

## WHAT THE PEOPLE SAY,

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OXFORD, Georgia, March 14, 1869.

THE REVOLUTION has been greatly in demand. One of the Literary societies here has up for debate the question of "Woman's Rights" and has sent to me for all I had. I wish I could get the speeches to send to THE REVOLUTION. \* \* \* \* D.

We should like to hear what the Georgians think of emancipating native white women from the despotism of foreign rulers.

GENEVA, April 7, 1869.

MRS. STANTON: I am in a quandary. I can see, after reading every number of THE REVOLUTION carefully, how woman can vote and take care of the babies, how she can, for the privilege of being considered *equal* to man, do more mental and physical labor than any man could by any possibility do, and what I want to know now is, if, as you propose, she retains her maiden name after marriage, what name is she to give her children, should she be so fortunate as to have any?

We have high authority that "That which we call a rose, by any other name would smell as sweet," but whether a woman would be satisfied to have her son bear any other than his father's name, is, I think, an open question. The Proverbial Philosopher says, "He that is ambitious for his son should give him untried names." In case that is done, I fear the coming generation will have to go without names. A.

The whole point about the name is, that an individual being should be known by one name from the cradle to the grave. Mrs. Lucy Stone calls her daughter Alice Stone Blackwell, and as she is a girl of much force and originality of character, she will probably retain her own name as long as she lives.