and it is hoped that a sufficient endowment fund will be forthcoming to cover rates, taxes, and the cost of building.

WISE HORSES.

WHAT Miss Edgeworth would have called a "moral tale" is reported this morning. As Balaam was rebuked by the voice of an ass, so drunken man has been taught a useful lesson by a nobler relative of the ass. The drunken man was in a cart, and was supposed to be looking after the horse between the shafts. But as a matter of fact the hors very sensibly looked after *him*, taking him quietly along till the nearest police-station was reached, where the noble beast most appropriately stopped, and his ignoble driver was conveyed inside the building. In ing with the man's case afterwards the magistrate very truly said that the horse had more sense than his master, whom they fined 20s. and

Some amusement has been caused by a story about a horse

or pit that was just alongside. The animal suffered no apparent injury, but could not be induced to make any effort with a view to escaping from its narrow prison. At last it was determined that mechanical means of rescue must be brought into play, so a derrick was sent for, and with some difficulty set up over the hole, slinging gear being provided to hoist the victim. Just as all was ready and operations were about to begin, the dinner-bell rang. Dobbin pricked up his ears, gave himself a shake, put his forefeet on the edge of the bin, and was out of it in the twinkling of an eye. Then he shambled off quietly to his stable in time for his mid-day feed.—United Service Gazette.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Writers are themselves responsible for what their letters may contain.]

WILL our readers take particular notice of the letter on Doss Houses by Mrs. Morgan Browne. It is a matter which ought to arrest the earnest and immediate attention of women. The plea contained therein is so urgent and so immediate attention of women. The plea contained therein is so urgent and so eloquent, the condition of things described so unjust, that no woman ought to neglect it. It will save time and trouble if post cards are sent direct to the writer of the letter at her address as given. Mrs. Morgan Browne, at much personal self-sacrifice, works most ardently in the cause of women in all classes of life, and all such effort ought to be heartily co-operated with.

LOCAL AUTHORITIES BILL.

DEAR MADAM, --Kindly allow me to call the attention of your readers to the Local Authorities (Voting and Qualifications) Bill, which is the *first order* of the day for *Wednesday next*, the 15th inst. This Bill, introduced by Mr. H. J. Wilson, and backed by Mr. Higgins, Mr. Charles Hobhouse, Mr. Leon, Mr. Logan, Mr. Robert Price, Mr. James Rowlands, and Mr. James Stuart, will, is understood, give to women the right to vote for and to be elected to every cal administrative body, and will also abolish all qualifications for membership such as those now imposed on Guardians. It deserves, therefore, as it needs, the hearty support of every woman and of every worker, and of all who have their interests at heart. I carnestly appeal to every reader of SHAFTS to write at once to his or her local representation worker, bin the in his clear at the Henry of C

local representative, urging him to be in his place at the House of Commons at twelve, noon, on Wednesday next, the 15th inst., to make and keep a House for the consideration of Mr. H. J. Wilson's Local Authorities Bill, and to vote for the second reading of that measure. It will also be useful to send up petitions in its support, wherever possible.

As the time is so short I subjoin a suggested form, begging each of your readers to copy it out clearly (or still better, to devise an original form), to sign it with full Christian and surname and full address, to ask as many friends as possible to do the same, and to forward it to his or to her local representative, asking him to present it on Wednesday next, the 15th inst. ELIZABETH C. WOLSTENHOME ELMY.

To the Honourable the Commons of Great Britain and Ireland in Parliament

The humble petition of the undersigned sheweth :-

The humble petition of the undersigned sheweth: — That no system of local administration which excludes the sympathy, ex-perience, and wisdom of the female half of humanity can be just and effective. Wherefore your petitioners humbly pray that your Honourable House will pass a measure which will enlarge the rights of women as to voting for and being elected to administrative bodies,

THE PROTECTION OF HORSES.

THE PROTECTION OF HORSES. DEAR MADAM, —As the Secretary of a Band of Mercy, I read with great pleasure of SHAFTS' intention to form a Horse Protection League. It will be a most appropriate thing, if the political power which women are hoping soon to have, should be made known to the lower animals and all helpless creatures by a great advance in the happiness of their lives. Every one of your readers, in some way or other, can help forward, more or less, the reign of justice, which, of course, excludes cruelty. But those of your readers who, as mothers, nurses, or teachers, have the care of children are in possession of a splendid opportunity. Prevention is better than cure and a thousand times more easy. To prevent a child becoming cruel saves an enormous amount of suffering which no, amount of repertance on the nart of the reformed man can ever equally do. Women child becoming cruei saves an enormous amount of suffering which no, amount of repentance on the part of the reformed man can ever equally do. Women who conduct Bands of Hope or young people's guids, who teach in Sunday-schools or in any kind of schools, will find the work of a Band of Mercy run concurrently with their other work in the most interesting way. The labour attaching is almost nil and the results delightful. I shall be happy to supply detail if anyone wishes for it, or with your permission will refer them to the source from which I obtained all necessary information, viz., The Secretary, R.S.P.C.A., 105, Jermyn-street, St. James's, W. treet, St. James's, W. I am, dear Madam, yours faithfully, ESPERANCE.

DUALITY, &c.

DEAR MADAM, —In the little discussion which has taken place anent "man" representing the "wisdom" principle, I have been somewhat amused at the idea that while people object to "man" representing "wisdom," no one has raised the slightest objection to "woman" representing the "love" Some anusement has been caused by a story about a horse belonging to a contractor at work in Chatham Dockyard. It appears that a short time ago it slipped on the roadway and fell into a bin that a short time ago it slipped on the roadway and fell into a bin

February 11, 1893.7

THE DOSS HOUSE (MALE). Have I ever suggested that "any creature can be perfect without both principles, *i.e.*, wisdom and love"? (Here I quote from E. Lothian's letter.) Far from my ever having had the faintest intention of implying such an idea, I THE DOSS HOUSE (MALE). DEAR MADAN,—I am much obliged to you for inserting my letter about the necessity for urging on the London County Council the need for a lodging-house for women similar to the one they have just opened for men. I asked in that letter that those who wished the matter brought before the London County Council should send me a postcard with their name and address. My appeal to the charman, Mr. Hutton, would thereby be strengthened and sup-ported by the expressed wish of others. Unfortunately, you did not put my address, so the response to my invitation is not made as easy as it might be to those who wish to co-operate in this matter most cordially endorse E. Lothian's remark. The fact is 1 was considerin not the "individual," but man-kind in regard to wcman-kind--literally th male and female "principles"—not any separate personality. In my last letter I alluded in a very veiled manner to some occult teaching, which, perhaps, would be deemed by many, were plainer terms used, as out of place in the columns of SHAFTS ; but even then I was implying not the "creature," or the individual but the mass. Not all your correspondents perhaps may have the key to myallusion as to the "duality in unity" which will again, and more fully than in the past exist on this earth, when it is in a less material condition than now obtains address, so the response to my invitation is not induc as easy as to high be de-those who wish to co-operate in this matter. Since sending you my former letter I have heard that in reporting the opening of the Doss-house for men the *Star* correspondent wrote thus :-- "Only one thing dimmed the pleasure of the *Star* man. Last night the women had to grope their way into loathesome dens, to be the sport of almost inhuman men, and to sink lower in the mire from which a County Council Doss-house Will you permit me a remark on the editorial note—*i.e.*, that if "man's rule in the world" has not led "to the expression of wisdom . . . it certainly has not to that of 'love' either;" so from this we must apparently infer that he represents neither principle? Truly man and woman night have saved them. must be equal ere they will be one, thus representing "love and wisdom" as one, yet twain-the *true* duality in unity. In answering E. Lothian's remarks, I have also replied to those of E. M. Beeby, viz., that it never crossed my The best thanks of every woman is due to this "Star man," who grasped the one-sidedness of the situation. I am truly glad men have a decent lodgingouse. Now I crave one for women. Yours truly, mind, when making my first remark on the subject, that anyone would suppose I meant to deal with "personality."
 May I be permitted a few words upon the subject of insuring women against accidents? A friend of mine, whose hands are essentially the means of the permitted a literation of the subject of insuring women against accidents? L. E. MORGAN-BROWNE,

her gaining a livelihood, thought she would like to insure herself in case she met with a severe accident. On applying at her fire assurance office the reply was "Oh! we never insure women—only men." There are two or three offices where women can insure their lives, &c. But why do not women set up an office of their own ?

MADAM, — Under above heading my brother, Lord Queensberry, de-livered a lecture, mostly to jwomen, on January 18th, in Princes' Hall. The lecture has been variously misunderstood and enormously misrepresented, this latter especially by the Press. Women too, guided by this misrepresented, this are inclined to condema the substance of the lecture. To such as do so, I would say, 'Get it and read it, study it carefully and openly discuss it. It only costs 6d., and can be got from Watts and Co., 17, Johnson's-court, Fleet-street." Lastly (and a grateful word of thanks to the enlightened "Star" man for hi thoughtful suggestion on behalf of the women?), why has not pressure been already brought to bear on the L.C.C. as to the building of doss houses for I most heartily endorse Mrs. Morgan Browne's efforts on behalf of a woman's doss house. Yours truly, A-----T.

To my mind, my brother's address to women treats of the most important THE HORSE PROTECTION LEAGUE. prestion of the day. It tries to dictate no autocratic laws, but merely makes uggestions and welcomes discussion and argument. I think every woman should DEAR MADAM, —Allow me to express my sympathy with your new scheme, the Horse Protection League. I should think there are very few of your readers but will wish it well. With Mrs. M. E. J. Watson, I hope that the poor little suggestions and welcomes discussion and argument. I think every woman should read it, and think the question out on its merits. Referring to it personally, and without prejudice, I frankly confess that in many things I agree with it, while in others I do not. I am certainly of opinion that our marriage laws are in urgent need of reform. Let me cite two cases in which they are cruel to the donkey will also be taken under your ægis. Side by side with the growing perception of the universality of human rights is dawning another light, and we are beginning to realise that animals also have rights, and that we have duties to them beyond those included in That of the Jackson case, and that of a well-known peer, whose wife nan became insane soon after mariage. In both cases those men are tied up to those two women for life, and have no claim by law for relief. What can be more those two women for life, and have no claim by law for feith. What can be more unjust? On the other hand, marriage imposes cruel disabilities on woman. This being so, it would surely be well for women to face the subject of my brother's address to them, and thresh the question out. Your obedient servant,

feeding and housing them. Upon this are based the present agita tion against sport, the growing detestation of vivisection, and the renunciation of animal food. I do not think it wise to call upon women specially to interest themselves in these things, because although-whether by nature or by training—they are now less able than men to witness, unmoved, suffering in others, while, from probably the same cause, they appear better able than men to en-dure it in their own persons, yet this is not, to my mind, a wholly desirable state of things, and I think that the more the two sexes can work together in this and every other reform the better; better for themselves and with better results

The promoters of the new League are pretty sure to be met with the object not the most important part of the matter. With limits, the best work in

MADAM, - As you kindly invite a reply to "A. L.'s" letter, I would point tion that there are already so many societies that no more funds can be spared, and so forth. But I hope we are beginning to realise that funds are out that I never for one moment meant any separate manifestation of the Divine in either sex. At the same time I think "A. L." is right from her point of view, as she regards woman and man as they have been and still are; for man has reform is done entirely irrespective of money; and, as I think, the more leagues and societies we have for the protection of the weak and helpless the better, in the present state of things. Each is the outward sign of an awaken-ing conscience, and each affords to differing individuals the particular path of ever been progressive more than woman, who has ever been more conservalive than man. Witness her support of absurd fashions and customs in dress, by which she causes not only the death of millions, but the cruel torture of many thousands of innocent animals — but she goes on unheeding. "The results are pleasing, and we must have these articles of dress. Our dinners are in keeping with the customs of society; we won't inquire by what death and torture they are obtained." Men are always first in food reform, work available to them. My own work at present centres in the Humanitarian League, but I most heartily welcome the Horse Protection League—for the work far exceeds the workers, now as ever. Yours truly, and women come last as a rule. So woman and man, as a rule, manifest ELEANOR M. BEEBY. separately the attributes of wisdom and of love, and these, as we see, not of the highest and most unselfish kinds. No wonder, then, that "A. L." should MISS NIGHTINGALE ON HEALTH. MADAM, — All honour to Miss Nightingale's endeavours to raise the standard of health and cleanliness in the homes of the rural population. From the Press thus view them as they have been in ages past. But the Editor is perfectly right from her higher point of view that wisdom and love ought and must be seen united in each individual of the male and of the female sex. For the man notices of the "scheme," the uninitiated may imagine that this is a scheme is not without the woman, nor the woman without the man in the perfect Christ. In reply to "M. G. Dowson," why go' through the present Liturgies used in the Church ? And surely she must see the truth of what I said, "From Thy wrath and even sting damnation deliver us" whose It was drafted twenty years ago by the National Health Society, and not only drafted, but successfully put in practice during that period among the poor of London and several provinces by *women lecturers*. Two years ago, when C.C.'s started technical education, *fifteen* women lecturers were sent by N.H.S. to Devonshire for *three* months to diffuse the what I said, "From Thy wrath and every asting diamation deriver us whose doth not hold the faith pure and undefiled shall perish everlasting. The Son is ever spoken of as a Lamb offered *in propitation*—to whom if not to an angry offended Deity?—and so on. As to "poverty of human language" when the word "Trinity" was wanted in the fourth century it came quick knowledge of health among the rural population, other C.C.'s followed the example of Devon. The N.H.S. opened training classes for lecturers, and the demand exceeded the supply; and now this is the second year that they are enough. Language cannot have got so very poor since then that it cannot yield a term-a pronoun common-to express the Being who is both he and she in one, and neither separately. The word has already, perhaps, been born, for in "Basket of Fragments" and in "New Light on Old Truths" (by same author) we are given it-viz., DHEY, DHEIR, DHEM. &c., lecturing in the same counties, besides in many newer ones, all over England and over the Border even. the "dh" having the sound which is now (wrongly) given to "th" in "they, "there being two distinct sounds," the "dh" as in "they" or "that," and the "th" as in "thought." The new term involves no violent change. It expresses the idea, and that is what is wanting. We do not desire to apply the term "She" any more than "He" to the Deity. Till this term be accepted and brought men? I am delighted with SHAFTS, and shall be happy to introduce it among my into general use it would be preferable to use the pronoun "They," "Them," audiences "Their " as we have at present.

And over the Border even. And being one of the original staff I can testify to the growing interest and manifest improvement physically and morally, which these "homely talks" on health are calling forth from the people. But the lecturers have to be thoroughly qualified, and strong, as it is hard work, and the *fees* quoted by Miss Nightingale are quite inadequate, and will lower the standard of lecturers at once. Why should women work for less than men?

46, Ridgmount-road, W.C., February 4th, 1893.

"MARRIAGE AND THE RELATION OF THE SEXES."

FLORENCE DIXIE.

THE DIVINE FEMININE.

Faithfully yours, MARIE JOSEPH.

[February 11, 1893.

CHOOSING BOOKS

DEAR MADAM,—In your issue of January 21st a letter appeared signed "E. McK." If you will permit me, I should like to make one or two comments upon the opinions therein expressed (not always, perhaps, quite lucidly). The writer, evidently young and inexperienced, begins with the assumption that the boys of a family are designedly *allowed*, if not actually *encouraged*, to read all and accentifying the accent in their arms including the two reserves. read all and everything that comes in their way, including "the latest news-paper scandal or the last novel of Zola," while the girls of the same family are under restraint in this matter. Is this view of the case correct? Or do we not in reality find that the majority of parents are indifferent to their duty in this respect; and that, far from counterancing unlimited licence on the one hand, and exercising unnecessary restraint on the other, they are, in point of fact, comparatively ignorant as to the class of literature most in favour with their children? And in this connection I would further remark that Zola's novels and others of a kindred nature are not generally read openly, but in secret; and this, because the immature mind, incapable of grasping the motives of the author, or of understanding and appreciating the beauties of his style, sees in his work nothing more than a fascinating description of some of the worst

The next question that arises is, "Can we best remove ignorance, and combine innocence with knowledge, by allowing our children (boys as well as girls) a perfectly free choice in regard to their reading? I trow not. But surely it is the part of wise parents to shake off the apathy which so generally obtains amongst us, and to endeavour so to form and direct the minds of children that they shall know how "to refuse the evil and choose the good."

In conclusion, let me say that the knowledge so essential to the physical and moral well being of our girls would be better gathered from a mother's lips than from the best-written book in the world; and further, that those who gain from this source their knowledge of the difficulties and dangers of life, are not likely to experience a morbid desire to read forbidden books, which, while uprooting ignorance too often serve also to blight the flower of innocence.

I am, madam, Your obedient servant,

TOTUS DISSENTIO.

ATTRIBUTES OF THE SEXES.

DEAR MADAM,—I think your correspondent "A. L.," like some Theoso-phists I have known, errs somewhat in attributing too much weight and im-portance to the mere external difference of sex. It is certainly noteworthy that in modern life men and women differ less in their mental and moral characteristics than was formerly the case, and more often than not it is the women who are the "positive" element and the men "negative." In fact, one of the most disastrous effects of sex - rule and sex-monopoly has been that entirely artificial distinctions have come to be recognised as inevitable and "appertaining" to sex, while the natural, whole-some human distinctions have been stilled and overlaid to the unspeakable loss of the whole community. A distinguished doctor once told a friend of mine that even the so-called physical differences of strength, vigour, and endurance between girls and youths would be reduced to *nil* if from their earliest years a girl and boy of average health were trained and develop

earliest years a girl and boy of average health were trained and developed in precisely the same manner, and especially if the girl were not surrounded by the benunbing and paralysing ideas commonly current about the woman-sex. It certainly seems to me that, in some slight degree, the Oriental taint of contempt for women has crept into modern Theosophy, and for that reason I always find it rather difficult to discuss questions of sex with Theosophical friends. Our divergence commences from the outset, when, to the inevitable Theosophical question, "But do you know how you came to be a woman?" I invariably reply, "Because, though a vory imperfect being, there must have been some reason why I deserved to belong to the higher sex." H.

"ON THE CHOICE OF BOOKS."

DEAR MADAM, --In your issue of the 21st inst., I notice a letter under this heading, the pros and cons of which subject have long been a question of thought with me. If I may make a few remarks on your correspondent's letter I will start with a question or two which her ideas suggest. Certainly if the girlhood of England means to make her acquaintance with vice for the sole use of making it a means of reclamation of those who have fallen, but apart from this use what is the general result of indefinite knowledge on this point?

this point ? I mean of immorality and impurity. A good example is, I think, seen in our boys, who are seldom directly discouraged from reading the latest scandal in our newspapers or the last novel of Zola. What is their moral tone? Truly Zolaic; and the long course of incipient poison they have imbibed make them fit subjects for the vice which is the scourge of our land; and they who in their home life are thought to be such gentlemen in thought and action are found to be weak, uncontrolled men, who swell the tide that made it necessary for such a woman as Josephine Butler to stand forward and in God's Hands to stem its torrent. So much of the present-day literature is written from a sensual standpoint that great care should be taken only to read what is necessary for the raising of humanity. Is this the reason held by boys and others who read the low-toned literature of the day? On the other hand, most emphatically is ignorance not innocence (though day? On the other hand, most emphatically is ignorance not innocence (inougn I certainly think the only education on this point should come frem *life* alone), much wrong is done in a passive way by want of knowledge in some respects. Our girls *need* to be equipped with full warning e'er they start to battle with the world alone, though I almost think *innocent* purity is a good a safeguard as anything (humanly speaking) for *them*. If, on the other hand, they mean to fight with the evils before them, there is need of knowledge, which witk some to say they will find as oney books in almost every street one walks eyes to see they will find as open books in almost every street one walks. Undoubtedly innocence has been the trap by which many a girl has had a rude awakening at the hands of those—whom I will not call men—so much is human nature lowered by its use to those who do not understand the initial qualities which constitute humanity's greatest nobility.

After a spell with all sorts and conditions of men, it is refreshing is come to an influence which knows not much of this wearying side of human nature. The only way I think in which this evil can be looked at without a con-minating and hardening influence is from Christ's standpoint (as your correspondent suggests), with His spirit in one's heart; for here was the secret of Mrs. Butler's power. When the maidenhood of England rise to this knowledge,

then and then alone can this great evil be conquered. The vanquisher is certainly to be woman, how long will she remain passive and unaware in this respect ?

HORSE PROTECTION LEAGUE.

DEAR MADAM, -I hasten to comply with your appeal for members to join SHAFTS Horse League, and to give examples of personal activity in the cause of mercy to horses

To begin with, I rather think that the greatest amount of good any one woman can accomplish in this way is by the organising and instructing "Bands of Mercy," imitating, in fact, a practice among the horses themselves, which has obtained from time immemorial. I allude to their own equine "Bands of

Travelling in companies on the prairies, the weakly and strong together, these animals, when danger threatens in the form of beasts of prey, draw to-gether, the youthful, decrepid, or aged, surrounded by the able-bodied and gether, the youthful, decrepid, or aged, surrounded by the able-bodied and strong. These last, forming an outer ring or band of mercy, stand shoulder to shoulder, heels to the foe, to await the onslaught of the enemy. And while their ring remains unbroken, so long is it impossible for the attacking party to injure the defenceless ones within. For the last fifteen years "Bands of Mercy" founded on this plan have been organised and carried on by women among all classes of young people for the teaching of practical natural history and humanity to animals, the children pledging them-selves after the manner of Bands of Hope, and no better nor more concise illustration of what the youngest or most timid can do to benefit the horse need be cited than what may be read any day in the essays of the children themselves be cited than what the youngest or most timin can do to be held the horse heed be cited than what may be read any day in the essays of the children themselves (often from the poorest classes), after a magic-lantern address, on "Our Duty to the Horse." Therein will be found the "How" and "Wherefore" of lifting loose stones from hills, bits of glass from the street, nails, or other hurtful substances from her paths of horses; the uselessness of bearing reins; a habit of looking for stones in horses' feet that pass us by, etc., etc.

Any lover of animals not conversant with the ways of our juvenile Army of Mercy would be charmed to witness the practical working of our instruction in many towns and villages, not only in the United Kingdom, but in America and the Colonies (where also the Band of Mercy work is rapidly spreading). But to turn to personal methods of activity, I find one of the surest ways to obtain a respite from the lash for a London cab horse is to pause before enter-ing the vehicle, and quietly to look the horse over then to give the address ing the vehicle, and quietly to look the horse over, then to give the address, and add, "I am in no hurry." I observe that my pause and notice of the horse has attracted the man's attention, and he rarely fails to take my hint as

horse has attracted the man's attention, and he rarely fails to take my hint as to leisure, without being "riled" by a direct admonition about the whip. If my strategy fails, I remonstrate at once, and if the whipping goes on, I either stop, or give only the exact fare, stating my reasons. If cabby has been wise, I reward him with an extra sixpence, and tell him it is for sparing his horse. Naturally the sixpences mount up, and are a consideration to slender purses, but by keeping count of the extravagance it is generally possible to take it out of the shopping, by riding home in a bus, or by some other small piece of self-denial. And the foot and heart warmer that expended sixpence becomes for the rest of the day is beyond expression, especially when the eves comes for the rest of the day is beyond expression, especially when the eyes of some care-worn horse meet ours, and our conscience tells us that we have done our little best to remedy the woes of his race that day.

One point in Mrs. Haweis' paper in your issue of January 28th should claim the special attention of the "League"—the duty of ladies towards their own horses; a duty, if honestly carried out, often bearing heavily on purse and pride – I mean when the time comes for our faithful servants to grow old, or from accident or disease to be less useful than of yore. With all our talk of humanity, how many of us carry our vaunted tender-heartedness to the bitter end, and ensure a swift and merciful outlet to an old favourite at the cost of a new gown, a coveted journey, or other luxury? I am afraid it is not the men in this respect who sin the most heavily but the women. It is they whose vanity demands an umblemished animal, a fleeter or higher stepping pet. Many people live up to their incomes, and to forego the price of a used-up horse even at the knacker's is often a consideration. But the man, when it does not touch his sport, is often more pitiful to the old favourite than the woman, and if the wife's self-denial finds the price, the husband will only too readily see the creature shot. The independent woman has only herself to consult, but, married or single, there are few greater benefits that women can confer on our faithful friend, the horse, than the price of an ounce of lead when he is no longer able to fulfil his duties with happiness to himself and satisfaction to all partie

If no worn-out "gentry horses" were sold for our streets, much of the present misery to horses would be avoided, and no woman need shiver under the pleading looks of the poor animals that labour by her in the streets, for she can never have helped then poor annuals from the road to equine ruin. I am, Madam, yours, &c., JESSIE CAMPBELL.

DEAR MADAM, —I should like to hear of a good Ladies' Residential Club in the north of London, Hampstead preferred. The charges must be moderate. Would any correspondent kindly give me information on the subject ? Yours truly, B. M.

SHAFTS in Monthly Parts will be on sale at the office on and after February 20th, commencing with November 3, 1892, the first issue of the paper.

ARROWS.

One must love al¹, to well love one.

February 11, 1893.]

Be not too ready to take an insult, it might appear you had too great an acquaintance with them.

Man places iron bands round natural laws, and then weeps the hideous growths he has engendered.

He who is surrounded by petty dignities is surrounded by his needs.

Life is like a telescope through which large and small minds look from reverse ends at their struggling and fallen kin.

Pack yourself with knowledge, but do not pack too tightly.

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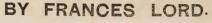
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