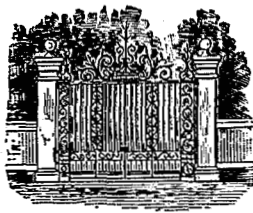


## Outside the Gates.

### WOMEN.



Mme. Sarah Grand has consented to become a Vice-President of "The Scottish Association for the Promotion of Women's Public Work," which is an association started by Mrs. Farquharson of Haughton. The principal aims which it labours to fulfil are the election of women on educational boards and the employment of women as salaried sanitary inspectors.

It is stated that the New South Wales Government will submit the question of woman's suffrage to a vote of the women of the country. If the verdict is in the affirmative the Legislature will allow them to vote. What an opportunity for an unmistakable expression of opinion on the part of the women of this colony!

The *Gaulois* says that in view of the probability of the Sisters of the Saint-Esprit being again expelled from their school at Landerneau, the inhabitants have decided to mount guard outside the premises, and to defend the Sisters as before.

The Princesse de Lucinge-Faucigny, whose husband has come into conflict with the authorities of the district over the schools question, has followed the example of the Marquise de Juigné in opening a school under her own superintendence.

The second set of seals placed on the doors of the Sisters' schools at St. Méen have been broken. The gendarmery is making investigations into the matter.

Madame R. Friedmann, of Vienna, has successfully climbed the Ortler by way of Martgrat. This is the first time the climb has been accomplished by a lady.

An English lady, Miss Irene Ashby, has been largely instrumental in forcing upon the public in the United States a knowledge of the iniquities of child labour in the South, and of arousing an antagonistic attitude towards it.

The platform adopted by the Texas Democratic Convention on July 15th contains the following plank: "We demand the enactment of a law prohibiting the employment of children under twelve years of age in factories using machinery." Following as it does, says a contemporary, upon precisely similar action by the Democratic Convention in South Carolina, this Texas declaration indicates that the agitation carried on chiefly by women, teachers, and clergymen for the release of the little children of six, eight, and ten years, who drudge in the factories of the South, has at last made some impression upon the politicians.

The refusal of the Alabama and Georgia Legislatures to abolish such slavery adds another to the long and constantly accruing series of events illustrating the great need there is for the mother element to have and to hold and to use the power invested in the ballot.

### "A DAY OFF DUTY."

A most interesting day may be spent looking round the old town of Greenwich, a town which is rich in historical associations of notable people.

The importance of Greenwich is in large measure accounted for by the establishment there, many centuries ago, of a Royal residence. The old Palace was the birthplace of Henry VIII., Queen Mary, and Queen Elizabeth; and it was a favourite residence of Charles I., before the outbreak of the Parliamentary War. Charles II., however, had the place pulled down; and on an adjoining site he commenced the erection of a magnificent new Palace.

For many years the building remained unfinished; and it was not until the reign of William and Mary that the work was again proceeded with, on the understanding that it was to be used as a hospital for disabled seamen. An Act of Parliament in 1865 disestablished this charity; and the pensioners were dismissed to their homes, while the Hospital was unoccupied for some years, until the removal of the Royal Naval College from Portsmouth to Greenwich brought the place again into use for the accommodation of naval officers.

The Painted Hall is alone well worth a visit to Greenwich; it is now kept entirely for paintings and objects of national interest; and in the Upper Hall can be seen the Nelson relics.

The Chapel and the Royal Naval Museum have also many points of interest; and a few hours can very easily be passed, before the visitor has entirely exhausted the supply of artistic and instructive relics in the Royal Naval College.

At a short distance from the College stands the church of St. Alphege, which is quaint and beautiful, and remarkable for its dark oak fittings, which are richly carved and highly polished. The churchyard belonging to the church has been turned into a recreation ground for the people; and a very curious effect is obtained by the tombstones (2,700 in number) having been placed as a kind of wall on the outskirts of the pleasure paths. Still, as the old keeper of the ground very pertinently remarked, "the dead were beyond consideration and the living had to be thought of," and the enjoyment of the children playing round the flower beds certainly seemed in no way diminished by the proximity of the grim old tombstones.

The Royal Observatory, situated in Greenwich Park, should, of course, be visited, and the rather stiff climb up Flamsteed Hill will meet with its own reward in the shape of a seat at the top, and a magnificent view of the surrounding country, taking in a lovely sweep of the Thames, on which the picturesque brown sails of the smaller craft stand out artistically on the sunlit water.

The Park abounds in avenues of beautiful trees, the Blackheath Avenue, which leads down to Blackheath Gate, being especially fine, the trees having been planted in a double row on either side making the effect in perspective extremely fine.

The outlay necessary for a day at Greenwich is very little, the return fare from Charing Cross Station only amounting to 9d. Trains are frequent, and one need hardly trouble to look out a train before going to the station. If driving is preferred, a tramway from Westminster Bridge goes direct to Greenwich, so that the visitor has some choice of route.

LUCY M. RAE.

[previous page](#)

[next page](#)