

ment will certainly not arise from lack of first-class arrangements.

There is a men's wing complete in itself, and a women's wing also complete. In the latter there is a room set aside for children, where the new cosy chairs tell of the patients who are expected to come in the future. The dining-rooms of the sexes are each complete in themselves.

All this vast place has been prepared for 64 patients' that is, 32 men, 24 women, and 8 children, each of whom will be welcome there for four weeks, or even for longer if the doctors consider it advisable. It is only when one surveys the place from the tower that the full magnificence of the Hospital becomes apparent.

The entertainment hall rises in the centre of the building, with seat room for nearly 200 people. A little way from the main building stands the cottage of a gardener, further away is the red-roofed, beautiful laundry, still further away is the stable, then, out of sight, is the saddest place of all, the mortuary, and beyond all the handsome lodge which leads on to the Concord Road. Looking at the estate from beneath the clock one sees how beautifully it is laid out, and how perfect it is in every detail.

The whole place is under the charge of a Matron, Miss Spencer, who was trained at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London. There are also two "Sisters" from Prince Alfred Hospital, two trained Nurses, and a staff of male and female servants.

Miss Edith Walker, the daughter of the donor of the gift, is one of the most active workers in connection with the place, and her desire appears to be to welcome the patients there as guests—welcome guests in a princely dwelling-place.

No recommendation is required to gain entrance. All that is necessary is a medical certificate from one of the honorary physicians to the Hospital, and the patients are conveyed by steamer from Sidney to the Hospital and back again free of charge, under the care of a trained Nurse. The eligible patients are "All persons convalescing from serious illness or active surgical treatment, and those who, having fallen into a sickly condition, will, in the opinion of the examining medical officer, be benefitted by a few weeks' residence in the country." No person will be admitted suffering from consumption or phthisis, nor incurables, nor those with infectious diseases, nor children under four years of age.

The total cost of supporting such a magnificent institution will not be less than £4,000 per annum, probably more, but this will all be paid out of the endowment secured by Mr. T. Walker's will, or by the members of his family. No inmate will be allowed to pay under any circumstances, but if any donations are made by the gratitude of patients, the amount will be sent to any Hospital named by the patients.

So you see things are done in right lordly fashion out here, and I feel in describing this beautiful structure I have "rendered to Cæsar the things which are Cæsar's," and yet, "Oh! for the wings of a dove!"

Outside the Gates.

WOMEN.



The *Woman's Herald* says the greatest victory yet won in the United States by Woman's Suffrage, because won by popular vote, was that achieved in Colorado, where the constitutional amendment was carried by a majority of 5,000. The leading mining towns, except Leadville, supported the cause by a generous vote. Denver, under the influence of the saloons, gave a small adverse majority. But the plain people were with us, says a writer in the *Boston Woman's Journal*, and Colorado women are enfranchised by the votes of the men of Colorado. The credit of this great victory belongs exclusively to no individual or party. But it is largely due to the unselfish energy, eloquence, and organising ability of Mrs. Carrie Lane Chapman. This brave and earnest worker, without salary or compensation, for the past six weeks has made a continuous series of addresses, not only in the cities, but in the mining towns of the Rocky Mountains. Herself a Western woman, fully comprehending the character of Western men, young, beautiful, and intellectual, she has completed the work of conversion, initiated in 1875 and 1876 by the heroic labours of Margaret W. Campbell, and her husband, John B. Campbell, and seconded in 1877 by Lucy Stone and Susan B. Anthony.

The Colorado campaign for Women Suffrage began in 1875. The American Woman Suffrage Association, appreciating the fact that Colorado would come into the Union in 1876 as the "Centennial State," appointed Margaret W. Campbell its agent and representative. Mrs. Campbell possesses in an unusual degree the apostolic fervour and self-devotion which characterised Lucy Stone. Her husband gave up his artist work, and together they set out with a horse and light carriage, on their apparently hopeless mission. In advance of the constitutional convention, these moral pioneers, making their headquarters in Denver, spent months in visiting the secluded mining-camps of the Territory, penetrating even to Gunnison and Silverton, climbing the snowy ranges and descending the almost inaccessible gulches of Uncompahgre and the San Juan. Then, when it met, they attended the constitutional convention, and secured three important concessions: (1) school suffrage for women; (2) a provision that the first Legislature should submit Woman Suffrage to the voters; (3) that any future Legislature might extend Suffrage to women, subject to popular ratification or rejection. It is under this last-named provision that the vote has just been taken.

The beauty and majesty of the Colorado mountains made a profound impression on Lucy Stone. She took a deep interest in the campaign which has just closed. The last letter but one that she ever wrote was to an influential Colorado woman, asking her to befriend Mrs. Chapman, and after she became too weak to write she sent Mrs. Chapman a hundred dollars, with an affectionate message.

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