

MAN'S WRONGS.

I have had nearly sixty five years experience of living in other people's homes. In my eighteenth year I began the profession of teaching school, which was continued uninterruptedly for over twelve years, and during nearly all of this time I boarded in private families. When I was about 30 I became greatly interested in the temperance question, and soon afterward in that of anti slavery, with the result that in a little while I resolved to abandon teaching and devote my efforts toward settling these problems.

After a two years' struggle with the former, I became convinced that women always would be helpless to effect any permanent temperance reform without the ballot, and I laid aside active work in that line in order to aid in securing their enfranchisement. I remained in the anti-slavery movement, however, until emancipation was secured in 1868; and I am still laboring to obtain the suffrage for women, as I have done without ceasing for half a century.

This much of an introduction has seemed necessary in order to show my authority for speaking on the subject of 'Man's Wrongs.' There never were two as unpopular reforms as the abolition of slavery and the enfranchisement of women, and therefore those who championed both of them were indeed social outcasts, with scarcely a place to lay their heads. There was no money in the advocacy of either.

Wendell Phillips, who, even in those days of comparatively small payments, could get \$100 for an address, was obliged to lecture on anti-slavery for nothing as long as such lectures were needed. All the speakers and workers in this cause were compelled practically to donate their services. In that of Woman suffrage the conditions were still more stringent, for, while in every neighborhood there were some families who were strong Abolitionists and would take care of those who went about the country to rouse public sentiment, there were many communities where woman suffrage had not a friend and where hardly one family would offer food or shelter to the very few courageous individuals who dared attempt to educate the public mind on this question.

As these speakers were without funds they were obliged to accept whatever hospitality could be secured, and never to go to a hotel except in case of dire necessity. I should not like to enter into the harrowing details of many of my own personal experiences in homes where conditions were far from 'favorable. On one occasion, when I fancied myself nicely situated to spend Sunday, I learned the husband was so violently opposed to my being under his roof that I hurriedly gathered up my belongings and departed late Saturday night. At other times I found the husband was so strongly in favor of the doctrines I espoused that he had invited me to the home in direct opposition to the wishes of the wife.

There were not many phases of human nature which I did not encounter in those early days. As the years rolled on, and the question of woman suffrage grew in public favor, some of its lecturers reached the dignity of being paid for their services, but when I was not financially able to go to a hotel I was permitted to do so, because there were so many friends who offered entertainment, and it was considered an advantage to the cause for me to accept private hospitality, and meet people in a social way. Travelling almost constantly for more than fifty years, I have sojourned for a short or long period with thousands of families, in all parts of the country, and have had such opportunities for the study of domestic conditions as, it may be said without exaggeration, have been accorded to few, if any other, women. The question has been often asked if this is the reason I never married. It may be one of them but while I have witnessed a great deal of sorrow in married life, I have also a vast amount of peace and happiness, especially in later years, since the position of women has been so much improved.

As my entire life for the past half century has been devoted to redressing the wrongs of women, it has been generally assumed that I did not believe men suffered any wrongs. Such is not the case, but, as man always has had things pretty much his own way, and has been in a position where it was very easy to take care of himself, I never have felt that, in his defence, he needed the help of myself or any other woman.

From the beginning it was he who made the laws which govern the marriage rela-

tion, and he made them all in his own favor. If they were not enforced he had only himself to blame, as the entire executive power was in his hands. He possessed, moreover, the absolute autocracy which lies in holding the pocketbook, for he held not only his own but also his wife's. He was not kept in subjection by the threat of being deprived of his children, for he had been very careful to vest their sole custody and control in himself. He furthermore had used his unlimited authority to frame such divorce laws as would hold the wife in check, secure almost unlimited freedom for himself, and leave her practically no redress.

As the crowning act of sovereignty he reserved for himself alone all opportunity for that most necessary adjunct of development, the higher education; and in addition, he appropriated the money-making occupations of the world. Under such circumstances it is quite natural that Man's Wrongs should not have consumed a very large part of my time or effort.

During the past forty years there has been a gradual evolution in the status of women, legal, educational, industrial, and social, and in exactly the same ratio her wrongs have decreased. Does this necessarily imply that man's wrongs have increased? Woman herself would not wish to purchase her rights at such a price. She does not enjoy a privilege today which man has not granted to her, and which he could not take away, if he so desired, for men still constitute the legislative, executive, and virtually the whole government power. Women simply have accepted the rights bestowed upon them, and if men are wronged thereby, they must hold themselves responsible.

The law which allows a wife to retain her own property does not deprive the husband of his, and he is still as the immense advantage of his owning all they accumulate together; so he suffers no wrong in this respect.

In all but nine of the states he continues to hold the sole guardianship of the children, and in those nine shares it equally with the mother. The divorce laws, framed by man alone, do not perpetrate a wrong against himself when they permit a woman only the same causes for separation which are allowed to a man. The opening of the great universities to one man of the chance for an education which he possessed before this was done.

Thus far, it must be admitted, the rights which have been obtained for women have not resulted in wrongs for men; and in one direction only can there be any foundation for an opposite claim, viz: the entrance of women into industrial competition. This is a vast and many sided question.

If the advent of nearly 4,000,000 women into wage earning occupations had displaced arbitrarily that number of men and left them permanently out of work, this would indeed be a grievous wrong and without adequate compensation. Vast numbers of these toilers, however, are engaged in industries peculiarly adapted to women, which men would not care to follow; and the quarter of a century during which women have been entering this domain has developed hundreds of additional vocations for men through invention, exploration, utilization of electricity, opening of new territory and countless other avenues of employment.

It must also be borne in mind that every one of these 4,000,000 women is relieving some man of the burden of her support. She is also, as a general thing, maintaining others besides herself and all would become wholly dependent upon men if women were withdrawn from the wage-earning field and relegated to comparative idleness within the home. If women have inflicted wrongs upon men by accepting lower wages, it has been from necessity, not choice; and men, with their long experience, their powerful organizations and their great political influence, must seek the remedy not in attempting to drive out these new workers, but in finding a way to assimilate and utilize them. They must follow the methods adopted by the nation in dealing with the aliens who come to our shores—accept them, naturalize them, train them into citizenship and convert them into an element of strength.

In considering the general aspect of this question—'Man's Wrongs'—I am unable to see that in the State at large they suffer any except such as are the portion of all humanity in the

present complex processes of our development. In struggling against these, men have always an immense advantage because they have a voice in the government and can control those who make and execute the laws. Without this power they would be helpless indeed—as weak and defenceless as women, and because they are invested with the authority their wrongs do not command so keen a sympathy as those suffered by the feminine half of humanity.

Doubtless, in requesting my views on this subject, it was intended that they should apply to the domestic grievances of men, but my long experience in public life compels me involuntarily to take the broader outlook first. Is it not strange that when we speak of domestic wrongs we think only of those connected with husbands and wives—not with any other members of the household? All those cruel laws which so long disgraced our statute books applied only to the married—never to single women. Why has it always been deemed necessary thus to hedge about, restrict and degrade marriage, which should be the highest, holiest, most reciprocal and respected of all the relations of life?

I cannot go so far as those who declare that the beginning of the new century sees the wrongs of the women entirely swept away, but when memory reverts to the early part of the one which has just passed into time I can note such a lessening of these wrongs as the world seldom has beheld with any other class of people in the same length of time. Has this been accompanied by an increase in the wrongs of men? I think not.

One might ask whether the emancipation of slaves did not wrong the masters. In a sense it did, but it only took away from them an authority which they never rightfully possessed, and only deprived them of property which they held in defiance of the moral law. It produced a chaos of conditions which are not yet fully adjusted but which at last will be settled to the immeasurable advantage of both. Man is not the domestic autocrat he used to be and it is probable that, in the revolt against his supreme authority, the woman of the household do not, in all cases, pay him the respect due to husband and father.

In some instances the man is looked upon very much as a machine for the manufacture of money, and women do not recognize any obligation even to take good care of the machine. My heart has ached many a time over the wretched housekeeping which many men are compelled to endure, and especially over the poor cooking, when by industry and frugality a man is able to secure a house and provide the food he is grievously wronged by the woman who can not properly administer the home affairs and transmute the raw materials into healthful and palatable dishes; and this is equally true in regard to the woman who is ignorant or indifferent to the principals of economy and thrift.

In this day of reaction against the narrow and isolated life of the past, it is possible that many women neglect home duties for the teas, the matinees, the reception, the clubs, the conventions, the endless recreations and activities which so suddenly have opened out before them; and that men do not always find the women of their families waiting to greet them with the regulation smile when they return from the cares of the day and the distractions of the night. One of the terrible tragedies of life is when the father discovers that the woman he selected to be the mother of his children is utterly unfitted for this great responsibility.

It must be a heart-breaking experience for the husband who has made a name and a place in the world to realize that the wife is wholly unappreciative of all except the social position which they may secure for her. To the man of scholarly and refined habits there must be the bitterness of death in the daily companionship of one who has no taste for intellectual pursuit or persons, and whose mind and heart are alike shallow.

The husband whose wife repudiates domestic duties and insists on living in hotel or boarding house, or is so restless that she is satisfied nowhere, has a right to feel that he has been cheated in marriage; nor is life any sweeter to him who must listen to a daily recital of gossip, fault-finding and the miserable small talk which form the entire repertoire of many women.

Yes, men have their wrongs in domestic life, and the list might be extended to cover many more than the above enumerations. Human nature is still very imperfect and we are a long way yet from the ideal marriage. The present is a period of readjustment in the relations of men and women, and this is especially true in regard to those of the family. The tendency in every direction toward the granting of more rights should be accompanied by an earnest effort to lessen all wrongs.



Complaining

about your Soap Powder?—look at your package; you'll find it isn't PEARLINE. Women are correct thinkers as a rule, but some only think they use PEARLINE; they are using a cheap imitation. Others call all washing powders PEARLINE. This is because PEARLINE is the original, standard, best known and safest, and is the mark for all imitations. 641

The recognition by men of the wrongs of women has led to the innumerable changes for the better which have taken place during the past half century. Women should not allow themselves to be outdone in justice or generosity, but as far as lies in their power should mitigate or eradicate the wrongs of men, and be especially careful not to add to them.

It is no singular fact, however, that there is almost no complaint on the part of men themselves. Is it that, in so short a space of time, they have become intimidated? Or is it that they consider their case beyond relief and prefer to endure in silence? Or can it be that these alleged trials and tribulations are purely imaginary and that in reality, there is no such thing as 'Man's Wrongs'?

Susann B. Anthony.

BORN.

- Amherst, July 12, to Mr and Mrs Ludson a son.
- Truro, July 10, to the wife of Joseph Stewart, a son.
- Halifax, July 19, to the wife of Ed. Johnson, Jr a son.
- At Centerville, July 7, to the wife of Wm Smith a daughter.
- At Centerville, June 29, to the wife of Harold McGray a son.
- At West Pabuco, July 11, to the wife of Nicholas D'Eon a son.
- At Centerville, July 10, to the wife of Thos W Covert a son.
- At Clark's Harbor on the 9th, to the wife of John T Duncan a son.
- At Clark's Harbor on 9th, to the wife of Gilbert Crowell a son.
- At Barrington Passage, July 1, to the wife of Robt Stevens a son.
- At Centerville, June 17, to the wife of Alfred Nickerson, a daughter.
- Hale, Wolfville, July 4, to the wife of Edward Hale a daughter.
- Sheet Harbor, Halifax Co, July 14, to the wife of Geo F Dunn, a son.
- North River, Colchester, July 14, to the wife of Alex Hobbs, a son.
- Jewers, Quoddy, Halifax, June 15, to the wife of Robt Jewers, a son.
- At Moss's River, July 7, to the wife of Capt. C H Anderson, a son.
- Morrison, Rockingham, July 15, to the wife of R D Morrison a daughter.
- At Summerfield, Carlton Co. June 29, to the wife of Bradford Smith a son.
- At Yarmouth on July 16, to the wife of Octave Papzaant, of Boston, a daughter.
- Old Barnes, Colchester, July 19, to the wife of Jotham J Lennessey, a daughter.
- Morris, Harrigan Cove, July 9, to the wife of Willemth J Morris, of Cambridge, Mass., a son.
- Glenbrook, Freshwater Bay, Isle of Wight, to the wife of Capt E W Sawyer, R. A. M. C., a son.
- At Montreal, July 5, to Mr and Mrs G M L Brown (formerly of Campbellton N B), a daughter.
- Victoria, B. C., July 8, to the wife of Company Sergeant at Law W Jones, No 19 company W D, R G A a daughter.

MARRIED.

- Yarmouth, July 3, Clifford L Cann to Maud Allen Hartland, July 10, Wallace Noble to Florence Dow.
- Dakota, June 19, John Madill to Mabel McIntyre
- Amherst, July 17, Ira C McKeen to Bertha Johnson.
- River Hebert, July 18, William A Copp to Laura May.
- Halifax, July 16, Fred C Maters to Mammie Howell.
- Dawson, June 14, Franklin Steeves to Gertrude E Smith.
- Frestown, July 16, Denis J Hogan to Anastasia White.
- Miscouche, July 16, Ambrose Farrell to Mary Woods.
- Shubenacadie, July 5, Frank Taylor to Alice Custance.
- Amherst, June 25, John E Orchard to Walburga Churchill.
- Campbellton, July 11, Benjamin Robinson to May Thompson.
- Wolfville, July 9, Edgar Smallman to May E Benjamin.
- Texas, July 10, Frank S Taylor to Mina Georgina Robertson.
- Charlottetown, July 18, John P Gordon to Amy Macgregor.
- Summerfield, July 10, Colman W Lunn to Phoebe M Pritchard.
- Albert County, July 10, John A Chappel to Mrs Ruth Steeves.
- Guernsey Cove July 12, Benjamin T Jenkins to Hannah Goble.
- Foster Settlement, July 10, Wellington Kaulback to Bessie Daniels.
- Charlottetown, July 10, John C Macdonald, to Florence Macphail.
- Whitehead, July 4, Alfred Theodore Munro to Melinda V Felmate.

DIED.

- Sussex, July 21, Ada Stephens.
- Moncton, July 19, Edith Baker.
- Moncton, July 18, Loyd Wall, 3.
- St John, July 16, Maxine Gallant.
- Arlington, July 9, Ann Gillis, 87.
- Reston, July 15, William Graham.
- Moncton, July 16, Sarah Jane Hill.
- Tidnish, July 1, Mark Thompson, 60.
- Halifax, July 23, Blair Wortman, 2.
- Truro, July 19, Thomas Marshall, 71.
- Montague, July 15, Dr A B Gordon.
- Digby, July 14, Elizabeth Lewis, 57.
- Chatham, July 15, John Wallace, 65.
- Yarmouth, July 13, Ernest Purdy, 10.
- Halifax, July 22, Albert Sullivan, 16.
- Lock's Shore, July 16, Arch Burns, 78.
- Rossway, July 14, Elizabeth Lewis, 57.

- Western Road, Marie Rose, 16 months.
- Buscouche, July 21, David Webster, 72.
- Canning, July 1, Mary A Lechwood, 65.
- Milford, June 11, Caroline Steadman, 62.
- Loudmaston, July 8, John McCosh, 71.
- Washington, July 7, William Ballock, 74.
- Aunanoll, July 9, Minnie Eardsey, 62.
- Victoria Yala, July 12, Mrs W H Fales 65.
- Brooklyr, N Y, June 8, Mrs Eliza Bird, 90.
- Lunkletter Road, July 9, James Harvey, 69.
- Miltown July 15, George W Macarthur, 70.
- Sea View, July 15, Mrs John Sutherland, 75.
- West Branch, Cumberland, Eda Colburn, 14.
- Stanley Bridge, July 26, George Woolner, 81.
- Halifax, July 22, Rosa Frederick 11 Wrighi, 47.
- Barrington Passage, July 14 Lillian Wilson, 49.
- Charlottetown, July 16, Ernest Butler, 7 months.
- Highland Village, July 6, John W Chisholm, 81.
- Charlottetown Royalty, July 24, Thomas Smith 57.
- Palace Junction, July 12, Herbert Trites, months.

Reflections Of a Bachelor.

Whether we love to live or live to love, we all get to the same jumping off place.

Nobody ever made a fortune out of hope, but neither did anybody out of despair.

Hot weather is like an insult; the more you think about it the more it makes a fool of you.

God's patience endureth even the parents who tell of the wonderful things their children say.

Nature never made the women who can not love: sometimes she never makes the man she can love.

The Past—She—You were a long time in the Philippines, weren't you?

He—Oh yes. Ever since the first time the war ended.

A useless Adjutant—Accum—What's the idea in your new strategy?

Wright—Idea? Why it hasn't any. It is a society novel.

The Washington Post, from the depths of its philosophical consciousness remarks that a wilted collar is not always a sign of hard work. No, sometimes it is a sign of the house laundry.

His Inference. Saidhome (telling the village)—My nephew, Clarence Thumb-water has become a finished elocutionist.

Been away—That so? Kill him yourself.

To Prove It—Kind Gentleman—Ah, what a nice little dog you have sonny; I don't believe a nice little dog like him will bite.

Little Boy—Don't, don't yer? Sic 'em, Bill!

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.
Genuine Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of

Dr. J. C. Wood

See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.

Very small and as easy to take as sugar.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

- FOR HEADACHE.
- FOR DIZZINESS.
- FOR BILIOUSNESS.
- FOR TORPID LIVER.
- FOR CONSTIPATION.
- FOR SALLOW SKIN.
- FOR THE COMPLEXION.

GENTLENESS MUST BE SIGNATURE.

Purely Vegetable.

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

Intercolonial Railway

On and after MONDAY June 10th, 1901, train will run daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:—

TRAINS WILL LEAVE ST. JOHN

Suburban Express for Hampton.....	5.30
Express for Halifax and Campbellton.....	7.00
Express for Point du Chene, Halifax and Pictou.....	8.35
Express for Sussex.....	11.50
Express for bussex.....	16.30
Suburban Express for Hampton.....	17.45
Express for Quebec and Montreal.....	19.35
Accommodation for Halifax and Sydney.....	22.45
Accommodation for Moncton and Point du Chene.....	18.00

TRAINS WILL ARRIVE AT ST. JOHN

Express from Halifax and Sydney.....	6.00
Suburban Express for Hampton.....	7.15
Express from bussex.....	11.50
Express from Montreal and Quebec.....	13.50
Express from Halifax and Pictou.....	17.00
Express from Halifax.....	18.35
Suburban Express from Hampton.....	21.55
Accommodation from Pt. du Chene and Moncton.....	24.15
Daily, except Monday.	

All trains are run by Eastern Standard time Twenty-four hours notation.

D. FOTTINGER,
 Gen. Manager

Moncton, N. B. June 6, 1901.
 GEO. CARVILLE, C. T. A.
 Ticket St. John, N.B.