

Women of Yesterday and To-Day.

WOMEN EDITORS OF TWO CENTURIES.

IN rummaging over books and papers in libraries and garret literature, to make a historic list of the women journalists, thinking at the beginning it would be a short and easy task, I have found, to my delight and amazement, that the long array of names would require a mightier general than I to marshal them in review in one paper.

In every nook and corner of this country, where there is a newspaper, we find women at work with hands, hearts and brains.

It is noticeable that nearly all the journals established by women, are the outgrowth of some noble principle; the desire for better and higher things, for purer morals, for a broader education for the sex and the world, and a combative force against evil.

The first daily newspaper printed in the world was established and edited by a woman—Elizabeth Mallet, in London, in 1702—almost two hundred years ago.

In her salutatory, she said she had established her newspaper "to spare the public half the impertinences which the ordinary papers contain." Woman like, her paper was reformatory.

The first newspaper published in America, of which we have any record, was in Mass. It was called the "Mass. Gazette and News-Letter." After the death of the editor, the widow edited it in a most spirited manner for two or three years. It was the only paper that did not suspend publication when Boston was besieged by the British. The editor's name was Margaret Craper.

In 1732 Rhode Island issued its first newspaper. It was owned and edited by Anna Franklin. She and her two daughters did the printing, and their house servant worked the printing press. History tells us that for her quickness and correctness she was appointed printer to the Colony, supplying pamphlets, etc., to the colonial officers. She also printed an edition of the Colonial Laws, of 340 pages.

In 1776 Sarah Goddard printed a paper in Newport, the same State, ably conducting her journal; afterward associating with her John Carter. The firm was announced "Sarah Goddard & Co.," taking the partnership precedence, as was proper and right.

Among the papers now published in Rhode Island, is "The Providence Journal," edited by Mrs. Churchill.

The second paper published in New York was "The N. Y. Weekly Journal." After the death of its editor, the widow, Mrs. Zenger, conducted it successfully for years. It was discontinued in 1748.

In 1784 Mrs. Mary Holt edited "The New York Journal," and was appointed State printer.

In 1798 "The Journal and Argus" was conducted by Mrs. Mary Greenleaf—this paper was a daily and semi-weekly.

In 1828 "The New Harmony" was issued, for which Mrs. Frances Wright wrote leading editorials, and also a series of articles entitled "A Few Days in Athens." She afterward became the editor, and changed the name to "The Free Inquirer." It was the first paper in the United States established for free and fearless inquiry upon all subjects.

One of the oldest of the pioneer editors in New York is the able editor and publisher of the *Staats Zeitung*, Mrs. Ottendorfer, who was her husband's assistant from its start, and has maintained its high character since his death.

Another is Mrs. J. C. Croly, "Jennie June," who has held editorial position on daily, weekly, and monthly journals for twenty-four years.

To-day, New York can boast of several journals

and magazines edited by women, any one of which contains more reading matter than a year's edition of old century papers.

The third newspaper published in America was "The Mercury," in Philadelphia. After its editor died, in 1742, the paper suspended publication for one week, after which the widow, Mrs. Cornelia Bradford, conducted it successfully for a long time.

To-day, Philadelphia has "The Christian Woman," edited by Annie Whittenmyer; and Annie McDowell, who has been connected with the "Sunday Republic" and other journals for over twenty years; "The Pennsylvania Mail," also edited by a woman. Sarah J. Hale first established a monthly magazine in Boston, in 1827, afterward removing it to Philadelphia, associating with her Louis Gody, and changing the name to "Gody's Lady's Book," with such writers as Mrs. Ellet, Mrs. Sigourney, Mrs. Kirkland, and Frances Osgood, as editors and contributors.

The first paper printed in Maryland, and one of the oldest in America, was established by Anna Green. It was called "The Maryland Gazette." Mrs. Green did the colony printing, and continued the business till her death, in 1775.

In 1773 Mrs. Hassbath established a paper in Baltimore. About the same time Mary K. Goddard published and edited a paper called "The Maryland Journal." Her editorials were so sharp and spirited that only her sex saved her from floggings. After the Revolution she was appointed the first post-master of the State, and held the office eight years, a historical fact which Maryland ought to be proud of.

In 1772 Clementine Reid published a paper in Virginia, favoring the Colonial cause, greatly offending the royalists; and two years after another paper was started in the interests of the crown by Mrs. H. Boyle, borrowing the name of Mrs. Reid's paper, which was "The Virginia Gazette," but which was short lived. Both papers were published in the town of Williamsburg. The Colonial paper was the first newspaper in which the Declaration of Independence was printed.

In 1773 Elizabeth Timothy published and edited a paper in Charleston, South Carolina. After the Revolution, Anne Timothy became its editor, and was appointed State printer, which position she held seventeen years. Mary Crouch published a paper in Charleston about the same time, in special opposition to the stamp act. She afterward removed her paper to Salem, Massachusetts, and continued its publication there for years after.

Penelope Russell edited a paper, "The Censor," in Boston, in 1771. She was a woman of great literary and executive ability, setting her own editorials into type without copy, and recording the horrible details of the war.

In 1877 Lydia Maria Childs published a paper for children called "Juvenile Miscellany." She afterward became editor of "The Anti-Slavery Standard." Her editorials, and in fact all her writings, were marked for their strength and vigor, for the depth and purity of thought.

In 1849 Margaret Fuller appeared as editor of a transcendental quarterly called "The Dial," with a galaxy of contributors that delighted the literary world, such as Ralph Waldo Emerson, William Henry Channing, Thoreau, Theodore Parker, and many of the most scholarly and profound thinkers of the time. Boston has now among its editors Mrs. S. R. G. Bennett, of "The Advocate and Guardian;" Lucy Stone, and Mary Livermore, of the "Woman's Journal;" Julia Ward Howe, and a host of women journalists.

After the death of the editor of the Hartford, Connecticut, "Courant," in 1777, the widow, Mrs. Watson, conducted and edited the paper two years. It is still a flourishing paper.

Annie M. S. Rossiter is the editor of the "Forum," published in Wallingford, Connecticut.

Mrs. Bradley is the literary editor of her husband's paper, "The Journal," published at Asbury Park, New Jersey.

Abigail Scott Dunaway is editor of "The New Northwest," published in Portland, Oregon.

Matilda Joslyn Gage is editor of the "National Citizen and Ballot Box," published at Syracuse, New York, a monthly, devoted to woman suffrage. Mrs. Gage is a strong, independent writer, and is well known for her correct statistical lore; few women, if any, have so thorough a knowledge of the political history of this country as she.

"The Golden Dawn," in San Francisco, has a woman editor.

"The Woman's Exponent," in Salt Lake City, Utah, is edited by Mrs. E. M. Wells, one of the four wives of the Ex-Mayor of Salt Lake City.

"The Woman's Tribune," of Indianapolis, Indiana, is published and edited by Mary E. Haggart and Florence Anderson. It is an excellent weekly, and devoted to the interests of women.

Emma Mallory published a temperance paper at South Bend, Indiana.

"The Mirror," a Denver, Colorado, paper, has a woman editor.

The "Texas Democrat" is edited by Mrs. McPherson.

"The Alpha," Washington, D. C., is published monthly, and edited by Dr. Caroline B. Winslow.

"Woman's Words," also published monthly in Washington, is edited by Mrs. Juan Lewis, and is a paper devoted to woman's interests.

There is no city in this country that gives a longer list of industrious and successful journalists than Chicago.

Margaret Sullivan is connected with the "Chicago Times," and is one of the best editorial writers in America: Mrs. Hubbard, of the Chicago *Tribune*, is one of the finest book critics and reviewers; Mrs. Maxwell is editor of "The Legal News;" "The Illinois Social Science Journal," is published and edited by Miss Richards, Mrs. W. E. Clifford, and Mrs. Eliza Sunderland; "Current Thought," a monthly, by Mrs. Rayne.

"The Fireside Friend," by Miss Alice Chase, a granddaughter of Chief Justice Chase.

Miss Annie White is editor of "The Young Folks' Monthly," and "The Western Rural."

Miss Charlotte Smith is publisher and editor of "The Inland Monthly." She publishes her magazine in Chicago and St. Louis, and has a branch office in New Orleans.

It is a fact that, as a woman becomes more independent in thought and action, there is an increasing desire to grow! And if self-culture does not degenerate into self-reverence—if her ambition is well poised, her standard high, and her character strong—she may reach the sublime heights at which Margaret Fuller aimed.

We see in this queenly soul a demonstration of the capabilities of woman!

Women, like roses, need culture to perfect their growth and bloom.

I think the world has failed to recognize, fully, the sublime grandeur and heroism of those women's lives who venture in the rugged upward paths—alone; meeting with repressions, the resistance to enervating despair, the battle with temptations to the downward paths of luxury and ease, and all the tragic depths that underlie the woman life; for, since the world began, great achievements of character (which is after all the greatest of life's victories) always come through silent suffering, struggle, and discipline, and only such possess that undying element which is—IMMORTALITY!

—Helen M. Cook.