

The Woman's Column.

VOL. VII.

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The Woman's Column.

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AN ECONOMIC MILLENNIUM.

Edward Atkinson, always suggestive and hopeful, predicts "an economic millennium" as near at hand. He says:

In the 20th century the private soldiers of the armies of Europe will have learned what fools men are to fight. When that time comes, hunger, now promoted by the waste of preparation for war, will have ceased. The barriers of hostile tariffs now separating European countries will have been thrown down. Men will have become free to serve each other in the supply of all their wants. The military caste will have ceased to be honored. The well-trained officers of the armies will have been promoted from their present worse than useless positions to become captains of industry. They will then hold positions of power and influence, carrying peace, good-will and plenty among all the nations of the earth. Dynasties will have been deposed. Rulers who now claim to rule by birth and privilege, and have attempted to resist the will of the private soldiers drawn from the ranks of the people, will have been overcome by force if necessary. Men, when ordered to turn their bayonets against each other, will have turned them on those by whom the orders were given. Government of the people, by the people, and for the people will have been established in Europe as firmly as it now is in the United States.

Science will have gained control over the nitrogen of the atmosphere. The soil, no longer worked as a mine but as a laboratory, will then supply the abundance of food, fuel, fibre and fabric necessary to comfortable subsistence, in measureless abundance. The man who possesses average intelligence coupled with industry, and who is governed by personal religion based on reason and not on superstition, will be so sure of material welfare that it will not pay to be rich.

This is the forecast of the economic millennium which is revealed to the economist who, dealing with statistics, comprehends what is written amid the columns of figures, which none can see there except him who possesses imagination. The prime factor in dealing with economic problems, with great business enterprises, and especially with statistics, is the imagination. Figures never lie except when liars make the figures. These are the truths they tell.

So enlightened a thinker as Mr. Atkinson should appreciate the need of woman suffrage as the indispensable means to the ends he seeks. The cruelty, folly and wastefulness of war can be most keenly appreciated by women, who suffer its worst evils. The women, as Lucy Stone has said, give birth to the soldier at the peril of their lives, have been for years his quartermaster and picket guard, and can realize more fully than man the value of human life. Who are so gifted with

"imagination" as women? If the twentieth century brings an economic millennium, it will be because it is, as Victor Hugo prophesied it would be, "The Woman's Century." That millennium will never be established by a political society of men alone. An aristocracy of sex will always be belligerent and brutal. That millennium will be the work of a political society of women and men, representing both the domestic and business interests of the whole people.

HENRY B. BLACKWELL.

GOV. GREENHALGE ON SUFFRAGE.

Governor Greenhalge, of Massachusetts, was inaugurated on Jan. 4, and in his inaugural message he recommended municipal suffrage for women, as follows:

The expediency and justice of extending to women the right of municipal suffrage has been brought to the attention of previous Legislatures. The tendency of modern thought and modern civilization points strongly in the direction of this extension. The services of women in various public departments are now acknowledged to be of the greatest benefit and efficiency. Upon school boards and in the administration of our public charities there can be no doubt that a higher development and a rapid advance in methods of management and treatment have been accomplished; and, furthermore, the participation of woman in the sterner business of life in almost every line of occupation and work has been almost constantly increasing. Her performance of labors which tradition and convention have assigned to men would seem to indicate her capacity for sharing in the most important business of the individual and of the community, viz., the conduct of public affairs, and also to demonstrate the benefits derivable from such participation, and might seem to justify the further step of granting to her the right of municipal suffrage. I therefore commend this subject to your most serious consideration.

A YELLOW TEA.

The Equal Suffrage Club of Seneca, Kan., lately held a "Yellow Tea" at the home of Mr. and Mrs. A. L. L. Scoville. It was a brilliant success. One hundred guests sat down to the banquet. The table was beautifully decorated, and spread with tempting viands, "proving to the satisfaction of all," said the local paper, "that the suffrage ladies of Seneca are well versed in the art of cooking." The waiters were young ladies in dainty caps and aprons of yellow.

Upon the walls hung the mottoes, "Equality Before The Law," and "Under God the People Rule—Women are People."

In one corner stood a flag bearing two yellow stars and a third one just peeping above the horizon. The full stars represented Wyoming and Colorado, the only true republics in the United States, while the star just coming up was for Kansas, which is now "marching on to victory." There were recitations, readings and

toasts, all loudly applauded. The entertainment cleared a substantial sum for suffrage work. Here is a hint for other clubs.

MRS. MAUD HOWE ELLIOTT has sailed for Europe to spend the rest of the winter in Rome with her aunt, Mrs. Terry.

Leland Stanford University, though only in its third year, has already nearly 900 students, of whom about 300 are girls.

MISS JESSIE COLSON is president of the Field Club of Woodstown, N. J. She had charge of the State agricultural exhibit at the World's Fair.

A conference of the Scottish Labor Party was held in London, Jan. 2. Mr. James Keir Hardie, a Socialist member of the House of Commons, presided. A resolution approving woman suffrage was adopted.

The Associated Press reported that only 100 women voted at the recent municipal election in Topeka, Kan. The official returns show the number of women who voted to have been 1,341. Remonstrant arithmetic seems to be a little weak.

MISS JULIA STIMERS was the only American woman who had a lithographic exhibit at the Columbian Exposition. She is the pioneer woman lithographer in New York, and is employed by a leading firm, receiving the same pay as a man for the same class of work.

MISS DEBORAH KNOX, who is said to be a lineal descendant of old John Knox, the Scotch reformer, is preaching in the country towns of Eastern Connecticut and Western Rhode Island. She is a school-teacher in the village of Woodville, R. I., on week-days, reserving her sermons for Sunday. She is only nineteen, but is said to possess a marvellous power over the rough country people about her home.

The second great national convention of working girls' clubs is to be held in Boston next May, and five thousand delegates and representatives are expected to be present. Among the subjects upon which there are to be papers expressing all shades of opinion are, "What stand are the working girls' clubs to take on the labor question, and what effect are they likely to have upon its solution?" and "What is the effect of working for pin-money upon those who work for a living?"

MISS WILL ALLEN DROMGOOLE, one of the writers who have made the Tennessee Mountains seem a region of romance and delight, has tasted some of the punishments of fame. For many years she was clerk of the Senate of Tennessee, and she rather expected to continue in that position indefinitely. She finally lost it, however, because the mountaineers did not like to be written up. One of their senators arose and said that he was "agin her because she writ agin the mountains and made the people talk a dialect, and I am for sottin' my foot down on all sich."

WEDDED BLISS.

BY CHARLOTTE PERKINS STETSON.

"O'come and be my mate!" said the Eagle to the Hen.

"I love to soar, but then I want my mate to rest Forever in the nest."

Said the Hen, "I cannot fly, I have no wish to try;

But I joy to see my mate careering through the sky."

They wed, and cried, "Ah, this is Love, my own!"

And the Hen sat, the Eagle soared, alone.

"O come and be my mate!" said the Lion to the Sheep.

"My love for you is deep! I slay, a Lion should, But you are mild and good."

Said the Sheep, "I do no ill,— Could not, had I the will;

But I joy to see my mate pursue, devour and kill!"

They wed, and cried, "Ah, this is Love, my own!"

And the Sheep browsed, the Lion prowled, alone.

"O come and be my mate!" said the Salmon to the Clam.

"You are not wise, but I am; I know sea, and stream as well; You know nothing but your shell."

Said the Clam, "I'm slow of motion, But my love is all devotion,

And I joy to have my mate traverse lake and stream and ocean."

They wed, and cried, "Ah, this is Love, my own!"

And the Clam sucked, the Salmon swam, alone.

A "REMONSTRANT" VIEW OF KANSAS WOMEN.

The Boston *Daily Journal*, under the heading, "Kansas and the Suffrage," says:

A vigorous campaign is in progress in Kansas in the interest of the proposed amendment to the Constitution giving to women full suffrage rights on the same terms as men. Not only are the local suffrage organizations actively at work, but aid in money, speakers and literature is freely given by the national and State organizations of the country. Although the vote is not to be taken until next November, the campaign of the suffragists is prosecuted as vigorously as if the settlement of the issue were imminent.

The fact that Kansas is the one State in the Union, with the exception of little Wyoming, in which municipal suffrage has been granted to women, and in which the spectacle of women actively participating in politics is not a novelty, makes the campaign on the part of the suffragists a more than ordinarily hopeful one.

The Boston *Daily Journal* is a little out in its facts, as it is apt to be when dealing with the suffrage question. In saying that "little Wyoming" is the only other State where women have municipal suffrage, the *Journal* forgets that there is a State called Colorado, about which a good deal has been said in the newspapers of late. "Little Wyoming," it may be observed in passing, is nearly as large as New England and New York put together, and indefinitely larger than the mind of a man who is not willing that women should have equal rights with himself.

But it is a noteworthy admission on the *Journal's* part that the fact of Kansas women already having municipal suffrage,

and "the spectacle of women actively participating in politics" being "no novelty" in Kansas, "makes the campaign on the part of the suffragists a more than ordinarily hopeful one." If municipal suffrage in Kansas had worked badly, and if "the spectacle of women actively participating in politics" had proved repulsive to the men, it would seem that Kansas should be the most hopeless State in the Union in which to make a campaign for full suffrage. If Kansas men had found their stockings left unmended, their meals uncooked, their children uncared for—in short, if one-half the direful things had happened which the Boston *Journal* predicts as the inevitable results of municipal woman suffrage, whenever a municipal suffrage bill comes up in the Massachusetts Legislature—with what possible prospect of success could Kansas women now ask their husbands and brothers for fuller enfranchisement? Evidently the *Journal* thinks that woman suffrage, like vice, is

A monster of such hideous mien As, to be hated, needs but to be seen; But, seen too oft, familiar with her face, We first endure, then pity, then embrace.

The *Journal* continues:

The Populists are cordially committed to the movement, and we believe that the last Republican platform contained expressions favorable to it.

The *Journal*, being a Republican paper, is unwilling to admit that Kansas Republicans have any decided leanings toward equal suffrage. As a matter of fact, the woman suffrage planks in the Republican and Populist platforms were identical. In the State Legislature, the vote for the full suffrage amendment stood 94 to 17 in the House, which was Populist, and 32 to 5 in the Senate, which was Republican.

The *Journal* continues:

There is one consideration which should appeal forcibly to the conservative voters of Kansas, in connection with this movement. Suppose that women are admitted to full suffrage, and to participation on equal terms with men in all the responsibilities of government, what is likely to be the effect upon the stability of legislation and the credit of the State? This inquiry is specially pertinent, in view of the kind of women who have already been brought to the front in Kansas in recent political campaigns. Of these women the somewhat famous Mrs. Lease is a type, and there are hundreds of others of the same class, though less known outside of the State. These women are shrill, vehement and irresponsible, and capable of being carried to almost any extremes of language and presumably of action by their ungoverned impulses. They have but vague ideas of the limitations of government or of business and financial questions. Suppose that women of this class exercise the full rights of the suffrage and are elected to the Legislature and to executive and judicial offices, who can predict what consequences would result?

The *Journal* adds, condescendingly:

It would be unjust to assume that all the women of Kansas are of this class, but it is reasonably certain that the women who have thus far been most active in politics would be the leaders under the new order of things.

In Kansas, women of both political parties have been active in politics, and each party regards the women who have worked for its success as highly praise-

worthy, and only the women who have spoken for the opposite party as open to criticism. Moreover, since in Kansas nearly every man's wife and daughters have voted, this "remonstrant" description of the kind of women who vote in Kansas is likely to be received with mingled indignation and derision. Kansas men know rather more about this matter than opponents of equal rights at the East.

The *Journal* demands solemnly:

Suppose that woman suffrage were to be voted, is it not probable that the net result would be a large accession of Populist strength?

Undoubtedly it would, if the Populists favored the amendment while the Republicans opposed it. But Populists and Republicans are both working for equal suffrage, and even some progressive Democrats are helping them. If the amendment is carried, it will be carried by the best men of all parties. Neither the Republicans nor the Populists seem inclined to let the other party get ahead of them in this matter.

ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

WOMEN AND NATURAL SELECTION.

The London *Daily Chronicle* publishes an interview with the distinguished physician, Dr. Wallace, as follows:

"I should like to ask your opinion, Dr. Wallace, upon the rapid change, amounting almost to a social revolution, which is taking place in the education and general development of women. What effect will it have upon human progress?"

"I reply without hesitation that the effect will be entirely beneficial to the race. Women at the present time, in all civilized countries, are showing a determination to secure their personal, social and political freedom. The great part which they are destined to play in the future of humanity has begun to force itself upon their attention. They have within the last twenty years proceeded by leaps and bounds towards the attainment of that perfect freedom without which no human being can arrive at his or her highest development. When men and women are alike free to follow their best impulses; when both receive the best and most thorough education that the knowledge of the time will admit; when there are no false restrictions placed upon any human being because of the accident of sex, and when the standard of public opinion is set by the wisest and the best, and that standard is systematically inculcated upon the young, then we shall find that a system of human selection will come spontaneously into action which will bring about a reformed humanity."

"And are women to be the chief factors in bringing about this great reformation?"

"Yes. The hope of the future lies with women. When such social changes have been effected that no woman will be compelled, either by hunger, isolation, or social compulsion, to sell herself either in prostitution or uncongenial wedlock; when all women alike shall feel the refining influence of a true humanizing education, of beautiful and elevating surroundings, and when there is an educated pub-

lic opinion—note that especially," said Dr. Wallace, leaning forward in his chair with a flushed and eager face—"we must have an educated public opinion which shall be founded on the highest aspirations of the age and country; then the result will be a form of human selection which will bring about a continuous advance in the average status of the race. I believe that this improvement will be effected through the agency of female choice in marriage. As things are, women are constantly forced into marriage for a bare living or a comfortable home. They have practically no choice in the selection of their partners and the fathers of their children, and so long as this economic necessity for marriage presses upon the great bulk of women, men who are vicious, degraded, of feeble intellect and unsound bodies, will secure wives, and thus often perpetuate their infirmities and evil habits. But in a reformed society the vicious man, the man of degraded taste or of feeble intellect, will have little chance of finding a wife, and his bad qualities will die out with himself. On the other hand, the most perfect and beautiful in body and mind, the men of spotless character and reputation, will secure wives first, the less commendable later, and the least commendable latest of all. As a natural consequence, the best men and women will marry earliest, and probably have the largest families. The result will be more rapid increase of the good than of the bad, and this state of things, continuing to work for successive generations, will at length bring the average man up to the level of those who are now the more advanced of the race. I hope I make it clear that women must be free to marry or not to marry before there can be true natural selection in the most important relationship of life. Although many women now remain unmarried from necessity rather than from choice, there are always a considerable number who have no special inclination to marriage, but who accept husbands to secure a subsistence or a home. If all women were peculiarly independent, and all occupied with congenial public duties or intellectual enjoyments, I believe a considerable number would choose to remain unmarried. In a regenerated society it would come to be considered a degradation for any woman to marry a man she did not both love and esteem; in consequence, many women would abstain from marriage altogether, or delay it until a worthy and sympathetic husband was encountered."

"There are upwards of a million more women than men in this country, Dr. Wallace, and it seems to me that it is this feminine superfluity which has, as it were, demoralized marriage."

"Undoubtedly it has tended to weaken the selective agency of women. Still, although females are largely in excess of males in our existing population, there is good reason to believe that it will not remain a permanent feature."

"Do you mean to imply that the wear and tear of competitive industry and the physical demands of the higher educa-

tion will act injuriously upon women and reduce their numbers?"

"Certainly not," replied Dr. Wallace with a laugh, "we are not going to kill off the superfluous women, but preserve the lives of men. As a matter of fact, there are more boys born into the world than girls, but boys die so much more rapidly than girls that when we include all under the age of five the numbers are nearly equal; for the next five years the mortality is nearly the same in both sexes; then that of females preponderates up to thirty years of age; then up to sixty that of the men is the larger; while for the rest of life female mortality is again greatest. The general result is that at the ages of most frequent marriage—from twenty to thirty-five—females are between eight and nine per cent. in excess of males. But during the ages from five to thirty-five we find a wonderful excess of male deaths from two preventable causes—'accident' and 'violence.' The great excess of male over female deaths, amounting in one year to over 3,000, all between the ages of five and thirty-five, is no doubt due to the greater risks run by men and boys in various industrial occupations. We are looking forward to a society in the future which will guard the lives of the workers against the effects of unhealthy employments and all preventable risks. This will further reduce the mortality of men as compared with women. It seems highly probable that in the society of the future the superior number of males at birth will be maintained throughout life, or at least through the marriageable period." Being in the minority, women will be more sought after, and will have a real choice in marriage, which is rarely the case now."

"You think, then, Dr. Wallace, that the women who marry will choose wisely?"

"Broadly speaking, I think we may trust the cultivated minds and pure instincts of the women of the future in the choice of partners. The idle and the selfish would be almost universally rejected. The coarse and sensual man, the diseased or the weak in intellect, those having a tendency to insanity or to hereditary disease, or who possess any congenital deformity, would rarely find partners, because the enlightened woman would know that she was committing an offence against society, against humanity at large, in choosing a husband who might be the means of transmitting disease of body or of mind to his offspring. Thus it will come about that the lower types of men morally, and the physically diseased, will remain permanently unmarried, and will leave no descendants; and the advance of the race in every good quality will be ensured. The method by which the animal and vegetable worlds have been improved and developed has been through weeding out. The survival of the fittest is really the extinction of the unfit. Natural selection in the world of nature is achieving this on an enormous scale, because, owing to the rapid increase of most organisms, a large proportion of the unfit are destroyed. In order to cleanse society of the unfit, we

must give to woman the power of selection in marriage, and the means by which this most important and desirable end can be attained will be brought about by giving her such training and education as shall render her economically independent."

STATE REGULATION OF VICE.

There is danger of a renewed effort to introduce the State regulation of vice in New York. Police Commissioner Sheehan, in an interview with a representative of the *New York Evening Post*, is reported as saying that "the Cleveland method of dealing with the subject was the only one that seemed practicable." A writer in the *Sun*, commenting upon recent raids by the police, suggests that "a wise course to pursue now, under the circumstances, would be to arrange for a new *cordon sanitaire*, and, when we have again localized the evil, take measures for its regulation by medical officials. The next Legislature should enact the necessary laws for this object." Eternal vigilance is the only price of safety from the continual attempts to introduce this evil legislation. The New York Legislature will need to be closely watched, and it will be watched.

The danger of these bad laws being slipped through quietly without attracting public attention is illustrated by the case of Cleveland, O., where the Director of Police, a German brewer, has instituted a system of medical "regulation." Everybody supposed it was illegal. It now turns out that there is, under the head of "Boards of Health," a State law, hidden in the "Revised Statutes" of Ohio, and hitherto a dead letter, which affords some legal warrant for his action. The text of this statute, which was smuggled through the Legislature without the knowledge of one citizen of Ohio in a thousand, is given in the January *Philanthropist*. The editor says:

We invite the attention of our Ohio readers to this incongruous and offensive statute, and we urge them to take prompt and effective measures for its repeal at the earliest possible date.

Rev. J. P. Gledstone, of London, writes to the editors of the *Philanthropist*:

You have the same evils to fight against as we have; the same in spirit, and always striving to take the same form. It amazes me to read of Cleveland, and the brazen-faced attempt to make a free American city as bad as a German city under the heel of a despotic Emperor. I hope your people will have none of it.

The *Philanthropist*, which this month enters upon its ninth year, has rendered invaluable service in calling public attention to many insidious attempts to foist this bad foreign system upon American communities. The paper is edited by Aaron M. Powell and Mrs. Anna Rice Powell. It is published monthly, and its objects are "the promotion of social purity, the better protection of the young, the suppression of vice, and the prevention of its regulation by the State." The price is 50 cents a year, and the address, P. O. Box 2554, New York City. The paper should have a wide circulation.—*Woman's Journal*.

Every woman over twenty-one years of age was entitled to vote at the last New Zealand election, and it has been observed that wherever there was a candidate whose morals were of a dubious standard, he was unmercifully cut.—*Philadelphia Daily Public Ledger*.

One of the first persons whose remains have been incinerated in Massachusetts is Lucy Stone. The head of the advance guard in life, it was fitting that even after death she should lead in the movement for a healthful, sensible disposal of the remains of the dead.—*Lowell Morning Times*.

The working of woman suffrage in New Zealand is developing a new phase of practical politics. At a recent election a feminine committee was appointed to look after babies while their mothers went to the polls to vote. The question as to who will take charge of the children if the women take part in active politics has been made maliciously prominent by the masculine foes of woman suffrage. The women of New Zealand have solved the problem.—*N. Y. Daily Press*.

The Washington correspondent of the Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* reports a recent interview with Congressman Simpson, of Kansas, in which he expressed the belief that the pending woman suffrage amendment will be adopted. Mr. Simpson says municipal suffrage for women, which already prevails in Kansas, has proved such a success that it is working in aid of the broader suffrage now proposed. Women have not only voted and made admirable school trustees, but a number have been elected mayors of thriving Kansas cities and have proved excellent administrative officers. They have enforced the laws fearlessly and impartially.

MRS. VIRGINIA D. YOUNG, of Fairfax, S. C., inspired by the example of Mrs. Josephine K. Henry, of Kentucky, petitioned the South Carolina Legislature for the right of suffrage. She said: "I have, in the eyes of the law, committed but one crime, that of being born a woman. . . . I am taxed without representation. I am governed without my consent, thus nullifying the sacred principles of democracy. I hereby protest against the humiliation of being classed politically with insane, criminals and idiots, as well as against the injustice." The petition was published in all the South Carolina papers, and although the Legislature adjourned without taking action upon it, it has done much to promote the discussion of the question. The *Aiken Journal and Review* says: "Mrs. Young is doing a great and good work in the State for the enfranchisement of women, and we are sure, if she was allowed to vote, she would exercise the privilege with much sounder common sense than some men exhibit." Mrs. Young, in a letter to the *Woman's Journal*, gives an account of the matter, and says: "Though the Legislature did not open the ballot-box to women, it opened the vestibule leading to the ballot, by passing a bill admitting women to the South Carolina College, which is *de facto* the State University."

KNIGHTHOOD ETERNAL.

BY ALICE BROWN.

Delay no more by altar fires,
Nor stay for prayer and vow!
The battle-ground's beneath thy feet,
The time for steel is now.
What need hast thou of mortal lance,
Of sword, or saving shield?
What need of armor burnished bright,
By alien hands annealed?

From helm to greave, thy mail shall be
With thine own passion wrought;
Tempered with heat of white desire,
And forged by clanging thought.
Thy sword shall be the naked truth,
For scabbard never made;
Thy shield of holy chastity,
Twin foe of hacking blade.

The bowers of peace are cool and fair,
But not for thee they bloom;
What wouldst thou earn, O lingerer,
In rose-enshadowed gloom?
One little hour of joyance vile,
Of base, self-tainted breath;
Apples with ashes at the core,
The cup that tastes of death.

The bugle cries for thee! Arise,
And face the bannered field,—
Vowed evermore to fight and die,
But not to live and yield;
Content to leave the day unwon,
The lust of fame forego,
So thou mayst march one step in time,
Or strike one gallant blow!

—*Woman's Journal*.

VALUE OF WOMEN'S CONGRESSES.

There has been a good deal of discussion over the proposal to hold, in connection with the Midwinter Fair in California, a week of Women's Congresses, like those held in Chicago. The *Impress*, the organ of the Pacific Coast Women's Press Association says: "It is objected to the Congress of Representative Women that we do not need such; that we know now that women can do such and such things; we do not need to have it proved again.

"This objection is entirely aside from the subject. Such a congress is not intended to exhibit the eminent women, or to make any stock of their eminence. It is to give to the women who are great in their respective lines of work the valuable opportunity of meeting each other all at once, and to give their hearers the inestimable privilege of hearing all that gathered wisdom in one place and time. No one acquainted with the processes of human development can fail to see the magnificent advantages of such a combination. It is like a Teachers' Institute or a Synod—not meant to exhibit teachers and ministers, to prove that we have such, or that they can do such and such things; but to give them the advantages of meeting and mingling, and let many other people partake of that advantage. That such temporary combination is especially valuable to women cannot be denied.

"Even Edward E. Hale, who does not admit that women have a grievance, says that if they had, it would be in their deprivation of as full and frequent meeting together as characterizes the life of men.

"As such meeting is the most vital neces-

sity of human life, it is hard to see why being cut off from it does not constitute a grievance."

LATEST TESTIMONY OF LUCY STONE.

On Saturday, Dec. 30, in accordance with the often expressed wish and preference of Mrs. Lucy Stone, the coffin containing her remains was conveyed from the receiving tomb of Forest Hills Cemetery, where it was deposited Oct. 21, to the crematory just completed by the Massachusetts Cremation Society. It was accompanied by her husband, her daughter, and Mr. Francis J. Garrison. At the crematory, on Walkhill Street, the party were met by the officers of the Massachusetts Cremation Society, the City Medical Examiner, and the president of the N. E. Cremation Society. At 2 P. M. the open coffin containing the body was introduced into the furnace, and the doors were closed. At 5 P. M. the incineration was complete.

Next day, at noon, in presence of the husband and daughter, the ashes were withdrawn from the furnace, incinerated, sealed up, and placed for the present in charge of the Cremation Society.

All the preparations had been carefully made. In accordance with the wishes of the family, the occasion was private. Everything was quiet, orderly and decorous. As it happened, Mrs. Stone's body was the first to be cremated in New England, thus making her in a sense a pioneer in her death, as in her life, in an effort to "make the world better."

HENRY B. BLACKWELL.

THE ORIENTAL PRESS ON LUCY STONE.

An article in *Nor-Dar* (the *New Century*), an Armenian paper published at Tiflis, in the Caucasus, says:

Two weeks ago there died in Boston one of the great persons of the United States of America, Mrs. Lucy Stone. We are accustomed to hear and to read of "great men"; but a "great woman," to us Orientals—why only to us? even to the Europeans—seems strange. How is it possible that a woman should be great? A woman can and must be "nice," "tender," "womanly," sometimes even "talented," but to be great does not belong to her. Greatness is granted only to men. This is our usual idea in regard to greatness.

But the social order of America and the free spirit of its institutions produce such strong and independent personalities as that of Mrs. Lucy Stone. An iron will and womanly tenderness; a persistent and unflinching fight for the ideal, and a loving and pitiful heart; broad social activity, and a spotless family life, were united in her. Her ideal was to defend the rights of the oppressed.

An account follows of Mrs. Stone's early life, her work, her beautiful death, and her funeral services, and an outline of the present position of the woman suffrage cause in the United States. This article has been copied into other Oriental journals, and has gone the rounds of the papers in Constantinople.

The death of Miss Elizabeth Peabody is announced just as the WOMAN'S COLUMN goes to press.

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ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

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"MAKE THE WORLD BETTER."

BY HANNA A. FOSTER.

Sweet all-day toiler! She who gave her best—
Herself for human weal, and wearied not,
Nor paused till twilight draped her couch of rest!
But, after twilight, what?

Oh, still the pattern she began doth grow—
On to fulfilment of her fondest dreams!
Her faith and soulful service still shall glow
In all to-morrow beams!

The shackles she hath smitten year by year
Shall break, because she dared to think and do;
Because, unmoved by flattery or fear,
Her woman's soul was true.

Aye, speak with reverent love her honored name,
And softly follow where to-day she leads.
"Make better!" By this sign she overcame,
And lives in deathless deeds.

—*Woman's Journal.*

WOMEN AND PRESS REFORM.

More than twenty thousand California women have signed the following petition to the San Francisco newspapers:

We, the women of California, present you this petition, which we believe represents the convictions of many times the number of those whose names are subscribed. We recognize that the newspaper is indispensable in our homes, and as the guardians of family purity we make this appeal.

We approve of our papers in their energy and enterprise, but we believe the time has come for them to take a higher stand on the question of public morals. We deplore in them "sensationalism," not the exposure of crime. We deplore "personalities," not the public announcement of personal acts. We believe that it is a minority of your readers who demand sensational, personal or immoral details, rather than the clean statement of facts and truth. There is too often a minuteness of detail in the reports given of crime, wickedness and sensuality, which can gratify only prurient and vulgar curiosity, or awaken such curiosity in innocent and inexperienced minds. We feel that spreading broadcast vicious and debasing news in our homes and among our children, and the consequent knowledge and easy familiarity with crime in all its forms, has a tendency to lower the tone of thought among the best of our people, and to strengthen the worst instincts among the morally lower classes.

We therefore most earnestly and respectfully petition the press at this time to make a concerted effort to elevate the moral tone of their columns, and to give us newspapers free from the evils we deplore, feeling confident that the majority of the public will encourage such an effort, and promising you our heartfelt coöperation and support.

The beneficial results of this protest have been visible and gratifying. A well-known California woman, herself an editor, says in a private letter to one of the editors of the *Woman's Journal*:

As direct proof of the immediate effect of this effort on our local press, a reporter on the _____, one of the two most offensively and enterprisingly sensational

of our dailies, told me that since this movement he and his kind were under special instructions to treat their details in a restrained and cleanly manner; notably in a peculiarly revolting murder case which he had reported; matter that heretofore his paper would have flaunted disgustingly before the public.

This movement originated with the Pacific Coast Women's Press Association, and has been heartily welcomed and supported by all respectable people in California. The women who began the effort and have been most active in it are not minded to let the matter rest there. They urge Women's Press Associations, Women's Clubs and associations of all kinds, as well as individual men and women, to circulate the petition and lend their influence to this endeavor to reform some of the abuses of current journalism.

It is said that Kean, the actor, always regulated his diet according to the part he was to perform upon the stage. His rule was, "Mutton for lovers, beef for murderers, and pork for tyrants." If it is not wholly true that "man is what he eats," it is largely true that man is what he reads. People can be made either lovers of their kind, or murderers, by their daily reading. The only daily reading of the average American is the newspapers, and their educational effect for good or ill can hardly be overestimated. Every little while we hear of some case like that of the boy who has just murdered his father and mother, and then killed himself—a crime directly owing to sensational reading; or like that of eleven-year-old Charley Powell, repeatedly running away from home, bent upon the slaughter of Indians. True, these were effects of reading dime novels, not newspapers. But a great deal of newspaper matter is of the same stripe.

When the wishes and tastes of women are more fully represented in journalism and in public affairs, it is probable that the daily papers will, as Frances Willard predicts, give "less space to the prize fight, and more to the prize poem." Meanwhile, this excellent movement begun in California ought to spread through the country. It will receive the heartiest support of all good citizens.

ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

MISS LOUISE IMOGEN GUINEY has been appointed postmistress at Auburndale, Mass. She is a member of the New England Women's Press Association, one of the best of our younger poets, and an accomplished scholar.

MISS LIZZIE J. MCSWEENEY, of Detroit, Mich., was admitted to the practice of law on Dec. 27, after passing a very creditable examination before one of the most critical committees ever appointed in that city for the purpose. Miss McSweeney is still in her early twenties, but has been engaged as a stenographer for some years.

The political superiors of women are again showing their superior fitness for politics. Only suppose that the disorderly scenes in the New Jersey Senate had taken place in a sewing circle or a Woman's Missionary Society!

The South Carolina Senate has been debating a bill to enable married women to make contracts. One of the Senators pointed out that the existing law places married women on the same footing with lunatics. But the bill was rejected.

MISS ADLER, a Danish teacher who spent several months in the United States chiefly in order to study the possible drawbacks of co-education, has returned to Denmark eulogizing that system, and speaking highly of American common schools in general.

Now let every Suffrage League in Massachusetts and every friend of equal rights begin to prepare for the Suffrage Fair to be held next fall. The City Point League has voted to have an apron table, and friends are already at work in Cambridge, Waltham and Newton.

The Martha Washington Assembly, Knights of Labor, of Leadville, Colo., composed entirely of women, has passed a resolution thanking the police board of Denver for making it the duty of police matrons to give directions and needed assistance to women who arrive at the Union Depot.

The Kentucky Equal Rights Association makes an appeal to all good men and women in the State to aid in securing from the Legislature a law raising the age of consent from twelve years to eighteen years. All persons who will circulate or sign petitions praying for such a law, please address Mrs. Mary K. Jones, Newport, Ky., or Mrs. Sarah G. Humphreys, Versailles, Ky.

MRS. YUNG JU, wife of the Chinese minister, and her three daughters, were introduced into Washington society at the New Year's reception at the White House. They are the first Chinese women who have ever appeared in society at Washington. It is altogether contrary to Chinese customs and traditions, but the Chinese minister is a man of advanced ideas, and proposes to place the women of his household on the same footing socially with the women of Western nations.

MRS. S. A. WILLIAMS, of Colorado, has voted in Wyoming, Washington, Utah and Colorado; and has voted for candidates for every elective office in the State and nation. Many years ago Mrs. Williams, with her husband, endured the hardships and discouragements incident to mining life, but finally, when they had exhausted their food supply, their last charge of blasting powder brought up good silver ore and their fortunes turned. Mrs. Williams is now a widow, and attends personally to her many business and mining interests.

LUCY STONE.

BY IDA WHIPPLE BENHAM.

I.

The bravest woman, with the gentlest smile,
The sweetest voice, the softest, tenderest
touch—

A woman greatly loved and loving much!
Here pausing, let us think of her awhile.
Hers was the childlike spirit without guile,
Pure womanly, no stain, no scar, no smutch;
And yet she lavished youth—ay, life—for such
As know not life or youth.

A long defile

Of bruised and wronged and thwarted woman-
hood,
Followed her leading as the slave the star;
Followed her as the song birds follow spring.
With faces toward the heights on which she
stood,
They saw the dawn of freedom shine afar,
And heard the distant bells of freedom ring.

II.

A lifelong task was hers—from early youth
Till on her head the almond wreath lay white,
A task of love and danger and delight.
No weak asperity embittered truth
On her pure lips; reason and gentle ruth
Kept counsel through the thickest of the fight,
And turned the strife of tongues to peace and
right,
Making her enemies her friends, in sooth.

Yet sharp was the encounter ere the foe
Had learned her noble temper; oft the rage
Of battle surged around her girlish form.
Then would the martyr spirit burn and glow,
Then freedom's cause would all her powers
engage
To win a worthy vantage from the storm.

III.

Sister of women! gentle, true and strong!
Though consecrate, like one who moves apart,
She bore the griefs of women on her heart,
And trod an upward pathway for the throng.
Brave was she—ay! and joyous—though the
wrong
Of any bruised slave girl in the mart
Pierced through her tender bosom like a dart,
And lent a melting note to freedom's song.

Gladly we bring to her the thrice-earned bays,
Crowning her lifelong service with our love.
The slave is free, and woman shall be free!
Hush! she is sleeping, mute to blame or praise;
Our tender greetings no response can move—
Dead, on the morning field of victory!

—Congregationalist.

"WITH ALL MY WORLDLY GOODS I
THEE ENDOW."

BY ELLA REINKING.

It was a beautiful day in early June.
The birds were singing sweetly in the
blossom-laden orchards, and the air was
fraught with fragrance and song. All
nature seemed arrayed in festal attire to
celebrate Rosalind Taylor's wedding
day. The afternoon sun, nearing the
western hill-slopes, pierced through the
maple boughs and fell like a benediction
upon the bowed head of the fair young
bride, who, robed in virgin white, with a
single cluster of apple-blossoms upon her
bosom, another in her rippling hair, was
the very impersonation of purity and
youth. Richard Trafton's great heart-joy
was mirrored in his handsome face. No
one could doubt his devotion to the hu-
man lily at his side.

"With all my worldly goods I thee en-
dow." Solemnly, reverently, in clear and

thrilling tones the words fell from the
bearded lips. What did they mean to him
who spoke them? What to the maiden at
his side? What to the recording Hand
above? Did they mean that Richard
Trafton then and there fully and freely
shared his wealth with Rosalind Taylor?

How does Richard Trafton's life inter-
pret this clause of the marriage vow?
We will visit the homestead and see.

We find Rosalind in the cheery sitting-
room, busy with her spring sewing. Her
large willow work basket is filled full of
gingham and muslins. Though ten years
have traced care-lines upon her brow and
written deeper and sadder ones upon her
heart, we readily recognize her, as she
bends over the little garment which her
hands are so deftly fashioning; yet ever
and anon her work falls neglected into
her lap, and a longing painful in its in-
tensity sweeps over the delicate face, and
a sigh escapes the lips which have lost
some of their rich coloring, but have
gained far more in strength and beauty.
"Oh, if Richard only would!" she mur-
murs softly; then patiently resumes her
work.

What is it that thus disturbs her? A
few hours before, a blind man, led by a
little child, had stopped at her door. He
told no story, nor was it necessary, for
his woe was written in unmistakable
characters upon his sightless eyes and
pale, sad brow. He had tape, thread, pins
and needles and such notions to sell.

"No," she said, shaking her head as
he displayed his goods, "I do not need
any."

"But may you not need them soon?" he
asked, in disappointed tones.

"I would gladly take something if I
could, but it is impossible to-day. I am
very sorry!" He bowed in silence, and
turned to leave, when Laura, the maid-of-
all-work, coming to scrub the porch, saw
the situation at a glance, and her kind
heart was moved.

"I will take some thread," she said, and,
leaving her broom, hastened for her purse.
She said she would take a half-dozen
spools, but adroitly replaced all but two,
as she dropped the money in his hand.

A painful sense of humiliation filled
Rosalind Trafton's heart, and bitter tears
fell upon her sewing. Her servant was
more independent than she, and rebellion
swelled her bosom.

The morning's experience was the cause
of the afternoon's thoughtfulness, and she
was endeavoring to summon the cour-
age to have one more talk with Richard
upon the all-important subject of an al-
lowance, when her meditations were in-
terrupted by the voice of three-year-old
Alice, who was playing with the other
children in the shady corner of the porch.

"I's doing to ask mamma."

"Might as well save your breath," said
seven-year-old Richard, in tones of con-
scious superiority.

"Fy?" in Alice's sweet treble.

"No use to ask her, she won't know,
she's only a woman."

"How dare you talk so about my
mamma, Dick Trafton?" cried little Alice
indignantly.

"Well, she'll have to ask papa—she al-

ways does—and she has to do just as he
says."

"I's doing to ask her."

"It won't do any good, she hain't got
no money." Richard spoke with more
truth than eloquence.

"How 'ou know, Misser Dick Trafton?"

"Because women don't have money.
Papa works for it; it's all his'n."

"Des, fimmens does have money; Garra
has yots of it!"

"Well, Laura's a hired girl. She works
for her money."

"I don't care, Dick Trafton," cried
Alice, "I don't think it's nice for you to
talk so! I guess mamma works, too, and
if she aint got money, she ought to have
it!"

"What do you know about it? You're
only a girl."

"A girl's just as good as a boy!"

"No, she aint! She can't wear pants
with pockets in them" (he had just as-
pired to them), and she can't be president
of the United States!"

"Who wants to be president? and a girl
can have a pocket in her dress, I guess. I
wouldn't be a boy! (in great contempt),
there! I's doing to tell mamma on 'ou,
Dick Trafton!" and the baby feet toddled
to the open door.

But mamma's chair was vacant. At the
approach of the little feet, she had fled to
her chamber, and with white face and ach-
ing heart was wrestling with a truth which
had been driven to her soul, and filled her
with alarm. She had lived so completely
in and through her husband that she had
unconsciously lost all individuality; she
had made him little less than her God.
His authority was supreme, his opinion
unquestioned; to him she always ap-
pealed, to him referred her children. Was
it strange, then, that they invested her
with no authority, when she claimed none
for herself? Could she blame them if they
regarded her as only a child with them-
selves, subject to their father's will? She
certainly was little more. Flinging herself
upon her knees, she pleaded for strength
to do, for her children's sake, what she
could never do for herself—strength to
assert her authority.

When she resumed her sewing a few
hours later, it was with a pale face; but
there was a new resolution about the
mouth, a new dignity in the bearing, a
new tone in her voice, and the children
looked questioningly into her face when
her occasional chidings were not con-
cluded, as usual, with a threat to tell
papa. Even Richard recognized, in a
vague way, that Rosalind was not quite
natural, but he asked no questions until
the little heads were all upon their pil-
lows. Then, as Rosalind passed his chair
to resume her sewing, he extended his
arm, and drawing her upon his knee in
the old lover-like fashion, asked: "Is not
the little mother well to-night? Why,
Rosalind, how you tremble!"

"I am quite well," she answered faintly,
trying to release her hands, which were
trembling violently in his; "but I made
a discovery to-day which has made me
very unhappy."

"Unhappy! my little Rosalind un-
happy!" and he tenderly smoothed the

brown head, which in sheer weakness had dropped upon his shoulder. "What was the discovery?"

With a strength born of desperation, she faithfully rehearsed the experiences of the day, and concluded by saying: "If you love me, Richard, you can not refuse to grant my request;" and she coaxed as only a woman can.

"Rosalind," he said, kindly, but decidedly, "I thought you had more sense than to listen to the prattle of children. You know that all I have is yours. I have never yet denied you a single thing that money could procure. Why are you so foolish as to make yourself unhappy over fancied wrongs? I have given you everything you have ever asked for."

"But, Richard, how would you like to ask for everything which, by right, belonged to you?"

"Rosalind, you are simply unreasonable. You would not spend money judiciously if you had it. I do not believe in peddlers; if everybody patronized them, where would my rent come from? What you have said about the peddler only proves that you do not know the value of money, nor how to spend it."

"How should I, Richard, when I have not possessed a piece since my wedding day?"

"Well, if you will persist in misconstruing my motives and making yourself wretched, I cannot help it. I am doing what my judgment tells me is proper and just." This in a stern, cold tones, which cut like a knife into the already bleeding heart, and Rosalind burst into a flood of tears. Her husband left the room in silence.

The days went by, and the young mother asserted an equal authority with the father over the children, and was rewarded by happy results. A great change had come over her; everyone observed it, but whence it came none could tell. A new, gentle dignity, a sweet self-dependence clung to her like fragrance to a flower, and Richard became conscious that Rosalind, although always dutiful, womanly and affectionate, was not leaning upon him as of yore. She possessed a strength and decision of character which astonished him, and not infrequently she startled him by asserting opinions quite new and foreign to his own. "Rosalind," he asked one evening, when her old request for an allowance was once more renewed, "what has changed you so? You are not the same person you were five years ago!"

"You could not pay me a higher compliment, Richard," she said, with a radiant smile. "The metamorphosis is very easily explained. I have changed instructor. Once it was you and you alone; now it is God. Once I was content to grow only through you. But our babies' fingers began a reform. I owe a duty to myself as well as to my husband and children. I have an individuality. I have my place in this great world. I have an intellect as well as a heart. I have powers given me to be used, and I am endeavoring to use them. Richard, a few years since I startled you by publicly confessing my Saviour. I shall startle you still more to-day when I

tell you that I believe in woman's equal rights with man."

"What has led you to this absurdity?"

"Yourself, Richard. If you had granted my request when first I made it, I should still have been the woman I was when you married me."

"In my opinion, if a thing is not worth asking for, it is not worth having," he muttered, as he turned to leave the room.

"Yes, Richard," she answered, "I have at last come to the same conclusion."

And the next day proved it. The children were all at school. The girl had a holiday. At noon Richard came in for his dinner, and, astonished to find no preparations in progress, impatiently sought his wife. "What does this mean? Why isn't dinner ready?"

"Oh, do you want dinner?" was her quiet response. "Why did you not say so this morning?"

"I did not suppose it necessary to announce such a self-evident want," he retorted with some warmth.

"Since you want it, I will see that you have it quickly," she said, arising.

"You knew I wanted dinner," he grumbled.

"No more than you know that a woman wants many things for which she thinks it unnecessary to ask," was the reply.

"Rosalind, I'm in a hurry to go to the village; where is my shirt?" he presently called from the bed-room.

"There are not any done up; you did not ask me to starch them, so I supposed you did not want them," came from the dining-room.

"Have I any socks with no holes in them?" was the next inquiry from the bed room.

"You did not ask me to mend them, Richard, and you know a thing that is not worth asking for is not worth having."

An expletive that vividly suggested an electric storm fell upon Rosalind's ears, and brought her at once to the chamber door. "Richard," she said with gentle firmness, "as long as you practise your theory upon me, I shall practise it upon you, even if it breaks my heart to do it. All I ask is an equal partnership—an equal right, liberty and authority in the home, an equal knowledge of our outlay and income, and an equal right to the profits;" and she sank upon a chair, simply because she was powerless to stand longer.

And Richard? The stern features relaxed, and the true nobility of his character shone in his eyes and vibrated through his tones. "Rosalind, you have conquered! You are right, as you always are. You have made me see that I have not only been selfish and unjust, but cruel. Forgive me, Rosalind, and from this hour we will enter into a new partnership—one of equality—and I seal the contract thus." And, bending his stately form, he pressed his lips to hers. His pledge has been sacredly kept, and Rosalind Trafton is no longer treated by her husband like a rare and beautiful toy, or like a beloved and indulged child, but like a reasonable, responsible being.—*Iowa State Register.*

MRS. STETSON'S POEMS.

A number of friends have sent to this office for the poems of Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Stetson. We have ordered a supply of the books from California, and will send them as soon as received. Any persons who may be thinking of sending for the little volume, but have not yet done so, can probably save time by ordering it direct from Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Stetson, Webster St., Oakland, Cal.

ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

LOST UMBRELLA.

A valuable gold-headed silk umbrella, ladies' size, was lost at the Woman Suffrage Tea Party at Faneuil Hall, on the evening of Dec. 16, 1893. It was especially valued by the owner on account of being a gift from a friend. Anyone who took the wrong umbrella by mistake is earnestly requested to return it to this office.

In Crittenden, Ky., a Republican county, Miss Mina Wheeler has been elected School Superintendent, defeating Geo. Perry, Republican, by a majority of two votes.

The executive committee of the New England Woman Suffrage Association, at its last meeting, voted to recommend that each State Suffrage Association in New England hold at least one convention during the coming year, in addition to its regular annual meeting.

THE FIRST VOTE OF THE
Women of Colorado.

CIVIL GOVERNMENT
In the United States. Considered
with some reference to its
Origins.

By JOHN FISKE.

With carefully prepared questions on the text, suggestive questions and directions for further investigation, and bibliographical notes. A most interesting and instructive book, valuable for Schools, Colleges, students of American History, and to the American citizen.

PRICE, - - \$1.00 NET.

November 7, 1893.

Suffrage granted to the Women of Colorado by popular vote.

November 13, 1893.

The Executive Committee of the Colorado Equal Suffrage Association decided to begin a course of Political Study, and the book selected for this purpose was

FISKE'S CIVIL GOVERNMENT.

A descriptive circular of this book, with testimonials from prominent teachers who have used it, will be sent to any address on application.

HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & CO.,

4 Park Street, Boston.

28 LAKESIDE BUILDING, CHICAGO. 11 EAST 17TH STREET, NEW YORK.

MISS LUCY PATTIE, of Frankfort, Ky., was declared the Democratic nominee of Franklin County for School Superintendent. She was without opposition in the Democratic party of the county, and was elected.

Miss HARRIET ANN TEBBUTT, who lately died in London, was one of Florence Nightingale's chief coadjutors in the Crimea. She joined Miss Nightingale on the outbreak of hostilities, became superintendent of the general hospital, retained the post till the end of the war, and continued her hospital work in English cities for many years.

MISS MARY CLAPIER RITCHIE, of Philadelphia, recently contributed \$10,000 each to the University and Jefferson College Hospitals, and \$5,000 to the Philadelphia Home for Incurables, to provide a bed in each for the treatment and maintenance of indigent single women suffering from incurable disease. These endowments are in memory of her brother, the late Commodore Robert Ritchie, U. S. N. It must be a satisfaction to the donor to see her gifts fulfilling their appointed mission during her lifetime.

MISS ROBERTA WEST has been appointed superintendent of the Central Dispensary and Emergency Hospital at Washington, D. C. Though comparatively small and new, this institution has already acquired a considerable reputation as a surgical hospital. It is flourishing, and has a yearly appropriation of \$9,000 from the government. Up to the present time it has been managed entirely by a resident staff of physicians, and Miss West has the honor of being selected for its first superintendent. Miss West is a Philadelphia woman. She graduated from the Philadelphia Training School for Nurses in 1886, and, having the highest average, was awarded the George W. Child's medal. She served one year as superintendent of the Orthopedic Hospital, and then became first assistant in the Training School for Nurses at the Philadelphia Hospital, which position she has resigned to go to her new appointment.

Among the contents of the *Woman's Journal* for Jan. 13 are "A Modern Saint," by Eliza Stowe Twitchell; "A Way to Educate Poor Girls," by Miss Julia A. Tutwiler, principal of the Alabama Normal College for Girls; "Women's Clubs in Connecticut;" obituary notices of Elizabeth Peabody; of Elizabeth H. Elliott, by Martha Perry Lowe; and of Rev. Mark Staples, D. D., by Rev. Anna H. Shaw; a description of suffrage work in Bay City, Mich., by Mary L. Doe; "Christianity and Woman Suffrage," by Mrs. Emily P. Collins; "Suffrage Doings in Michigan," by Florence Adele Chase; "Famine in Armenia;" "Another Woman's Year," by Warner Snoad; the weekly New York Letter, by Lillie Devereux Blake; "A Michigan Newspaper Woman;" an account of the Woman's Council of Quincy, Ill., and of suffrage work in the Illinois Twentieth District; Literary Notices, and an eloquent tribute to Mrs. Lucy Stone from an ex-Confederate officer.

COLORADO TO LUCY STONE.

BY MRS. EMMA GHENT CURTIS.

You beheld my sunny landscapes,
And the purple of my hills;
You heard the soulful singing
Of my hurrying mountain rills;
You watched my tall and graceful pines
Receive the rosy dawn,
But I would you had lived to see me
Put this mantle of liberty on!

You gloried in my mountain peaks
With their caps of ice and snow;
Your eye caressed my spreading parks,
Where buckshorn blossoms blow;
My silvery lakes the image caught
Of your face, so true and fair—
Yet I would you had lived to see me
This mantle of liberty wear!

The words of your gentle teaching
Have hovered among my hills.
Till their beautiful truth and justice
My advancing Statehood fills.
Your work will march onward forever,
Though you to your rest have gone;
Yet I would you had lived to see me
Put this mantle of liberty on!

—*Woman's Journal.*

THE WOMAN'S MOVEMENT IN PORTUGAL.

Some few years ago I wrote an article for the *Arena*, entitled "Centuries of Dishonor." The editor wished a condensed résumé of the woman's suffrage movement, with a summary of the irrefutable arguments in its favor, and the notable objections urged against it, which I was to answer. I complied with his request to the best of my ability. The hastily prepared article has had quite a history, the last chapter of which is worth publishing in the *WOMAN'S COLUMN*.

The editor of the *Arena* has recently received the following letter from Madame Regina Maney, who was the Portuguese correspondent at the World's Fair. Her residence, when at home, is "Rua N. da Trindade, 9, Lisbon, Portugal."

The Arena Publishing Co., Boston:

Gentlemen:—I have just read "Centuries of Dishonor" by Mrs. Livermore, in one of your books, "The *Arena*," No. 1, December, 1889. I much desire to procure this "Centuries of Dishonor," in no matter what form or shape, for the purpose of sending it to Miss Alice Moderno, editor of the *Diario de Annuncios*, Ponta Delgada, Island of St. Michael's, Azores, Portugal. This lady is the leader of the movement for the emancipation of women in Portugal. Fortunately for her, she resides in the Azores, and has no social ostracism to encounter. I know she would be greatly pleased to receive from the leaders of the woman's cause in America some of their interesting propaganda documents. Could and would you kindly forward these lines of mine to Mrs. Livermore or other ladies for that purpose?

If, by doing so, I should fall under any monetary obligations to you, please let me know the amount; I'll be pleased to forward at once.

Yours very truly,
REGINA MANEY.

It would be very helpful to Miss Alice Moderno if a full set of the woman suffrage tracts kept on sale at the *Woman's Journal* Office could be forwarded her. These, added to the *Woman's Journal* and *WOMAN'S COLUMN*, are the best litera-

ture in existence in the work of propaganda. I know this by large observation and experience.

MARY A. LIVERMORE.

WOMEN VOTERS IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Miss Willard writes: "As a result of the municipal agitation in Liverpool in 1892, the temperance and purity party carefully canvassed the women municipal voters with such success that nearly seventy per cent. of them were polled, by which means the reform party carried the day. In Glasgow the women voters were not only organized so that they might influence men voters to support the cause of temperance, but a large number of women who had never before realized their responsibility, and therefore had not voted, were induced to go to the ballot-box, in consequence of which five temperance candidates succeeded in obtaining places on the Council from one ward alone. The Women's Liberal Federation and the British Women's Temperance Association are combining forces to bring out the full strength of the women's municipal vote in the interest of home protection. This is the most hopeful feature of reform movements in England at this day."

PORTRAITS OF LUCY STONE.

The best large-sized portrait of Mrs. Lucy Stone that we have yet seen has been made by Notman & Campbell. It is an enlarged photograph, and shows Mrs. Stone in the white lace neck-handkerchief and cap so familiar to suffrage audiences. Messrs. Notman and Campbell offer to supply these portraits for \$5 apiece, if they receive orders for fifty copies. Otherwise the price will be \$15. The portrait may now be seen at the *Woman's Journal* parlors, at 3 Park Street, Boston, and all will agree that it is very beautiful. Suffrage Associations or individuals who may wish to purchase one of these pictures are requested to communicate with this office, in order that we may see if orders for fifty copies can be secured.

A. S. B.

PENNSYLVANIA PRIZE OFFER.

Three prizes of fifteen, ten and five dollars respectively are offered for the best three articles on "The Political Equality of Women," written by a resident of Pennsylvania. The article must not contain more than 1,500 words, must be written on one side of the paper, and by a type-writer if possible. No article must be signed, but the name and address of the writer must be enclosed with the article in a sealed envelope.

Articles must be sent to the "Chairman of the Committee of Awards," 1326 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa., on or before March 1, 1894.

MARY GREW,
L. L. BLANKENBURG, } Com.
JANE CAMPBELL,

The Supreme Court of New Jersey has pronounced it unconstitutional to license race-tracks and gambling.

The Woman's Column.

VOL. VII.

BOSTON, MASS., JANUARY 20, 1894.

No. 3.

The Woman's Column.

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KANSAS TEACHERS FOR SUFFRAGE.

The Kansas State Teachers' Association adopted the following resolution, by a unanimous vote and with much enthusiasm:

That we, as teachers, take this opportunity of placing ourselves on record as being heartily in favor of the proposed amendment to our State constitution, which will ensure to the women of Kansas the right of equal suffrage.

WORK FOR ARTISTIC GIRLS.

Mrs. Sallie Joy White tells a pretty story in the *Golden Rule* of the first shop window, so far as is known, ever dressed by women. Mr. Edward Filene, a progressive young merchant on Washington Street, Boston, conceived the idea that the dressing of such windows would be a suitable and remunerative occupation for women. Accordingly he experimented, with the result that one day, not long ago, an artistic "picture window" in the front of his store attracted an admiring crowd. It represented a lady's dressing-room, with all the toilette articles scattered about. Madame herself—a beautiful waxen representation—was seated in front of the mirror, while the maid gave the finishing touches to the becoming coiffure. It was the work of women, and it proved what Mr. Filene had claimed—that there was a new field of work for the artistic girl.

CAROLINE HERSCHEL.

A correspondent of the *Boston Daily Transcript*, in speaking of Miss Klumpke, who has recently obtained in Paris the degree of doctor of mathematical science, says that Caroline Herschel was "a great astronomer, for she discovered seven planets." One is reminded by this of the story about the Prince of Orange, who called one day at Sir William Herschel's observatory, but not finding anyone there, wrote the following note:

"The Prince of Orange has been at Slough to call at Mr. Herschel's and to ask him, or, if he was not at home, to ask Miss Herschel, if it is true that Mr. Herschel has discovered a new star whose light was not as that of common stars, but with swallow-tails, as stars in embroidery."

Mr. Herschel's answer to this question is not recorded, but it can be safely asserted that Miss Herschel's seven planets had tails, for they were eight comets! One will find in her journals entries like

this: "August—, 2 A. M., discovered a comet," and the next day she would communicate with other astronomers, commending it to their protection. She never called a comet her own until several days had passed; for, as she said, it is like the children's game, "*Wer am ersten Kick ruft, soll den Apfel haben*," "Whoever first calls 'kick,' shall have the apple."

The discovery of seven planets would have made Caroline Herschel even more famous than she is; but she thought nothing of her own fame. Her brother and his fame were what she cared for. As has been well said, she desired nothing for herself; all her life flowed into his life, nourishing it, and strengthening his heart under all disappointments and difficulties. She never tired, but kept pace with him in all his work, standing beside him day and night, both of them working as if bodily needs and material comforts did not exist. She never failed him. Throughout her life her one word was, "All I am, all I know, I owe to him."

Her reward, and it is a great one, is that now and forevermore they shine together like a double star. W.

THE CROCKER-MAY MEMORIAL BOOK.

In this small volume Mrs. Ednah D. Cheney, a life-long friend of both the noble women whose work she commemorates, has gathered some loving record of two lives whose influence can never be fully told. Miss Lucretia Crocker, able, dignified, gentle, was a valued power for good in the Boston School Committee and on the Board of Supervisors, and the book is enriched with many warm, intelligent tributes from those who knew her best. The name of Abby W. May has a ringing sound to those who worked with her on the Sanitary Commission; and in later years she was, as member of the State Board of Education, an authority in educational matters. Mrs. Cheney gives interesting glimpses of this fine, devoted life from many points of view. The book, at the low price of seventy-five cents (postage six cents), is for sale at this office. C. W.

It used to be said that women are only reached by a personal argument, and that they do not care much for justice in the abstract. This is not always the case. Lucy Stone's persistent, lifelong demand for social, industrial, legal and political equality for women was not based so much upon a sense of personal wrong as upon her observation of the wrongs endured by other women. Above all, it was based upon a profound conviction that the equal participation of women in every field of human activity, as co-workers with men, is essential to women's personal safety, to the highest interests of both sexes, and to the public welfare.—*Philadelphia Ledger*.

MRS. MONACHESI, who won the second prize of the New York Society of Ceramic Arts for figures, and whose porcelain pictures are attracting much admiration, has invented a gridiron which, it is said, will broil steak and chops more satisfactorily and economically than any other gridiron made.

MRS. YATES has been elected Mayor of Onehunga, New Zealand. She is the wife of a previous Mayor of that city. Women have had municipal suffrage for years in England and many of her colonies, but this is the first instance of a woman's being elected to any mayoralty under the British flag.

The British House of Commons has taken another step toward full suffrage for women. It has voted that the provisions of the bill in regard to women and the Parish and District Councils shall apply also to the London Vestries. Women will therefore be able to act as members of those important bodies.

MRS. LEWIS, whose late husband was Prof. Lewis, of Cambridge, Eng., has returned with her sister from her second visit to the Monastery of Mount Sinai. Mrs. Lewis is familiar with Greek, Hebrew and Arabic. The monks at the monastery permitted her to examine six chests full of manuscripts in their possession, and she and her sister brought away photographs of almost all the papers.

President Harper says that when he was placed at the head of Chicago University, he was strongly opposed to co-education, and entered upon his duties with the gravest misgivings because of the presence of the girls. He now declares that the only department of the University which has never made him the slightest trouble is the young women's department.

The Connecticut State Grange has just held a four days' convention in Hartford. It passed the following resolution:

We heartily endorse the resolutions passed by the National Grange at its last session giving the same rights to women at the ballot box as are granted to men. But we urge the State Grange of Connecticut to advocate the writing as well as the reading test for voters, be they men or women. We enjoin upon the subordinate granges the duty of political study and the consideration of questions of government to educate their members to an intelligent use of the privileges of citizenship.

MISS OY YOKE, a young Chinese woman of San Francisco, is trying to obtain a medical education. For three years she has supported herself by nursing the sick among her own people. She has made application at some of the San Francisco hospitals, but the other nurses have raised objections, and to prevent trouble the directors have felt obliged to exclude the Chinese girl. Oy Yoke was sold to the highbinders by her parents when a baby, and brought to this country. While still a baby, she was taken charge of by the Methodist Mission.

THE LION PATH.

BY CHARLOTTE PERKINS STETSON.

I dare not!—
 Look—the road is very dark—
 The trees stir softly and the bushes shake;
 The long grass rustles, and the darkness moves
 Here—there—beyond!—
 There's something crept across the road just
 now!
 And you would have me go?
 Go *there*—through that live darkness hideous
 With stir of crouching forms that wait to kill?
 Ah, look! See there—and there—and there
 again—
 Great yellow glassy eyes, close to the ground!
 Look! Now the clouds are lighter I can see
 The long, slow lashing of the sinewy tails,
 And the set quiver of strong jaws that wait—!
 Go there? Not I! Who dares to go who sees
 So perfectly the lions in the path?

Comes one who dares.
 Afraid at first, yet bound
 On such high errand as no fear could stay.
 Forth goes he, with the lions in his path.
 And then?—

He dared a death of agony—
 Outnumbered battle with the king of beasts;
 Long struggle in the horror of the night;
 Dared, and went forth to meet—O ye who fear!
 Finding an empty road, and nothing there.
 A wide, bare common road, with homely fields
 And fences, and the dusty roadside trees.
 —Some spitting kittens, maybe, in the grass.

EDUCATIONAL PROGRESS IN GEORGIA.

The woman question always comes up in some form in the State Legislatures. The Georgia House of Representatives in session last month spent a good deal of time in a debate concerning women teachers. A bill was introduced by Mr. Fleming to allow the State Normal School at Rock College to admit women teachers to the benefits of that school. The object of the bill was to allow women teachers to have the benefit of the summer course of instruction there—the money for the summer school being given by Dr. Curry, trustee of the Peabody fund. Last summer an interesting session was held, and women teachers were admitted, as well as women preparing themselves to teach. Some of the instructors were women, but the State school commissioner was uncertain about again admitting women, and therefore the bill was introduced. It was a great surprise that the bill should meet with any opposition, as it only meant to give women teachers an equal chance with male teachers, and especially as the women constitute two-thirds of the public school teachers of the State.

The bill was voted down, but was called up again, and was vigorously discussed, some of the members denouncing the whole normal school system. Others were in favor of normal schools, but were opposed to the admission of women. One Mr. Wheeler sought to squelch the whole affair by saying:

Mr. Speaker, I hope the house won't reconsider that bill, for I'm opposed to it; and, in order to get shed of the matter, I call the previous question.

But Mr. Fleming, Mr. Graham and others fought for the bill, and it was finally passed. It went through the Senate without a dissenting vote, much to the credit of that body.

One of the most important measures adopted by the Georgia Legislature is a bill introduced by Mr. Fleming to pay the public school teachers quarterly. Heretofore, they have been paid annually, and the school teachers have had to pay a large amount of interest to get money advanced on their salaries, and it has worked great hardship. Mr. Fleming has done a good work for them, although he had to overcome almost insurmountable obstacles to get his bill through. Hereafter the teachers in Georgia's public schools can have their money quarterly, commencing next February.

Mr. Fleming deserves a vote of thanks from the women of Georgia. F. M. A.

M. J. SAVAGE ON MATRIMONY.

Rev. M. J. Savage lately preached on "A Man in the Family." In the course of the sermon he said:

When a man has chosen and taken some woman to be his partner for life, he has voluntarily taken upon himself the most sacred obligation in the world. Whatever he may do, at any rate, his highest and grandest duty is to see to it that the happiness which she has intrusted to him be preserved and perpetuated. This, it seems to me, is the most sacred of obligations.

And how in regard to the government, the management, of the household? This may seem to you a simple thing; but I do believe that some of the matters which I propose to touch upon lie at the base and are the cause of nearly all the unhappiness that destroys the peace of so many homes. Is there any head to the family, or ought there to be any head? Shall the man in the family arrogate to himself the right of king, or dictator? In the olden days the family, so far as any powers or rights were concerned, was the man. I have occasion to refer again to my sermon on Mrs. Lucy Stone. I read to you a part of a protest which Mr. Blackwell and Lucy Stone drew up as they entered upon this sacred relation,—a protest against common customs, some of them incorporated as laws, some of them only public opinion. I believe that in every single point against which they protested they were right; and yet, to emphasize that which I said a moment ago, as to how little progress we have made here in the freest nation of the world, with the highest human ideals, this protest was received with almost universal ridicule and contempt. And yet it was only an attempt to express what seem to me some of the simplest ideas of justice, equality, and right. I believe that in any true marriage, if it is a marriage worthy of the name, there is no head, there is no king, there is no despot. If there is anything approaching mutual respect and confidence,—and, if there is not, it is not marriage,—then the relation is pure democracy. A husband has no right to control over the wife except that which comes through mutual respect and confidence and love; and even by these channels he has no more right of control over her than she has over him. It ought to be a pure bit of democracy, the purest that the world has ever seen. It is a contract the essence and binding part of which are mutual love and respect.

Let me indicate one or two matters falling under this, and showing the extent to which I would carry this principle.

In the first place, the wife should have absolute and life-long control over her own person. Anything else is despotism, cruelty, bestiality.

In matters of money, what? You know what my views on this matter are. I will speak of them again, however; for, how-

ever far advanced you may be on this subject, I know that the world has advanced but a very little way in this matter. Most husbands,—and it was a legal right until within a very few years, and it is more of a legal right still than it ought to be,—most husbands assume that the property of the family, unless the wife has inherited some which has been settled upon her independently, belongs to him. I say, No, not one farthing of it, in that sense. It is an equal partnership; and the husband has no more right to dole out the money to his wife in small quantities, and demand of her that she shall keep account of what she does with it and report to him, than the wife has to dole it out to the husband and demand that he keep account of it and report to her. I should be ashamed of myself, and hold myself in day-and-night-long contempt if I ever ask one question concerning matters like that. And I hope the time will come when every man will learn to be ashamed of it. The wife should have as absolutely free and unquestioned control in matters of that sort as the husband has; and, if she be a wife worthy of the name, she will not abuse her power. She will be all the more considerate and careful if taken into confidence in this way and made to feel that she is free. I know wives, I could find them all over this country, who are compelled to resort to duplicity, to subterfuge, to falsehood, to every petty and mean thing you can conceive, merely to get a little money. And the husband is to blame where a state of things like this exists.

The wife should have unlimited freedom in regard to her opinions, just as the child should when he is grown,—religious, political, what not. Encourage freedom of thought, and diversity. Let the wife lead her own life. Let her study. She has the same right, if she pleases, to belong to a club that a man has, to follow her intellectual and artistic bent that he has, the same right to lead a full and rounded existence. And, if she be true and there be mutual respect and confidence, the home is made only the richer by this living out of the full life of both the husband and the wife.

Here, then, is the principle: you can carry it out in other directions in as many ways as you please, but here is the essence of the relation,—love and respect; and, where these exist, the richer and the fuller and broader the lives, the better for both.

LECTURES BY MISS PECK.

Miss Annie S. Peck, A. M., formerly a student in the American School of Archæology at Athens, has a valuable series of illustrated lectures on ancient and modern Greece. One is a popular lecture, "Rambles in Hellas." There is a short popular course of three lectures on Modern Athens, The Acropolis, and A Trip in the Peloponnesus, adapted to general audiences, and a more scientific course of ten lectures, comprising descriptions of the country, of the sites most celebrated in Greek history, and of the existing ruins of temples, theatres, and other monuments, with an account of their erection and use, and with explanatory references to history and mythology. These lectures are designed to give information in regard to the progress of archæological science; they will therefore embody the results of recent excavations, and will set forth some of the consequent changes in archæological theories. An attempt will be made to give the hearers a clear conception of the country at the present day, and of the life, dress and manners of the modern

Greeks, as well as of the existing monuments of antiquity. Shorter courses will be arranged if desired, or single lectures given on these and other subjects, such as "The Greek Theatre in the Light of Recent Excavations," "The American School of Athens and its Work," etc. All the lectures are fully illustrated by a large and fine collection of stereopticon views. Miss Peck lectured recently before the American Geographical Society in New York, to a large and appreciative audience, and is invited to address the Brooklyn Art Club, and the National Geographical Society at Washington. Her permanent address is 865 N. Main Street, Providence, R. I.

COLORADO ITEMS,

DENVER, COL., JAN. 13, 1894.

Editor Woman's Column:

The Ninth General Assembly of Colorado convened this week, and the members have spent the time so far in debating whether they shall adjourn or stay long enough to consider some, at least, of the measures recommended in the governor's call. In that call Gov. Waite, with his usual forethought in matters relating to equal suffrage, recommended some changes in the elections law, whereby the work of registration might be simplified; and asked the Legislature to provide for a house-to-house registration of the women, after the same manner as the registration of the men of the State was conducted when the Australian ballot was introduced. It is no more than just that this should be done, for it is unfair to expect the State Association and a few clubs to undertake the whole burden of persuading all the women of this great State to register. There is no spring election this year in Denver, and the women think there is plenty of time before next November; but woe be to those who postpone it too long, for they will find the halls of the court-house later in the year packed with "hoboes" kept there to prevent women from registering. This was done last fall to keep decent men away, and was worked very successfully.

For some unaccountable reason the State Association neglected to present a petition to the Assembly now in session to pass this registration bill, and our particularly bitter enemy, Bonyng of Arapahoe, took occasion yesterday, while discussing the measure, to say that he saw no reason to take any action upon it, as the women of the State had expressed no wish for it. Women must ask for things if they want them from the Legislature, and there is more reason just now for their wishes to be attended to than ever before, as their votes may count next fall.

In case the Assembly adjourns without action, it is hoped that every woman in the State, interested in suffrage, will constitute herself a committee to get as many women to register as possible.

At their last meeting the German *Turnverein*, composed chiefly of brewers, made arrangements for a house-to-house canvass and registration of all the German women in the city, intending their votes to offset the votes of the American women

as far as possible. They expressed great pleasure that so few women had registered, and hope the limit is reached, in which they are bound to be disappointed.

Quite a number of new study clubs have been organized since New Year's, and they are doing very good work. They ought to increase rapidly, but many think that as men never study politics, and are regarded as fully qualified electors, whether they can speak English or not, women have no need to spend any extra time on the matter. They do not realize the value of organization, or that they can never hope to accomplish anything without it. The newspapers have been persistent since election in their advice to women to study and fit themselves to "vote intelligently." The advice is excellent, but it should be applied to men as well, for they largely vote the tickets put in their hands, with no knowledge of either the men or principles. It is hoped that our women will go to the polls next fall with a good understanding of both, and vote accordingly.

The write-up of the campaign by Miss M. J. Reynolds, in the New Year's edition of the *Rocky Mountain News*, was considered the best that has been presented. Senator David H. Boyd, of Greeley, forwarded it, with some additional data regarding the Mexican vote, to Mr. Bryce, of England, for incorporation in his second edition of the "American Commonwealth."

H. M. R.

A BRILLIANT DRAMATIC READER.

Editor Woman's Column:

Miss Eva Marshall Shonts, of Chicago, will come to New England, Jan. 18, for a six weeks' tour. She read twice at the World's Fair Congresses, and was pronounced the best lady dramatic reader in this country. At the request of Miss Frances E. Willard, she read at the National Convention of the W. C. T. U., in Denver, Col., to the great delight and entertainment of that immense audience. Miss Shonts is an honor graduate of the National School of Oratory at Philadelphia, and was a private pupil of James E. Murdock, the actor and reader. She receives \$50 for an evening's readings, in the West, but in order to get introduced in the East, she will read for \$25, or for half the gross receipts of an entertainment. All clubs and societies wishing to secure her services are requested to write to her Eastern manager,

(Mrs.) EFFIE PITBLADO,

Ansonia, Conn.

Miss Sara Winthrop Smith, of Connecticut, has just organized a strong woman suffrage campaign committee at Elizabethtown, the county seat of Essex County, New York.

The expression of dissatisfaction in regard to Radcliffe College grows stronger and more general as the facts become more fully known. The New York Alumnae of the Annex have sent in a temperate but forcible protest, and a number of the donors to the endowment fund have withdrawn their gifts.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE LEAFLETS.

A large number of Equal Rights Leaflets are for sale at cost at the office of the WOMAN'S JOURNAL, No. 3 Park Street, Boston, Mass.

Price of Single Leaflets, 10 cents per hundred of one kind, at WOMAN'S JOURNAL Office, or 15 cents, postpaid, by mail.

Price of Double Leaflets, 20 cents per hundred of one kind, at WOMAN'S JOURNAL Office, or 30 cents, postpaid, by mail.

Sample copies of forty Leaflets sent by mail for 10 cents.

SINGLE LEAFLETS.

- Eminent Opinions on Woman Suffrage.
 - Woman Suffrage Catechism, by Lucy Stone.
 - Why the W. C. T. U. Seeks the Ballot, by Mary B. Willard.
 - A Plea for Universal Suffrage, by Wm. Lloyd Garrison, Jr.
 - Woman Suffrage in Wyoming.
 - More Facts from Wyoming.
 - Wyoming Speaks for Herself.
 - Objections to Woman Suffrage Answered, by Henry B. Blackwell.
 - The Nonsense of It, by T. Wentworth Higginson.
 - The Bible for Woman Suffrage, by Rev. J. W. Bashford.
 - Clergymen for Woman Suffrage.
 - Municipal Suffrage for Women, by Ednah D. Cheney.
 - Municipal Suffrage for Women, No. 2, by Ednah D. Cheney.
 - Woman's Rights Fables, by Lillie Devereux Blake.
 - Preparé for Suffrage, by Orra Langhorne.
 - How to Organize a Suffrage Association, by Mary E. Holmes.
 - Prof. Carruth on Suffrage.
 - A Duty of Women, by Frances Power Cobbe.
 - The Elective Franchise, by leading Suffragists.
 - Henry Ward Beecher on Woman Suffrage.
 - Woman Suffrage Man's Right, by Henry Ward Beecher.
 - Independence Day for Women.
 - How to Win Woman Suffrage, by Henry B. Blackwell.
 - Twelve Reasons Why Women Want to Vote, by Alice Stone Blackwell.
 - The Government of Cities, by H. B. Blackwell.
 - Municipal Suffrage in Kansas, by Secretary Adams.
 - Woman Suffrage a Political Reform, by Henry B. Blackwell.
- DOUBLE LEAFLETS.
- No Distinction of Sex in the Right to Vote, by the Hon. John D. Long.
 - The Advancement of Women, by Mary A. Livermore.
 - Woman Suffrage Essential to Pure Government, by Hon. Geo. F. Hoar.
 - Woman Suffrage Essential to a True Republic by Hon. George F. Hoar.
 - Freedom for Women, by Wendell Phillips
 - Equal Rights for Women, by George William Curtis.
 - Fair Play for Women, by George Wm. Curtis.
 - Lucy Stone, by Alice Stone Blackwell.
 - Woman Suffrage, by Rev. James Freeman Clarke.
 - Women and the State, by Geo. F. Hoar.
 - Dr. Gregg on Equal Rights.
 - Mrs. Wallace on Equal Suffrage.
 - The Star in the West, by Virginia D. Young.
 - Suggestions of a Line of Study.
 - Suggestions for Franchise Superintendents.
 - Jesus Christ the Emancipator of Women, by Rev. C. C. Harrah.
 - A True Story, by Mrs. Carrie Lane Chapman.
- Also for sale:
- Woman Suffrage Cook-book, 50 cents.
 - Yellow Ribbon Speaker, 50 cents.
 - Subjection of Women, by John Stuart Mill, 25 cents.
 - Woman and the Commonwealth, by George Pellew, 10 cents.

MRS. M. J. BETTS, of Ironton, O., was sworn in, on Jan. 2, as a deputy United States Marshal.

MRS. EMMA C. LANGENOUR has just been elected a member of the Board of Directors of the Yolo County (Cal.) Savings Bank.

MRS. JOHN CLAY, who survived her husband, a prominent Kentucky stock-breeder, left in her will provision for the care of every superannuated animal on the farm.

MRS. E. P. BUCKINGHAM, of Vacaville, Cal., is said to own the largest orchard acreage of any woman in the country. She has over 300 acres planted in fruit trees, of which 150 acres are bearing.

The Woman's Sanitation Committee of San Francisco has requested Mayor Ellert to appoint a woman Health Inspector for three months, on trial, the Committee to pay her salary during that time. The Mayor has referred the matter to the Board of Health.

MISS HARRIET HOSMER is in San Francisco, superintending the placing of her beautiful statue of Queen Isabella in the art department of the Midwinter Fair. This is the statue which was originally intended for the Queen Isabella Association at the World's Fair.

Thirty members of the Woman's Parliamentary Club of Hartford recently visited the two branches of the city government, sitting in the aldermen's room until the meeting adjourned, then going to the lower branch and listening to the business in progress there.

The senior class at Wesleyan University has voted that it disapproves of co-education. But the State Universities one after another keep on opening their doors to women, all the same. Can it be possible that the girls at Wesleyan took more than their share of the prizes?

ESTELLA CASE, a graduate of the Cincinnati School of Design, has invented a shoulder brace and chest form which is highly praised by Dr. S. M. Siewers and other women physicians. They say the Stella chest form and shoulder brace will commend themselves to all sensible women, and will ultimately supersede the corset.

MRS. E. THURSTON, of Fertile, Minn., tells the Minneapolis *Housekeeper* how she has managed to add to her income while caring for a large family, five children of her own and seven step-children. She has earned over \$200 during the past four years by mending and cleaning men's clothing, and over \$2,500 during the past eighteen years by weaving rag carpets.

MISS ROSE M. M. PITMAN, of Cincinnati, O., who now lives and works in London, England, has come to remarkable success as an illustrator, having designed for *The Queen* what the *St. James Gazette*, which is nothing if not critical, declares to be the most striking thing in the Christmas number. Miss Pitman is a gifted and devoted artist, and her success in the fierce competition of the great city is a source of solid satisfaction to her compatriots.

FROM THE FAR SOUTHWEST.

NATIONAL CITY, SAN DIEGO CO., }
CALIFORNIA, JAN. 1, 1894. }

Editor Woman's Column:

I frequently see the name of Miss Hariman or some other Los Angeles County correspondent in your columns, but only fragmentary articles from San Diego County, which is the most southwestern in the United States, joining Lower California, a Mexican State, on the north. Our climate is perfect for one-half the year at least. This is a great resort for the wealthier classes of Eastern tourists; the Hotel del Coronado, the largest hotel in the United States, if not in the world, and the delightful climate being strong attractions.

One need not live in big hotels to be happy here. Rents are cheap, small cottages and rooms are generally easy to obtain, and the cost of living is no more than in the States east of the Rockies. But the charm of living is the out-of-door life that is possible nearly every day of the year. Citrus fruit fairs, which originated in this part of the State, are held in the winter months. Piles and pyramids of lemons, oranges, limes and citrons, interspersed with orange blossoms, roses, smilax and ivy in profusion, are displayed. The range of the mercury is from thirty-five to eighty-five degrees. Little children play out of doors from January to December. Invalids sit in verandas or garden chairs, inhaling the pure, strength-restoring atmosphere.

Fresh fruits are gathered every day in the year. Something of an industry is being carried on by women who manufacture oranges, lemons, guavas, figs, etc., into jams, jellies and marmalades to fill orders from Eastern friends. The guava is a favorite fruit, having all the delicacy and flavor of a perfectly ripe strawberry. The Japanese persimmon and loquat are luscious, and the pomegranate is highly prized by some, but is of small value in a commercial way. The olive is easily raised, and makes excellent pickles and oil; but a taste for these is usually an acquired one. They are far superior to the imported article, being ripe when cured, and rich in oil.

Our women were very active and efficient in making a display of the products of the soil at the World's Exposition. One woman contributed two hundred glasses of jelly, made from thirty varieties of fruit. Another woman, living at Santa Ana, sent three thousand glasses of fruit and fruit products which she made and raised on three acres of land. The pampas plume pavilion, mentioned in your issue of November 11 as being dedicated by Miss Harriet Hosmer in memory of Queen Isabella, was the entire work of Mrs. Strong, of Southern California. She is making an effort to raise funds by the sale of pampas plumes to establish a business college for women. The pampas industry has been a lucrative one, women doing most of the work, but at present the demand for plumes seems to be small, as it is for all other dispensable articles.

When we realize how the path to new industries has been made smooth by Lucy Stone of sainted memory, we may well

believe that her last message, "Try to make the world better," has a mission that will never die.

FLORA M. KIMBALL.

MASSACHUSETTS SUFFRAGE HEARING.

An animated and successful hearing was given by the Joint Special Committee of the Massachusetts Legislature, on the question of Municipal Woman Suffrage, in the Green Room at the State House, Boston, on Thursday, Jan. 18, from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M. The hall was packed as usual, and an unusually large number of members of the Legislature were present. Alternate ten minute speeches by petitioners and remonstrants were called for, but only one remonstrant, Mrs. Homans, appeared by proxy. The committee was addressed by Mrs. Ednah D. Cheney for the Massachusetts School Suffrage Association, George A. O. Ernst, Esq., of the Boston Bar, Mrs. Livermore and Mrs. Julia Ward Howe for the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association, Mrs. S. S. Fessenden for the Mass. State W. C. T. U., Mrs. Trask Hill for the Independent Women Voters, Miss Charlotte Lobdell and Dr. Salome Merritt for the National Woman Suffrage Association of Massachusetts. Addresses were made by Mrs. Martha Avery, Mrs. Emily A. Fifield of the Boston School Committee, Rev. Messrs. Banks and Noon, William Lloyd Garrison, Miss Alice Stone Blackwell, Mr. Willard Howland, Mrs. Gleason, and H. B. Blackwell. A report of the hearing will appear in next week's *Woman's Journal*.

COLORADO CORRECTIONS.

Nothing succeeds like success. In Colorado the Young Men's Christian Association of Denver hastens to disclaim the charge of having opposed woman suffrage, and claims to have aided it. The Woman's Christian Temperance Union, too, comes forward with the assurance that it worked for woman suffrage in 1875 and has been pushing it energetically ever since. Letters from G. M. Varnum, of the Denver Y. M. C. A., and Mrs. Ella Beecher Gittings, Corresponding Secretary of the Colorado W. C. T. U., appear in this week's *Woman's Journal*. Let all wear their laurels, but let us not forget that woman suffrage is still on trial, and must secure its future by prompt and vigorous coöperation with the best measures and men.

In justice to Mrs. Chapman it should be said that her eloquent address at the Tea Party was not written, and our notes could not be submitted to her for revision before publication. This may explain any seeming inaccuracies.

The Authors' Reading, gotten up by the New England's Women's Press Association, for the benefit of the unemployed poor, promises to be a highly interesting and brilliant occasion. It is to be held at the Hollis Street Theatre, on Thursday afternoon, Jan. 25, and the regular theatre prices will prevail. Mrs. Julia Ward Howe will preside, and eminent talent, literary and musical, has been secured.

The Woman's Column.

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GROWTH OF WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

At this time, when woman suffrage is under consideration by the Massachusetts Legislature, a summary of the votes on suffrage taken during the past year in other State Legislatures may be of interest.

The Colorado House voted 39 to 21, and the Senate two to one, in favor of granting women full suffrage, and it was ratified by popular vote by 6,347 majority. In Arizona, a full suffrage bill passed the House 17 to 6, and was lost by two votes in the Senate. In Maine, a municipal suffrage bill passed the Senate 16 to 13, and was defeated in the House by nine votes.

The Kansas House voted 94 to 17, and the Senate 32 to 5, in favor of a full suffrage amendment, which is now pending. In Nebraska full suffrage was defeated in the House, 46 to 42, and municipal suffrage passed the House, 45 to 36, and was indefinitely postponed in the Senate, 17 to 15.

A full suffrage amendment passed the Minnesota Senate, 31 to 19. It came up in the House so late that it could only be passed by suspending the rules. The House voted, 54 to 44, to suspend the rules in its favor, but failed to do so for want of the necessary two-thirds.

In North Dakota a full suffrage amendment passed the Senate, 20 to 9, and the House, 33 to 22, but was afterwards reconsidered in the House and lost.

In Illinois a bill to repeal school suffrage failed, no one voting for it except the mover; and a bill to extend township suffrage to women passed the Senate, 27 to 11, but failed in the House.

In Michigan a bill granting municipal suffrage to women, with an educational qualification, passed the House, 57 to 25, and the Senate, 18 to 11, and was signed by the Governor, but was set aside by the Supreme Court as unconstitutional.

In California a school suffrage bill passed the House, 42 to 27, and the Senate, 31 to 6, but was vetoed by the Governor. In Vermont, where, in the constitutional convention of 1870, a proposition for woman suffrage received only one vote, a municipal suffrage bill passed the last House, 149 to 83, and came so near passing the Senate that a change of five votes would have carried it. In New Mexico full suffrage passed the House by a large majority, but did not reach a vote in the Senate.

In Arkansas school suffrage passed the Senate, but was laid on the table in the House. In Connecticut a school suffrage

bill passed both branches of the Legislature, was signed by the Governor, and is now the law.

In New York the last Legislature extended to women the right to vote for county school commissioners, in addition to the right to vote for ordinary school officers, which the women have had since 1880. But the Supreme Court has just set aside the new law granting county school commissioner suffrage as unconstitutional.

In Wyoming, the House of Representatives, by a unanimous vote, after twenty-five years' experience, declared that woman suffrage had worked well, and advised all other States to adopt it.

In Nova Scotia full suffrage was defeated by 3 votes. In New Zealand full suffrage passed both branches of the Legislature, was signed by the Governor and is now the law. In the British House of Commons, suffrage was extended to all women, both married and single, by the parish councils bill, against the opposition of the government, by a vote of 147 to 126. The House of Commons has since voted to make women eligible also to serve on the London vestries.

In our own country, while the only actual victories of the suffragists during the past year have been in Colorado and Connecticut, the close votes in many other States show the growth of public sentiment upon the question.

Years ago, when woman suffrage was much more unpopular than now, Bishop Gilbert Haven was asked by a friend whether it were true that he had been speaking at a suffrage meeting. "Yes," answered the bishop, "I don't want to fall in at the rear of this reform. I propose to march with the procession!" A. S. B.

Miss LOUISE STOCKTON, the sister of Frank R. Stockton, and an interesting writer herself, has organized a Round Robin Reading Club, to promote the systematic study of literature. The instruction is by correspondence, and the reading is done in clubs or circles at home.

Is the dream of the workers for woman suffrage to be realized on Beacon Hill now, just after Lucy Stone has gone? The Governor has practically come out for woman suffrage in city and town affairs, and has said in effect that he will sign the bill if it comes to him. Certainly if municipal suffrage passes the Massachusetts Legislature this year—and never did the fates seem so propitious for it as now—the measure will seem to come almost as an offering to the memory of Lucy Stone. At the hearing at the State House to-day, her gentle face and gentle voice are missed. It is like the play without the chief actor. She was herself certain of the triumph of her cause, and last October Mrs. Livermore, mourning her old friend, wrote, "Poor Lucy! could she read all the kind things said of her now, how happy she would be. But then she knows!"—*Boston Transcript*.

MRS. ANNA AUSTIN was recently elected Mayor of Pleasanton, Kan.

MISS CONSTANCE FENIMORE WOOLSON, the novelist, died Jan. 21 at Venice. She was a grand-niece of James Fenimore Cooper.

MRS. MARY A. LIVERMORE will contribute to the *Golden Rule* of Boston a series of stirring articles about "Women in the War."

MISS FRANCES ELLEN LORD, professor of Latin and literature at Wellesley College, has been chosen temporary chairman of the board, since the death of the president, Miss Shafer.

REV. MARY TRAFFERN WHITNEY, of West Somerville, Mass., was invited to preside over the meeting of the Unitarian clergymen of Boston and vicinity last Monday, and did so with grace and dignity.

Ladies in New Zealand have the franchise. They also take their hats off in the theatre. If this is a case of cause and effect, the cause of woman's suffrage is likely to have a boom.—*Lovell Times*.

Woman suffrage has begun to make progress even in France. On Jan. 20, the French Senate, by a vote of 132 to 84, extended to women engaged in business the right to vote for judges of the tribunals of commerce.

MRS. ALICE N. LINCOLN continues her revelations of the cruel neglect of the Boston city authorities, especially of the Board of Health, in their treatment of paupers and lunatics. If the women of Boston were voters, there would be a beneficent change of management.

The training of young women to become skilled and satisfactory attendants for convalescents and children, which has been in successful operation in Boston for over a year past, has lately been taken up by the Woman's Educational and Industrial Union of Buffalo, N. Y. A class of fifteen, under the charge of Dr. Maud J. Frye, promises good results.

The Longfellow Noonday Rest, where working girls enrolled as members may come for lunch and rest, was opened a few days ago at 38 Pearl Street, Boston. The large patronage of the Noonday Rest which was opened on Bedford Street about a year ago by the Lend-a-Hand clubs of this city, showed that another similar place would be appreciated. Already 100 girls are enrolled for the benefits of the Longfellow Rest, and there are accommodations for 200 more.

Mrs. S. M. Smith, of Lincoln, Neb., writes to *The Union Worker* regarding a visit she made recently in Wyoming, and says:

This is the first time I ever stood on soil where equality before the law meant citizenship for women. When I spoke of it, I was informed that two ladies were present who acted as judges at the late election, and one lady said: "Our men are so used to having women in politics, they do not mind it any more than going to church with them."

THE HEART OF THE WATER.

BY CHARLOTTE PERKINS STETSON.

O the ache in the heart of the water that lies
Underground in the desert, unopened, unknown,
While the seeds lie unbroken, the blossoms un-
blown,
And the traveller wanders, the traveller dies!

O the joy in the heart of the water that flows
From the well in the desert, a desert no more!
Bird-music, and blossoms, and harvest in store,
And the white shrine that showeth the traveller
knows!

WHY WOMEN SHOULD VOTE.

Mrs. Ednah D. Cheney said, at the recent hearing before the woman suffrage committee of the Massachusetts Legislature:

While the claim of women to suffrage rests on the right of every rational being to a share in deciding upon the government under which he must live, it is proper, in presenting the claims of such a bill as is now before the committee, that it should be shown that its passage would be beneficial to both the parties interested in it, the women of the State, and the towns and cities into whose government it will introduce a new element. When we consider that the first party consists of one-half of the population of the State, as intelligent, as moral, as patriotic and as deeply interested in the welfare of our municipal bodies as any other portion of the community, it would be enough to show that it is for their advantage, or that they or any adequate representation of them think it is for their advantage, to make the passage of this bill the duty of the Legislature. But if, in addition, it can be shown that it will benefit not only the persons who are asking for it, but the municipal governments of our towns and cities, then it is certainly a reasonable thing that without hesitation such a measure should be passed.

Let us look at some of the reasons why this larger extension of suffrage should be given to the class who are already in possession of a very restricted right of voting in school matters. What has been the result of that measure? Will any one say that our schools have suffered from it? We all regret that it has not been more fully and generally carried out. The reasons for this I will not enter into, but it is not the fact that it has produced a far more active interest in the community in the welfare of the schools—a more careful scrutiny into the character and motives of those who have aimed to secure election to school offices, a higher standard of education, and especially a more thorough adaptation to the needs of the people in industrial teaching? Men and women have worked together, but this measure has called out the ability and interest of the best women of the community, the appreciation of whose services is shown by the constantly increasing demand for women on school committees, boards of education and supervisors, as well as teachers. Women as voters in all municipal matters would have their influence strengthened as regards the schools.

Equally necessary is the coöperation of women in meeting all the difficult problems of crime and pauperism. You have put them already on your boards of charity, and used their services in the management of insane asylums, and in many positions where they are called upon to deal with these social questions which so closely affect the welfare of the whole community. I do not claim that they always have been or always will be wiser than men; but these questions are not mere matters of arithmetic and weight and measure; they deal with the most intimate social life of the people, with the care of motherless children, with the relief of drunkards' wives,

with the awful questions of social vice and moral degradation of men and women. We believe that practical life is a school to develop and educate us, and make us fit to do our part in the world's work.

You say woman's sphere is the home and the nursery. Do you think no wisdom comes out of these great primal institutions? Does the wife and mother learn nothing out of her experience that will help her to guard wisely the orphans of the State? Does she not often have to deal with the questions of punishment for the erring, of forgiveness for the penitent, of tempering justice with mercy, and developing character out of repentant error? You have wisely placed a woman at the head of the great reformatory for women, and she has done her work nobly, but she would tell you that she is not an exceptional but a representative woman, and that hundreds of others are ready to serve in the same way—at least by strengthening the hearts and hands of those engaged in such work.

Again, the sanitary conditions of our cities and towns are of great importance. Women are all ready to take an intelligent, zealous, active part in this work. The Association of Collegiate Alumnae are doing what? Studying up curiosities of literature? Sporting in the flowery fields of poetry and fiction? No, studying social questions, investigating matters of household drainage and public sanitation. Should not their labors be recognized, and should they not be enabled to act directly upon these important questions, and questions in which they are so deeply interested?

The question of restoring Queen Liliuokalani to her tottering throne may not deeply interest the women of Massachusetts, but the subject of rapid transit is one that comes home to every fireside in the neighborhood of great cities. The newspapers have jocularly treated it as if it were entirely in the interest of women who devoted their lives to shopping and wish to pass from store to store without any expenditure of walking. But the workman's wife knows that cheap, safe, expeditious transit means having a little home where grass grows around the doorstep and the little ones may breathe pure air and play amid nature's birds and flowers, instead of being cooped up in a dingy city street, and where the husband and father may come home to his dinner or supper, instead of taking his meals in his work place, or going to the convenient saloon. Will not the influence of women in municipal affairs be valuable in securing this boon to the community?

But, on more general principles, I claim that a disfranchised class is always a danger in a community. If it is low, dull, degraded, it is easily wrought into madness and fury. It was the unfranchised women of Paris who were the terror of society at one end, while the pampered and lawless courtizans corrupted it at the other. The greatest safeguard for society is to have the principle of common interest and responsibility run through and through it to the lowest strata. If it is the intelligent, the thoughtful, the rich who are disfranchised, a power exists within the State not directly responsible to it, seeking its own aims by its own organization and methods, and liable at any time to become a serious danger to the existing government and institutions. If this lightning is not drawn by the recognition of the right of woman suffrage within a short period, I believe such organized bodies of women will exist, whose action will have to be carefully taken into account. But all signs are now tending so strongly in the direction of a rapid and full extension of suffrage to women that my heart rather trembles with the fear lest Massachusetts will be found lagging in the rear, than with any doubt that she will soon be obliged to join the onward march.

I have left little space to speak of the benefits to women themselves from the right of municipal suffrage. You know well how unsafe are all rights which are not secured by adequate representation. Women are still subject to taxation with no power of directing how their money shall be used, and to many indignities growing out of their position. But the great reason for pleading for this extension of suffrage for woman is for the deepening and strengthening of her life, by giving her the sense of self-respect coming from equality of position, the education of a full responsibility for the welfare of the community in which she lives, since she has the power to influence the condition of the city or town in which she lives by the direct expression of a vote.

MRS. LIVERMORE ON SUFFRAGE.

At the recent hearing before the woman suffrage committee of the Massachusetts Legislature, Mrs. Livermore said:

Yesterday, as I was going home, weary and tired, I forgot my weariness, for there I found two of the old soldiers who had worked with Mother Bickerdyke. One had driven her ambulance, another had been with her in place after place, appointed and detailed to her service by General Sherman. As we talked matters over during the evening, we recalled memories of what women did, how they came to the rear of the battlefields while the battle was in progress, tending soup-kettles, and seeing they were kept filled, while a detachment was kept steadily busy receiving the wounded who were brought to the rear, wrapping them in blankets, feeding them with hot nourishing soup so that their nervous system would be sustained till the time came for dressing their wounds; telling also how again and again they had to change their location because, by a change in the front of the battle, they got within the range of the enemy's fire; how one woman, one of the nurses, had her arm broken by the fragment of a shell; how another worked and worked until at last she lay down, as she said, to rest, right in the rear of the battlefield, but lay down forever, so exhausted she never rallied. As we talked it all over, it came over me like a flood, as it has not for years. The war of the rebellion seems almost as far off to me as the War of the Revolution; but it came back, one thing after another; and I said to these gentlemen—they would be surprised to hear themselves called gentlemen, because they are very poor and lame and humble, and have no pensions, and have to be cared for by kindness and charity, and yet they deserve it—I said to them, "Isn't it strange that while women rendered themselves so serviceable, and did such excellent work during the war, they are not held worthy of the right of suffrage in time of peace?" Gen. Grant used to compliment them. President Lincoln said if all the speeches orators had made concerning women since the day when orators first spoke were condensed into one sentence, if all the poems written by poets since poets existed were condensed into one stanza, that one sentence and that one stanza would fail to express his sense of the worthiness of the women of America during the Civil War. This he said publicly at the great Sanitary Fair in Philadelphia, in one of his short, famous, classical speeches that will live forever. "And so," he added, "as I am not accustomed to paying compliments, I will simply say, God bless my countrywomen forever!" And it was Abraham Lincoln who said: "I am for having all share the privileges of the Government who assist in bearing its burdens, by no means excluding women."

I do not forget that there is a large residuum of women, as well as men, who are of small account, who are without moral

character or force of any kind; but, counting that residuum out, I challenge anyone to bring forward a conspicuous instance where women have been wanting or have been disloyal, or negligent of the claims of their country. When women show themselves faithful in these matters continually, and when they have proved themselves worthy and loyal in the past, it seems to me it is perfectly safe to grant them a little further power.

ADVERSE DECISION IN NEW YORK.

The New York Court of Appeals, on Jan. 24, affirmed the previous decision of Justice Williams, of the New York Supreme Court, which was afterwards upheld by the same court at its general term, declaring unconstitutional the law enacted by the last Legislature, allowing women to vote for county school commissioners.

This decision was not unexpected. Under the usual principle of interpretation, the constitutional limitation of the word "male" is considered applicable to all officers specifically named and provided for in the State constitution. The school commissioner is a county officer specified in the State constitution. This decision does not deprive the women of New York State of the right which they have had since 1880, to vote in towns and cities for members of school boards, these local elections being subject to regulation by the Legislature. Nor would it prevent the Legislature from extending full municipal suffrage to women.

The Illinois Supreme Court drew a similar distinction. In 1891, the Illinois Legislature passed a bill to enable women to vote for all school officers. The constitutionality of the law was called in question. The Supreme Court decided that the Legislature could not give women the right to vote for County Superintendent of Schools, because that office was named in the State constitution; but that the women could vote for all other school officers, even to the regents of the State University, since these were not named in the constitution.

NEW YORK NOTES.

Mass conventions in the interest of woman suffrage will be held at the sixty county seats of New York between now and April 28.

A notable feature of the woman suffrage rallies at Rochester and at Buffalo, N. Y., was the number of influential men who through speeches or letters expressed themselves in favor of the proposed change in the constitution. Judge Geo. F. Danforth presided at Rochester, and said:

It is the duty of the Constitutional Convention to so amend the Constitution of this State that the right of suffrage is given to all. The great question is, "Has woman the same legal right that her brother man has?" Grant woman that right, and the question whether she will avail herself of it is a matter of no consequence.

Rev. Dr. Asa Saxe, D. D., of the First Universalist Church, said:

I speak solely from the standpoint of what is right, and I solemnly believe that if the women win, it will bring help to the State, order out of chaos, and good to the people.

Letters were read from Judge Thomas Raines, Rev. Henry H. Stebbins, pastor of the Central Presbyterian Church, Mr. Samuel Lowe, formerly editor of the Rochester Herald, and Rabbi Max Landsberg, all expressing cordial sympathy. Henry C. Maine was the chairman of the committee on resolutions, which declare that "in the course of human events the time has come when it is not only just but expedient to abolish the sex qualification for voters." The resolutions were supported by Prof. S. A. Lattimore and Col. James S. Graham, and were adopted with a "ringing shout of approval." Miss Anthony, Mrs. Jean Brooks Greenleaf, and Mrs. Mary Seymour Howell addressed the meeting. The Rochester Democrat and Chronicle and the Rochester Herald gave good and cordial reports.

At the Buffalo meeting Mrs. S. Augusta Armstrong, the president of Erie County, presided. The speakers were the Hon. Jacob Stern, Surrogate of Erie County, Rabbi Israel Aaron, Mrs. Jean Brooks Greenleaf, the Rev. Joseph K. Mason, Frank M. Loomis, Miss Anthony, and the Rev. Ward B. Pickard. Letters of regret were read from Benjamin H. Williams, Judge Edward W. Hatch, Judge Robert C. Titus, and the Rev. Patrick Cronin, all expressing sympathy with the purpose of the meeting. The following morning an Erie County Political Equality Club was organized.

MRS. HOWE ON SUFFRAGE.

Mrs. Julia Ward Howe said, at the recent legislative hearing on woman suffrage:

I remember an old saying: "There are some things that the court is supposed to know." After all these years in which we have come and argued our case in this very place, we think there are some things that this great and general court of Massachusetts must know, and one is that our cause is just. I have observed in human nature, among women as well as among men, two opposite tendencies. There are those who wish to keep the rights or advantages they enjoy to themselves. They fear to admit others. Well, there seems to be a good deal of that feeling also in political life. We have seen so much of it in our various experiences with the Legislature that we need not dwell upon it. I wish rather to speak of the other sort, of which also we have had a great experience—the people who so value the great things in human life, liberty and justice, and the efficiency which belongs to an intelligent moral human being, that they cannot keep them to themselves. They desire to bestow them on all the world. These people, from the beginning few in number, were always the saviors of mankind, the redeemers of human society from its barbarism and the baseness of its natural self-hood. And we are happy in knowing that they increase in number as the world's experience goes on, and where there were one or two in a generation, their name now we may say is legion. I have occasion to think of that when I remember the men who have stood side by side with us here; nay, have almost led us up. They have shown us the legal justification and foundation of our claim. They have stood by us: Samuel E. Sewall, Wendell Phillips, William Lloyd Garrison, James Freeman Clarke, and many others that I cannot take time to mention. Surely the memory of these great and

noble spirits, who have been the salt of their generation, who have elevated it above any low plane of feeling and intention, should be a great power behind us, a living power, which will not fail to have its results.

It is lamentable for our dear Massachusetts to lag behind in this true progress of the unfolding of civilization. Why, even in New Zealand, the women, the native as well as the white, are entrusted with the suffrage. Shall we think that Englishmen are braver than Massachusetts men, or are more proud of their women? Do not let it appear so in history!

NEW YORK PETITION BOOKS.

Miss Anthony says, in a private letter, dated Jan. 23:

I am just in from Albion, where we held the first of our sixty mass-meetings yesterday. The large and beautiful Court House was packed with a most enthusiastic audience representing all the ten townships of Orleans County. The meeting filled me with new hope that we are going to see the people roused to the work of the year before us. I am stopping at headquarters from 10.30 to 2.25 P.M., on my way to Batavia, where our second County Convention opens this afternoon. If the attendance and enthusiasm equal Albion, I shall take new heart for the fray of the remaining fifty-eight gatherings. Can you not say a word to your readers in New York, rouse them to write to Mrs. Greenleaf for petition books, and to go to work in the canvassing of their voting districts?

Mrs. Greenleaf's address is 17 Madison Street, Rochester, N. Y., and every friend of equal rights in New York should send to her at once for petition books.

HE BELIEVES IN DEMOCRACY.

Rev. Louis A. Banks said, at the recent hearing:

I thoroughly believe in the theory of our Government, the theory of democracy. The voice of the people may be trusted to be the voice of God if it is an intelligent people and an intelligent expression of a majority of the will power of all the people; but I do believe that a democracy is unsafe if you put chains upon one-half of the intelligent will power of your community. It is a very dangerous thing in a community to have a large, intelligent, educated class who are not responsible for what they do in public affairs. This is an argument not often used, but it seems to me a very good argument. There is no possible discipline or education so good for an intelligent, earnest mind as to make it responsible for what it does. You have to-day in the community a large class of people, more than one-half the people of Massachusetts, who are certainly educated, and who are thoroughly intelligent, and as earnest about matters as the men are. Yet these people are irresponsible for their opinions and actions in politics; and that is not well for the community. It is well for the community that this intelligent, earnest class, these people who are full of ambition and purpose and intent to make themselves felt, and who do make themselves felt, should be put in a position where they shall not only have the privilege but shall be responsible for how they exercise their influence. We should give women the suffrage. I do not base it upon anything that I think they would do in an election, but upon this broad fact, that they are a part of the community, a part of this partnership in which we live, and they are taxed and governed and controlled the same as men are, and, if so, they have a right to say how they shall be taxed and how they shall be controlled.

Last week brought 150 new subscribers to the WOMAN'S COLUMN.

Of the one hundred medical missions in China, fifty-six are women.

Connecticut, the "land of steady habits," boasts of six cities with police matrons, and has a school suffrage law.

The Kentucky Equal Rights Association has petitioned the Kentucky Legislature to raise the age of protection for girls from twelve to eighteen years.

The first woman's gymnasium in Central Europe is the School of Minerva, in Prague, founded in 1890 by Elista Krasnohorska, the editor of the *Woman's Journal* in that city. It has eighty-five students.

The association of women for raising the moral tone of society in the Netherlands has over 4,000 members in the 197 places where it is represented. Refuges for young women are maintained very generally.

Chicago has thirty police matrons, with a head matron over all. The W. C. T. U. has a committee of women who strive to keep out political influence in the appointment of women as matrons, and to get women who are total abstainers.

Musical culture among working people has been tried successfully by Charlotte Mulligan in Philadelphia. Beginning with a Sunday school class of bootblacks, she has had twelve thousand working men in the last twenty-eight years.

Besides her recent volume of short stories, Miss Olive Schreiner has written a longer work, the title of which probably will be "From Man to Man." It is described as a study in the comparative ethics of men's treatment of men and their treatment of women.

A school suffrage bill has been introduced in the Ohio House of Representatives by Mr. Wood, to extend the right of suffrage to women, and to make them eligible for school officers. Another bill introduced provides that married women shall be eligible to perform the duties of executrix or administratrix whether married before or after their appointment.

Apropos of the question of municipal suffrage for women, upon which a legislative hearing has already been granted at the State House this year as in many former years, and regarding which the members of the two houses are likely soon to be called upon to vote, the old assertion is revived that "suffrage is not a natural right." We are assured that, on the contrary, "it is only a privilege." This assertion has been made so often, is repeated so glibly, and has such a familiar sound, that many persons no doubt accept it as a self-evident truth. It is nothing of the kind. It is in flat contradiction of a self-evident truth, of one that is enunciated in the Declaration of Independence, and ought therefore to have a place in the hearts of Americans side by side with the constitution of the United States, and in the hearts of Massachusetts people side by side with their own Commonwealth's organic law and bill of rights.—*Boston Advertiser*.

KENTUCKY NOTES.

COVINGTON, KY., JAN. 17, 1894.

Editor Woman's Column:

The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky met in Frankfort, Jan. 2, 1894. As the new Constitution limits the session to sixty days, exclusive of Sundays and legal holidays, no time was lost by the Committee from the Kentucky Equal Rights Association in arranging for a meeting at the Capitol.

On the evening of Jan. 9, in the House of Representatives, Miss Laura Clay, Mrs. Josephine K. Henry and myself addressed a large and attentive audience. At the close we had a perfect ovation, men crowding around the platform to be introduced to the speakers, some not waiting for this formality, but introducing themselves with a cordial shake of the hand, and expressing themselves as well pleased with the addresses; also as willing to vote for the bills which were drawn up and placed in the hands of special committees.

The bills presented provided for married women's property rights, women physicians in the asylums for the insane, mothers to have equal guardianship with fathers of minor children, and school suffrage for the women of the State. The new Constitution requires a "House of Reform for Boys," and the Kentucky Equal Rights Association appointed Mrs. Beauchamp and Mrs. Charles a committee to petition the Legislature for a similar building for girls. Mrs. Humphreys and Mrs. Jones were a special committee on raising the "age of consent" for girls from twelve to eighteen years. A vast amount of work was accomplished during the five days spent in Frankfort.

The present Legislature is the best we have had for years, composed largely of young men who are in touch with the advanced ideas of the present time. Our next visit to the Capitol will be early in February, to look after the bills which have been presented, and if promises are to be relied upon, we shall make great progress by the close of this session.

EUGENIA B. FARMER,
Sec. Frankfort Committee, Ky. E. R. Ass'n.

BOSTON JOURNAL FOR WOMAN SUFFRAGE

The *Boston Journal*, under its present management, is the most extreme opponent of municipal woman suffrage among the Boston dailies. After forty years' agitation, it pleads insufficient notice. Against the precedents of two hundred years, it questions the right of the Legislature to regulate suffrage in municipal elections. With petitions before the committee from organizations representing more than 40,000 women and men, and sustained by the petitions in former years of 100,000 citizens of Massachusetts, it asserts that there is no sufficient popular interest.

But nothing we can say in advocacy of municipal woman suffrage is more able and conclusive than the following, which we quote from the *Journal* itself. On February 28, 1876, the *Boston Daily Journal* had the following leading editorial in favor of a bill to grant municipal suffrage to tax-paying women:

"We see no reason why this bill should

not become a law. There are now about 34,000 women in this State who own in their own right property amounting to \$131,683,393, and who pay thereon nearly two millions of dollars in taxes. Who can say, in view of such facts, that these tax-paying women of Massachusetts have no such stake in the welfare of their communities that their voice should be expressed at the polls? None are more closely interested in good local government—in the maintenance of order, the repression of vice, the improvement of schools, an effective police, judicious expenditures and just taxation—than they. In fact, as they are deprived of many of men's means of influence for securing these public benefits, all the more ought they to be able to exert whatever power they can through the ballot.

"Another question which naturally arises in this connection is—Is the public mind ripe for this measure? We may remark that the same extension of electoral rights has been granted to the women of England, Holland, Austria and Sweden, and it would certainly be singular if the State which is confessedly behind no others in the American Union for intelligence and general development should not be ready for such a reform. Proof that it is will be found in the fact that no less than 8,682 persons have petitioned the Legislature for some such measure, while not a single remonstrance against the establishment of woman suffrage has been received, although the issue was openly made before the people. We need not say what the position of the Republican party has been upon this issue. In State Conventions more than once, in the acceptance letter and in the inaugural of our present Governor, the most explicit endorsement of woman suffrage has been given. Surely no more moderate or well-guarded act could have been anticipated by anyone than this now before the Legislature. It is entirely safe to adopt it, for, if it should not work well, it can be repealed at any time by a Legislature still to be chosen by masculine voters; but it will work well if it becomes a law, and will ere long be quoted as a new proof of the advanced condition of Massachusetts."

The *Woman's Journal* of Jan. 27 contains a report of all the speeches at the Woman Suffrage Hearing in Boston on Jan. 18, 1894.

MISS ZOE BROWN, of Hancock, Miss M. Rutherford, of Sumter, and Miss Annie Dennis, of Talbot, won the principal prizes for agricultural exhibits at the Georgia State Fair held recently in Augusta.

FROEKEN ELSA ESCHENSEN, candidate in philosophy and law, has obtained permission from the King of Sweden to plead at the University of Upsala for the degree of doctor of laws, although in one respect she has not complied with the regulations, inasmuch as she has not officiated as a judge. Froeken Eschensen will be the first lady doctor of laws in Sweden.

MISS VIRGINIA PENNY, who took an active part in opening the doors of general industry to women workers, half a century ago, devoting time and money to the object for years, with no compensation except the enjoyment of doing good, is living in old age without the usual comforts of life. The *Minneapolis Spectator* suggests systematic relief through Women's Clubs and similar bodies. Meanwhile, any grateful worker might send a token of appreciation to Miss Penny at 359 East 71st Street, New York, N. Y.

The Woman's Column.

VOL. VII.

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The Woman's Column.

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EDITOR:

ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

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FALSE PLAY.

BY CHARLOTTE PERKINS STETSON.

"Do you love me?" asked the mother of her child,

And the baby answered "No!"

Great Love listened and sadly smiled.

He knew the love in the heart of the child—

That you could not wake it so.

"Do not love me?" the foolish mother cried;

And the baby answered "No!"

He knew the worth of the trick she tried.

Great Love listened, and grieving sighed,

That the mother scorned him so.

"O poor mamma!" and she played her part

Till the baby's strength gave way;

He knew it was false in his inmost heart,

But he could not bear that her tears should start,

So he joined in the lying play.

"Then love mamma!" and the soft lips crept

To the kiss that his love should show;

The mouth to speak while the spirit slept!

Great Love listened, and blushed and wept

That they blasphemed him so.

HOW THEY VOTE IN NEW ZEALAND.

A correspondent of the Birmingham (Eng.) *Daily Post*, writing from Wellington, New Zealand, gives an entertaining account of the manner in which the women of that colony made use of their newly-acquired voting privileges. He says: "They registered in thousands, and throughout the whole election campaign displayed a most laudable desire to learn their new duties. Afternoon meetings for women only, at which the more social sides of politics were dealt with, and the new electors instructed how to use their votes, became part of every candidate's work. 'Heckling' there often was, and that of the keenest description, so much so that some candidates are said to have declared they would sooner face double the number of men than be hauled over the coals as they were by these gentle electors. With all the impulsiveness of their sex, the women became almost more partisan than the men, and lucky was the candidate whom they favored. For him were crowded and enthusiastic meetings, ovations when he rose, and often showers of bouquets when he sat down; while in many cases the vote of thanks and confidence was moved or seconded by some blushing elector who heard her own voice for the first time in public. Women thronged his committee-rooms, and canvassed for votes with a charming persistence which would not be denied. The

whole battery of women's arguments, personal and theoretical, were brought to bear on the recalcitrant male elector who was suspected of a leaning to the other side, and, as has been said, throughout the whole of the campaign, the newly enfranchised took a deep interest in the questions at issue and in the result of the contest. It is gratifying to be able to say that, as was expected would be the case, women's influence was wholly for good in the conduct of one of the most keenly contested elections that have ever been held in New Zealand, and in no case, so far as can be ascertained, was a candidate subjected to the indignities which have at other times disgraced political meetings." It is estimated that one-third of the total vote was cast by women, and the number of defective ballots was astonishingly small.

HELP FOR FARMERS' WIVES.

The difficulty of finding employment in Boston for needy women is such as to make it impossible to provide for all the applicants. The relief committee cannot find sewing for them all in the workshops or places for them in families in this vicinity. It is now proposed to work an entirely new field, the villages and towns of New England. From the country we hear constantly of help wanted. The wages offered are not so high as in the cities, but, on the other hand, neither is the standard of ability the same. Recognizing the present opportunity of finding homes in the country for women, if they can be persuaded to take them, the Women's Educational and Industrial Union has arranged to make the attempt to place there such women as the relief committee may designate. The union will cooperate with the relief committee. A correspondence will be opened with responsible persons in various sections, and careful inquiry instituted regarding both parties to the arrangements. Women who have friends in the country whom they know to be anxious for help of any kind will forward a purely philanthropic scheme if they will send the addresses of these persons to the Union, or if they will strive to persuade unemployed girls to take even temporarily such places out of town as may be offered them.

The New York *Sun* says:

The most progressive of all the foreign possessions of England is the colony of New Zealand. The women now exercise the right of suffrage in the elections there, just as they have exercised it in our own free and happy State of Wyoming for a quarter of a century. When they voted at the elections held in the colony a few weeks ago, the objections to female suffrage were dispelled. Their demeanor was worthy of their sex, and the demeanor of the male voters toward them was respectful and correct. They gave evidence of their interest in public affairs, of their political independence, mainly by

voting against the government, and of the soundness of their judgment in discriminating between the rival candidates. The scenes at the polling booths, as described by the colonial papers, were in every way satisfactory. The arguments against female suffrage will not hereafter be urged by the New Zealanders.

MRS. J. M. KELLEY has been elected secretary of the Nebraska State Farmers' Alliance.

MISS EIDE, of Kristiania, who is the first woman to receive a diploma as candidate of pharmacy in Norway, stood at the head of her class in all branches but one.

MRS. CULBERTSON has been librarian of the New Orleans City Library for eighteen years. She is an accomplished scholar, and has many times been of invaluable assistance in translating volumes from the French. In all the changes in the city administration during eighteen years, there has never been suggested the making of a change in the city librarian.

MISS KATHARINE PEARSON WOODS, of Baltimore, the author of "Mezzorott, Shoemaker," is a resident for the winter at Denison House, the college settlement for women on Tyler Street, Boston. She has addressed several organizations on "Modern Social Movements," of which she has long been a close student.

MRS. THOMAS A. EDISON is described as a rarely beautiful woman. Her father, Lewis A. Miller, is president of the Chautauqua Assembly, and a part of Mrs. Edison's summers is always spent at that resort, where she and her two pretty children may be seen driving about in a foreign-looking little pony cart, or yachting on the lake, or sitting on the broad veranda of the picturesque half-house, half-tent that is known to the students at the summer school as the Miller cottage. An aunt of Mrs. Edison is Mrs. Emily Huntington Miller—at one time editor of the *Little Corporal*.

MRS. LIVERMORE contributes to this week's *Woman's Journal* an account of the great memorial meeting for Mrs. Lucy Stone held last week in New Jersey, at which 2,500 people were present, in spite of a heavy storm. Mrs. Livermore says:

"I was very glad that it was possible for me to accept the invitation of the New Jersey suffragists to assist at the memorial meeting, and I went to Newark for that purpose. It was a rainy evening, and we all predicted a sparsely filled church. But people stood by the hundreds, under umbrellas, waiting for the church to be opened, an hour before the time, and it was with difficulty we obtained entrance, on our arrival. The great audience-room was packed to its utmost capacity; people were standing wherever they could find comfortable footing, and from every door of exit throngs were departing, who could not be accommodated within."

THE VOICE OF LUCY STONE.

BY REV. ADA C. BOWLES.

[Read by her son at the memorial service held for Lucy Stone in the Universalist church in Pomona, Cal., of which Mrs. Bowles is pastor.]

It speaks from out the silence, that voice of music low:

"O comrades, I am with you as on the march you go."

Nor age nor weakness knowing, she lives as all shall live

Who, clasping hands with Justice, their loyal service give.

For Truth, reborn forever, is ever young and free,

And shares with its disciples its immortality.

The lesson of the ages, the lesson of to-day,
The humble earthly service, the royal victory.

The young child in the manger, the star within the sky;

The mating of the lowly with holy things and high.

White-robed, thy voice of sweetness shall waste not in our ears,

Thy call is still for service, though Sorrow claims its tears.

What new-found strength in heaven is thine to give, we know

Will nerve for braver battle, as onward still we go.

O faith that maketh faithful and banisheth all fears,

Go thou before to lead us through all the waiting years!

—*Pacific Ensign.*

"AFRAID OF THE PEOPLE."

As Senator Anthony, of Rhode Island, said years ago: "When we undertake seriously to show why a woman whose person and liberty and property are controlled by the law should have no voice in making the law, it is not easy."

In the absence of any solid argument against equal suffrage, the opponents are obliged to devote themselves chiefly to criticising its advocates, or to finding fault with the details of the bill. This year and last, in Massachusetts, they have protested loudly that the suffragists are "afraid to trust the people," because we have asked, as usual, for municipal suffrage by act of Legislature.

After the remarkable errors of statement in which the remonstrants have indulged every year, no deviation from facts on their part ought to surprise us. Yet, in view of last year's vote in the Massachusetts Legislature, it really is surprising that they should have the face to say that the suffragists are afraid of the popular vote. The whole history of the efforts for woman suffrage in this State, from the beginning up to last year's legislative vote, shows that the opponents have always been more unwilling than the suffragists to submit the matter to the people.

For years the suffragists went up to the State House and urged the submission of a full suffrage amendment to the voters, and every year the opponents refused to let the voters pass upon it. Then we came to the conclusion that, as reforms are usually conceded step by step, it would be well to try first for a smaller measure, and we asked for municipal suffrage—the right to vote in town and city elections. As suffrage in these local

elections can be, and always has been, regulated by the Legislature, of course we asked the Legislature to do it. No one takes an indirect way to accomplish his object when he can take a direct way. Our opponents voted us down without ceremony year after year, as long as they were sure they had a majority against us in the Legislature.

Last year the probabilities of the bill passing seemed so great that they became uneasy, and began to seek for an evasion, a compromise. Eloquent addresses were made by opponents of equal suffrage, declaring that the question was too important to be decided by the Legislature on its own responsibility, and that it ought to be submitted to the people, men and women; and they succeeded in fastening to our bill an amendment to that effect. What followed? Nine-tenths of those who had voted for the amendment immediately turned round and voted against the bill as amended, thus declaring that they would not allow the people to pass upon it, and that they preferred to decide the matter in the negative on their own responsibility. The majority of the suffragists in the Legislature, on the other hand, voted for the bill, even as amended. They preferred, of course, to gain their measure in the customary and direct way, but they were ready to undertake the indirect and unusual method, if they could do no better. It was the opponents, not the suffragists, who refused to let it go to the people. They had no mind to risk it.

ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

MRS. DEVOE IN KANSAS.

SALINA, KAN., JAN. 23, 1894.

Editor Woman's Column:

Mrs. Emma Smith DeVoe, in November and December, made a second tour of Kansas in the interests of the Amendment Campaign. Her first meeting was held in Paola, Nov. 2, the last one in Kansas City, Dec. 15. One of Mrs. DeVoe's own watchwords would faithfully describe this tour—"success." None of the dates in this series of six weeks failed, though in two or three places inclement weather interfered with the programme, but not so seriously that Mrs. DeVoe could not hold a meeting of some kind, however informal.

The Kansas Campaign Committee view the work that Mrs. DeVoe has done with intense satisfaction. Wherever she has spoken, her work has been thorough and effective, and she has left none but friends behind her—friends for the cause and for herself as well. She has given the State just what it needed in the way of agitation, and just at the right time, and it has been along more than one line. She has made new friends for us, renewed the old ones, organized strong campaign committees, and secured pledges of funds with which to carry on the campaign. She has persuaded many and antagonized none, and her gift as a special pleader for women has been acknowledged even by those most opposed to the doctrines taught by her. Almost every place she has visited has sent a request to headquarters for her return during the cam-

paign, which is in itself a recommendation for the character of her work among us.

Campaign clubs have been organized by Mrs. DeVoe since September in Valley Falls, Mrs. Carrie M. Cowan, Chairman; Seneca, Rev. Sara L. Stoner; Sabetha, Dr. Emily E. Slosson; Marysville, Miss Mattie Hill; Blue Rapids, Mrs. Nettie W. Barlow; Clyde, Mrs. E. E. Fry; Haddam, Mrs. Anna E. Crew; Concordia, Dr. Colby Grigsby; Cedarville, Mrs. Ella L. Morrison; Clay Centre, Mrs. Adeline E. Storey; Osborne, Mrs. Jessie Tilton; Stockton, Mrs. C. W. Smith; Beloit, Miss Belle Newbanks; Minneapolis, Mrs. Lucy B. Johnston; Frankfort, Mrs. Belle L. Sproul; Atchison, Mrs. Ruth F. Durgan; Hiawatha, Mrs. M. E. Wilder; Paola, Mrs. Rhoda Freeland; Greeley, Mrs. V. A. McClure; Colony, Mrs. Emma M. Anno; El Dorado, Mrs. Harriet A. Stockeye; Augusta, Mrs. S. A. Bradfield; Douglass, Mrs. C. R. Nash; Arkansas City, Mrs. Laura Duff-Stanley; Geuda Springs, Mr. Lyman L. Uhls; Wellington, Mrs. H. M. Benton; Winfield, Mrs. Elma B. Dalton; Mulvane, Mrs. Mattie Stubbs; Wichita, Dr. Carrie E. Tiffany; Kingman, Mrs. Mary L. Parsons; Pratt, Mrs. Jennie R. Fulkersin; Hutchinson, Mrs. Kate H. Brooks; Nickerson, Ruth R. Hendry; Sterling, Emma J. Brown; Little River, Mrs. Edith S. Loop; Marion, Mrs. H. A. Billings; Elmdale, Mrs. Sarah B. Stotts; Enterprise, Mrs. Mecca Hoffman; Americus, Mrs. L. A. Hankins; Burlington, Mrs. S. E. Jones; Ottawa, ———; Iola, Mrs. E. F. Thayer; Fredonia, Mrs. H. B. Harding; Yates Centre, Mrs. M. J. Orendorff; Fort Scott, Dr. Sarah C. Hall; Mound City, Mrs. M. M. Stearns; Rosedale, Mrs. Fannie Holsinger; Argentine, Mrs. Kate C. Killmers; Kansas City, Mrs. Fannie Reid Slusser.

I wish to notify these Committees that a full list of the officers of each one is wanted at headquarters. Please send them to the address given below—also send any changes that have been made in the list just given.

These committees are most of them doing active work. All are planning their campaign, and much is hoped from their efforts. In several counties they are organizing each voting precinct, and getting into communication with the women in the country. Open meetings are being held, lectures and debates provided for, and money is being raised to fulfil their pledges to the State Committee. Dr. Carrie E. Tiffany started the fund pledged by the Wichita Committee by manufacturing confectionery for the holiday trade. Aside from her work as a physician and a housekeeper, she made about seventy pounds of bon-bons before Christmas, disposing of them among her acquaintances, and turning the profits over to the campaign fund. A number of other business-like methods of raising money are being tried now by different committees.

When the amendment is carried next fall (and no woman prophesies anything else), and the causes of our victory are enumerated, it may be that we can estimate the great assistance that has been

rendered us by Mrs. DeVoe better than now, when we have the most engrossing work before us; but it is doubtful if even then we shall be able to realize fully the influence she has wielded.

Word comes to us that soon after Mrs. DeVoe's return to her home in Harvey, Ills., her friends there tendered her a reception, on which occasion she was most pleasantly surprised by being presented with a beautiful painting and some elegant pieces of silver. These tokens of their appreciation prove an exception to the saying that a prophet is "not without honor, save in his own country and his own house."

MAY BELLEVILLE-BROWN,
Sec. Amendment Campaign Com.

POLITICAL STATUS OF WOMEN.

In the *Chautauquan* for January is an article by Jeannette Howard, entitled "The Political Status of Women," which is an able review of the woman suffrage movement, with an account of the important victories achieved in America and elsewhere. Those who imagine that woman suffrage is dead would do well to read this article, of which the following is the conclusion:

The time has come when the woman suffrage movement must be looked to as one of the formidable forces of our political life. Rising slowly but surely in the old parent communities, making large, rapid gains in the newly settled portions of the country, and advancing boldly to the front and centre with a constantly increasing momentum, the movement for equal suffrage demands and is receiving larger attention now than ever before. Woman has ceased to be an indirect member of the State. She is a participant in politics, and has gained a political status. Her position, as it relates to the science of government and its actual development, the thoughtful citizen may well consider.

A REMINISCENCE OF LUCY STONE.

I was a child when I first saw Lucy Stone. It was a warm, bright day, and mother said to us children: "Lucy Stone is coming." Mother's face was radiant. It always was, when a temperance, anti-slavery, equal rights or dress reform lecturer was expected; and here were all the reforms, so dear to her heart, rolled into one, with a woman to represent them. It was a great occasion.

Garrison and Phillips, Abby Kelly and Lucy Stone, these were household words, and mother rejoiced in their triumphs, was persecuted in their persecutions, and the greater their hardships, the dearer they became to her. Instead of the catechism, she placed before us the living witnesses of the truth. More than once, when deciding some question of right and wrong, did I, as a child, question what Lucy Stone would do under the same circumstances.

And Lucy Stone was coming up the hill! The rounded figure, the elastic step, the kind hand, the cheerful voice; how well I remember them! And what a face she had! As bright and sweet as a June day. How she laughed and talked and played with us! And a queen's favorite could not feel more pride than I did, when

she said: "Now, we will have a race, Helen, you and I."

I wore a little dress that day like her bloomer costume; and we flew over the ground, lightly and swiftly, as birds on the wing. Just before we reached the old, moss-grown steps, she halted slightly, and I came on one step ahead. "There," said she, laughing, "now you can say that you beat me."

Years passed by, and I went from home to a distant city; and Lucy Stone went on with her work for women, of which all the world knows. A few years ago, while on a visit to Boston, I called at the *Woman's Journal* office to see her. I remembered her as the June day; I found her in the Indian summer of her rounded womanhood; and still the same natural, genial, lovable Lucy Stone. It was evident, that day, that she had all she could attend to, and I was about turning away, when she said, brightly: "Now we can talk awhile." She spoke of her visits to Hanson and Hanover with great pleasure, of Garrison and Phillips, of the old heroic days, and her eyes filled with tears as she said: "I seem to live it all over again."

Once more I saw her. The Church of the Disciples was crowded with people. Many had come a long distance to see Lucy Stone once more. Upon the platform was a bust of the great reformer, lifelike, and smiling upon all the world; on the left a portrait of Wendell Phillips, and everywhere bright autumn foliage and flowers. The organ sounded, and all that was mortal of Lucy Stone was borne slowly up the aisle. Then that great audience sang:

"Oh, pure soul, from the other shore
Waft some sweet song the waters o'er!"

The sunlight streamed in at the western window, lighting up the prophetic face of Phillips with a sudden glow, and lingered softly on the smiling lips of her who slept below.

Then the comrades of Lucy Stone, men and women who had known her long and loved her well, spoke in fitting words of her devoted life. It seemed in that hour that the ascended friends with whom she had labored, the old nobility of our land, were present with us, and Lucy Stone in the midst of them.

It was her wish that at her funeral all should be cheerful, simple and natural. And it was so. Instead of the "trappings and the suits of woe" was that "which passeth show," the heartfelt appreciation of a noble life well spent.

Lucy Stone was a reformer all her days, and in her transition she was none the less so. As we paused again to gaze upon the still face, from which the sweet spirit of our friend would look no more, we could not weep, so beautiful had that life been; but, full of earnest purpose, we turned from her mortal form to follow where she leads. HELEN HALL KEITH.

West Hanover, Mass.

The State Grange of Rhode Island, which met at Westerly, Jan. 16, 17, also passed a woman suffrage resolution.

The Ohio Trade and Labor Assembly, in annual session in Columbus, recently resolved in favor of woman suffrage.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE LEAFLETS.

A large number of Equal Rights Leaflets are for sale at cost at the office of the *WOMAN'S JOURNAL*, No. 3 Park Street, Boston, Mass.

Price of Single Leaflets, 10 cents per hundred of one kind, at *WOMAN'S JOURNAL* Office, or 15 cents, postpaid, by mail.

Price of Double Leaflets, 20 cents per hundred of one kind, at *WOMAN'S JOURNAL* Office, or 30 cents, postpaid, by mail.

Sample copies of forty Leaflets sent by mail for 10 cents.

SINGLE LEAFLETS.

Eminent Opinions on Woman Suffrage.
Woman Suffrage Catechism, by Lucy Stone.
Why the W. C. T. U. Seeks the Ballot, by Mary B. Willard.
A Plea for Universal Suffrage, by Wm. Lloyd Garrison, Jr.
Woman Suffrage in Wyoming.
More Facts from Wyoming.
Wyoming Speaks for Herself.
Objections to Woman Suffrage Answered, by Henry B. Blackwell.

The Nonsense of It, by T. Wentworth Higginson.

The Bible for Woman Suffrage, by Rev. J. W. Bashford.

Clergymen for Woman Suffrage.
Municipal Suffrage for Women, by Ednah D. Cheney.

Municipal Suffrage for Women, No. 2, by Ednah D. Cheney.

Woman's Rights Fables, by Lillie Devereux Blake.

Prepare for Suffrage, by Orra Langhorne.
How to Organize a Suffrage Association, by Mary E. Holmes.

Prof. Carruth on Suffrage.
A Duty of Women, by Frances Power Cobbe.
The Elective Franchise, by leading Suffragists.
Henry Ward Beecher on Woman Suffrage.
Woman Suffrage Man's Right, by Henry Ward Beecher.

Independence Day for Women.
How to Win Woman Suffrage, by Henry B. Blackwell.

Twelve Reasons Why Women Want to Vote, by Alice Stone Blackwell.

The Government of Cities, by H.B. Blackwell
Municipal Suffrage in Kansas, by Secretary Adams.

Woman Suffrage a Political Reform, by Henry B. Blackwell.

DOUBLE LEAFLETS.

No Distinction of Sex in the Right to Vote, by the Hon. John D. Long.

The Advancement of Women, by Mary A. Livermore.

Woman Suffrage Essential to Pure Government, by Hon. Geo. F. Hoar.

Woman Suffrage Essential to a True Republic, by Hon. George F. Hoar.

Freedom for Women, by Wendell Phillips.
Equal Rights for Women, by George William Curtis.

Fair Play for Women, by George Wm. Curtis.
Lucy Stone, by Alice Stone Blackwell.

Woman Suffrage, by Rev. James Freeman Clarke.

Women and the State, by Geo. F. Hoar.
Dr. Gregg on Equal Rights.

Mrs. Wallace on Equal Suffrage.
The Star in the West, by Virginia D. Young.

Suggestions of a Line of Study.
Suggestions for Franchise Superintendents.

Jesus Christ the Emancipator of Women, by Rev. C. C. Harrah.

A True Story, by Mrs. Carrie Lane Chapman.

Also for sale:

Woman Suffrage Cook-book, 50 cents.
Yellow Ribbon Speaker, 50 cents.

Subjection of Women, by John Stuart Mill, 25 cents.

Woman and the Commonwealth, by George Pellet, 10 cents.

A bill is pending in the Virginia Legislature for the admission of women to the University of Virginia. Hon. John E. Massey has argued in favor of the measure before the committee on schools and colleges. The bill is based on the recommendation in the Governor's message that provision be made for the more liberal education of women.

Miss FLORA SHAW recently gave an address before the Royal and Colonial Institute of London, Eng., on "The Australian Outlook." She is the first lady who has ever read a paper at the Institute. The audience was largely composed of experts, including colonial agents, general and other officials of high degree. They discussed the address afterward with many compliments to its author. Miss Shaw has written a remarkable series of letters and papers in the *Times* from the Cape and from Australia.

Mrs. W. G. HARRIS, president of the Ladies' Benevolent Society of the First Baptist Church of Boston, and an active worker in the Ladies' Needlework Guild, has started a new scheme for collecting funds for the poor. She has put up dainty mite-boxes in the corridors of the Parker House and the Tremont House, with a card attached asking for contributions to be used only in cases which she has personally investigated and found deserving.

The Bar Association of Carlisle, Pa., has declined to admit a young woman to be examined for admission to the bar. In explaining its action, its representatives publicly said:

Whenever men stay at home, nurse the children, and do the housework, while the women battle with the world, it will be time enough for the Carlisle bar to modify its rules and admit women to membership.

The *American Lawyer* says: "Nonsense! The Carlisle Bar Association ought to awake from its Rip Van Winkle sleep, and try to catch up with the procession." The *Chicago Legal News* quotes the foregoing, and adds: "Hit them again, for they deserve it." Women are legally eligible for admission to the bar in Pennsylvania, and it is childish for a local Bar Association to set up its own belated prejudices in opposition to the law of the State.

The *Woman's Journal* of Feb. 3 contains interesting reminiscences of Elizabeth Peabody and F. D. Maurice, by Mrs. Lucinda H. Stone, of Michigan; a full report of the Los Angeles celebration of the Colorado victory, by Mrs. Alice Moore McComas; Mrs. Carrie Lane Chapman's reply to the criticisms of her account of the Colorado campaign by the Denver Y. M. C. A. and others; the weekly New York Letter by Mrs. Lillie Devereux Blake; a stenographic report of Mr. Jeremiah Donovan's speeches against woman suffrage at the recent legislative hearing in Massachusetts; the full text of the protest by W. D. Howells and many distinguished New Yorkers in regard to Radcliffe College; Educational Notes, Suffrage Straws, Franchise Notes, and reports of the recent great meetings in Michigan and of the Silver Anniversary of the Toledo W. S. A.

TWO STARS.

[This poem was composed by Mrs. Lawrence for the Los Angeles celebration of the Colorado victory.]

Upon a high and rocky crag
A woman stood and scanned the sky.
She held within her hands a flag;
Above her head, and floating high,
Another banner bright with stars
And richly gleaming crimson bars,
Shook out its folds, and far excelled
The starless flag the woman held.

Upon that lone and dreary height,
For years she'd waited, watched and prayed,
Had seen her sons in manhood's might
A sacrifice for freedom made,
And through her tears had gazed with pride
Upon the flag for which they died;
Yet not one star would lend its light
To make her rayless banner bright.

All through the years so filled with care
No star appeared, no dawning morn,
Till hope was lost, and dark despair
Had chained her soul and bowed her form.
When lo, a star rose in the West,
And ere it set its seal and crest
Among the States, it kissed the flag
The woman held on that lone crag.

That single star relit the flames
Of hope and faith in woman's breast;
To other stars it still remains
A guiding light set in the West.
We hail with pride Wyoming's star,
And may its light shine forth afar
And lead the way to grander creeds,
For better laws, and nobler deeds!

Again with eager, earnest gaze
The woman searched the Western sky;
Her faith saw gleaming through the haze
Another star, though cloud-banks high
Hid from her view its silvery light,
Till, rushing forth with swift-winged flight,
It gladly sought that storm-swept crag,
To set its seal on woman's flag.

How Colorado's hills and vales
Now echo back a freeman's voice!
When justice reigns, and right prevails,
Glad people sing—re-juice, re-juice!
O silver star! thy shining light
Dispels the gloom and mists of night,
And may thy steady rays inspire
In woman's breast, hope's quenchless fire!

Two stars at eventide now gleam
Above the sunset's arch of gold,
Two stars on woman's flag are seen,
Connecting links 'twixt new and old.
A century's snn is sinking low,
The Western sky is all aglow,
And Western stars must lead the way
To usher in the coming day.

Ye craggy heights of prejudice,
Where woman's cause imprisoned stands,
Will still your battling peaks resist
A charging column's just demands?
Tear down the walls; let all who dwell
Beneath the stars glad music swell,
While woman sings, o'er ruined crag,
My home, my country, and my flag!

LIVELY FIGHT IN THE MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

A second hearing was given by the Massachusetts Legislative Committee, on Jan. 19, at which Mrs. Fessenden and others spoke, but no remonstrant appeared. A third hearing was given on Monday, Jan. 29, at the request of a member of the committee, at which an admirable address was made by Rev. J. W. Hamilton, and short speeches by several others. One remonstrant appeared, Mr. Jeremiah Donovan.

The committee met at the close of the third hearing, and the vote was a tie, five opposing and five favoring the bill. One member, Mr. Sullivan, of Fall River, who was absent, is also said to be opposed. The committee, therefore, made two reports; one giving the petitioners leave to withdraw, and the other reporting the bill. On Wednesday, Jan. 31, Mr. Kneil

offered an amendment providing that the proposed law should be submitted to the people (men and women) at the next November election. A second amendment was offered to lay the whole subject on the table until the opinion of the Supreme Court should be had on the constitutionality of Mr. Kneil's amendment.

On Thursday a spirited discussion took place, Messrs. Roe, Bennett, Moore, Jones, Beckford, Russell and Curtis opposing the amendments; and Kneil, Hayes of Lowell, Paury, Wood of East Boston, Myers, Wellman, and Galloupe advocating them. Both amendments were defeated, the yeas and nays being taken.

Then came up the main question of substituting the minority report in favor of the suffrage bill. It was carried, and doubted; carried again on a rising vote, 94 to 83, and again doubted. The yeas and nays were then taken, and the minority report in favor of the bill was adopted 86 to 72, with about 20 pairs. Mr. Wood, of East Boston, gave notice that the next day he should move a reconsideration. Next week we shall report the result.

Notice in this week's paper the advertisement of the picture, "American Woman and her Political Peers." It is a portrait of Frances Willard surrounded by an idiot, a lunatic, a convict and a wild Indian. It is a striking object lesson in favor of equal rights.

Mrs. COLEMAN, an Englishwoman, has been driven by circumstances to adopt the unusual occupation of pavement artist as a means to earn a living for herself and her invalid husband. She is probably the first gentlewoman to attempt this calling, which is one of the common street sights of London, though comparatively unknown here. There are said to be about three hundred persons, men and lads, in the English metropolis earning a living at this trade of drawing pictures on the pavements and collecting pennies from the crowds that gather. Colored chalks are used, and very realistic scenes sketched, many of the artists having genuine talent. A shipwreck or any sort of marine picture is a popular subject, the blue of the sea and colors of the ship and sky all being faithfully reproduced. The exciting events of the day are seized upon, too, the face of a murderer or the environment of any thrilling occurrence being promptly brought out. The increased number of pictures to be had in all prints, even the cheapest, has had a depressing effect on the business; still, on fair days, Mrs. Coleman earns, on an average, \$1.25 a day, and when it rains she stays at home and prepares her chalks.

AMERICAN WOMAN AND HER POLITICAL PEERS.

(Original Painting Exhibited at World's Fair.)

PHOTOGRAPHS, cabinets, 25 and 35 cts. 6½x8½—50 cts., 8x10—75 cts., 11x14—\$1.00, 14x17—\$1.50. Address

H. BRIGGS-WALL, Hutchinson, Kansas.

The Woman's Column.

VOL. VII.

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EDITOR:

ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

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TWO PICTURES.

BY MRS. WARNER SNOAD.

A harvest field and a hedge-row thick,
Where the pale wild roses blow,
Where strong men work at the half thatched
rick,
And the children play below;
Where the crimson glow of the setting sun
Bathes the hills in floods of light,
And the honest calm of a day's work done
Is the heaven of night.

A battle-field where the bravest fell,
And the ground is strewn with slain;
Where the death-seed sown was the bursting
shell,
And the harvest, shrieks of pain!
Where vultures gloat o'er blood-stained success,
And the burden of future years
Is the wailing cry of the fatherless,
And the widow's heart-wrung tears.

Say, you who mould a nation's story,
Which picture is a statesman's glory?
—*Womankind.*

WOMEN IN THE CHURCHES.

Miss Emma K. Henry, a successful evangelist, has been assisting pastors of Congregational churches in South Dakota, this winter.

Mrs. S. L. Stoner, who preaches once a month in the Topeka (Kan.) Universalist Church, has acceptably filled her husband's pulpit at Seneca, ten times, in his absence during the past year.

Rev. Orville D. Allen, pastor of a Methodist Episcopal church in Elmira, N. Y., has been assisted by his mother, Mrs. Lydia M. Allen, an evangelist, during a series of special services, which continued several weeks and resulted in adding about fifty members to the church.

Esther G. Frame and N. F. Frame, for more than twenty years, have been preaching with wonderful effect, in a score of States, East, West and South. While they are ministers of the Friends' Church, they work among all Protestant denominations, and are everywhere welcomed and beloved. They are now conducting a series of meetings in Des Moines, Ia. Mrs. Frame was born in Wayne Co., Ind., that Quaker community which has fostered many progressive men and women.

Rev. Abbie E. Danforth, pastor of the Universalist churches at Peru and Margaretta, O., is in Japan, visiting her daughter, the wife of the Universalist missionary, Dr. Perin, at Tokyo. She is having some very interesting experiences in church work. On her first Sunday there, she was

called upon to preach in Dr. Perin's church. The singing and other services were in Japanese, of which she knew not one word. She talked over her sermon, which was not written, with the interpreter, and with "troubled mind" began. She writes to *The Universalist*:

It is very awkward to stand with nothing to do, while one's thoughts, sentence by sentence, are being turned wrong end first, twisted inside out, chopped up, and made into the hash of another language.

To add to her embarrassment there were three American ministers present, and she "never did like to speak even before one preacher." On invitation, Mrs. Danforth went to Sandai, to help in a series of meetings. Very few Japanese women attend church, and "it is going to take a long time to bring women out of their seclusion."

F. M. A.

KANSAS EDITORS FOR SUFFRAGE.

The Kansas State Editorial Association, at its recent annual meeting, took an informal vote on the pending constitutional amendment granting full suffrage to women, and declared in favor of it, four to one. The *Kansas Democrat* says:

The action of the State Editorial Association at Hutchinson last week on the question of Equal Suffrage was very gratifying to the suffragists. Like the State Teachers' Association, it declared in favor of the amendment by a decisive majority. One who was present at the convention says there were in attendance about a dozen lady journalists and wives of editors, these ladies occupying a corner of the room by themselves. When the question was put to a vote every one of the women rose and voted in the affirmative. This action of the ladies was greeted by a round of applause, which shows the hearty sympathy the majority of the members of the Editorial Association have for the Equal Suffrage movement. There were no party lines drawn in this vote, members of every political party voting in favor of the amendment.

Two hundred new subscriptions to the WOMAN'S COLUMN were received last week.

MRS. HARRIET B. EVANS was, on Jan. 17, after a very thorough examination, both oral and written, before the Iowa Supreme Court at Des Moines, admitted to the bar for the practice of law before the Supreme and several courts of the State. She stood fourth in a class of thirty-one, with a grade of ninety-five per cent. All the other members were men, and three of them failed to pass the examination. Mrs. Evans is only twenty-two years old. She has studied for two years with her husband, H. K. Evans, of Corydon, who is county attorney for Wayne County, and one of the rising young lawyers of Southern Iowa. Judge Cole complimented Mrs. Evans highly, and the Iowa papers are saying many pleasant things about her. She will practise with her husband.

KATHERINE E. KELSEY is Probate Register of Shiawassee County, Mich.

DR. MARY PUTNAM JACOBI has been elected chairman of the section on nervous diseases by the New York Academy.

The Central Labor Union, of Boston and vicinity, which is composed of delegates representing over 40,000 working men, this week again voted to petition the Legislature to grant municipal suffrage to women.

At last Brooklyn is to have police matrons. The law, although passed some years ago, has not been enforced there. But last week the grand jury of that city recommended that matrons should be placed in all the stations where there are accommodations for them.

Referring to the recent elections in New Zealand at which women voted for the first time, the *London Times* says:

The result decisively scatters any fears of a sex vote, and testifies to the discrimination and wholesome division of opinion of the new electorate.

A correspondent of the *San Francisco Chronicle* describes the order, decorum and intelligence with which the women of New Zealand went to the polls and voted on Nov. 28, 1893. If they can do that in New Zealand, perhaps the legislature of Massachusetts will sometime be ready to let the women of the old Commonwealth try their hand.—*Boston Globe.*

The preliminary vote in favor of extending municipal suffrage for women in this State was a notable victory for the advocates of this change. We have noted before that the opponents of female suffrage are resisting destiny. Their remonstrance may be compared with the agitation now going on in Mohammedan countries against the innovation of permitting women to go unveiled. It is inveterate custom rather than reason which opposes each reform, and in each the opposition is hopeless. Mohammedan women will sooner or later go unveiled; and American women will sooner or later possess the ballot.—*Boston Daily Traveller.*

MRS. ALICE M. HART, who founded the Donegal Industrial Fund, and who had charge of the industrial and technical exhibit in the Irish Village at the World's Fair, has received gold medals for the home industries shown—spinning, weaving, lace-making, Kell's art linens, embroideries, etc. A certificate from the linen judges says that "in dyeing of heavy linens, she surpassed everything that had been previously done in that line." The exhibit has been in Philadelphia for some weeks, and attracts much attention. It is chiefly through the efforts of Mrs. Hart that the Irish peasantry have been instructed in these various home industries, and enabled to put their work upon the market, which has afforded much relief in the distressed districts.

KANSAS AND THE BOSTON REMONSTRANTS.

As there are no solid arguments against woman suffrage, the opponents of equal rights are obliged to resort chiefly to appeals to prejudice. The *Boston Daily Journal* lately had an editorial, calling upon the men of Kansas to vote against the equal suffrage amendment, on the ground that the women, if enfranchised, would probably vote for the Populist party. The Boston remonstrants sent a copy of this editorial to every Republican paper in Kansas, carefully avoiding the Populist ones. The *Boston Daily Journal* also intimated that the women who have thus far taken an active part in Kansas politics were mostly of the "shrill and shrieking" type. As in Kansas almost every man's wife and daughters vote, we predicted that this editorial would be likely to cause mingled wrath and amusement in that State. This expectation has been verified. In sending such assertions to Kansas, the remonstrants have made almost as great a mistake as they did in sending statements about the bad results of equal suffrage in Wyoming to be circulated in Colorado, which is next door to Wyoming, and where, therefore, everybody knows better.

'Tis sport to see the engineer
Hoist with his own petard.

The Republican papers of Kansas have taken the *Boston Journal's* advice very ill. The *Topeka Daily Capital*, under the heading "An Example of Boston Gall," says:

Kansas newspapers have been honored recently with an attempt at dictation as to their position toward woman suffrage by the *Boston Journal*. Most of the editors have properly thrown the *Journal's* gratuitous suggestions in the waste basket.

The *Alta Vista Record* says:

Quite an extensive article, clipped from the *Boston Daily Journal* of December 18, on woman suffrage in Kansas, was sent us for publication in the *Record*. It says that although the question will not be voted upon until next November, the campaign is quite as heated as though the time of election was at hand. It tells who is working up the scheme, and the bad effect the passage of such a law would have, and advises its opposers to be on the alert. It is a privilege as well as a power attained by the Eastern States to dictate by national legislation what laws shall govern us; but, as this is a free country, Kansas editors prefer to write their own editorials and permit her people to enact State laws suitable to their own fancies. It is "human suffering" that is agitating the minds of the people of Kansas to-day, instead of "woman suffrage," we will give the *Journal* to understand.

The *Pratt Times* says:

The *Boston Journal* recently contained a long editorial on the subject of woman suffrage in Kansas, and we have received a copy of the article with a request to publish. The article "views with alarm" the proposed amendment to the constitution of this State, and argues that with women in politics and in public offices, the stability of our credit is liable to be ruined. It further states that women have a very limited idea of business, and that their elevation to power would lower the standard of Kansas financially among other States of the Union. The *Times* is not a prophet, and therefore cannot see

any such ominous forebodings for the future. If Kansas has maintained her equilibrium under Populist rule, we feel confident that the women of the State can be safely trusted with the government of her affairs. There is now room for improvement, and women as a rule are about as good financiers as men.

The *Scandia Journal* says:

We have received a long article from the *Boston Journal*, arguing against woman suffrage for Kansas. We are urged to give it a conspicuous place. It went to sleep in the waste basket. The town of Boston must think we run a paper for the sole purpose of accommodating some long-haired fool who can't get a respectable hearing among his friends, and who pays to have his rot published in big papers, and then send it out as a clipping. In this case the writer says: "Look at the kind of women who will sit in the Kansas legislature under woman suffrage, Mrs. Lease, Mrs. Diggs, et al." The kind of women who would sit in the legislature, if any sat there, would be such as level-headed, patriotic little Mrs. Johns.

When the Eastern writers run out of other themes, they abuse Kansas.

It was customary for many years to speak of the advocates of equal rights as "short-haired women and long-haired men." But it will be quite a novelty to the editor of the *Boston Daily Journal* to find people assuming that he is "long-haired" because he is an opponent of the reform. Sooner or later the tables will be turned; and this is only one among many signs that the turning has already begun.

A. S. B.

A BROOD MARE.

BY MRS. CHARLOTTE PERKINS STETSON.

[It is a significant fact that the phenomenal improvement in horses during the last fifteen years is accompanied by the growing conviction that good points and a good record are as desirable in the dam as in the sire, if not more so.]

I had a quarrel yesterday,
A violent dispute
With a man who tried to sell to me
A strange amorphous brute—

A creature disproportionate,
A beast to make you stare;
An undeveloped, overgrown,
Outrageous-looking mare.

Her forelegs they were weak and thin,
Her hindlegs weak and fat;
She was heavy in the quarters,
With a narrow chest and flat;

And she had managed to combine—
I'm sure I don't know how—
The barrel of a greyhound
With the belly of a cow.

She seemed exceeding feeble,
And he owned, with manner bland,
That she walked a little, easily,
But wasn't fit to stand!

I essayed to mount the animal,
To test her on the track;
But he cried in real anxiety,
"Get off! You'll strain her back!"

And then I sought to harness her;
But he explained at length
That any draught or carriage work
Was quite beyond her strength.

No use to carry or to pull!
No use upon the course!
Said I, "How can you have the face
To call that thing a horse?"

Said he indignantly, "I don't!

I'm dealing on the square;
I never said it was a horse,
I told you 'twas a mare!

"A mare was never meant to race,
To carry or to pull;
She is meant for breeding only, so
Her place in life is full."

Said I, "Do you pretend to breed
From such a beast as that?
A mass of shapeless skin and bone
Or shapeless skin and fat?"

Said he, "Her sire was thoroughbred
As fine as walked the earth,
And all her colts receive from him
The marks of noble birth.

"And then I mate her carefully
With horses fine and fit.
Mares do not need to have themselves
The points which they transmit."

Said I, "Do you pretend to say
You can raise colts as fair
From that fat cripple as you can
From an able-bodied mare?"

Quoth he, "I solemnly assert,
Just as I said before,
A mare that's good for breeding
Can be good for nothing more!"

Cried I, "One thing is certain proof,
One thing I want to see;
Trot out the noble colts you raise
From your anomaly!"

He looked a little dashed at this,
And the poor mare hung her head:
"Fact is," said he, "she's had but one,
And that one—well, it's dead!"

LUCY STONE AT OBERLIN COLLEGE.

At a memorial meeting for Lucy Stone, held in Newark, New Jersey, Jan 21, her sister-in-law, Rev. Antoinette Brown Blackwell, said:

My first acquaintance with Lucy Stone began nearly fifty years ago. She was seated at one of the long tables of the old Boarding Hall, where the students of Oberlin College, many of them, took their daily meals—young men sitting on one side of the board and young women on the other. Some one had told me that she was studying to be a public speaker, and that she believed so strongly in the rights of women that she was making herself the centre of irrepressible agitation on the subject; therefore, that she was a rather dangerous person, not exactly one to be avoided, but best treated with a distant and wise discretion. Of course she became the one person whose acquaintance I most desired to make. The first question I addressed to my table neighbor was, "Which is Lucy Stone?"

By leaning forward and looking down the line I could see a small, fresh, round-faced girl in a neat calico frock, with short hair cut round at the neck and hanging just above the smoothest, whitest, turned-down linen collar—which, by the way, she always washed and ironed herself.

Amid the cheerful, quiet babel which rose about us I could also just catch the tones of that voice, which later was to make itself heard round the world. She talked a great deal, and I could feel sure, without hearing what she said, that she was speaking both with much earnestness and with very positive convictions. As she was seated near the superintendent of the Hall, a college graduate and a clergyman, I promptly decided that she talked altogether too much and with an unfitting absoluteness of conviction and of authority for any young girl. She looked about sixteen. Afterwards I learned that she was twenty-six, and recognized that the speech and manner

were appropriate enough for the more mature age.

If Lucy Stone did not begin her public work in her teens, it was because she recognized the fact that a woman who would do the service most helpful and creditable to her sex must have long and thorough mental discipline, like the men who aim to become teachers and leaders of public thought. When they built the Brooklyn Bridge, which was to span a wide river and last perhaps as long as the earth lasts, they began the foundations away back in the heart of the old Metropolis. So Lucy Stone, planning her life-work in her teens, laid first the stable foundations with long and slow carefulness, which enabled the superstructure afterwards to become strong, effective, and harmonious.

I could trace the marked direct influence of those earlier years, study and discipline in many ways if time permitted. In one of our text books we came upon an expression something like this: "Women are more sunk by marriage than men."

"What does that mean, Professor?" asked Lucy, in the low voice which was yet vibrant with suppressed indignation. "Why should women be more sunk by marriage than men?"

The class numbered more than thirty young people of both sexes. Thirty pairs of ears were pricked up curiously, and our Professor fidgeted in evident discomfort.

"Well," he explained, "a married woman loses her maiden name for one thing; her family are not as readily traceable in history as her husband's; and the law gives her property into her husband's keeping. The expression is not a happy one, but of course it doesn't refer to any moral loss or degradation."

Then and there began Lucy Stone's first protest. Then and there seemed to arise the more profound conviction that every important custom is founded upon some moral code, good or bad, and the clearer resolution that, let others do as they would, her duty lay in warring against all inequalities, legal or social. How unflinching her beliefs were applied in practice we all know. Legal power in New Jersey was put in force to auction off her property, when she declined to pay assessed taxes unless she could be also legally represented.

Oberlin, in those primitive days, was a model of simplicity and self-sacrifice. Lucy, like many of the students, in this, fully accepted their views. I shall never forget how, when we had made acquaintance and friendship in every day class garb, she came to me, voice and face full of protest and regret, on first seeing me in a girlish and simple enough Sunday costume, approved by my mother and sisters at home. The crown of offence was a little straw hat with flowers.

"How can a sensible girl like you wear a flower-pot on her head?" she questioned. "I think of the example!"

I respected her direct sincerity. It was not in the least necessary that we should look through just the same glasses. We instinctively learned the lesson which the great Parliament of Religions has lately so broadly emphasized—that fellowship means, not rigid oneness of creeds, but oneness of purpose, of cooperation.

There is another suggestive incident. A young girl who had soiled her dress was afraid of its fading if she tried to cleanse it.

"Then let it fade," was Lucy Stone's energetic advice. "Soap and water will take out grease spots!"

Soap and water symbolize the purification she was always ready to administer to society at large. If little conventions faded or shrivelled under the wholesome process, so much worse for the conventions. We couldn't afford to lose the vigorous use of wholesome moral soap and water.

Conditions for women, familiar enough now, had neither form nor substance then. Each woman had to blaze her own line of progress into an unexplored wilderness. The time had come to move on, but just where to go or how to make the journey were unsolved problems. Our college teachers were groping their way as unguided as we were. If we held them to be waiting in the background, most of the world thought them advancing in a wrong direction. They made distinctions so near a mathematical line that it seemed hard to say whether they were on the same or on different sides of it. At commencement, one day, the Ladies' Board of Managers were seated in dignity upon the platform, and no man except the white-haired president appeared in their midst. Then every girl graduate who especially came under the maternal wing could appear in person to read publicly her own essay in the great church packed to overflowing. Next day, men only occupied the platform, and the weight of masculine wisdom was such that for a girl to read her own essay then was not to be thought of. That was why Lucy Stone neither read nor wrote a graduating thesis. Perhaps that was why, in courteous reparation, at the delightful semi-centennial thirty years later, though many feminine voices were publicly heard, the one woman who spoke on the greatest day of that festival was Lucy Stone.

But time must hasten the tide of reminiscence, as it hurries on all of the other events of life. It was here, in the near vicinity and in your own city, that for many years she lived and toiled, at once a loving wife, an almost too careful and self-sacrificing mother, a home-keeper the neatest and most orderly; and also an active, efficient worker for what she believed to be the best good of the whole Commonwealth. Her voice was heard in our State Legislature, and perhaps in every town and larger community of the State. It was she who was most efficient in organizing the New Jersey State Suffrage Association, under whose auspices we meet here to-night. Her very old friends are many of them with us to recognize and to commemorate her efficient life-work in causes which were very far from popular when she wrought faithfully among us. It is eminently fitting that we hold just here this late memorial service in recognition of her championship of causes then not always acceptable even in the great churches of this city of Newark. It helps to illustrate the universal fact that truth is mighty and will ultimately prevail, and that the All-seeing Eye is always "keeping watch above His own." Whoever can clearly perceive any great principle of justice and righteousness need never fear to announce it, to adopt it and to state it, instant in season and out of season. Whoever hears, in time must accept it, for the human mind can no more reject a truth clearly and impressively forced upon its attention, than the healthy human eye can reject the sunlight which is flooding it and bringing the surrounding objects into distinct vision.

The Des Moines *Capital* says:

The petitions of "mothers who are taxpayers," sent out by the corresponding secretary of the Iowa Woman Suffrage Association, are being signed by such mothers throughout the State. Only one-sixth of these petitions have been returned, but over 400 names of tax-paying mothers have been signed to them. The names of ninety-one have been sent up from Chariton, the home of Lieutenant-Governor Dungan. It remains to be seen whether this Iowa Legislature will deny the principle which has been proclaimed and fought for by men since forcing the Magna Charta from King John, that "taxation without representation is tyranny."

IN MEMORIAM.

GEORGE W. CHILDS, one of the leading journalists and most illustrious citizens of America, died in Philadelphia, on Feb. 3, aged sixty-four years, nine months. He has been for many years an ardent friend of woman suffrage and a contributor to the funds of the National W. S. A. Born in Baltimore, May 12, 1829, he came to Philadelphia when fourteen years old, nearly penniless and friendless. Beginning as errand boy in a book store at a salary of three dollars a week, he soon became his employer's confidential clerk and right hand man, attending auctions and becoming familiar with the value of books. At the end of four years, out of his savings on a salary never exceeding six dollars a week, and fortunate ventures in book buying, he opened a modest book store on his own account. His subsequent career as publisher and afterwards as editor and proprietor of the *Daily Public Ledger* is a marvellous record of ability, industry and devotion to high ideals. Always charitable, liberal, and public spirited, he hated a lie, but would forgive any other failing. Economical, yet never mean, he was for thirty years the bosom friend of the late banker and philanthropist, Anthony J. Drexel, and his associates were the noblest men and women of his generation. His domestic life was honorable and spotless. "Married to Emma Bouvier Peterson, he found in his wife a tender and loving helpmate, an earnest and affectionate partner in all his labors, pleasures and avocations. Their town house, at Walnut and Twenty-second Streets, their country home at Wootton, near Bryn Mawr, their seaside cottage at Eiberon, were all replete with comfort and luxuries, evidences of admirable taste and artistic feeling; and everywhere a constant stream of friends, visitors from near and far, famous soldiers, distinguished scholars, leading preachers, great travellers, well-known authors, were hospitably entertained. No effort was too great for host or hostess, and their lives were spent in doing good, in making others happy, in relieving distress and in comforting the sorrowing. Society for them meant the companionship of the best men and women, who found in the family circle of Mr. and Mrs. Childs a welcome that ensured life-long friendship. His interest in the church was earnest, his piety uneffected and his charity unbounded. With all his success, wealth and popularity, he remained unspoiled, simple in his personal habits and tastes, unaffected in manner, frank and outspoken in speech, free from any desire for personal glory and aggrandizement. His happiness consisted in working for others, in doing good, and in encouraging men and women to help all who were worthy. It is characteristic of the man that he was stricken down in his office, at his desk, in the midst of his daily avocations." The full account of his life in the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* of Feb. 3 is more interesting than any romance. How can woman suffrage be long postponed when it has numbered among its advocates such women as Lucretia Mott and Lucy Stone, such men as George William Curtis and George W. Childs?

H. B. B.

MRS ELLEN M. HENROTIN, of Chicago, was recently appointed a member of the Illinois State Board of Guardians for Girls. Gov. Altgeld has made an excellent appointment.

The 26th Annual Convention of the National-American Woman Suffrage Association will be held in Washington, D. C., at Metzertott's Music Hall, Feb. 15-20 inclusive, 1894. The Riggs House will be Hotel Headquarters. There should be a large attendance.

MISS SUSANNAH HAYDOCK is the proprietor of a nice little drug store recently established in Philadelphia. Miss Haydock makes the compounding of medicines a specialty. She is a graduate of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, and her preceptor was Dr. Susan Hayhurst, also a graduate, and for many years apothecary at the Woman's Hospital.

MRS. ORRA LANGHORNE, of Culpeper, Va., has followed the courageous example set by Mrs. Josephine K. Henry, of Kentucky, and Mrs. Virginia D. Young, of South Carolina, and has sent in to her State Legislature an individual petition for her enfranchisement. She gives sound reasons why she should be allowed to vote, and her petition, which will be quoted as a matter of news in all the Virginia papers, cannot fail to do good.

The Municipal Woman Suffrage bill will be taken up and acted upon by the Massachusetts House of Representatives as soon as the decision of the Supreme Court is obtained upon the constitutionality of the three amendments which the opponents have vainly sought to engraft upon the bill: 1, That the law shall not take effect unless ratified by the men of the State; or 2, by the men and women of the State; or 3, shall take effect only in those towns or cities in which it shall be ratified by the men. It is probable that if the opponents succeed in adding either one of these amendments to the bill, they will immediately turn round as they did last year and vote against the bill as amended. Last year's experience shows that it is a mere effort to evade the issue. Let it be squarely met. If municipal woman suffrage is right, enact it; if wrong, vote it down.

MRS. B. F. REED, of Detroit, Mich., chairman of the investigating committee of the Northwestern Relief Association, has been an active and efficient worker in relieving the poor, looking after the sick, and finding homes for destitute children. Part of her district is in the township of Springwells, and the town supervisor, instead of welcoming her co-operation during the prevailing distress, has repeatedly refused to aid pressing cases which she brought to his attention, and has, Mrs. Reed says, treated some of these poor people with downright brutality. Being interviewed by a reporter of the *Detroit Journal*, the supervisor manifested much ill-temper, admitted that he had sent back unread a letter from Mrs. Reed, and declared that he did not mean to have his business interfered with "by no woman." Considerable indignation has been aroused, and the county auditors have been asked to investigate his conduct.

W. C. T. U. FRANCHISE NOTES.

Mrs. Louise C. Purington writes to the *Union Signal*:

The Massachusetts Union sends in, as usual, its plea for municipal suffrage; but there are many who feel like the Colorado man who wrote, "Will not Massachusetts, with Governor Greenhalge as chief executive, follow Colorado? Wyoming and Colorado lead, and from these lofty mountains ask their sister States to come up to their lofty height in matters of common justice and political right." The same writer promised that Mrs. Fessenden, who helped in Colorado, should be sent to Congress if she would settle there; but of course we prefer to send her from Massachusetts. When Lucy Stone was dying, a member of the Legislature said to one of our workers, "I wish we could go up to the State House and enact a law for municipal suffrage for women before she passes away." Lucy Stone "being dead, yet speaketh"; and better than a statue, a bust, or a monument, would be the establishment of woman suffrage in Massachusetts as a memorial to her consecrated life.

The last *Union Worker*, Hastings, Neb., is a franchise number. It contains a stirring letter from the State Superintendent of Franchise, Mrs. Zara M. Wilson, of Lincoln. She gives an excellent résumé of the present status of equal suffrage, rejoices over the activity and gains of the movement during the past year, and suggests an admirable plan of work for the Nebraska Unions. She says:

The under-current all over the civilized world is moving on to woman's victory. Nebraska must win. There is greater interest than ever before manifested among all classes—among some, a widespread feeling of unrest that is prophetic. Our "campaign of education" is not finished, neither will it be until every woman in Nebraska is shown the necessity of taking an active and intelligent interest in political affairs, which affect her equally with her husband; not until every nominating convention in every political party is confronted with a resolution demanding only nomination of persons to office, favorable to the franchise of women.

The *Union Worker* quotes a number of "Eminent Opinions," and urges press superintendents to be diligent, the young women to help in "bringing the question before the people," and that women all over the State register for the school elections, and "make a strong effort in every town and district to get one or more women on our school boards."

Mrs. Laura E. Holmes, State Superintendent of Franchise for New Jersey, says in a letter enclosing some new subscribers for the WOMAN'S COLUMN: "The good being accomplished by that little paper can never be estimated. Nothing could more nearly meet our wants."

Mrs. M. B. Goodrich, State Superintendent of Franchise for North Dakota, lately wrote to the Governor of Wyoming as follows:

To His Excellency, the Governor of Wyoming:

Dear Sir:—Will you kindly reply to the following questions, and oblige one who is deeply interested:

Did the women voters of your State vote for the presidential electors at the last presidential election?

Is such an elector a State or a national officer?

Will you kindly give me your opinion of the workings of equal suffrage in your State.

M. B. GOODRICH.

She received the following answer:

Women vote for all officers. Electors are State officers. Female suffrage is a decided success in every respect.

Yours truly,

JOHN E. OSBORNE, Governor.

Mrs. Goodrich writes: "I am doing all I can to extend the circulation of the WOMAN'S COLUMN. Every W. C. T. U. woman should have it. It is wonderful how much valuable information one can gain for so small an outlay."

Gov. Brown, of Rhode Island, in his recent message to the Legislature, said:

Your attention will probably be called during the session to the desirability of extending the suffrage to women. A determined effort is evidently being made by the friends of this movement to secure recognition, and the question has assumed an importance which warrants its discussion in a practical, statesmanlike manner.

This is gratifying testimony to the growth of public opinion in favor of equal rights for women. But the cautious and non-committal tone of this recommendation is in strong contrast to the heartiness with which Gov. Brown says: "I am in full sympathy with the just demand of our foreign-born citizens that they shall not be compelled to produce their naturalization papers every time they desire to register," and recommends various other changes looking toward easier registration, "in the interest of a free and full expression of public opinion." None of these would be half so great a step toward "a free and full expression of public opinion" as to enfranchise that half of the adult population who are now debarred altogether.

MASSACHUSETTS EXECUTIVE MEETING.

The monthly executive meeting of the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association was held at 3 Park St., last week, with a large attendance.

The action of the Legislature was discussed. Special thanks were voted to Representative Alfred S. Roe, of Worcester, for his championship of the municipal woman suffrage bill, and indignation was expressed against Representative Wood, of East Boston.

It was announced that the offer of the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association to send a speaker free of charge to any woman's club or other organization of men or women willing to listen to the presentation of the subject, had been accepted by a number of clubs. Representatives from the suffrage leagues of Newton, Waltham, Roxbury, Natick and other places reported that those leagues would have tables at the suffrage fair.

Equal rights literature had been sent to 2,000 public school teachers. A day had been secured for the presentation of woman suffrage at the next Chautauqua Assembly at South Framingham.

Satisfaction was expressed at the large number of suffrage petitions pouring in upon the Legislature, petitions having been already received from more than 300 societies. A vote of thanks was passed to the newspapers that had supported the municipal suffrage bill.

The Woman's Column.

VOL. VII.

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The Woman's Column.

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EDITOR:

ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

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SHE WHO IS TO COME.

BY MRS. CHARLOTTE PERKINS STEWSON.

A woman—in so far as she beholdeth
Her one beloved's face:
A mother—with a great heart that enfoldeth
The children of the race:
A body free and strong, with that high beauty
That comes of perfect use, is built thereof:
A mind where Reason ruleth over Duty,
And Justice reigns with Love:
A self-poised royal soul, brave, wise and tender,
No longer blind and dumb:
A human being of an unknown splendor
Is she who is to come!

THE WOMAN'S SUNDAY POST.

Last Sunday's edition of the Boston *Post* was a "woman's number," being the first known paper ever produced entirely by the work of women. It was a brilliant success, all the departments being ably managed by experienced journalists, and the active young women reporters doing their work *con amore*. Much credit is due to the managing editor of the issue, Mrs. M. A. Worswick, otherwise known as "Amy Robsart." Gentle Mrs. Worswick encloses a word of wisdom for her brother journalists:

To the men everywhere, greeting: This is an experiment which has its humorous features, but also its earnest lesson. You have had your man's newspaper with its "woman's page"; read now our woman's newspaper with its "page for men." We have tried to show you that the same human interests are common to both. We have tried to ask you in the midst of your smiling to take us in earnest, grant us the credit of our work. The *Woman's Post* has emphasized, as never before, the place of women in journalism beside her brother worker, but a segregated newspaper is not the ideal of this age when men and women labor together.

THE FIRST WOMAN LAWYER.

Mrs. Myra Bradwell, editor of the Chicago *Legal News*, died Feb. 14. She was born in Manchester, Vt., Feb. 11, 1831. Her parents were Eben and Abigail Colby. She went West with her parents fifty-two years ago. In 1852, she was married to James B. Bradwell, a rising young lawyer, and under his instructions began the study of law.

She was the first woman who applied for admission to the Bar in the United States. Her application was refused, but she carried her case to the Supreme Court of the United States. The court decided that her marriage was a bar to her admission and denied her petition.

Twenty years afterward this decision was reconsidered and reversed, and Mrs. Bradwell was admitted to the Bar. In the meantime she had established the *Legal News*.

Mrs. Bradwell was a woman of much ability and character, and always a warm advocate of equal rights for her sex.

HISS IT AGAIN.

At a memorial meeting for Mrs. Lucy Stone, held in Washington by the District W. S. A., Dr. Caroline Winslow told of the following characteristic incident:

Lucy Stone's lectures, held in one of the largest halls of the city, were very well attended, and by a high class of citizens. She one evening made a very strong assertion with regard to the injustice shown towards women. A hiss, clear and strong, came out of the audience. I flushed up. I could have shaken the person, and I found that my neighbors were equally excited and indignant. The little creature stepped nearer to the front, quickly ran her eye over the audience, fastened her gaze upon one point and said, "Somebody hisses. I am glad of it. Hiss it again, my fat friend, for it is a shameful fact and deserves to be hissed!" The audience were overcome with laughter and appreciated her ready wit. The man felt as much like a goose as a man can feel. He got his head down before she had finished her sentence, but her finger still pointed at him. His head went lower and lower, and while I had to turn a little to watch him he slipped out and was gone. This was characteristic of the woman. Her arguments and her presentation of the subject were so clear and forcible that she captured me, convinced me, won me, and I have always claimed to be one of Lucy Stone's converts.

"WE KILLED A BEAR."

Rev. J. W. Bradshaw, of the Congregationalist church of Ann Arbor, Mich., preached a sermon against woman suffrage, on a recent Sunday morning, being greatly concerned lest the bad women should out-vote the good women. The *Ann Arbor Democrat* reviews the sermon, and calls attention to the fact that "there are so few bad women, comparatively speaking, that, as a class, they never attempt to assert themselves in any place of civil government whatever." The *Democrat* says that Mr. Bradshaw's sermon carried little conviction, and proceeds to console him in this fashion:

Be sure women will vote, the conservatives to the contrary notwithstanding; and when that day comes, bad men and women will largely become a factor of forgotten history, while the present opponents of the cause will grasp the hand of the pioneer, and proudly exclaim, "We killed a bear, didn't we, Peggy?"

PRINCESS VICTORIA is said to be the cleverest of the daughters of the Prince of Wales. She is twenty-five years old, hearty, jolly, full of tact and aplomb. She carries on at least half her mother's correspondence and is full of energy and resources.

DR. CAROLINE E. HASTINGS offered an order at the last meeting of the School Committee, that vivisection be prohibited in the schools of Boston.

MISS KATE SANBORN, of St. Louis, Mo., daughter of Hon. E. B. S. Sanborn, of Franklin, N. H., has been elected city librarian of Manchester, N. H.

The 26th Annual Convention of the National-American Woman Suffrage Association is in session at Washington, D. C. Mr. H. B. Blackwell and Miss Alice Stone Blackwell are attending the meetings.

MISS A. G. E. HOPE, a graduate of the Liverpool (England) Training School, and one of the first teachers employed by Mrs. Hemenway, is the efficient superintendent of the Boston cooking schools.

MRS. SOPHIA BRAEUNLICH, business manager of the *Engineering and Mining Journal* of New York, was by a recent action of the British Imperial Institute made one of the twenty life fellows of that honorable organization. She is the only woman member in the United States.

The Young Women's Christian Association of New York City has had remarkable success the past year in its industrial education branch, instructing 1,930 young women in trades and professions. Twenty-five followed photo-engraving, something never attempted by women before.

MRS. JULIA C. R. DORR is described in the woman's Sunday *Post* as a gentle-faced, lovable, white-haired matron, whose literary work has always been an "after consideration," since her home and its interests and her social ties have always stood first. She says: "The brightest rewards of literature are not material ones—they are the joys of creation and the friendships formed through one's work."

MISS LOUISE IMOGEN GUINEY assumed her duties as postmistress at Auburndale, Mass., on Feb. 1. Miss Carrie L. Bourne, the retiring official, who resigned last October, has been long connected with the office, first as assistant to her father who was postmaster for many years. At his death she was almost unanimously endorsed as his successor, and received her commission from President Cleveland in October, 1888.

MRS. ELLIOTT F. SHEPARD is planning the erection of a church near her country home on the Hudson as a memorial of her husband. It is to be beautiful in architecture, and will be the most costly church edifice ever erected by one individual in the United States. Mrs. Shepard makes it a point to carry out every enterprise that her husband was engaged in in such a way as he would have done had he lived. There is no difference in the gifts to different charities, no changes have been made in the household or the newspaper or in any other thing in which he was interested.

SUFFRAGE DOINGS IN COLORADO.

DENVER, COLO., FEB. 3, 1894.

The chief matter of interest to suffragists in this State, at present, is the Hon. W. J. Thomas' house bill, No. 60, which passed its second reading on Thursday. This bill provided for several changes in the present election laws, the most prominent of which are the placing of all matters in the hands of a non-partisan election board instead of the county clerk and county commissioners, and as soon as possible after June 25, when the new law is to go into effect, a canvass is to be made from house to house for the purpose of registering the new voters. There is no doubt of the final passage of the bill in the House, but the deadlock in the Senate may prevent its becoming a law, which will be greatly to be regretted.

About 450 women registered in January, 1894, in this city, making in all about 800 names now on the books. Several different plans are being discussed with regard to expediting the registration of women. The State Association hopes to be able to open headquarters soon where women can get all necessary information and to provide vouchers when needed. The Trades Assembly is also planning to do something similar. A regular house to house canvass is what is needed, and, if not provided for by Legislature, will have to be accomplished by some other means.

A correspondent from Leadville complains bitterly that the American women of that city are not registering, foreign women registering ten to one. It is to be hoped that the American women will wake up soon to a sense of their responsibilities.

The State Association held a public meeting at Unity Church Jan. 29, which was addressed by Mary C. C. Bradford on "Practical Ideas in Politics." A large audience indicated the interest of the public in the question. Mrs. Bradford, who has had some experience teaching political economy, will open a class in Denver for study of that branch, and the indications are that the membership will be large. Mrs. Bradford took an active part this fall in campaign work at Colorado Springs. The Colorado Woman's Political Club (non-partisan), has its headquarters at the Woman's Exchange, where it meets every Tuesday night.

Its meetings are well attended and are always greeted with a live programme. On Feb. 6, the session will be given up to a display of home manufactures. Every manufacturing industry in the State will be represented. The object is to interest women in Colorado manufactures and products. Five hundred personal invitations have been sent out. This club has charge of a new paper devoted to the interests of women and aptly named the *Woman Voter*. The last number bore a very nice picture of Carrie Lane Chapman on the title page.

The first partisan club venture of the women of Denver was in the organization recently of the Industrial Woman's Legion, No. 10, auxiliary to the National Industrial Legion. This is the first woman's legion composed of voters ever organized, and will bear something of the relation to the National Legion that the W. R. C.

does to the G. A. R. The club has arranged for a series of public meetings at which prominent political issues will be discussed. The first meeting of the series was held this week, when the State Canal scheme now before the Legislature was thoroughly discussed. Since the formation of this club, a State Industrial Woman's Legion has been organized. There is also a very live political club in South Denver, which plans to extend its branches to every ward in that city. South Denver voted for annexation last Tuesday, and it is now a part of Denver. At the election Mrs. Augusta Frincke, who has the honor of being the first woman appointed Judge of Election in this State, and Mrs. Mary M. Brierty acted as Judges. The sun did not fall; in fact Denver did not know that anything especial was happening.—*H. M. R. in Woman's Journal*.

NEW ZEALAND NEWS.

A letter from John Farrell, Esq., of Auckland, New South Wales, to the *Courier* of St. Louis, Mo., gives a lively and graphic account of the character and results of the recent New Zealand elections in which the women, for the first time, coöperated with the men. It deserves a careful perusal:

The first general election in New Zealand under the female franchise has just taken place. On this account it attracted great attention throughout the Australasian provinces. "How would the newly enfranchised women vote?" was a subject about which a great deal of speculation prevailed. The Tory party had large hope of persuading them to restore the old order of things. The President of the Woman Suffrage League, Sir John Hall, who has long been indefatigable in his endeavors to have women invested with voting power, is the most prominent opponent of any interference with land-owning privileges in New Zealand. No sooner had the bill conferring on women the right to vote become law than the two parties set to work training them, to secure votes, and teaching them from opposite points of view just how the country could be saved. There was a general opinion prevalent at one time that female voters would not, to any great extent, avail themselves of their newly admitted right. It was urged that their presence at the polling booths would subject them to coarse badinage and insult, even if they were not mobbed by the contending factions. But the women feared none of these things—and with reason, as has since been shown. There was not anywhere, during the whole of the elections, which took place on one day, a single instance of women being subjected to rough treatment or misbehaving themselves. The proceedings were decorous and gravely earnest, there being less drunkenness or fighting than on any former occasion.

The women flung themselves into the campaign eagerly. They held meetings of their own, or attended together with male friends or relatives those being held. They discussed every question on the political programme with an especial palate for those of liquor prohibition, the minimizing of the gambling evil, and so on. There were officially reckoned to be in the colony 146,946 women over 21, and therefore competent to vote, of whom 8,502 are Maories. There seems to have been a miscalculation somewhere, though, now that the numbers are up. Allowing for circumstances which caused the recording of a fuller percentage of possible

votes than ever before and for increase of voters caused by immigration, the female vote seems to be extraordinarily large. Many young women who hesitated about being over 21, for a mere census taker, boldly took the plunge for a vote. They became a commanding force in the election, one result of which has been to give the movement for securing female suffrage a marked impetus in all the colonies. Of those, South Australia will, I think, be the next to adopt the principle. And now, having led up to the great effect, let me describe it.

For the government, 54; for the opposition, 13; independents, 3! That was the answer of the men and women of New Zealand. The leader of the opposition, Mr. Rodeston, lost his seat. So did the opposition whip. So did every prominent man on that side. The opposition, representing hostility to the new spirit of New Zealand legislation, and representing full money bags, was contemptuously fired into the political dust-bin. The few members of that party who were returned did not secure seats, in most cases, because they were oppositionists, but for other reasons. In every district in the colony, save one or two, there was, leaving out of account the assumed strength of the female vote, a distinct increase in the number of those who favored the Government's policy over that shown at the last election. Of the independents, one is Sir George Grey, who was returned at the head of the poll for the city of Auckland, by an immense majority. Independence, in his case, does not mean hostility to the government or its programme. Another is Sir Robert Stout, one of the ablest and most advanced men in the colony, and an extreme advocate of anti-liquor legislation, of whom the same may be said, although Sir Robert looks to the premiership. To sum up, the election has been a mighty victory for the country and a national endorsement of what they have done and of what they propose doing. They go back to office cheered and strengthened. Of the labor members who were returned three years ago, several were defeated, but in most instances their places were taken by government supporters, which means, politically, the same thing. New Zealand continues to thrive.

JOHN FARRELL.

Sydney, New South Wales.

A board of five ladies has been appointed by the directors of the Cotton States International Exposition at Atlanta, Ga., and the ladies have begun the preliminary work for the Woman's Building and exhibit.

Judge Melvin M. Gray, of St. Louis, has given \$25,000 to Drury College, Springfield, Mo., as a fund to endow a chair of geology in memory of his wife. The institution is open to women students on the same terms as men.

Judge Ewing, of Uniontown, Pa., has made a novel appointment. He has made Mrs. Sarah Elkins a tipstaff of the court, to have charge of the ladies' waiting-room and look after the female witnesses and prisoners and take care of their rooms.

The *Bombay Guardian*, Dec. 23, reports the safe arrival of Dr. Kate Bushnell and Mrs. Elizabeth Andrew from England, en route to Burma and China. They attended and addressed the Bombay District Conference of the American Methodist Mission, then in session at Bombay. They were conducted by Mr. W. J. Gladwin and were invited to the platform by Bishop Thoburn, who formally introduced them to the Conference.

MUNICIPAL REGULATION OF VICE.

In her valuable paper, prepared for the late World's Congress on Social Purity, upon "Legal Enactments in Relation to Vice," Dr. Elizabeth Blackwell, of England, writes: "We find from our experience in England that the great danger that has now to be encountered (since the grave major injustice in relation to vice has been met and vanquished in the national arena), is the insidious introduction of unjust municipal regulations, which gradually extend themselves throughout a country, imperceptibly demoralizing the youth of the nation."

What Dr. Blackwell thus indicates as a present danger in England is also a special peril in our own American cities. Cleveland is a recent striking illustration. By the action of its Director of Police, with the consent if not the encouragement of its municipal authorities, it now has in operation a system of compulsory registration, with police and medical surveillance of prostitute women, who are required to report regularly at police headquarters, with medical certificates of health, as a condition of immunity from arrest. A kindred regulation, we are advised, is in operation in Davenport, Iowa, at the instance and under the authority of the mayor of that city, with the result of increasing largely the number of young men and boys as patrons of the houses of immorality, under the delusion that evil indulgence is now possible for them with greater security. In Omaha the municipal authorities collect a monthly "fine" of the proprietors and women inmates of houses of debauchery, with promised immunity from arrest, which "fines," aggregating about \$24,000 a year, to give more respectability to the shameful arrangement, they appropriate to the support of their public schools! In New York, as Dr. Parkhurst's heroic crusade has already abundantly demonstrated, the police and the municipal authorities back of them are, from commercial and political considerations, practically in league with the promoters of the prevalent social vice of the metropolis.

The recent conference of municipal leagues in Philadelphia, and the national conference, on the subject of good government in cities, which it was resolved to hold in New York, with the timely movement for civic federation lately inaugurated under encouraging auspices, at the instance of Mr. Stead, in Chicago, are hopeful signs of the times, indicating an increasing recognition of the fact that alarming misrule obtains in the municipal affairs of our American cities. Wendell Phillips used to say that the Tories of England, distrusting our form of government, look across the Atlantic, and ask us to show them a well governed city and we cannot do it. It is even more emphatically true now than when Mr. Phillips was wont to say it.

One of the most corrupting forces in municipalities is social vice. As a source of revenue for political purposes, as a means of gain to the "ring" owners of real estate, as a lever of "influence" for the "bosses" and local political leaders, it

is maintained with the most deplorable results. In defiance of repressive State law, many municipalities now tolerate, foster and, practically, "regulate" the social evil.

One of the best practical measures for the control and reformation of this evil municipal tendency is municipal suffrage for women, which good men and women should everywhere help to inaugurate. Spasmodic raiding of prostitute women, at the same time condoning vicious men, is but a travesty of justice. As in Kansas, where women share official responsibility in municipal affairs, so elsewhere this evil would be largely restrained and remedied. To this end public opinion should be educated, and the way be thus prepared for genuine and abiding municipal and social reform.—*The Philanthropist.*

EQUAL RIGHTS IN KENTUCKY.

LEXINGTON, KY., FEB. 11, 1894.

Having been in Kentucky but a few days, and having already seen many hopeful signs for equal rights, in this the home of some of our best workers, let me send the JOURNAL my first impressions.

The air in Lexington is charged with coal dust and courage.

A glance at the advertising columns of a Lexington paper shows that women are in business here. These names sometimes reappear in the society notes, showing a progressive tone in all circles. The town papers last week mentioned that a young colored woman had just qualified for the third time as notary public in this city.

An interview with Miss Laura Clay is always encouraging. One feels that work, in hands so energetic and capable, is sure to prosper. She thinks public sentiment is constantly becoming more favorable to equal rights. She believes heartily in organization and agitation. "Opposition," she says cheerfully, "is infinitely preferable to indifference."

The Lexington Business College is doing good work for the town, and, incidentally, for the cause of equal rights. "He that bath eyes to see, let him see." The tone of the college is business-like and helpful. On the first floor up, real estate agents, horsemen, newspaper correspondents, and men of various professions have offices. Several of these firms have young lady stenographers. A cosy office at the head of the stairs is that of two Virginia girls whose sign reads "Typewriters and Stenographers." They look as contented as independent girls should feel. They are rather under the wing of the college, and tell a pleasant story of the willingness of the faculty to "lend a hand."

Upstairs are the recitation-rooms and the private offices of the members of the faculty. The school is particularly well equipped and "up to date." There are men and women in the faculty, young men and maidens in the recitation-rooms. Interviews with several members of the faculty on the subject of the practical working of co-education in this college all had the same result, each one gave the most unqualified praise of the work done by the girls who have entered the college and of

the influence of their presence upon the young men. One-third of the pupils are girls, who enter every department of study, and are graduated, and do good work as stenographers, bookkeepers, typewriters and telegraphers.

One of the gentlemen I talked to was especially cordial in his commendation of the work done by the girl students. "The young ladies enter with a purpose," he told me, "in nearly every case. They do excellent work. Their influence upon the young men is good in every way, their manners and their work alike improve. There is, in a co-educational school, just the kind of honest, interesting competition that is good for every student. Co-education is the best possible thing for a school; co-operation is the best thing for men and women everywhere. The sooner people realize that plain truth the better for men and women alike."

One is used to hearing of Kentucky's "fair women and brave men." I have learned in a short stay here that some of the women are brave as well as fair. Judging from the specimen I have given you, am I not right in thinking some of them fair as well as brave?—*Henderson Daingerfield in Woman's Journal.*

The Ohio Woman Suffrage Association is beginning a vigorous campaign in legislative work, and the executive committee met at Columbus this week in the interests of the school suffrage bill. A spirited county franchise convention with three sessions was held at Newburgh, O., Jan. 10. It was well attended. Speeches were made by many interested women. The large audience at the evening meeting was addressed by Rev. E. O. Buxton, who confessed that he had once been a prejudiced opponent, but having been convinced of his error, he now strongly upholds woman's right to the ballot.

The February *Kindergarten News*, Springfield, Mass., is largely a memorial number in honor of Miss Elizabeth Peabody. A sketch of her work as the mother of the kindergarten in America is contributed by Mary J. Garland; the editor, Milton Bradley, tells of the encouragement Miss Peabody gave him in his early efforts to manufacture the kindergarten "gifts" and material, and Miss H. J. Weston gives an account of a visit made to Miss Peabody on her birthday. There are also other tender tributes to her worth and work, and an excellent portrait as she appeared some twenty years ago.

Addie S. Hale, of Glastonbury, in the *Connecticut Grange*, urges that women register, vote at school elections, and work to have women on the school boards. She says:

The Grange is awake now, and instructions to make educational suffrage especial subject for meetings comes from both the Worthy Lecturer and Committee on Woman's Work, backed up by State Master Bowen. People outside of our ranks are looking to us, Patrons of Husbandry, for great advancement in this line, and I recommend that open meetings be held in different Grange halls, inviting in the friends interested, especially the mothers, to call their attention to the new responsibility so recently placed upon them.

The Twentieth Century Club of Cincinnati and the Equal Rights Association of Kentucky have invited the National Suffrage Association to hold their next convention in Cincinnati.

Mme. Schliemann is fulfilling the promise made to her late husband, and is personally superintending the excavations at Troy, for which his name is so famous.

The Woman's Aid Society, of Hartford, Conn., is moving in behalf of a Woman's State Reformatory. Addresses on the subject were made at a recent meeting by Mr. Charles Dudley Warner and Rev. John J. McCook.

Mrs. Helen Biggs Taylor, who was nominated on behalf of the Association for the Return of Women as Poor Law Guardians, was lately elected as Lady Guardian for Southport, England. There were two male candidates.

Miss Annie D. Hallock, the school teacher who saved three men from drowning at Bridgeport last month, has been presented with a gold watch, chain and charm by Bridgeport citizens. She has also received a medal from the New York Life Saving Association.

The new Nurses' Home just completed on the Hospital grounds at Newton, Mass., is one of the best and most complete buildings in this country for the training of nurses. It is the gift of Lucius G. Pratt, of West Newton, and the late Edmund W. Converse. It will be dedicated at 3.30 P. M., Feb. 14.

The February number of *The New Cycle* contains a valuable article upon "Carvings in Ivory: Ancient and Mediaeval," by Mrs. Lydia Hoyt Farmer, giving a condensed history of the most famous works in ivory, including Egyptian, Assyrian, Grecian, Roman, French, Spanish, and Moorish workmanship; with descriptions of several of the most noted specimens of ivory-carving in the superb collections of the South Kensington Museum and the Louvre.

In the Minnesota State prison there are 345 male convicts while there are about five or six female convicts. It remains for the opponents of woman's political emancipation to show why it should not be well for the "nobler half of humanity" to mingle its influence in the great current of our national public life. Aside from the justice of woman's demand to be emancipated, it would be policy on the part of the nation to utilize this cognant moral force for the general upbuilding of the ethical life of the people.—*Red Wing (Minn.) Journal.*

A conference of women workers which met at Leeds, England, last November, has sent a petition to Parliament expressing the earnest desire that the resolution of the House of Commons of June 5, 1888, which declared that "in the opinion of this House, any mere suspension of measures for the compulsory examination of women, and for licensing and regulating prostitution in India is insufficient; and the legislation which enjoins, authorizes, or permits such measures ought to be repealed," should be carried out loyally and without evasion.

THEY WERE LAWYERS.

Mrs. Anna Christy Fall, one of the two women lawyers in Boston, contributes this amusing true story to the *Boston Sunday Post*:

My friend and I practise law in Boston, with about two thousand of our brothers-in-law. Our practice had usually led us into the civil rather than the criminal court room. But one day it became necessary for us to appear at the latter place. The court officer was kept very busy for a time in quelling a disturbance in this corner of the room, and hushing a voice in that. At length, however, all was still, and he cast his eyes in the direction of the bar enclosure, when, lo and behold! there sat two women inside the bar! Immediately he came up behind them and touched one upon the shoulder. As she looked up inquiringly, he, with a gesture intended to strike dismay to the hearts of the intruders, pointed to some vacant seats over in the corner of the room, and said in a very official tone of voice, "Take seats over there! Women are not allowed inside the bar." "But," said we both, in a breath, "we are attorneys. We are lawyers." He looked incredulous. My friend says he replied, "No, you are not." I did not hear him make any reply, but he moved away from us to where sat a half dozen young lawyers, some of whom we knew. They had already taken in the situation, and when he went to them and inquired as to our legal standing, their amusement changed into a hearty laugh at his expense. The discomfited court officer stood still and cast his eyes up to the ceiling, with an indescribable expression on his face. There happened to be two colored lawyers inside the bar at the time, and I overheard one of them telling another lawyer about how someone once tried to turn him outside of the bar, for, said he, "They thought that because I was a nigger I wasn't a lawyer." Evidently this gray-haired court officer thought the degenerate days had come, when negroes and women could sit inside the Suffolk bar on terms of equality with other lawyers. But the end was not yet. The sequel to the episode showed how thoroughly the gray-haired officer had learned his lesson. Just a week later, I sat alone in the same place, on the same business. It was early, and no other lawyer had yet taken a seat. The judge was present, and a number of people, principally women, had been interviewed by him. As two of the women left his side they looked about them, and seeing me sitting alone inside the bar, evidently thought those seats were reserved especially for ladies. At any rate, they complacently seated themselves within the inclosure. One of them was an old lady of seventy, dressed in mourning, and the other a girl of sixteen. Immediately the gray-haired court officer appeared upon the scene. But how different was his bearing! Approaching them deferentially, he said, courteously, "Are you lawyers? If not, please take seats over there." The women changed their seats, laughing at the idea of his asking them such a question. As I looked on, I felt that my friend and I were avenged.

PUEBLO'S GOOD RECORD.

The Equal Suffrage League of Pueblo, Col., worked hard during the campaign for the suffrage amendment, and are justly proud of their success. They had abolished their membership fee, and carried on the campaign without any financial aid except the collections at their meetings; yet they held a number of large conventions, provided carriages and all other conveniences for their speakers,

paid all their own bills, and came out of the campaign free from debt, and with twenty-seven cents in their treasury. The Pueblo women pay warm tribute to the eloquence of the speakers who addressed their conventions, Mrs. Mamie Marble, of New Mexico, whose speeches on the silver question as well as on equal suffrage delighted the public, and Mrs. Therese Jenkins, of Wyoming, whose reports of the good practical workings of suffrage in that State won a multitude of votes.

The Pueblo League were given by the Board of Trade a warm and commodious room for headquarters, and also had the free use of the Board of Trade Hall, the Court House, and the Columbia Theatre for public meetings. The *Press* and other papers lent their powerful aid; and the women won, despite the fact that Pueblo is a stronghold of the brewers and distillers, who flooded the town with their circulars, and spent thousands of dollars to defeat the amendment.

The Equal Suffrage League of Pueblo is non-partisan, non-sectarian, and thoroughly harmonious. It will continue its work along educational lines.

AN INCONSEQUENT ELEMENT.

The *Boston Herald* lately predicted that if women were allowed to vote, the "introduction of so versatile and inconsequent an element into politics" would make trouble, and "lead to greater displays of demagogism and cant than we now have." Mrs. Ellen B. Dietrick writes to the *Herald*: "If the time has come when American men are really justified in speaking of American women as 'a versatile and inconsequent element' in our mutual affairs, then all I can say is, God help the American people! If the mothers, wives, sisters and daughters have no steadfastness and little reason, they are poisoning the republic none the less surely because their wishes and opinions are not legally counted."

SHALL WOMEN PREACH? YES.

The *Sunday School Times* of Philadelphia, having been taken to task for standing on unscriptural ground regarding women speaking in church, reaffirms its belief that "it is certainly a fair inference from the spirit and teaching of Paul that he would rejoice in the efficient service and sound words of Christian women to day in the Sunday school and in the missionary field."

That women as well as men are divinely called to the ministry, and that no one has a right to exclude them is the conclusion reached by Rev. J. S. Hughes, in an article in the *Christian Evangelist* and by Rev. J. M. Jay in a sermon reported in the *Brethren Evangelist*. F. M. ADKINSON.

An oratorical contest bureau for woman suffrage has been recently inaugurated by Rev. M. M. Cooper, Jerseyville, Ill. The plan is similar to that of the Demorest medal contest, aiming to instruct and interest the public in political equality by means of popular oratorical contests.

The Woman's Column.

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A CHILLING REPLY.

On Feb. 14, Mrs. Amelia Frost, of Littleton, Mass., was ordained to the Congregational ministry. This event was one of universal interest. It is said that this is the first time that a woman has been ordained a preacher in the Congregational church in this State. That the council reported unanimously upon the examination is a decided precedent in New England, and the moderator, Rev. L. B. Voorhees, of West Groton, in announcing the report, noted this fact, and said it would be a historical council.

When Mr. Frost was studying for the ministry his health broke down, and Mrs. Frost assisted him by taking notes at lectures and in other ways. The result of it all was that Mrs. Frost took the full divinity school course at Andover Seminary. After Mr. Frost began to preach she often assisted him, at times preaching herself. Since Mr. and Mrs. Frost came to Littleton three years ago, his health became seriously impaired, and Mrs. Frost came to the rescue and often delivered his sermons, and oftener her own. About four months ago the society by unanimous vote asked Mrs. Frost to become associate, and this led to her ordination.

There were twenty-one members in the examining council and Mrs. Frost was subjected to a general and rigorous questioning. But she gave satisfactory answers to the most intricate and abstract questions. One gentleman asked Mrs. Frost: "Does the Bible point to women's preaching?"

"Apparently so in my case," was the reply.

"But," said the questioner, "I had hoped you would answer by some quotation from the Bible."

Instantly Mrs. Frost replied: "Your sons and daughters shall prophesy."

There was a tremendous applause, and any spirit of opposition to the ordination ended here.

ANNA ELLA CARROLL.

At 2 P. M., on Feb. 19, 1894, passed away in Washington one of the most remarkable women of the age, Anna Ella Carroll, in her 79th year. The daughter of ex-Gov. Thomas King Carroll, of Maryland, she enthusiastically espoused the cause of the Union, at the time of our civil war. Seeing that slavery was at the root of the trouble—though the daughter of generations of slave holders—she

liberated her own slaves, and devoted all her energies to upholding the cause of the Union.

She commenced at once a series of papers so able and influential that her writings were scattered broadcast as campaign documents, and greatly helped to secure Maryland to the National cause. So able were her writings that she received the hearty thanks of various members of the Administration, and was employed by Lincoln to write on questions of absorbing interest. Then followed the most remarkable part of her work.

At the time of the greatest peril to the Union, when the gunboats fitted out at St. Louis were about to descend the Mississippi, she wrote a series of papers advocating a change of campaign, making the Tennessee River instead of the Mississippi the line of advance. She carried these papers in person to Thomas A. Scott, the Assistant Secretary of War. He was so struck by their sagacity that he took them at once to Lincoln, and, as Mr. Wade has testified, Lincoln was so delighted with them and so convinced that the line indicated was the true one, that he dispatched Mr. Thomas A. Scott to consolidate the western armies for the campaign, and went himself to St. Louis to hasten the completion of the gunboats. How gloriously successful was the campaign carried out on this line is a matter of history.

Discussions were held both in the Senate and the House to discover the author of this plan of campaign, but as a matter of policy it was strictly enjoined upon Anna Ella Carroll that the authorship must not be made known, lest the fact that the armies were moving on a woman's plan should prove prejudicial. Accordingly, this generous woman sat silently in the gallery listening to the discussions attributing the plan to one general and another, with no proof obtainable as to the true authorship.

Later, when Miss Carroll's service became known, her friends brought in a claim in her favor.

The military committee, in the strongest terms, recommended that a fitting bill for acknowledgment and recompense should be passed by Congress, as Miss Carroll had borne herself the expenses of her writings and her investigations, and the results of the war had left her in impoverished circumstances.

But the case was allowed to be neglected in spite of the efforts of the distinguished men who had testified in support of the claim.

Miss Carroll, in her old age, has been laboriously supported and cared for by a devoted sister, Miss Mary Henry Carroll. Some years ago, the woman suffragists took up the case with enthusiasm, and many of their prominent ladies have given substantial help to the devoted sister at the times of her greatest need.—*S. E. Blackwell, in Woman's Journal.*

MISS ELLEN HAYES, professor of mathematics at Wellesley College, is forming a geographic club among the students. Miss Hayes has recently revised her text book in higher algebra, and a new edition is about to be issued.

MRS. MARY BANNISTER WILLARD, with several of her pupils in the American Home School for Girls in Berlin, has gone to Russia for a winter trip. Miss Katharine Willard is with her mother, and is still studying music with a view to larger work in the future.

MRS. B. A. STEARNS, of Woburn, Mass., has been awarded "The World's Fair Medal and Diploma" for her system of cutting ladies' and children's garments. Mrs. Stearns received the Centennial Medal in 1876, a Medal of Excellence from the New York American Institute, and two medals (silver and bronze) from the Massachusetts Mechanics' Association. Her method is called "the world renowned tailor method for cutting everything worn by women and children."

MISS ANNA L. BICKNELL, an American lady, who was instructor of the children of one of the ladies of the Imperial household, contributes an article to the *March Century* on "The Tuileries under the Second Empire." Miss Bicknell was an inmate of the palace at the time of the downfall of the Emperor. She describes the Tuileries as a most uncomfortable habitation, with no conveniences of modern life. A careful watch was kept on the inmates, and they were subjected to military discipline.

MRS. ISABELLA BIRD BISHOP, the distinguished traveller, has just started upon another journey, although she is now sixty years old. She is at present crossing this country on her way to Vancouver, whence she is to sail for Japan. Whether she goes further will depend upon her health. She owns a pretty cottage in Scotland, and there she spent last summer and autumn in thoroughly mastering the technique of photography in preparation for her journey. She will now be able to illustrate her own books.

MISS ALLEGRA EGGLESTON, daughter of Edward Eggleston, is at work this year illustrating the "Life of Benjamin Franklin," in The Delights of History Series. "The Life of Columbus," and the "Life of Washington" of this series are illustrated by her. Miss Eggleston has been devoted to art since, at the age of six, she carved a bit of wood with a case knife into a semblance of an idol which, with a small picture of Miss Harriet Hosmer, she tenderly treasured and dreamed over. She made her first reputation as an artist in wood carving, of which the exquisite bas-relief portrait of Dr. J. G. Holland, in the memorial mantelpiece that now stands in the *Century* editorial rooms, is an example. She has been abroad three times, and is now planning to go over to Paris again for more serious study.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

The 26th annual convention of the National-American Woman Suffrage Association was successful, earnest and harmonious. There were delegates present from twenty-one State Associations, although several Western delegations were snow-bound by the great blizzard, and were obliged to turn back.

The meetings were held in Metzert's Music Hall. Over the platform was draped a large suffrage flag, bearing two full stars for Wyoming and Colorado, and two more stars merely outlined in gold, for Kansas and New York, which have equal suffrage amendments now pending, and hope to add their stars to the galaxy next November. Instead of "Old Glory," the equal rights banner might be called "New Glory." Beside it hung the American flag, the great golden flag of Spain with its two red bars, the crimson flag of Turkey with its crescent and star, and the British flag, these last three in honor respectively of Señora Catalina de Alcalá, of Spain, Madame Hanna Korany, of Syria, and Miss Catherine Spence, of Australia, who were on the programme. At the sides hung two long banners of red, green and yellow, supposed to be the flags of some of the South American republics. If vague in meaning, these were gorgeous in effect, and assimilated well with the groups of palms with which the platform was decorated. At one side, the serene face of Lucy Stone looked down upon the audience. On the afternoon of the memorial service, the frame was draped with smilax, entwining a bunch of violets from South Carolina, and beneath stood a jar of great white lilies, with other flowers. There were memorial addresses by Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, Henry B. Blackwell, Miss Laura Clay, Mrs. Josephine K. Henry, Mrs. Lillie Devereux Blake and Hon. Frederick Douglass, and letters from Hon. Wm. Dudley Foulke and Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton.

Kansas and New York, where amendments are pending, divided the interest of the convention between them; and the importance of the two campaigns was ably presented by respective State presidents, stately Mrs. Greenleaf, of New York, and graceful little Mrs. Johns, of Kansas. The appeals of Mrs. Greenleaf were warmly supported by Mrs. Lillie Devereux Blake, and those of Mrs. Johns by Mrs. Annie L. Diggs. Mrs. Johns is a strong Republican, and Mrs. Diggs an equally ardent Populist, but they were perfectly agreed in their devotion to the woman suffrage amendment, and in their desire that help should be given to the Kansas campaign. Both are small women, of gentle and feminine aspect, though known as mighty workers; and when Mrs. Diggs, a tiny, soft-voiced, bright-eyed morsel of humanity, said, in presenting the needs of the Kansas Suffrage Association, "Mrs. Johns is our president, and I am vice-president. She is the gentle officer, I am the savage one. My business is to frighten people!"—the audience roared with laughter. The New York women generously declared that they

would carry the financial burden of their own campaign, and would ask no outside help except in speakers and sympathy. This left the field clear for Kansas; and more than \$2,200 was raised at one session toward the expenses of the Kansas campaign. Much more than this will be needed, however. I wish every local suffrage association in the United States would have a Kansas tea, or sociable, or oratorical contest, or entertainment of some kind, and give the proceeds to the Kansas campaign. The State has plenty of good workers who are ready to give their time and labor, but their travelling expenses must be paid, and also the cost of halls and advertising.

The two delegates from Colorado, Mrs. Stansbury and Mrs. Fox, were the objects of much interest, and of hearty congratulations. They seemed very happy over their enfranchisement, as they well might be. Mrs. Stansbury, who is very small, looked up brightly at a tall Maryland lady who towered above her, congratulating her, and said, "I feel as tall as you are!" The two Colorado ladies looked just like other women, and had developed no horns or hoofs, or other unamiable and unfeminine characteristics, in consequence of their having obtained the right to vote. Mrs. Carrie Lane Chapman, who took so large a part in the Colorado campaign, shared the honors, and was evidently a favorite with the convention. She was chosen National Organizer, and will undoubtedly prove herself the right woman in the right place.

The decision to hold the next national convention away from Washington will be received with very general satisfaction. There has been for some time a growing conviction that it was not best to hold the annual meeting always in the same place; but the strength of the feeling, as indicated by this year's vote, was a surprise even to the advocates of the change. Washington received only 29 votes out of a total of 153. Cincinnati had 57 votes, and Atlanta 67. The heavy vote for a movable convention is the more noteworthy from the fact that several of the Western States, which were especially desirous of the change, were not represented at this meeting, their delegates being snow-bound. The minority took their defeat with excellent grace and temper. Some still think it would be better to meet always in Washington, and some would prefer to meet every year in a new place. But the majority are well pleased with the present plan of holding the convention in Washington during the first session of each biennial Congress, and in some other city during the off year. They think it combines the chief advantages of the method of the old American W. S. A., which moved every year, and of the old National, which met always in Washington.

The old officers were re-elected, with the substitution of Mrs. Josephine K. Henry, of Kentucky, for Mrs. May Wright Sewall as auditor. Mrs. Sewall is as earnestly in favor of suffrage as ever, but has her hands very full at present with the work of the Woman's National Council. Mrs. Henry is one of the best known

and best beloved women in Kentucky, a very popular speaker in that State, and the wife of an ex-Confederate officer who is so strong a believer in woman suffrage that he declares he will never vote for any man for any office who is not in favor of equal rights for women.

The Southern women scored a triumph in securing the next national convention for Atlanta. The general impression had been that Cincinnati would get it, as the Twentieth Century Club of that city had sent a flattering invitation, and the Ohio Woman Suffrage Association and the Kentucky Equal Rights Association had united in favor of Cincinnati. But the three pretty young sisters who constituted the Georgia delegation were favorites in the convention, and spoke well in behalf of their State; Rev. Anna Shaw and other good speakers supported them; and Miss Laura Clay, chairman of the Committee on Southern Work, had taken every opportunity to impress upon the convention the importance of that work, with an earnestness and eloquence worthy Henry Clay's kinswoman. So Georgia, the "dark horse," won the race, to its own surprise and that of everybody else; but everybody seems pleased, and as for the three little Georgia delegates, they are delighted beyond measure.

The Southern women have distinguished themselves in the national equal suffrage conventions during the last few years. This year, on "Presidents' evening," devoted to short addresses by the different State presidents, among a number of brilliant addresses, that of Mrs. Virginia D. Young, of South Carolina, fairly brought down the house. Each president had seven minutes, and sat down promptly when the bell marked the close of her time. But when Mrs. Young retired, with her paper not quite ended, the delighted audience applauded again and again, so emphatically and persistently that the little South Carolina lady had to come back and finish. All the Southern States except three now have organized State Woman Suffrage Associations, auxiliary to the National-American.

A beautiful silken flag, bearing the two suffrage stars, was presented to Miss Anthony in honor of her 74th birthday, on the first evening of the convention. It was a gift from the enfranchised women of Wyoming and Colorado. One of these women had been called upon to act as a judge of elections, and had received three dollars for her services. She spent two dollars of it on shoes for her little boy, and sent the third dollar as her contribution toward the suffrage flag.

It was a pleasure to see so many good and able and interesting women assembled together to report their work for equal rights, and to plan more work in the future. One woman, with a pleasant, honest face and wistful brown eyes, had been lecturing in the country districts for the New York amendment during the coldest of the winter, riding from village to village in open sleighs with the thermometer at 25° below zero, and speaking sometimes in unwarmed halls. She did not expect to take a day's rest until the 6th of next November, and then, if the

amendment carried, she said quietly, she should be willing to lie down and die. Years ago, a Massachusetts legislator argued against woman suffrage on the ground that so few women wanted to vote. Col. Higginson said to him, "You have said a great deal about the quantity of the desire for suffrage among women. Now I want you to realize something about the quality of it. I want you to go and see Lucy Stone." The quality of the desire for suffrage, as it exists among some very quiet women, would be a surprise to the uninitiated.

This has been a sad convention to some of us; yet it is pleasant to see the gathering of the clans, the increasing number of bright, sensible, earnest young women coming up from all parts of the country to aid the older workers, and to close up their thinning ranks. The sight would have been a revelation to that Massachusetts legislator who was lately reported as saying that the petitioners who had been asking for suffrage for so many years were fast growing old and dying off, and that soon there would be none of them left. He would have seen how greatly he was reckoning without his host—or his hostesses. A sound and righteous reform does not die with any leader, however beloved. The good cause goes marching on. It recalls a song written when the aristocratic party were rejoicing over the death of Béranger, "the poet of liberty":

Bury Béranger—well for you
Could you bury the spirit of Béranger too!
Bury the body of Béranger,
Bury the printer's boy you may;
But the soul that wrought in that printer's boy
You can neither bury nor destroy!

ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

COLORADO WOMEN.

The most interesting exchange that has reached the *WOMAN'S COLUMN* this new year is the *Woman Voter*, a handsome weekly started a month ago at Denver, Col., as the official organ of the Colorado Women's Political Club. This new journal is a beauty typographically, with heavy paper and clear type; on the front cover of Numbers 3 and 4 an excellent portrait of Mrs. Carrie Lane Chapman appears, and portraits of other representative women are to follow. Editorially, the *Woman Voter* lives up to its name, and is brimming with news of special interest to its patrons and with pithy comment on current and local affairs. This practical, wholesome publication, with its broad yet not unfeminine outlook, is hereby recommended as an antidote for the anonymous sentimentalities issued by the Massachusetts "remonstrants." The following gathered from its columns will be of general interest:

A thousand Denver housewives attended a recent meeting of the Woman's Political Club, to consider "What Colorado Women Can Do for Colorado." Papers were read by several members with reference to the duty of encouraging home products and home manufactures. Additional interest was lent to the occasion by a fine exhibit of housekeeping goods from Colorado firms.

The Equal Suffrage Association have

adopted a resolution asking the Legislature to pass the house to house registration bill.

Mrs. John R. Hanna is the first and only woman on a school board in Denver. Denver is behind the times. Women are needed on every school board. Let us have more of them.

Mayor Van Horn has appointed Mrs. J. H. Warren a delegate to the Trans-Mississippi Congress.

Mrs. J. E. Law, of New Windsor, Col., was the only woman delegate to the Interstate Wool Growers' Association, held recently in Denver.

In spite of the altitude, which induces nervousness, there are few insane women in Colorado. But there should be a woman on the Board of Control and a woman physician on the attending medical staff of the Pueblo Insane Asylum.

The Industrial Legions are Populist clubs, pledged to the middle of the road on the Omaha platform. There is but one Women's Industrial Legion in the United States. That one is in Denver. Mrs. Forrest is its founder and president.

Mrs. Taggart, the genial president of the Berkeley League, says that every time they have a discussion on annexation—the absorbing topic of North Denver town politics—there is developed a peculiar and unaccountable inconsistency on the part of different gentlemen to opinions previously expressed by them. The women voters seem not to be similarly indecisive. They know what they want, why they want it, and they stick to it. Quite a contradiction of the enfranchisement prophesies made by men!

Mrs. Webber is president of the Globeville Woman Suffrage Association. She and her husband went to Colorado about ten years ago from Boston. The *Denver Republican* reports an interview in which Mrs. Webber was asked why she voted against the bonds. "Because I didn't want them to bury us in taxes," was the prompt response. "My husband and I own our residence in Globeville, and I am as much interested as he is in keeping down taxes." It may be added that Mr. Webber also voted in the interest of low taxes, and that he is quite proud of his wife's distinction as the first woman to vote in Colorado.

WOMEN PHYSICIANS FOR INSANE WOMEN.

A bill is pending in the Virginia Legislature for the election of a woman physician for each of the insane asylums of the State, to have charge of the female departments therein. It is practically the same bill that passed the House two years ago, almost without dissent. There is considerable agitation over the matter. Mrs. Sallie G. Gibboey, of Tazewell, who for six years was matron and housekeeper in an insane asylum, has written a convincing letter to the *Richmond Dispatch* in behalf of the measure. It is strongly supported by the *Norfolk Landmark*, the *Broadway Enterprise* and the *Staunton Vindicator*.

The latter paper says:

The movement in Virginia has grown

In the two years that have passed since one house of the legislature delayed the reform, in opposition to the almost unanimous voice of the other house and of the people, and we look with confidence to the passage of the bill this session. Make the bill for the election of women physicians mandatory, make it fix their status as in charge of the female departments, and not to be subordinated by the superintendents by being placed under male assistants, and you will have no trouble getting Southern women physicians. At one college alone, the "Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania," located in Philadelphia, there were five Southern women graduated last June, and there are now there thirteen women—four of them Virginians—completing their medical studies.

Opposition to the bill comes chiefly from men physicians. Dr. Nash of the Eastern Lunatic Asylum has addressed the committee on Asylums and Prisons, and told them that it is not advisable to enact such a law at present, as there is no woman physician in the State competent for the professional work required in an insane asylum.

The *Vindicator* requests the committee to summon Dr. Haynes, who has been assistant physician at the Western Lunatic Asylum for some years, to give her views of the needs of insane women. It is pitiful how the battle for justice toward women must be fought inch by inch!—*F. M. A., in Woman's Journal.*

MISS E. U. YATES, of Maine, has been speaking on woman suffrage for the past month before the Granges of Connecticut, with much acceptance, and is engaged to lecture among them on the same subject for several weeks to come.

Miss Elizabeth More, of Edgeworth, Pa., is a plucky and independent girl. With her own hands she recently built a neat little cottage, laying the foundations, plastering the walls of the different rooms and performing all the carpenter work to a builder's taste. To do this she found it necessary to don male attire, and a young girl friend helped her over the hardest part of the work. Miss More is said to be as pretty as she is energetic. She was once a protégée of Jane Grey Swisshelm, and the lessons that stern champion of woman's rights taught her have apparently not been forgotten.—*Ex.*

Chicago now has a women engineer who has successfully passed the ordeal of a rigid examination. A contemporary says she was not let off easily either, because she was a woman; in fact, the writer says her examination was, if anything, a little more severe than usual. The young woman walked into the Board of Examiners' room in the City Hall, presented her application in a manly way, deposited the official fee (two dollars), and then made her way into the line of the applicants to await her turn. Among other questions she was asked as to the size of the blow-off required for a seven horse-power engine, and what she would do if the valve stuck fast. When the examination was finished, the examiners wrote at the end of her paper "accepted," and Miss De Barr is now a full-fledged licensed steam engineer.—*Delaware Twilight.*

KANSAS WOMEN VOTERS.

There are 288 cities in Kansas in which women have municipal suffrage on equal terms with men. In Kansas every aggregation of 250 souls and upward may organize and be called a city. Therefore the municipal ballot is in the possession of a large number of women. We have exercised school suffrage in Kansas for thirty-three years. So our experiment, in length of time, numbers concerned, and stretch of territory covered, is extensive enough to furnish facts upon which we can safely base conclusions. We are continually asked, "What is the effect of this limited degree of suffrage upon women themselves; upon their children, and upon their homes? Did the women in the beginning make a mad rush for office, and do they keep it up, to the displacement and despair of men? What is the effect upon political parties? Upon municipal government? Do the women vote, and how, and what classes, and how do they endure the trying scenes which we have been told from time immemorial they must encounter at the polls?"

The effect so far as the women themselves are concerned has been all gain and no loss. They have learned that power, not feebleness, brings respect. They have gained in self-respect, sex-respect, and sense of public justice. I should consider woman suffrage an ample success, if only for its effect in opening to women new fields of work and more equal wages. Above all, it has broadened woman's mind, and fitted her better both for motherhood and for comradeship. She has lost nothing. She is no less fine because she is stronger. She has met with no loss of chivalry. The voting women of the West do not have to stand in street-cars any oftener than the non-voting women of the East—not so often, in fact; for even slight courtesies shown to voters often produce a great effect. We have not exchanged privileges for rights, but have added rights to our privileges. Homes are not less beloved, and woman suffrage has not proved the leveller that was expected.

The women have exhibited no greed for office. Eleven women have been elected to mayoralties during the seven years in which women have been eligible. Kansas has only two women mayors now. One of these was elected recently in Pleasanton, a county seat town, to fill out an unexpired term; the other, Mrs. Mary Barnes, was elected mayor of Geuda Springs at the regular election of 1893. Mrs. Barnes's "aldermen" are all women. This feminine administration is strongly supported and warmly endorsed by the solid business men of the town, who declare themselves entirely satisfied with it, and say that they never had a better city government.

But Mrs. Barnes has been guilty of nepotism; she appointed her husband city clerk. She was charged with having done so because she was afraid to go home alone at night; but she smilingly said, in her quiet fashion—she is a dainty, feminine, soft-spoken, gentle little piece of woman-flesh—that she had worked so long with her husband on his paper that it seemed to her she would like to have him work with her in the council-room. It was so comfortable for them to work together, she said. So you see woman suffrage means not competition, but cooperation. Women as members of city councils are not unusual. Mixed councils meet with most favor among suffragists. Many women serve as members of school boards. Women are even clerks, treasurers, and directors of these boards; they are also city clerks and treasurers. These two last-named are salaried offices, and women in them receive the same pay as men.

We have this year our first woman city attorney, Mrs. Ella W. Brown, of Holton. She was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court a year ago. She is an active member of the firm of Brown & Brown, being her husband's partner, and she has the respect of the bar of her county, and is declared to be a very efficient city attorney.

Do our women vote? Yes, they vote; and more and more numerously at each succeeding regular election. Their interest is cumulative. The woman vote in the last election was larger than in the one next preceding, and that was larger than the one which preceded it. For women voted much more numerously in the last election than they ever did before. In Kansas City the women voted three and one-third times as numerously as they did in 1887, when women were admitted first to the municipal elections, and when it was said they went to the polls in such large numbers because of the novelty of the thing. The woman vote of Fort Scott last year was three and one-fourth times as large as their first vote. The Emporia and Salina women doubled their first vote. Many of our daughters did excellently; but the Wichita women excelled them all, for they voted at the last election seven times as numerously as they did in the first.

The woman vote has climbed to a better proportion of the male vote. It was 42 per cent. of the male vote in 1887. In 1893 it was 70 per cent. In the last election in Topeka, the woman vote was to the male as four to six; in Kansas City it was as four to eight; in Wichita as twenty-five and one-half to fifty. One year in Leavenworth 3,500 women voted and 4,000 men—seven women, you see, voted to every eight men. In ten of our cities the woman vote has exceeded the male vote. Three cities in the last election put themselves on record with the women voting more numerously than the men. Two of these were county seats. In one of them, Fredonia, the woman vote stood to the male as three to two; in the other, Oberlin, five women voted to four men.

And these women voters are among our best women. The majority of them are women of position. They are from the churches, the schools, literary societies, Chautauquas. They are the housekeepers, home makers, and mothers, and it is always the eminently respectable women who are in the lead.

We have had no trouble at the polls. The voting places are entirely decent. It is no worse when men and women go to the polls together to deposit ballots than when they go to the post office to deposit letters.

The prospect for the amendment is bright. When the prohibitory amendment was pending, the chances of its adoption were not nearly so good, apparently, as are those of the suffrage amendment, and yet the prohibitory amendment was adopted. The political conditions are peculiarly favorable to our success. The State is aroused. Public sentiment is very strongly in favor. We have been organizing, a vast deal of work is being done, and a vast deal more will be done. Hundreds of newspapers are actively supporting the measure, and we look for a confident success. But we are terribly hampered in our work by the lack of funds. There are earnest people and successful workers who are willing to give their time and labor without compensation; but the campaign committee must pay their expenses, and these are very heavy. The officers are crushed by their responsibilities and the obligations which they are obliged to assume. But they are banking on the future, and on the generosity of the suffragists of the United States, depending confidently upon them to come to their rescue with money

to lift their obligations. So the work goes on. And we entreat the women who desire the enfranchisement of their sex, and the men who believe in the justice of this cause to consider the necessities of our work; and to contribute of their substance as generously as possible, remembering that the present financial stringency makes our work doubly hard.

While there is much to promise success, we yet see nothing to justify us in leaving undone one single piece of work which could secure votes to the amendment. And so, money or no money, we work right along. But somebody must come to the rescue finally.

It is clear that success in Kansas must strengthen the movement all over the United States. It will furnish a leverage that can be used with good effect by other States. And so we urge upon each and all the economy, the good policy, of lending your utmost assistance to the effort in Kansas. We are bound with you in the bundle of disfranchisement. You give to yourselves in giving to us. Deliver yourselves in helping us to throw off the bonds of disfranchisement.—*Laura M. Johns at Washington.*

COLLEGE WOMEN.

The annual meeting of the Vassar Alumnae Association was held the afternoon of Feb. 10, at New York, about 175 women being present. The following were elected officers of the general association: President, Miss E. M. Ely; first vice-president, Miss Elizabeth Cutting; secretary, Miss Asa Thurston; assistant secretary, Adelaide Underhill; treasurer, Miss Mary L. Barnard.

Miss Ella M. Derry, a graduate of Wellesley College, is one of the most thorough botanists in the country, and one of the few women whose profession it is to mount slides for botanists, geologists and pathologists. During the summer she gathers material for carrying on her work through the winter in her microscopical laboratory at 119 St. Botolph Street, Boston.

At the 26th annual meeting of the National-American Woman Suffrage Association, officers for the coming year were elected as follows:

President—Susan B. Anthony.
Vice-President at Large—Rev. Anna H. Shaw, of Pennsylvania.
Corresponding Secretary—Rachel Foster Avery, of Pennsylvania.
Recording Secretary—Alice Stone Blackwell, of Massachusetts.
Treasurer—Harriet Taylor Upton, of Ohio.

Ellen Battelle Dietrick, of Massachusetts, and Josephine K. Henry, of Kentucky, were elected auditors. Atlanta, Ga., was chosen the place at which the next convention shall be held.

Rev. Augusta Chapin, D. D., has accepted the pastoral charge of the Universalist church in Omaha, Neb., and is already engaged in her work in that city. During the two years that have elapsed since she gave up her pastorate at Oak Park, Ill., Miss Chapin has temporarily supplied Universalist pulpits in numerous places, frequently building up the work for others to carry on successfully. She also organized the woman's part of the Parliament of Religions at the World's Fair.

The Woman's Column.

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WOMEN IN THE CHURCHES.

Miss Ellen Groenendyke, an ordained minister of the United Brethren Church, is preaching in Alabama in behalf of mission work.

At Sinai Temple, Chicago, a meeting of about 300 women was lately held to organize the Chicago Section of the National Council of Jewish Women. Several prominent rabbis were present. Mrs. H. Solomon, president of the council, set forth its purposes as (1) to awaken Jewish women and men to a better knowledge of their religion, by means of study in the council and by exerting an influence upon the Sabbath school; and (2) to promote preventive philanthropy. The section was formed with Mrs. Conrad Witkowski, president.

An English lady, Miss Dawson, has been elected circuit steward. This is said to be the first instance of a woman holding the office in the Wesleyan Church. It is considered very significant. The *Methodist Recorder*, the conservative Wesleyan paper, says: "Of course, Miss Dawson will be entitled to attend the district synod. At least, we do not know of any law to prevent. Then the question will arise: Is there anything to prevent a lady member of the synod being elected as a representative to the Conference?"

F. M. A.

WOMEN TEACHERS IN CALIFORNIA.

Mrs. Flora M. Kimball writes from National City, Cal., to the *Woman's Journal*: "During five years' service on the School Board, I have received several letters from the East making inquiries concerning the wages paid to women teachers in the public schools of California. To the credit of our legislators, the following law graces our statute books: "Females employed as teachers in the public schools of this State shall in all cases receive the same compensation that is allowed to male teachers for like services when holding the same grade certificate." This law, having been enacted in 1874, has had the effect of attracting a good class of women teachers to this State and of greatly improving our public schools.

"Southern California's school work at the World's Fair attracted marked attention from educators from all parts of the world and elicited high praise. Our educational facilities are exceptionally good for so young a State. Both the State

University and the Stanford University are co-educational. Women are eligible to all educational offices in the State. The State deputy superintendent of public instruction is a woman, and a number of women are serving acceptably as county superintendents. Many women are serving on Boards of Education and as school trustees. Strangely enough, women have not school suffrage; but, public sentiment being so strongly in favor of it, it is probable that at the next session of the Legislature we can have it for the asking." Let us hope so!

MORE MUNICIPAL SUFFRAGE.

The Common Council of Newburgh, N. Y., on Feb. 17, amended an ordinance by striking out the word "male" from the section of the city charter on qualification of electors to vote at taxpayers' special elections.

A proposition was recently made to the town of Cheraw, S. C., for the building of a hotel, provided the town would deed a small piece of land to the owners of the hotel. A meeting of the citizens was held, but it not being a full one it was moved and carried that the question be submitted to a vote of the tax-payers, male and female, resident and non-resident. It was further provided that women and non-residents might vote by proxy if they chose.

More than the usual amount of interest was shown in the recent municipal elections at Hobart (Tasmania), owing chiefly to the first appearance of women rate-payers entitled to vote. According to the *Hobart Mercury*, the women voted in "a business-like style." They had evidently made up their minds to win. Four women were waiting at the door when it was opened at nine in the morning. They were but the heralds of the other ladies, the majority of whom streamed in and voted with as little concern and as much confidence as if they had been long accustomed to the routine of the ballot-box."

The belief that women who pay taxes should have a voice in matters relating to property and taxes is evidently spreading.

F. M. A.

VICTOR HUGO'S LAST WORDS.

Mrs. Mary Seymour Howell, in her address at the recent Washington Convention, told the following incident of Victor Hugo, Honorary President of the Woman Suffrage League in France:

When the statue of Liberty Enlightening the World was sent to this country, Victor Hugo was asked to write a sentiment in the little book that was to accompany the statue. He was then lying at the point of death. He wrote, with difficulty: "The statue is nothing, but the idea it embodies is everything." The pen dropped from his fingers, and his family thought he had passed away, but he took the pen up again, and added, "For liberty is woman, and woman is liberty." These were the last words he wrote.

The women students of the Columbian University at Washington, D. C., which has for some years been co-educational, are going to found a "Lucy Stone scholarship" in that institution.

The Trans-Mississippi Commercial Congress is a representative body of leading business men interested in great commercial enterprises, of special interest to the western half of the continent. Their incorporation of a resolution in behalf of woman suffrage in their memorial to the U. S. Congress is a sign of the times.

Two more first prizes of \$40 each have been taken by Harvard Annex students in the Old South Historical Course. One was for an essay on "The Ordinance of 1787," by Elizabeth H. Tetlow, daughter of the head master of the Girls' Latin School of Boston; another on "Coronado and the Early Spanish Explorations in New Mexico," by Miss Carrie A. Harper, sophomore, of Charlestown. The second prizes were taken by young men. Miss Sophie C. Hart was an earlier Annex winner of an Old South prize.

Miss Mary Philbrook, of Hoboken, presented herself before the examiners in the Superior Court at Trenton, N. J., on Feb. 20, as a candidate for admission to practice as an attorney. She has studied law for several years with J. F. Minturn. No woman had ever before applied for admission to the New Jersey bar, and the justices decided to submit the application to a meeting of all the judges at an early day. If it is granted, Miss Philbrook can be examined at the June term of the court.

The woman suffrage associations in the Southern States are spreading. Georgia, during the past year, has made a larger gain in membership, proportionally, than any of the other States, so far as heard from. At Baltimore, through the efforts of Mrs. Tudor, a flourishing local society has just been organized, auxiliary to the Maryland Woman Suffrage Association. A Texas State Equal Rights Association has been formed during the year, and on all sides the signs are encouraging.

A wonderful work is being done during these months of great need by the women of the Emergency Association of Chicago. They are receiving hundreds of applicants daily, ascertaining their circumstances, recording the same and their names and addresses, examining as to their fitness and capacity for work, conducting a large employment bureau, investigating and reporting each case, finding homes, listing names and addresses of those willing to furnish the same, writing and sending hundreds of letters, securing railway passes, maintaining work stations, furnishing work and wages to over 500 women, keeping several sets of books, overseeing and teaching the work done in the sewing rooms, and not one cent paid out in salaries.

BUSINESS TRAINING FOR GIRLS.

Clara Inman Binning writes in the *Woman's Journal*:

Strive to inculcate those qualities that shall render your daughter of the greatest degree of usefulness to herself and to society. See to it that she is taught to preserve and improve her health. Teach her to extract the germ from what she studies, and leave the chaff. Teach her what books are worth reading. Teach her to do plain and nutritious cooking. Teach her the routine of housework, that she may understand the science of home-keeping, even though only its superintendence devolve upon her; for no woman is capable of rightly and intelligently directing servants, who does not know how to do the same work herself. Teach her plain sewing, that she may be merciful to half-paid seamstresses. Teach her to think for herself.

You may sandwich in all the accomplishments which circumstances render desirable and health permits, but make sure of the foundation first.

And now, before you let this darling daughter leave the home nest for one of her very own, fit her to do *some one thing well*. Something by which she can earn a livelihood, if need be, by and by, and thus ensure her against the fate of so many left penniless by the vicissitudes of fortune. Then let her have two or three years' practice upon her specialty in the great world of business. Do not neglect this, for, apart from perfecting herself by actual experience, she will gain in many other respects.

She will come to know what business means — that it is plain, hard, uphill work, and not play, as some women imagine. She will learn in this age of carelessness, what it is to be prompt, to be accurate, to be straightforward, to be courteous, to be pains-taking, to be patient. She will learn to measure herself by others. She will learn what true manhood is, for she will see men as they are, and not as they often seem after business hours are over. She will learn how to sympathize with and care for her husband, when she has one, because she will know what it is to be tired and worried. She will learn that it is especially trying to a man to wait for his meals or to have household woes poured into his ears while he is hungry. She will know the value of money, because she has earned it. If she has the rudiments of true womanhood, she will learn to be courageous, because she will know her strength. She will be self-reliant, a help and not a hindrance to all about her.

With this training, she will be fitted for any position in life. If a home-maker, she will attack her duties from a business point of view. She will cut off unnecessary work, condense and systematize the necessary, because she will know how, and will appreciate that the bulk of her time must be given to the development of the highest, best and noblest in herself and family; nay, more, she will reach out and bring into the light of her influence, many outside. Truly, her husband and children "shall rise up and call her,

blessed," and will honor you for the wise practical and business training which has enabled her to make her worth "far above rubies."

WESTERN MEN FOR WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

The sixth meeting of the Trans-Mississippi Commercial Congress, was held in San Francisco, Feb. 13—17, with delegates from twenty-two States, for the consideration of Nicaragua Canal, overland railroads, harbor improvements, irrigation, arid lands, free coinage of silver, and similar questions of special interest to the far West. Among the delegates were Governors Prince, of New Mexico, McConnell, of Idaho, and Richards, of Montana, and six women—among them Mrs. Julia A. Easterbrook, Portland, Ore.; Mrs. Mary Lynde Craig, Redlands, Col.; Mrs. G. H. Warren, Denver, Col.; Miss Estelle Reel, Cheyenne, Wyo., and Miss Nanon Gullixon, Oregon. Mrs. Easterbrook was the first lady ever sent to the Congress, being appointed by the mayor of Portland as a delegate to the meeting at Ogden.

Mrs. Easterbrook has had extensive experience as a real estate agent, and in the pursuit of this business has had frequent occasion to travel about the coast from Oregon to Canada. She is deeply interested in the subject of Indian schools.

Mrs. Craig is a graduate of the law department of the State University at Berkeley, and was admitted to practice a little over a year ago. She is a member of the Pacific Coast Women's Press Association, and was one of the distinguished speakers at the World's Fair Congresses.

Mrs. Warren, who, in recognition of her full-fledged citizenship, was made chairman of a committee appointed to draft resolutions of thanks, made her report in a neat speech that won applause.

Miss Reel, also a voter and a county school superintendent, and Miss Gullixon were members of this committee.

Judge T. J. Howells, of Oregon, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this congress that in furtherance of the principles of right and justice the right of the elective suffrage be extended to female as well as male citizens of the republic.

Governor McConnell said that the women of the Trans-Mississippi States were profoundly interested in the deliberations of the Congress. They had sent delegates, and these delegates wanted to be heard on the all-important question—to them, at least—of woman suffrage, and he moved that Mrs. Craig, attorney-at-law, be invited to address the Congress at the opening of the evening's session.

Accordingly, Mrs. Craig's address, able and effective, opened that evening's session. She said in part:

Some men think women do not want enfranchisement, but they do. They do not always acknowledge it; but every night thirty million women in the United States offer up a prayer for their political rights. They will feel degraded until these are given them. I want to see the word male expunged from the voting clause of the Constitution of this nation, and of every one of its sovereign States.

The committee on resolutions reported the resolution back without recommenda-

tion, and the chairman moved to lay it on the table, saying that the committee had decided the question was one of national importance and of scope too broad to be considered by the Trans-Mississippi Congress. This motion was warmly contested, and was defeated. Judge Howell spoke briefly in behalf of the resolution, and it was carried by a vote of 251 to 211. The result was received with enthusiastic applause. Hats were thrown in the air, and there were many congratulations on the victory.

That such a resolution should be offered, supported, and carried in a Convention consisting largely of prominent business men and of politicians (using the word in its best sense) is a matter of congratulation, and is another evidence of the drift of current opinion.

The six lady members were treated with great courtesy, being placed on important committees. Miss Estelle Reel, superintendent of schools for Laramie County, Wyoming, at the instance of the Wyoming delegation, was made the vice-president for that State. F. M. A.

RADCLIFFE COLLEGE.

A hearing on the petition of the Society for the Collegiate Instruction of Women (the Harvard Annex) for a charter as Radcliffe College was given by a committee of the Massachusetts Legislature at the Green Room on Feb. 28. More than 300 persons, mostly ladies, were present. The petition was opposed by the Association of Collegiate Alumnae, on the ground that the endowments were insufficient to guarantee the value of degrees issued by the new college unless they were approved and certified by Harvard University. Harvard had not pledged itself to do this. On the contrary, it had been expressly provided that the Harvard president and faculty might terminate even their visitorial connection with Radcliffe College whenever they chose.

President Eliot, of Harvard, said there seemed to be but one question before the committee, a doubt as to the future relations of Harvard College to the Annex. That doubt is rather humiliating to the officers of Harvard. The University has never drawn back from any of the work it has undertaken. The history of the institution certainly warrants the assumption that Harvard will not draw back from the work of educating women. Harvard began 250 years ago with a much smaller endowment than the Annex already has. The degree matter is not the gist of the question. The great bulk of the work of the Annex has been done for young women who have never sought a degree. The question is, What instruction is to be given? There can be no objection, if it is thought necessary, to put into the bill a clause requiring the degrees to be approved by Harvard.

Mrs. Ednah D. Cheney said that unless such a guarantee was put into the charter she did not believe the rights of women would be safe in the hands of Harvard College.

Mr. Anderson, counsel for the Collegiate Alumnae, said that if a clause were in-

serted in the bill providing that all degrees of the Radcliffe College should be approved by Harvard College, there would be no further objection to the incorporation of the college.

The representatives of the college agreed that the desired clause should be inserted; and the hearing came to an end, amid mutual satisfaction. Excitement has run very high over the matter, on both sides, and it is a cause for congratulation that good feeling has been restored.

We congratulate the Association of Collegiate Alumnae, and Miss Alla W. Foster, their representative, on having secured this important improvement in the proposed charter. The changes to be made will also necessitate a considerable delay in the granting of the charter, and will give time for that fuller consideration which the A. C. A. has thought to be desirable.

A. S. B.

WOMEN AND PRISON REFORM.

Two Southern women made a practical argument for woman suffrage at the recent Washington Convention:

Mrs. Orra Langhorne, of Virginia, in reading the report from that State, mentioned the bad condition of the prisons, and the need that women should vote in order to bring about an improvement.

Mrs. Ellen Battelle Dietrick, formerly of Virginia, said she was glad to have one Virginia woman make a public protest against the management of the prisons. There are now at hard labor in the Virginia State Prison one boy of nine years old, one of ten, one of eleven, five of twelve, and sixt-one boys under sixteen years of age. If women do not need the vote for anything else, they need it to improve the prisons of the South and Southwest.

COLLEGE WOMEN.

The Vassar graduates testify to their good training by the excellence of their work. Miss Laura J. Wylie, '77, has presented her thesis at Yale. It is on the "Evolution of English Criticism from Dryden to Coleridge." Its merit has obtained it the honor of publication at the expense of the University. This and one other, that of Mr. Charles Davidson, are the only ones that have ever received such distinction. Miss Ida Welt, '91, who is now in Geneva, Switzerland, has recently taken her last examination for the degree of "Chemiste diplômé," and is now working on her thesis for the doctor's degree. The thesis is on Theoretical Chemistry, and the beginning of it is soon to be published at the Académie des Sciences in Paris. Mrs. Sarah Gates Howard, '89, has been elected president of the Women's Political Party in Los Angeles, Cal.

Another Vassar graduate, Miss Helen Dawes Brown, whose "Two College Girls" was read and enjoyed some years ago, has written another delightful story, "The Petrie Estate," in which a modern college girl is the leading character.

A movement is on foot to establish a fellowship in Barnard College in memory of Miss Ella Weed, late dean of the college. About \$3,000 is to be raised for the purpose among the friends of Miss

Weed in Barnard and other educational institutions. When Barnard College was established, Miss Weed was one of the first women called upon to give practical form and substance to the idea that inspired its establishment. She was the executive head, advised the students, consulted with parents and selected the corps of instructors. So devoted was she to this work that she declined a very tempting call to Smith College, Northampton, and having written one successful novel, she turned away from literature to give all her time to her girls. Miss Weed was born in Newburgh, N. Y., in January, 1854, and graduated from Vassar College with honors in 1873. As an educator, her work began two years after her graduation, when she went to Springfield, O., to found a school for girls. Miss Weed remained there for seven years, when she was recalled to Newburgh by her family, and since that time her efforts had been increasing in the cause of higher education for women. In Newburgh she passed two years as a teacher, and in 1884 she went to New York to take charge of Miss Brown's school for women. Miss Weed, besides being secretary, was a trustee of Barnard College, of the Associated Alumnae of Vassar College, of the Vassar Students' Aid Society, and of the Associated Collegiate Alumnae.

Misses Mabel S. Glover, Cornelia C. Church and Mary S. Packard are the three young women now studying medicine in Johns Hopkins University. F. M. A.

THE BOSTON SCHOOL BOARD.

Mr. Thomas E. Strange, an irate Democratic member of the Boston School Board, has seriously proposed to the Massachusetts Legislature to change the method of electing the school board, in order to prevent the majority of legal voters from electing such a board as they wish. His avowed reason for this is that the women voters of this city "hold the balance of power between the two principal political parties," and have generally voted for Republican candidates. He said:

If there is not a change in the method of election, next year will witness a school board composed of twenty-three Republicans and one Democrat. If this state of things is permitted, the women voters of the city, about 10,000 in number, will be in absolute control of the committee.

He admitted that this action "might be counterbalanced if the Democratic women were to enroll themselves as voters, but we do not seek that end. We should deplore any condition which would make such action necessary."

Mr. Strange proposes to secure Democratic representation on the school board, without the votes of Democratic women, by providing that no voter shall cast a ballot for more than five of the eight members to be elected, thus ensuring three members to the minority. Dr. Wm. A. Dunn, a former member of the board, said he favored this change "because the Democrats had been excluded from the board by the action of the women voters." Senator Cronan asked who would be eligible to vote as to the proposed change. Mr. Strange said he thought it should be

submitted to the people, but that "only male voters" should pass upon it.

The religious issue was of course at the bottom of the trouble, the anti-Catholic position taken by the majority of the women voters being the chief fault found with them by Mr. Strange and Dr. Dunn. The latter declared that "Mrs. E. Trask Hill is as powerful as fifty male members of the Committee of One Hundred. She is the active agent of the Committee, and the relentless pursuer of the Catholics. She is always present at the meetings of the school board, and has the members under constant espionage." A good deal of excitement was manifested at the hearing.

Whatever may be the abstract merits of minority representation in general, it is not likely that our strongly Republican Legislature will adopt it in this isolated instance for the express purpose of promoting the election of Democrats to the Boston school board. The Democrats have in their own hands the remedy for the state of things of which they complain. Let them encourage the Democratic women to fulfil their political duties, instead of dissuading them from doing so, as has been the case hitherto. It is best for the women, for the schools and for woman suffrage that women of all creeds and parties should take an interest in the public schools and in the school elections. But so long as the Democrats systematically hold back their women from voting, they cannot complain if the Republican women have things their own way.—*Woman's Journal*.

The Supreme Court Judges of Massachusetts have decided, four to three, that the amendments to the municipal suffrage bill proposed by its opponents, which provided that it should not take effect until ratified by the people, would be unconstitutional, and that the Legislature itself must decide the matter. The square issue, therefore, will now come before the Legislature.

The Boston *Daily Traveller* celebrated the opening of its seventy-first year by going into new quarters, putting in a complete new outfit, and reducing its price to one cent. We are glad to see our neighbor prosperous. The *Traveller* has an honorable as well as an old record. It has always stood for good morals and good citizenship. Its attitude toward woman suffrage has been friendly, though the strength of its faith has varied under different administrations.

The British Woman's Temperance Association has created a new department, that of an Industrial Home for Inebriate Women. Dr. Sarah Anderson Brown is the superintendent, and has outlined a large number of proposed employments, twenty-six in all, under the three heads of the home, garden and manufactures. The funds for this commendable enterprise are to be raised through drawing-room meetings of the local branches, which are to be made commemorative of the twentieth anniversary of the Ohio Crusade.

A bill is pending in the Iowa Legislature to raise the age of protection for girls from thirteen years to eighteen.

A bill to give unmarried women the Parliamentary franchise on the same terms as men was recently defeated in the Nova Scotia Assembly by a vote of 17 to 16. The *Halifax Herald* gave a report of the long and spirited debate over the measure, which had able advocates.

MISS WILKINSON, a landscape gardener to the Metropolitan Public Gardens Association, London, is now engaged in laying out St. Mary's Park, Woolwich, and Victoria Park Cemetery. Myatt's Fields, Camberwell and Vauxhall Park are other open spaces recently laid out by Miss Wilkinson.

MRS. MARY KENNEDY BROWN, who graduated last year from the Law School of Cornell University, was recently admitted to the bar in Chicago. Mrs. Brown was the first woman to enter the Cornell Law Department, and was one of the two chosen from that department to speak at commencement.

Almost 400 signatures were obtained to a petition for woman suffrage in our city between Monday noon and Tuesday evening, and forwarded to the State Senate. An excellent showing. The best feature of the canvass is the fact that three out of every four persons seen signed the petition gladly.—*Mt. Pleasant (Ia.) Free Press.*

MISS E. U. YATES will be in Massachusetts from March 1 to March 10. Miss Yates is one of the very best of the younger speakers on equal rights and kindred themes. Her address at the recent Washington convention delighted every one. Any organization desiring to secure a lecture from Miss Yates during her stay in this State can address her at the *Woman's Journal* office.

MRS. SARAH K. BOLTON is spending the winter with her son in Boston. She is at work on her seventeenth book, to be entitled "Famous Men of Our Times." The Public Library of Cleveland, Ohio, has over three hundred copies of Mrs. Bolton's books in constant use, so great is the demand for them. This shows that Mrs. Bolton's work is appreciated in her own city. Her son, Mr. Charles Knowles Bolton, in a contest with thirty applicants, was lately appointed librarian of the Public Library in Brookline, near Boston.

A bill now pending in the Ohio Legislature makes women eligible to all school offices, and also provides that women may vote at school elections. The committee on elections, to which the bill was referred, was addressed by Mrs. C. McCullough Everhard, president of the Ohio Equal Suffrage Association. She called the attention of the committee to the fact that the women who had come to address them were housekeepers and home-lovers, that they were there not as orators, but to talk in a business way with the persons in authority. The committee listened attentively, questioned the speakers, and at the close agreed to report the bill to the House.

A FAMILY OF LAWYERS.

Miss Kate H. Pier, of Milwaukee, Wis., was recently admitted to practice before the United States Supreme Court. In 1886, Miss Pier and her mother entered the law department of the University of Wisconsin, and by hard work were both able to graduate the following year. Miss Pier's efforts were largely instrumental in carrying through the Legislature the bill which made it possible for her mother to be appointed court commissioner. Her father, Col. C. K. Pier, and her two young sisters are also attorneys.

REFORM DRESS.

The star article in the mid-winter or February number of the *Arena* is entitled "Rational Dress for Women," a symposium which contains many persuasive and unanswerable arguments in favor of hygienic and comfortable dress. The contributors are Mrs. Frances E. Russell, chairman of the Dress Committee of the National Council of Women; Dr. Emily Bruce, of Boston, who gives a physician's view; Miss Laura Lee, the well known artist of this city, and Miss H. J. Wescott, also of Boston, who relate some of their experiences in visiting the World's Fair in the Syrian costume; Miss Isis B. Martin, public school librarian of Wichita, Kan., and Mrs. Hattie C. Flower, wife of the editor of the *Arena*, who tells of eight months' experience in the Syrian costume. The article is beautifully illustrated with portraits and with representations of various picturesque costumes.

SOME PRACTICAL SUGGESTIONS.

Mrs. Rachel Foster Avery said, at the National Woman Suffrage Convention:

"Let me make a few suggestions for future work. The Pilgrim Mothers' Dinner, originated in New York by Mrs. Blake and the workers there, is an annual gathering which it would be well to inaugurate in every city, either by a few of our workers or under the auspices of the Suffrage Association. It convenes women of all lines of thought, and, at a delightful social gathering, they hear suffrage presented in the form of brief after-dinner speeches. If managed on a good business plan, it can bear its own expenses and be arranged in good style.

"In many cities there is now being made by men a strong effort towards severing the municipal government from partisan politics, and securing the recognition of the undoubted fact that the municipality is a corporation for business purposes. Such an attitude of the public mind will go far towards showing to many who are not yet reconciled to the idea of women in politics, the righteousness and wisdom of women having a voice in the management of a corporation which exists for the benefit of men and women alike, or ought to, though in many cases it does not. This seems to me an opening for the woman suffragists to urge upon men and women the duty of all women to help to make their own city a better place in which to live, cleaner, healthier, safer, morally and physically, for their children.

"An immense amount of evidence can readily be gathered by any one turning her attention to this issue, of the benefit to the municipalities where women have had, and are having, the right to a voice in the city affairs. New Zealand, Kansas,

Wyoming, will furnish examples by the wholesale. Cull such information from your suffrage and daily papers; they are full of it, if you only look for it. Use it in meetings held for the study of municipal reform.

"Can we not urge the ministers of our respective cities, who favor equality for women, to preach at least once a year upon this theme? It will do no harm to try, even if it brings only a refusal, for it may suggest to some of them the beauty of the old aphorism that 'one hour of justice is worth seventy years of prayer.'

"In conclusion, let us realize that ten women united for earnest purpose are not simply ten times more powerful than one woman standing for the cause. In union there is strength, and more strength, and more strength; and we must feel it our chief work to crystallize into organized form the mass of public sentiment which is growing so mightily in favor of the cause for which all true lovers of liberty should pledge themselves to work faithfully till the dawning of the day which shall usher in the true Republic—when we shall see upon our flag not two, but four and forty stars. Organize, organize, organize!"

UNIQUE CELEBRATION IN KENTUCKY.

Editor Woman's Column:

Washington's Birthday was celebrated by Asbury College at Wilmore, Ky., last night. Thinking it an opportune time to show the students and audience that the question Washington fought to solve was still unsolved, I got a friend, the lady principal of the school, to assist me, and we prepared two large black banners, and on one put in large gilt letters, "Taxation without representation is tyranny," and on the other "Women are taxed." These were put in conspicuous places on the wall facing the audience, and Miss Lillie Campbell, a bright young lady in full sympathy with the cause, read the address delivered by Lucy Stone on the one hundredth anniversary of the Boston Tea Party. I have heard several expressions that show the lesson was received in hearts where it will produce good fruit for the cause. (Mrs.) S. H. SAWYER,

Supt. Bible Study Ky. E. R. A.

Mrs. Mary Hallock Foote begins in the February *Century* a four-part story entitled "Cœur d'Alene," dealing with the labor troubles in the mining regions.

Mrs. Anna C. Ely is strongly recommended for election to the Board of Overseers of the Poor in Dedham, Mass. Mrs. H. L. T. Wolcott and other influential women of Dedham say, in a card to the voters: "We ask her election, not only because it is manifestly fitting that a woman should serve upon the Board, when the majority of those receiving assistance are women and children, but also because in the domestic arrangement of our almshouse and in the placing of dependent children in suitable homes, Mrs. Ely's advice and personal effort would be of value to the town." Women have long been doing excellent service as Poor Law Guardians in England, and the movement to elect a larger number of women as Overseers of the Poor is worthy of every encouragement. It is curious, but gratifying, that this movement is supported by some of the strongest opponents of suffrage for women.

The Woman's Column.

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WE NEVER GROW OLD.

BY REV. ANTOINETTE BROWN BLACKWELL.

We never grow old, it isn't the mode!
We have pinned our faith to a modern code,
And started out on the longer road.

Our grandmothers wore their dainty caps,
Our grandmothers took little daily naps;
We take the air in our winter wraps.

Our grandmothers aged at fifty or so;
But, stemming the tide of the long ago,
We wear our fifty years of snow!

MASSACHUSETTS NOTES.

The executive committee of the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association held its monthly meeting at 3 Park Street, last week Friday, with a large attendance. Mrs. S. E. D. Currier reported the efforts of the Roxbury League to form a new League at Reading, and Mrs. Field the prospect that the Somerville League would soon succeed in organizing one at Medford. Mrs. Blood reported that the Winchester League had had a fine lecture by Rev. Louis A. Banks, and had appointed a committee of seven to superintend its work for the Suffrage Fair. City Point voted in December to have an apron table at the Fair, and has begun to sell aprons already. Roxbury will have a cake and candy table, Natick a table of children's toys, Somerville a country store table, Charlestown a miscellaneous table. Waltham, West Newton, East Boston and Cambridge are at work. Dorchester had voted to raise a hundred dollars for the State treasury instead of having a table. Belmont also, its representative reported, would make its contribution in money, as it did last time. Mrs. M. P. C. Billings, of Cambridge, exhibited a new and choice kind of mat, made from remnants of ingrain carpets, for which the Cambridge women are having more orders than they can fill. One young lady of Cambridge has been making gaiters to sew on rubbers, and has already sold a large number to her friends. It is not necessary to wait for the Fair before beginning to sell goods. Satisfaction was expressed that the Supreme Court's decision had placed no hindrance in the way of the municipal suffrage bill. Miss Cora A. Benneson, Superintendent of Work among College Students, reported that she had sent out 316 circulars. Letters were read from a number of women's clubs, accepting or declining the Association's offer to send a

speaker free of charge to any organization willing to hear the subject of suffrage presented, and it was announced that Mrs. Howes had consented to be one of these speakers. It was voted to recommend every League that has money in its treasury to make a contribution to the campaign for the amendment now pending in Kansas, and to ask Leagues that cannot do this to hold a Kansas Sociable, a Yellow Tea, or some other entertainment, and give Kansas the proceeds. Each League is requested to report to the chairman of the Fair Committee, Mrs. Abby E. Davis, West Newton, Mass., just what it is doing and expects to do for the Fair. A S. B.

THREE AMERICAN GIRLS.

Miss Klumpke, the American girl who lately took the mathematical degree at the Sorbonne in Paris, is one of three sisters, each of whom has given French society valuable points about the capacity of the contemporary woman in unaccustomed lines. The oldest sister studied medicine, and, in the face of much objection, became the first resident woman physician in France. The second sister followed art in a studio among many men. The third chose astronomy, and it was as a part of her astronomical work that she studied the higher mathematics, and wrote the thesis on the rings of Saturn which has won her so wide a reputation. All these young women seem to have gained the sincere good-will of their French associates, and they have done it partly by carefully respecting French social customs, and diverging only so far from the existing conventions as was indispensable for their work.

THE ATLANTA CONVENTION.

The decision to hold the next annual convention of the National-American Woman Suffrage Association in Atlanta has attracted wide attention, and much interest is manifested. Questions are already being asked as to who will be the speakers at the convention, who will preside, etc., etc. It is too early to announce the speakers, none of whom are yet selected; but the president of the convention will of course be the president of the Association, Miss Susan B. Anthony. The programme committee who will decide upon the speakers are: Miss Anthony, *ex officio*; Mrs. Rachel Foster Avery, of Pennsylvania; Miss H. Augusta Howard, of Georgia; Mrs. Caroline E. Merrick, of Louisiana; and Mrs. L. M. Stansbury, of Colorado.

In the Massachusetts Senate, last Tuesday afternoon, the Committee on Education reported favorably on the petition of the Society for the Collegiate Instruction of Women for a change of name and for an extension and modification of its corporate powers.

At the "March meetings" of Massachusetts towns, last Monday, an unusual number of women were elected to offices of trust and responsibility.

The Massachusetts bill granting municipal suffrage to women will come up in the House of Representatives for discussion next Wednesday, March 14, at 2 P. M.

MISS MARY THOMAS, daughter of Gwilyn Thomas, a working collier, has won the Westmoreland Scholarship at the Royal Academy of Music, England. In America the fact that Miss Thomas' father is a collier would excite little comment, but it does in England, where class distinctions are marked. Mr. Thomas has, unaided, maintained his daughter in her studies. He is the man whose bravery at the time of the great Tynnewydd disaster won so much praise.

The bill requiring the appointment of women physicians for women in insane hospitals has been reported adversely in the Virginia legislature, much to the disappointment of the progressive people in that State. It was opposed chiefly by male physicians, but was strongly advocated by at least one, Dr. Hunter McGuire. He said that in his surgical practice he had worked with women assistants with the best results. He discussed the matter thoroughly, and expressed the conviction that the proposed measure would be as beneficial in Virginia as it has proved in other States.

MRS. LILY LORD TIFFT, of Buffalo, has been appointed a member of the board of managers of the Thomas Asylum for Orphan and Destitute Indian Children. There are few women whose experience and characteristics would fit them better for this position. Mrs. Tift's father was formerly settled among the Indians in the neighborhood of the Asylum, so that her personal acquaintance with them and their needs, coupled with her executive ability and experience in philanthropic work, cannot fail to be of benefit to the management of the institution. The appointment was made by Gov. Flower, at the request of the president of the Buffalo Woman's Industrial and Educational Union.

William Lloyd Garrison, in his memorial address on Karl Heinzen, said:

He was a true friend of woman's rights, recognizing that suffrage should no more be determined by sex than by the color of the hair. And no man ever had more reason to love and reverence woman. He was married most happily when in the service of the German government, and when forced to flee from place to place was invariably rejoined by his faithful wife as soon as circumstances permitted. Mrs. Heinzen, with a heroic devotion, and with her child to care for, was yet her husband's invaluable assistant. She mastered the compositor's art, helped actively in the office, and alone set up the type for a whole book. In the hardest times her work contributed to win the family bread. She deserves to share his honors to-day, as she shared his fallen fortunes during the long period of struggle.

ORDINATION OF AMELIA A. FROST.

The Congregational church at Littleton, Mass., was a place of more than local interest on Wednesday, Feb. 14.

At 10 A. M., a goodly number of intelligent and sympathetic people, with a sprinkling of those who were antipathetic, gathered in the church over which Rev. Geo. B. Frost is pastor, to listen to the examination of Mrs. Frost, the wife of the pastor, called, by reason of his insufficient health, to be associate pastor. The Council represented, through clerical and lay delegates, ten churches, including Union Church, Columbus Ave., Boston, and churches in Lowell and Fitchburg. Revs. A. H. Quint, Richard Meredith, and John C. Staples, a former pastor, acted as independent delegates.

The pastors of some of the churches called in council were known to be averse to the precedent (oh, that scare-crow precedent!) of ordaining a woman, but were invited that there might be no imputation of bias. The choice of moderator fell upon Rev. L. B. Voorhees, of Groton, a staunch friend and classmate of Mr. and Mrs. Frost while at Andover. The usual reports of the action of the ordaining church were read, but they were unusual in the full-hearted allegiance to Mrs. Frost which animated them. Testimonials were also read from parishes East and West where Mrs. Frost had preached during her husband's ill health, from President Hyde of Bowdoin, and from the physician-in-chief of a Sanitarium in New York, where Mrs. Frost had at one time acted as chaplain, with marked success.

After these preliminaries, Mrs. Frost was called on for a statement of her position. As she turned to face her examiners, the tableau was an interesting one. A graceful figure, quietly gowned in black silk, a beautiful, womanly face, looking with brave, simple directness into the faces of the Council. Before her, rows of clergymen, determined to prove her fitness (some of them bore the look of hoping to prove her unfitness) by the strictest tests. Behind these, rows of her own people, with forward-bent heads, and faces intense with sympathy. The brevity and lucidity of her statement were an honor to womanhood. She braved denominational prejudice by acknowledging her debt to Frederic Robertson and Phillips Brooks as spiritual teachers, and by including in the Atonement "the life, teaching, death, and resurrection of Christ." Aside from this, her doctrinal positions could not have aroused the antagonism of the veriest son of Calvin among them all.

Then came the ordeal by questioning. More than one clergyman afterward said that it was sharper than any to which he had ever heard a man subjected. I give a few abbreviated questions and answers, which do scant justice to the persistence of her examiners, and to Mrs. Frost's clear, compact replies.

MR. BOYNTON, Union Church, Boston.—What is the mission of the church?

MRS. F.—To lead all souls to a holy life through Christ.

MR. B.—Does the church exist for the world, or the world for the church?

MRS. F.—The church exists entirely for the world.

ANOTHER MINISTER.—Do you read the Bible in the originals?

MRS. F.—I know enough Greek to look out a difficult word, but I think if I keep up with the best translations I shall do pretty well.

ANOTHER.—What is the best proof of the truth of Christianity?

MRS. F.—Its influence on the lives of men in all times and everywhere.

MR. GREY.—What is your theory of the Atonement?

MRS. F.—I have no "theory." I don't much believe in "theories," Mr. Grey. When Christ's whole life, death, resurrection and glory are received as a factor in one's life, that is accepting the Atonement.

ANOTHER CLERGYMAN.—Do you believe in infant baptism?

MRS. F.—When the Gospels tell of whole families being baptized, I think the baby was included.

DR. QUINT of Boston.—Do you feel called to the ministry? (An increased intendment on all faces.)

MRS. F.—I can not doubt it, though at one time I would gladly have done so.

DR. Q.—Why did you preach at first?

MRS. F.—To please my husband. (Smiles of approval from all the men.)

DR. Q.—Give us your first experience.

MRS. F.—I first preached during Mr. Frost's illness in Dakota, at the request of the people. For some time I preached Mr. Frost's sermons, but my methods of thought and expression are very different from his, so I decided to write my own sermons, and since then I have done so with increasing ease and pleasure. The studies which I had shared with my husband at Andover were a preparation for this.

MR. MEREDITH.—How do you regard the Lord's Supper?

MRS. F.—As a memorial which brings one in touch anew with the life and character of the one commemorated.

MR. M.—What truth is emphasized by the Lord's Supper?

MRS. F.—The death of Christ; but I believe that his sacrifice was not alone at his death, but began when he was born.

ANOTHER CLERGYMAN.—Do you intend to work in the ministry for life, or during Mr. Frost's illness?

MRS. F.—I feel that I am taking upon myself a life work.

At this point Dr. Quint and two others once more questioned her as to her views of the Atonement. She replied: "I thought I had made myself clear in the statement which I read."

The minister from the adjoining town of Westford, when asked if he wished to propound any questions, said: "I have no questions, but I wish to say that I am rarely so delighted and satisfied with an examination, and that my people were edified by Mrs. Frost's preaching, when she filled my pulpit, some weeks since."

Dr. Quint again spoke, asking Mrs. Frost for some texts from which she had recently preached, with outlines of ser-

mons. These she readily gave, and kept on giving, by request, until Mr. Boynton interrupted with the remark, "I am thankful we other ministers are not asked for outlines of our sermons."

Mr. Voorhees then asked: "Why do you wish to be ordained, rather than to keep on preaching as you are now doing?"

MRS. FROST.—My standing will be clearer if I am formally set apart to the work of the ministry.

Here the inevitable question which every one had expected all the morning was propounded by an elderly delegate who had the air of asking the unanswerable: "I should like to ask Mrs. Frost if she believes that the Bible points toward woman preaching, or if it were ever intended she should preach?"

MRS. F.—It seems so in my own case.

DELEGATE—I had hoped Mrs. Frost would be able to give some Bible warrant.

MRS. F.—"Your sons and your daughters shall prophesy."

At this immediate and sufficient answer, the over-charged audience laughed and clapped its hands, and, as it had become evident by this time that there was a candidate before the Council who would provide ready and concise answers to as many questions as their combined astuteness chose to put, a motion for adjournment was carried, and the audience left the Council to its secret session.

As the people gathered in eager groups in the rooms below stairs, two sentiments were heard on every hand; one of outspoken admiration and devotion for the dear woman who had so nobly passed through her ordeal, and the other a half-spoken, half-hinted resolution to settle her as associate pastor in any case. What convictions and objections were expressed in the closed church above, I know not, but after a long executive session, the reverend gentlemen appeared below, announcing a decision to ordain, and ready to eat, with a clear conscience, the good things spread before them.

At 2 P. M. the little church was again crowded. The ordination of a woman so able and so beloved by all the people of the town, was an event not to be missed. Apart from this personal and local aspect, this was the first woman to be ordained to the Orthodox Congregational ministry in Massachusetts—probably in New England. Mr. Voorhees, in opening the services of the afternoon, dwelt on this, saying: "This will be an historical council. No member of it was ever called on before to ordain a woman. Say what we may, it will be a precedent." The Scripture reading was that passage in 1st Thessalonians, beginning: "Ye are all the children of light and of the day." The sermon was by Nehemiah Boynton, of Boston, who was ordained in this church twelve years ago, and who has never gotten out of touch with this, his first parish. We must omit here the many bright and telling things he said, as they have no direct bearing on the subject which specially interests readers of the COLUMN.

I wish the ordaining prayer by Mr. Voorhees might be printed in full. He thanked

KANSAS ITEMS.

God "that woman, at first so ready to yield to the tempter, hast ever since been so ready to yield to the voice of God." He thanked Him "that the Son of God was born of a woman," and for "the combination of man and woman in Christ." He thanked Him that "gentleness is becoming the ruling element, instead of force," and more to the same good purpose.

The charge to the pastor was made by Boston's old and honored Dr. Quint. It impressed me as the sincere utterance of a man reluctantly brought to accept conclusions at variance with his previous convictions. He said: "This Council has set aside prejudice, and disregarded precedent. We have not called you, but we have felt that the voice of God calls you, through all the leadings of your life. We believe that the Holy Ghost has called you, and we recognize it." Again, after the charge as to the subject matter of preaching, he said: "There is a peculiar work laid upon you. You can enter into much that we cannot. This Council relies upon you to justify its action. We believe it will be justified. Our hearts have been touched by your recital to-day. We could not resist the voice of God."

After the charge, the candidate, always wrapped about with a lovely simplicity of demeanor, stepped upon the platform, to receive the right hand of fellowship from Rev. Richard Meredith. He threw his grand gray head back, and, with a ring in his voice, said: "No doubt as to your being able to stand here this afternoon ever afflicted me. I was born into the right way of thinking on this matter. I have no trouble with the general aspect of this case, and certainly none with its particular aspect.

"If St. Paul were here, he would stand up and justify every word he said about women, and express astonishment that holy men and women had so clung to the letter of his instructions, and then he would sanction our action to-day. I am here to welcome you fully, cordially. I congratulate you on your opening ministry. I am not afraid of any editor, or any Doctor of Divinity. I welcome you as a full-fledged minister, for time and for eternity. You enter in a blessed atmosphere. A holy air broods over us to-day."

Rev. J. R. Miller, of Westford, closed the services by prayer, "praising God for the work done this day."

When the congregation was dismissed, it seemed like a chorus taking up and joyously voicing this solo of praise. Professional men and working men, women of wide intellectual range and those whose households are their world, congratulated each other with glowing faces on the happy outcome. It was the Christmas evangel of peace and goodwill, repeated on St. Valentine's Day.

ANNABEL OBER CONANT.

Worcester, Mass.

The first public meeting of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs was held last Wednesday afternoon in the Church of the Disciples, Mrs. Julia Ward Howe presiding.

An Amendment Campaign Committee was organized at Centralia, Kan., Feb. 20, by Rev. Sara L. Stoner and Dr. Alice Anderson. This organization begins work with forty members. It is the banner club in Nemaha County. The work is being pushed rapidly, and there is a growing sentiment in favor of the amendment.

The Seneca (Kan.) Amendment Club is preparing to hold a Cooper Oratorical Contest about March 13. No better way to educate the people and at the same time raise money for the State Campaign Committee.

The Amendment Club of Oneida, Kan., will soon be ready to give Lide Meriwether's "Co-operative Housekeeping." If Kansas suffragists want to raise some money for the suffrage campaign, try it. It is a very impressive farce. It represents "Uncle Sam" trying to keep house without the assistance of women. Everything goes wrong, as a matter of course. Finally the women are called in, and everything is soon put in order. With some good suffrage songs it makes a delightful entertainment.

At a parlor meeting held at the home of Mrs. Josephine Marshall, Concordia, Kan., there were present the following prominent women: a doctor, a member of the school board, an ex-member of the school board, a county superintendent, and four teachers. The meeting was addressed by Rev. Sara L. Stoner, after which an Amendment Club was organized with the following officers: Fannie M. Tate, chairman; Esther C. Rose, secretary; Josephine Marshall, treasurer.

Mrs. Mary L. Burton, the very efficient chairman of the Amendment Club at Jamestown, Kan., is the mother of eight children—seven sons and one daughter. She is a Notary Public, and has served four years as postmaster at that place.

AID FOR KANSAS.

The Kansas Equal Suffrage Association has appealed to all the friends of equal rights for help to carry the woman suffrage amendment now pending there. The fact that Kansas women already have municipal suffrage makes the campaign for full suffrage especially hopeful. The same fact would make a defeat in Kansas especially damaging. The State has an abundance of good workers, who are willing to give their time and labor for the campaign; but their travelling expenses must be paid, and in a State four hundred miles long, where railroad rates are high, these expenses are heavy, to say nothing of the cost of hall rent, press work and advertising.

Help is needed now. Mrs. Laura M. Johns, the president of the Kansas E. S. A., explained during the Washington Convention that they have secured a good many pledges, which are to be paid about Sept. 1. Moreover, during the last weeks of a campaign, excitement always rises high and contributions pour in. The difficulty will be, as Mrs. Johns pointed

out, to maintain active work throughout the State during the months between now and September 1.

The executive committee of the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association, at its meeting last week, voted to recommend every local League that has money in its treasury to send a contribution to Kansas at once, and every League that cannot afford this, to hold a Kansas Sociable, a Yellow Tea, or some other entertainment, and give the proceeds to the Kansas campaign. This last plan was suggested at Washington by Mrs. Rachel Foster Avery. Mrs. Dietrick also has a good idea in regard to a fund to be raised by mite-boxes, in which every suffragist will be invited to place five cents a week. She will explain this herself more fully later. If her plan is faithfully followed out, the proceeds ought to be large; and they will undoubtedly be very welcome to Kansas, which will need all the money it can get.

Five thousand dollars were raised for the amendment campaign in South Dakota. Less than half that sum has as yet been raised for the far more hopeful campaign in Kansas.

Let no one imagine that the amount of money expended upon suffrage campaigns is excessive. At the Washington Convention, Mrs. Carrie Lane Chapman stated that the entire sum raised for the Colorado campaign was \$1,800, toward which the largest individual contributions from outside the State were sent by Mrs. Lucy Stone and Mr. Blackwell. Mrs. Chapman explained that the conditions in Kansas are very different, and require a widespread campaign in every corner of the State. She also pointed out that the members of one of the great political parties in a Western State are quarrelling just now over a contested item—only a single item—of \$8,000, in their campaign bills. Women can conduct a campaign more economically than men; the officers of the Kansas E. S. A. are unselfish and level-headed women who will make the money go as far as possible; but Mrs. Johns estimates that they will need at least \$10,000, and Mrs. Chapman confirms it. This means that every one must help. If every local suffrage association will do its part, the money can be raised without a severe tax upon any one.

The contributions should be sent to Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton, Warren, O., treasurer of the National-American W. S. A., with a letter stating that they are to be forwarded to the Kansas Campaign Committee.

Let us all lend a hand! A. S. B.

The Iowa Senate has passed a bill to punish husbands who desert their wives. It provides that if any man shall without good cause desert his wife or abandon his child or children under the age of twelve years, and shall neglect or refuse to provide for them, he shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail not more than one year or by a fine of not less than \$50 or more than \$1,000, or by both such fine and imprisonment. The bill is an exact copy of the Missouri law upon the subject.

The Buffalo (N. Y.) Historical Association has voted to admit women as members.

A bi-monthly paper called *El Fatat* (The Young Woman) is published at Alexandria, Egypt. A Syrian lady, Miss Hind Noufal, of Tripoli, is the editor, and all the contributors are women.

DR. ALICE B. STOCKHAM, of Chicago, widely known as the author of "Tokology," is staying at the Bellevue in this city. Many Eastern friends will be glad to greet her.

MRS. MARY E. LEASE, of Kansas, is making a short stay in Massachusetts. She is at the Parker House, Boston, and has spoken several times to interested audiences in this vicinity.

In the Iowa Senate, the resolution to submit a constitutional amendment giving full suffrage to women was defeated on Feb. 28, by a vote of 26 to 20, after several hearings and a vigorous discussion.

MISS ANTHONY writes cheerfully from Riverhead, N. Y., March 4: "We closed our eighteenth county mass-meeting here last night with the largest audience we have yet seen. Everything promises a thorough and systematic canvass."

The *Woman's Journal* of March 10 prints in full the decision of the Massachusetts Supreme Court on the three points raised by the opponents of woman suffrage in the Legislature. The judges differ, but a majority pronounce all the three proposed forms of referendum unconstitutional, and all seven assume or affirm the right and duty of the Legislature to say who shall vote in town and city elections. This confirms the position taken by the suffragists, and ensures a discussion of the bill on its merits.

GRANDMA WRAY, of Fairbury, Ill., who has just celebrated her 102d birthday, says: "I hear people talking of hard times now. If they had seen half as hard times as I have experienced, insane asylums would have to be established in every county, and enlarged to hold the crowd. Many times have I taken the axe and gone with my brothers and sisters to the hills of Virginia and cut wood. We girls used to cut just as much wood as the boys. We would swing the axes with every bit as much vim as they. Where is there a girl of fifteen years nowadays that will do work like that? I have often taken a hired man's place in the field with a hoe, cultivating tobacco, corn, and even cotton."

The Boston *Globe* of last Sunday had an interesting symposium on the question, "Are New England Laws Unjust to Women?" The contributors were Henry B. Blackwell, Mrs. Josephine St. P. Rufin, Mrs. Ednah D. Cheney, Mr. J. Otis Wardwell (a well-known opponent of equal rights for women in the Massachusetts Legislature), Mrs. Anna Christy Fall, and Mrs. Kate Gannett Wells. There was also a remonstrant who declined to give her name, and who was described as "Mrs. ———, of the Back Bay."

This anonymous lady ended her remarks with the declaration, "For myself, give me my privileges, and anybody may have my rights!"

A NEW AND JUST MEASURE.

Mayor Wier, of Lincoln, Neb., has issued an order to the chief of police on the subject of the disreputable houses in that city, in which he says:

I am in no wise in sympathy with the methods commonly used in dealing with this evil. The monthly fine system, usually applied to women alone, is to all intents and purposes a license, and I do not believe in municipal co-partnership in crime. I will under no circumstances concur in the custom of fining the women alone, believing that all prostitutes, male and female, should be dealt with exactly alike.

Then follow five distinct orders, to go into effect on and after March 1.

Commenting upon this bold and impartial treatment of dual offenders, the *Union Signal* says, editorially:

We shall have solved the social evil problem, and all our problems as well, when we recognize the twofold truth that there is "no sex in crime," and "no sex in citizenship."

FRANCHISE NOTES.

The Danville (Ill.) Central Union has been interesting railroad men in its franchise work. A debate on equal suffrage was held in the German Church, whose pastor is an earnest suffragist. One of the participants was a young fireman who was well equipped with arguments for woman suffrage, strengthened by his faith in the right.

The February number of *Our Message*, the organ of the Massachusetts W. C. T. U., devotes a good deal of space to franchise. It gives an account of the suffrage hearings at the State House, and contains suffrage articles by Mrs. Livermore, Joseph Cook, and Miss Alice Stone Blackwell. There is also a letter from the State Superintendent of Franchise, Mrs. Myra Louise Higgins, of Plainville, urging every union to take an active interest in franchise work.

The Illinois State Superintendent, Mrs. Naomi Tomlinson, Newton, writes in the *Watch Tower*:

Ask your union to set apart one meeting for a suffrage meeting and to study the school law. Procure a copy of the law and have some prepared to question the others, not only about the suffrage law but about the school law.

This has been found so interesting and profitable in my own union that a second suffrage day was asked for, and the matter is to be continued at that time.

Begin now to work up an interest in the spring election. Canvass your town or district, urging women to use the ballot they already have, and to make their power felt. Don't wait; begin at once. If you have no superintendent, please appoint one at your next meeting.

Ask for space in your local papers to report suffrage work. Keep it full of interesting items.

Rev. Henrietta G. Moore, of Springfield, O., has been giving franchise addresses before W. C. T. U. county conventions in New York.

The Outlook, Providence, R. I., publishes in its issue of Feb. 15 an address on franchise given by the State Superintendent, Miss Edith W. Larry, before the State convention.

On "Crusade Day," Mrs. L. Downs Quigley delivered an address in the M. E. Church in Orange, N. J., in which she declared that all the experience of the W. C. T. U. for twenty years, the prayers, consecration, tears, work and results, show that the first work "should be for the emancipation of women." She said: "What then does the consecration of to-day mean to the White Ribbon Army? We are done with the old days. We face new issues greater responsibilities and greater opportunities. Will we meet the demands of the new day?" F. M. A.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE IN N. Y. GRANGE.

The Grange is a very strong organization in New York State, having over 35,000 members. and the decided action of this order in annual session upon the suffrage question is very encouraging. The committee on Constitutional Convention among other resolutions reported unanimously in favor of an amendment enfranchising the women citizens of the State. Geo. Van Deever, of Amsterdam, better known in literary circles as "Tall Mohawk," introduced a resolution which was carried, making it the duty of every subordinate Grange in the State to hold at least one public meeting during the months of February or March to discuss "Woman Suffrage" and circulate petitions sent out through the counties by the Suffrage Campaign Committee. The committee reported ringing resolutions favoring the amendment and a most excellent Memorial to the Constitutional Convention, which will be presented at the proper time.

The Worthy Master, W. P. Gifford, spoke strongly for suffrage in his annual address.

Thirteen years ago in the same city of Utica, Mrs. Eliza S. Gifford, wife of this Worthy Master, offered the first woman suffrage resolution ever introduced into the State Grange, and on the present occasion the committee paid her the honor of presenting verbatim to this twenty-first annual meeting her old original resolution, which was adopted.

When we consider what a royal and loyal ally we have in Patrons of Husbandry, we "thank God and take courage." MARTHA R. ALMY.

Mrs. L. C. Dwinell, of Colorado Springs, has been appointed by the Governor of Colorado a member of the board of trustees of the Deaf, Mute and Blind Institute at Colorado Springs. The *Woman Voter* says: "Let the Governor continue the good work by appointing a woman on the staff of the Insane Asylum at Pueblo."

All women who love flowers—and what woman does not?—would do well to send ten cents to James Vick's Sons, Rochester, N. Y., for their catalogue of seeds and bulbs. Many years ago, Miss Warner's charming book, "Three Little Spades," described the rich harvest of delight three little girls reaped from planting their garden plots with Vick's seeds, and a host of women since then have had the same experience.

The Woman's Column.

VOL. VII.

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The Woman's Column.

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EDITOR:

ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

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A WORD TO KANSAS SUFFRAGISTS.

The real battle for the woman suffrage amendment will take place very soon in the Republican and Populist county and State Conventions. The endorsement of one or both of the great political parties is of vital importance to success next November. It will make woman suffrage a live issue in the fall campaign. The question will then be discussed in political meetings by the party speakers, and be brought squarely before the voters.

This was the peculiarity of the recent successful canvass in Colorado. The amendment was approved by the party conventions of Republicans and Populists all over the State, and was supported by the party machinery. The result was a popular majority.

In South Dakota the reverse was the case. The Democratic State Convention resolved against the amendment. The Populist and Republican conventions ignored it. As a consequence it was not discussed by the campaign speakers, who were instructed that it was *not* an issue. The result was a popular defeat.

Let the Kansas friends of the amendment insist on securing party endorsement. Pay no attention to the counsels of timid or self-seeking politicians. Go into every political convention and force the issue. Better even defeat than silence. Adopt the motto of Mirabeau, '*L'audace, l'audace, toujours l'audace!*' In politics as in war, it is pluck that wins.

HENRY B. BLACKWELL.

COLORADO NOTES.

The Legislature has passed the bill for a house-to-house registration of women voters and it is now in force.

Mrs. Emma Ghent Curtis, editor of *Royal Gorge*, of Cañon City, has been appointed Commissioner for the Boys' Industrial School at Golden.

The Women's Political School of De Beque, Mesa Co., was lately organized with Miss Lizzie A. Walker and Miss M. F. Strock of the public school as president and secretary. The members, "some of them long-time suffragists, and some converted to their rights through their new duties," have begun the study of the U.S. Constitution with a query box upon their immediate duties as citizens.

A local paper reports that through the efforts of Mrs. H. E. Williams, of Boulder, Colo., the law of that State concerning the age of protection for girls has



MYRA BRADWELL AND HER GRANDCHILDREN.

become definite and operative, the age being sixteen. A man was recently sent to the penitentiary from her own town for violation of it, his victim being only fourteen years old. The *Philanthropist* a few months ago reported that an effort, supposed to be successful, to raise the age in Colorado to sixteen, had failed through some technical informality, and the age still remained at ten years. Whichever way it is, the matter will soon be righted now that the mothers of Colorado have votes.

Mrs. Louise M. Tyler and twenty-six other women have been appointed on the list of canvassers for registering the women voters.

Mrs. M. L. Hollingsworth writes from Colorado Springs to the *N. Y. Voice*:

Throughout the entire State women are registering in large numbers, and the registration offices are being fitted up to suit the feminine needs, the coarse and crude giving way to the refined influences of woman, so that the "filthy pool" and filthy polls are vanishing even before we reach them.

F. M. A.

VICTORY IN MASSACHUSETTS.

The Municipal Woman Suffrage Bill passed to its third reading in the Massachusetts House of Representatives on Wednesday, March 14, by the decisive vote of 122 to 106, pairs included. As the House consists of 240 members, this is a majority of the whole number, which makes it more than probable that the bill will pass the House and go to the Senate for concurrence.

This victory marks the culmination of a continuous annual struggle of 41 years in the Massachusetts Legislature. The life-long labor of Lucy Stone begins to bear fruit at last.

HENRY B. BLACKWELL.

Mrs. JOHN ROCKEFELLER and her daughters spend vast sums annually on charities of every description. Miss Alta Rockefeller supports and superintends a private hospital of her own for women, at which she has entertainments given every week to interest the invalids.

"BALLOTS AND BULLETS."

Congressman John Davis, of Kansas, at a recent hearing before the Special Committee on Woman Suffrage of the U. S. Senate, said:

It is maintained by some that the ballot rests ultimately on the bullet; that majorities should rule minorities; because majorities can defeat minorities on the battlefield. It is assumed, therefore, that women should not cast the ballot because they cannot bear arms on the battlefield. The conclusion is wrong. The assumption is founded on the lowest ethics of savagery and has no place in civilized society. It is assumed that, in some imaginary exigency of government, most of the non-combatants may vote in the majority; that most fighting men able to bear arms may vote in the minority; and that, in such case, a rebellious minority could not be coerced into submission. On the ethics of savagery such contingencies may arise, but not in civilized society.

In the ethics of savagery women have little influence, and a dozen braves may bully and defy a thousand children and squaws. Their respect for the helpless is slight, and their sense of patriotism scarcely extends into the future. Savages are little troubled with anxiety for the welfare of posterity. In the ethics of savagery it is assumed that woman is not a combatant, and, hence, should be excluded from the ballot. In a thousand ways civilized society differs from savagery. There are social ties and sentiments of patriotism, and feelings of obligation to our fellows in civilized society, not found in savagery. The armies on both sides were fuller during the late war because both male and female hearts swelled with the same patriotism; because mothers, wives and sisters said to sons, husbands and brothers, "Go!" And noble men at Shiloh, Gettysburg, and Chattanooga fought more bravely, fell more willingly, and died more cheerfully because of the well-thumbed pages of encouragement from mothers, wives and sweethearts, carefully stowed among the soldier's personal treasures. Female courage, female patriotism and female voices were a "war power" in that great struggle, powerfully felt and grandly acknowledged on both sides. But this part of the subject must be built up from the lowest bed-rock. Let us appeal to physical facts. In what consists the war power of nations? All history and philosophy, since the middle ages, reply: "The war power of nations and peoples consists of the purse and the sword." That statement being true, what is the percentage of purse and what of sword, in the most effective war power?

Russia is a military nation. There are, say, in the entire Russian Empire one hundred millions of people. On a war footing the Empire musters three millions of soldiers. What is the percentage? The swords amount to three per cent. of the people. Ninety-seven per cent. of the people are devoted to the purse and to recuperative purposes. Let us say, then, as we safely may, that, when the empire of Russia is on an active war footing, with 3,000,000 soldiers in the field, putting forth her utmost power on a hundred battlefields, only about three per cent. of her population is under arms. Ninety-seven per cent. are devoted to arming, clothing, feeding, encouraging, paying, recuperating, burying, and replacing the soldiers. One-half of the money-earners and army supporters in Russia are females! One-half of the incomprehensibly powerful military arm of the Russian Empire rests on the hearts and bones and stews of women. What is true of Russia is true of Germany, of France, of England and of America. Behind every body of armed troops in the field there must be an adequate support-

ing population. This is the rule and history of the modern, half-barbarous war power. One-half of any national population may be reckoned female. Every loom and spindle run by women and pale-faced girls is a "war power." Napoleon beat the armies of continental Europe, but was sent into exile by the spindles and looms of the British Islands, mainly operated by female hands. Mr. Allison attributes England's wonderful success to the "persevering industry of the British people and the extent of the commerce which they maintained in every quarter of the globe," and to their "admirable system of finance which seemed to rise superior to every difficulty." In short, England conquers with the purse more than by the sword. The purse is fed and sustained by the women and non-combatants of the empire. The sword is scarcely one per cent. of her inexhaustible war power. The Duke of Wellington and the mightiest generals of the continent could only hold Napoleon in check. The women and girls of Manchester captured him, disarmed him and sent him to St. Helena.

In the United States, over twenty millions of people above the age of ten years are engaged in gainful occupations. Fully two-thirds of them are non-combatants, unfit for military duty in the field, by reason of age or sex. Yet every one of them are wealth producers and swell the war power of the nation. This is indisputable. Shall all non-combatants be deprived of the ballot because, by ultimate logic or chance, in some imaginary exigency, it may be necessary to enforce the decisions of the ballot by the use of the bullet; and, as non-combatants cannot carry the musket, must they therefore, not vote? Where is the much lauded gallantry of man, that he would fire bullets and charge bayonets in the face of his mother, his sister, his wife, his daughter, or his sweetheart, with not another man noble and gallant enough to object? Such brutality and lack of gallantry must be sought in a State of savagery, or in the restricted suffrage countries of Europe. It will never be found in countries where the political advancement of man depends on the ballot of woman. The question is too silly for serious consideration. Will man treat woman with more or less respect and gallantry, when he finds her vote necessary to the gratification of his "manly aspirations"? Does a lad treat his lass with more or less respect and gallantry when, on bended knee, he avers that her "consent" is necessary to his future happiness? What sort of a figure would he cut, musket in hand, marching and shooting with the rebellious minority, with his mother, sister and lady-love standing unarmed on the other side to be shot? Such absurdities belong to the ethics of savagery, or to the narrow suffrage countries of the world. The units of civilized society are dual, yet united; consisting of the strong right arm of man, the warm beating heart of woman, and the union of intellectual and moral forces. Show me an institution of society where a man delights to enter in company with his mother, sister, wife and daughter, and I will show you an institution which tends to civilization. Show me an institution where man does not desire to meet his mother, sister, wife and daughter, and I will show you an institution which tends to barbarism. Show me the voting places where women are excluded and I will show you places repulsive to the best elements of society, and frequently in need of police guardianship. Show me the places where women cast their ballots, and I will show you carpeted rooms and tables embellished with flowers; and not requiring police protection. The question to-day is not whether women desire to vote, but is it better for society that men and women shall vote together? It

is the duty of wisdom and patriotism to decide this question. Our Christian civilization depends upon its right solution.

KANSAS NOTES.

Editor Woman's Column:

The Hon. George Handy, of Harrodsburg, Ky., one of the most prominent and substantial citizens of that State, sends us, through our staunch friend and fellow worker, Mrs. Josephine K. Henry, a contribution of \$10 to the Amendment Campaign Fund. It is a most timely gift, and speaks well for the generosity and progressiveness of the South. Our thanks to Hon. George Handy!

Two young men of Downs, Kan., have been for some time preparing to debate woman suffrage. They have ransacked all authorities, near and far, for arguments against woman's enfranchisement. A short time ago they went to Logan, Kan., to debate the question with two young men of the same congressional district. Logan gave the debaters a crowded house and close attention, but the judges decided upon the merits of the argument for the affirmative. The trouble is that the *anti* side of this question has no arguments. The young men on the negative are said to have produced the best there is to be said in support of their position, but the strongest of the opposition argument is but feeble.

Two other young men of Downs are preparing to defend woman suffrage. They go to a Northwest city on March 30 to hold a debate.

Mrs. Julia B. Nelson, president of the Minnesota Woman Suffrage Association, is having great success in her meetings in Kansas. She is an able speaker, a woman of fine presence; has had wide experience, and has travelled extensively in this country and in Europe. Kansas is fortunate to secure such help in her struggle for woman's enfranchisement; and Mrs. Nelson is generous in making us a gift of such valuable services.

The *Iola Register* is one of the ablest weeklies in Kansas. It is edited by genial, brilliant Senator Chas. F. Scott, whom we are proud to count among the friends of the suffrage movement. Senator Scott has recently done a most helpful thing in inviting discussion of the pending amendment in the columns of the *Register*, and a spirited debate is now going on, filling about two long columns each week. The way the women rally their pens to meet the arguments produced by certain opponents shows indisputably the desire of bright and earnest women to have the amendment adopted.

As the *Register* has a circulation beyond its own county, and is moreover a much quoted paper, this debate is setting many people to thinking and talking about the woman suffrage question.

This is what the *Register* has to say about the matter editorially:

Our suffrage debate continues this week with undiminished vigor. Besides the two letters which appear on the last page, two more articles are in type but crowded out of this issue, and others are on the hook. We are very much gratified, not

only at the interest shown in this discussion, but at the high character of the contributions which we have received. The debate is an educator indeed.

WITH WOMEN'S CLUBS.

The first president of the New England Woman's Club, Mrs. Caroline M. Severance, is now president of the Friday Morning Club of Los Angeles, Cal., the leading woman's club of that beautiful city. It numbers about two hundred members, including some exceedingly able women. Mrs. Severance has been active in good works along progressive lines during her residence in the Golden State.

The Woman's Parliamentary Club of Hartford, Conn., has a membership of sixty and meets twice a month. Its purpose is to afford the members parliamentary practice and to increase their knowledge of business methods and municipal affairs.

The Woman's Literary Club of Baltimore, a flourishing organization of several years' standing, has been incorporated.

"Friends in Council" of Springfield, Mo., is endeavoring to secure the introduction of the kindergarten into the public schools. The vice-president, Mrs. Virginia Holland, was the organizer of a kindergarten that has started with bright prospects, and she was recently made a member of the School Board.

THE WOMEN OF ICELAND.

Anna von Rydingsvard (Baroness Prochnitz) describes the part which Icelandic women take in municipal and educational affairs:

The schools on the island are four in number, two being at Reykjavik, the capital. These are supported by public funds, except one at Reykjavik, which represents the patriotic love and self-sacrifice of Icelandic women, as it was founded and is supported through the exertions of one woman, who lectures in Europe on the needs of her native island, and the generosity of other women who brought their heirlooms and poured them into the lap of the founder, with the request that she try to sell them in Europe and appropriate the proceeds to her school. These heirlooms consisted of quaint and beautiful gold and silver belts, head bands of the same metals, filigree tubes for confining the tassel on the everyday cap, brooches, buckles, snuff horns, silver embroidered collars, jackets, etc. Several young women have been sent to Europe to be trained as teachers with the money thus raised, and many more at home have received a higher form of education than would otherwise have been possible for them. Female students have been admitted to the medical and theological seminaries for instruction and final examinations, and to the Latin school for examination, if they have prepared themselves by private instruction. A diploma from any one of these institutions admits to the University of Copenhagen.

Since 1882 widows and all self-supporting women above the age of twenty-five years have the right to vote at municipal and vestry board elections, and a movement is now on foot to make them members of the National Assembly or Parliament. Does it seem possible that the women of far-away little Iceland are so far ahead of us in political privileges?

Yet such is the case. How long are they to remain ahead? The time gained by freedom from the tyrannies of fashion is worthily devoted to the improvement of mind and character. The costume is simple and unchanging—a plain, full, black woollen skirt, a close-fitting black bodice, showing a narrow, snowy, linen vest, collars and cuffs, and a broad colored ribbon about the neck, tied with a bow under the chin, complete, with a flat, black woollen cap, with a long silk tassel pinned coquettishly on the head, a costume designed for comfort, comeliness, economy of money or time, and it certainly must conduce to the self-respect of the wearer, as it inspires the respect of the observer. What lessons can we learn from the Icelandic woman, the patient, industrious, contented, self-respecting Icelandic woman?

NORTH DAKOTA REMEMBERS LUCY STONE.

CASSELTON, N. D., MARCH 2, 1894.
Editor Woman's Column:

The Casselton W. C. T. U. held a very interesting Lucy Stone Memorial service or tea, at the residence of Mrs. A. F. Johnson, on the afternoon of Feb. 23. There was a large attendance and an excellent program of readings, recitations, songs and instrumental music. The recitations were from "The Yellow Ribbon Speaker" and the WOMAN'S COLUMN. All the readings were from the COLUMN and the *Woman's Journal*, in regard to the life and death of our beloved leader, Lucy Stone. The rooms were elaborately decorated with clusters of white and yellow roses. One lady wore a large cluster as a corsage bouquet; most of the ladies wore bows of white and yellow ribbon, and the napkins were of yellow fringed tissue paper. A nice tea was served for fifteen cents, bringing in eleven dollars, quite an accession to our depleted treasury. We give this detailed report, hoping that other unions may do likewise. M. B. G.

WOMEN PHYSICIANS IN INSANE HOSPITALS.

In 1893, the Buffalo Women's E. & I. Union, which is always striving to put women in the places where they are needed, secured the passage of a bill through the New York Legislature, requiring the managers of every State hospital to appoint a woman physician on their medical staff. This victory was not easily won, and it was only after a long struggle that the bill was finally passed. Every State hospital now has a woman physician on its staff, and strong testimony to their efficiency and to the beneficial effects of the law has lately been given by Dr. Charles F. McDonald, president of the State Lunacy Commission, in a letter to the president of the Buffalo Union. He declares as a result of his observation, that he would, were he in charge of a State hospital, favor the employment of a woman physician, even if the law no longer required her services. He says:

I believe that the women physicians who have served upon the staffs of the various State hospitals since the law providing therefor went into effect have, as a rule, done good service, and that the proportion of inefficient ones has not been

greater than among the men physicians engaged in a similar capacity.

Dr. McDonald calls attention to the disparity in wages between the men and women employees in the State hospitals, and hopes the Legislature may sometime remedy the injustice. The women physicians receive \$144 for the same services for which the men are paid \$210.

FLORENCE M. ADKINSON.

A CAMBRIDGE PROTEST.

The following protest speaks for itself:

"I, Ellen F. Adams, of 45 Oxford St., Cambridge, Mass., in casting my vote for school committee, do hereby protest against the unjust discrimination by which, on account of my sex, I am debarred from a voice in the choice of other municipal officers, and from registering my convictions in favor of No-License."

The Unity Club of Ketchum, Alturas County, Idaho, lately debated the question: "Is Woman Suffrage Desirable?" There was a full house and much interest. Some good speeches were made, eighteen persons speaking or taking sides. The vote was in the affirmative, two to one.

Dr. Alice B. Stockham, of Chicago, is spending her Boston visit in an investigation of the various cooking schools, the operations of the New England kitchen, the Aladdin oven, Mrs. Richards' work at the Institute of Technology, the classes of Miss Anna C. Barrows, etc., etc. Dr. Stockham is planning for the establishment of a cooking school at Evanston, Ill. She hopes to evolve from her studies something that will simplify the work of cooking, and aid in solving the "domestic problem."

The *Daily Mirror and American* of Manchester, N. H., devotes three columns of fine print, in its issue of March 3, to a symposium by a dozen Manchester ladies on the question whether women should serve on juries. Eight think they should; two think they should not; and two are undecided. The women who answer in the affirmative are Mrs. Lydia A. Scott, Mary A. Buzzell, Mrs. Helen M. Dunlap, Mrs. Daniel L. Stevens, Mrs. Henry A. Upham, Miss Elizabeth McDougall, Mrs. N. P. Hunt and Maria F. Kidder. The reasons adduced are sound and sensible, and the discussion is as good as anything yet published on this subject.

Among the contents of the *Woman's Journal* of March 17 are, an article by Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton explaining why many women "do not want to vote;" the report of the debate on the municipal woman suffrage bill in the Massachusetts Legislature; "Women in the Churches"; "The Dress Question," by Mrs. Frances E. Russell; "New York County Conventions"; a full biographical sketch of the lamented Mrs. Myra Bradwell, Chicago's distinguished woman lawyer, whose portrait we give this week; "News from California"; the State reports from Vermont and Kentucky presented at the recent National Suffrage Convention at Washington; the weekly "New York Letter" by Mrs. Lillie Devreux Blake; and other interesting matter.

The training school for domestics carried on by the Young Women's Christian Association of Boston has forty-four graduates this year. The various classes have contained over 800 persons. The Travellers' Aid Society has assisted more than 1,700 girls.

Paola, Kan., has a fine public library, of which Mrs. Heiskell has just been re-elected librarian for her fourteenth consecutive year. So efficient and indispensable has she shown herself that no one even suggests a change. Paola people say that the library without her would seem like "home without a mother."

Fourteen young women of Indianapolis laundries, by putting their small means together and borrowing the rest of the money, established the Union Co-operative Laundry two years ago. They now own a plant valued at \$4,000, clear of incumbrance, and the business is one of the most prosperous industries of the city.

MISS FAY FULLER, of Tacoma, has recently succeeded in climbing Mount Tacoma, Washington, a feat which no woman had before attempted, and in which few men had ever succeeded. The mountain is 14,444 feet high, and the upper part is covered with glaciers. The first 7,000 feet were done on horseback, the rest of the distance on foot.

MRS. ANN S. AUSTIN, who was lately elected mayor of Pleasanton, Kan., a town of a thousand inhabitants, is described as an Ohio woman of New England ancestry, a bright, intelligent person, and blessed with tact. She has been prominent in social, religious and political work; is a State officer of the Independent Order of Good Templars; and is an active woman suffragist.

MRS. FREDERICK VANDERBILT likes to fit girls for self-support. Through the pastors of the foreign missionary churches in out-of-the-way corners of New York, she learns of girls of ability who only need a start. This she furnishes by sending the girl \$500. One girl thus helped fitted herself at a cooking-school for the position of a *cordon bleu*; another went to a training-school for nurses; another studied art. Every year at least ten young women are thus started in life.

Mr. Herbert Paul, the political leader-writer of the *Daily News*, London, has been speaking on women's work to the Edinburgh Southern Division Women's Gladstonian Association. He said he did not belong to those who accepted the services of women at elections and were not prepared to give women Parliamentary votes. He was prepared to give the suffrage to women on the same wide lines as it was given to men.

The *Queen* says the two ladies appointed as sanitary inspectors under the the Vestry of St. Mary Abbots were pupils of the National Health Society. Sixteen English ladies have this year entered upon a course of training which will fit them to hold either sanitary inspectorships or County Council lectureships. The Duchess of Bedford is studying all the necessary subjects to qualify as a sanitary inspector.

TO CLUB WOMEN.

The committee appointed by the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs, to ascertain what cities and towns of Massachusetts have and what have not women's clubs, send this notice in the WOMAN'S COLUMN to the membership of the four clubs represented on the committee, instead of sending a circular.

As the members of these clubs are scattered so widely over the State, it is hoped by their co-operation to gain an almost exhaustive list of cities and towns where women's clubs have been formed.

Every member who receives a copy of the paper, containing this notice, is earnestly requested to send to the chairman, by postal card or otherwise, a list of the clubs in her town and immediate neighborhood, with the names of their presidents and secretaries as far as known, at an early date.

(Mrs.) LAURA WENTWORTH FOWLER,
Dedham, Mass.

Abbott Academy Club of N. E.

(Miss) ALICE STONE BLACKWELL,
New England Women's Press Association.

(Mrs.) ESTELLE M. H. MERRILL,
Wheaton Seminary Club.

(Mrs.) KATHLEEN M. PHELPS,
Mt. Holyoke Alumnae Association.

DO THEY WANT TO VOTE?

The interest in woman suffrage grows year by year. The Boston *Globe* thus describes the scene in the Massachusetts Legislature when the municipal suffrage bill was under discussion:

It was an altogether unusual and inspiring scene presented in the house galleries during the debate. An army of women, young, old and middle-aged, had invaded the State house. They jammed the corridors and stairways, pushed, elbowed and jostled their way into the speaker's gallery and both the other public galleries of the House of Representatives, and preempted nearly every seat in all three. At no time since the beginning of the session had such an array of feminine beauty, such a bouquet of color in feathers and fine millinery, taken possession of the House galleries, and forced its way even on to the floor of the chamber itself.

WHY SOME WOMEN DON'T MARRY.

Mrs. Elizabeth Kingsbury, in the *Woman's Journal*, discusses the question why some women do not marry. She thinks one reason is because of the financial situation in which many wives are kept. She says:

I very recently overheard one lady say to another: "Before I was married I taught school and had money to spend as I pleased. Now, I have to ask for every nickel I get!" And thus it is with many who were once shop girls and house servants and in other industrial departments. By marrying, they place themselves in the position of beggars, often compelled to ask, sometimes to cajole or plead for what is rightfully theirs; too often, alas! to be refused, even then.

Did it never occur to these men that their wives must sometimes secretly long for a separation, that they may, for a few short years, be free and able to spend

a dime, or even a dollar, without being called to account for it?

I have seen a woman of sixty, a widow for ten months, return from a store in childish glee, with her hands full of notions; articles she did not need, only they were "so pretty!" She had recently come into the possession of money, and never having had the spending of any before, knew not how to do it now. When charged with buying useless things she replied: "But last week I bought a lantern, and now I can go to prayer-meeting in the evening." Poor soul! She is not the only widow who has obtained more light by the decease of her husband.

Pecuniary equality will be the natural result of political equality; but while we are laboring for the latter, the woman who contemplates marriage should have a clear and candid understanding with her intended husband. If he is not sufficiently enlightened to perceive that she has an equal right with him to the common property, then she should teach him the lesson. If she cannot do so, she had better avoid a closer connection with him. A business arrangement should be made, by which the income is divided into three parts, one for current household expenses and one for each partner in the firm. When children come, there should be a fourth division for them.

Now it is the duty of women to take the initiative in this matter. Men have so long held supreme control of everything, that usually they thoughtlessly continue it. Sometimes it needs only a hint or suggestion to enable them to perceive the justice and benefit of such an equitable arrangement.

Hurrah for the Massachusetts Legislature!

Mrs. Ollie Royce edits a woman suffrage department in the Phillipsburg (Kan.) *Dispatch*. Mrs. Royce is president of a county campaign club lately organized with nearly fifty members. Mrs. Estella Edgecombe is secretary.

Miss Cornall, youngest daughter of the Rev. R. Cornall, Bristol, England, has successfully passed her final examination at the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons, Edinburgh, and will go out to India next year as a medical missionary.

A correspondent of the Brooklyn (N. Y.) *Times* writes:

The woman suffrage movement, started in Queens County last week, is destined to assume more formidable proportions than the scoffers are prepared to admit. The writer saw a well-known Democrat in the county handling one of the petitions this week, and he was earnestly canvassing for signatures among his friends. He favored the movement, and declared that women should have the same right to vote now accorded the sterner sex.

Woman Suffrage Tracts.

A full set of Woman Suffrage Tracts, forty different kinds, postpaid, for 10 cts.

Address, Leaflet Department,
Woman's Journal Office, Boston, Mass.

The Woman's Column.

VOL. VII.

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EDITOR:

Alice Stone Blackwell.

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MRS. HOWE'S REMEMBRANCE.

At the National-American Memorial Service at Washington, in memory of Lucy Stone, Mrs. Julia Ward Howe said:

I think it may have been in 1869 that Colonel Higginson wrote to me, earnestly requesting that I would sign, with others, a call for a woman suffrage convention, to be held in Boston. The war had then brought many of us out of the ruts of established usage. It had changed the aspect of our social world, and, will ye, nill ye, had forced us to take a larger outlook into the possibilities of the future than it had been our wont to do. I not only signed the call just mentioned, but actually found my way into the assemblage where Lucy Stone, Wendell Phillips, Colonel Higginson, and Wm. Lloyd Garrison occupied the platform. As I entered and shyly seated myself, a messenger sought me out and invited me to sit with these friends of suffrage, who as yet were none of mine.

The speeches to which I listened were calm, sound, and convincing, and when I, in turn, was requested to say a few words, I gave in my adherence to the cause. From that time forth I marched to the music of a new hope, and in all the years that have passed since then, I have never had occasion to regret the departure which I made then and there.

I found in Lucy Stone a woman of rare qualities. First of all, the college education, for which she had struggled so bravely, stood her and our cause in stead. Her taste was exceedingly good; free from all hyperbole and extravagance, her manner was at once gentle and dignified, her voice of the sweetest, and her presence and aspect calculated to disarm prejudice and inspire respect. Everywhere she appeared with a certain grace of self-possession. We have been together in many States of the Union, at many conventions, West and East, and I have never felt anything but pleasure and profit from my association with her. In all action taken under her supervision and direction, Mrs. Stone was most careful that the main issue should be constantly presented and kept in view. While welcoming every reform which gave evidence of ethical progress in the community, she yet held to woman suffrage, pure and simple, as the first condition upon which the new womanhood should base itself. Efforts were often made to entangle suffrage with the promise of endless reforms in various directions, but, firm as Cato, who always repeated his word that Carthage must be destroyed, Lucy Stone always asked for suffrage because it is right and just that women should have it, and not on the ground of a swiftly-coming millennium that should follow it. She believed in this good time coming, and I do, but neither of us had a right to pledge the political future of our sex. They should have the same chance that men have to maintain the government, and better the State. How they would use this was not



LUCY STONE IN 1855.

properly a part of the question, even though every argument might be adduced to show that they would use it conscientiously and carefully.

The social world in which we women live to-day differs widely from that in which Lucy Stone, alone and unaided, began her struggle against the injustice which had for ages enthroned itself in the jurisdiction alike of fashion, of law, and of theology. How eccentric then appeared a woman who insisted on going to college! How worthy of respect are such women now esteemed to be! This outer court of appearance was the first to be stormed. All the fine artillery of ridicule defended it, and as a besieged party is cut off from supplies to be furnished from without the walls, so were the women, who in this particular ran counter to the public inclination, cut off from the sympathy which is essential to the enjoyment of human life. What! They want to understand Greek and Latin, do they? How very humorous! A reverend divine said to me in those days, "I don't like Plato in petticoats." Most of us were influenced, more or less, by the attitude of men toward the newly awakened ideas. The young champion whom we here commemorate was doubtless as sensitive and as modest as any of us, but she was fated to carry the banner of our deliverance, and feeling this divine commission, she halted not for praise or blame, but kept right on her firm and even way. And soon, in the order of Providence, a new light fell upon this path, and many

of us, who had loved Truth and had tried to serve her in other ways, found that Lucy Stone had chosen the right way, and that we were to walk in it.

When Lucy Stone first resolved to devote her life to the rehabilitation of her sex, to what a task did she pledge herself! The high road to the reform which she held so dear was not even measured before her. The ground was covered with the growth of centuries. Could this small hand, that held a sickle, hope to cut down these forests of time-honored prejudice and superstition? What had she to work with? A silver voice, a winning smile, the great gift of a persuasive utterance. What had she to work from? A deep and abiding faith in divine justice and in man's ability to follow its laws and to execute its decrees.

The prophetic sense of good to come, vouchsafed to her in the morning of life, did not forsake her at its close. When her work was taken from her, she saw at once the heavens open before her, and the eternal life and light beckoning to her to go up higher.

Here she was still debarred the right to cast her ballot at the polls, and lo! in the blue urn of heaven, her life was received, one glowing and perfect vote for the rights of women, for the good of humanity, for the Kingdom of God on earth!

Miss Lorane Mattice has been elected a trustee of the Iowa Industrial Home for the Blind.

THE WAIL OF THE REMONSTRANTS.

BY S. S.

[If desirable, the following lines may be set to some popular air, when they will become extremely suitable for performance at entertainments given in aid of the cause of the remonstrants.]

FIRST REMONSTRANT.

Legislators, honored legislators,
List, O listen to our tale of woe!
Hark, O hearken, and redress our grievance;
To the polls we do not want to go!
'Tis not true that we desire the ballot,
As those horrid suffragists declare;
For 'twill only add unto our burdens,
Crush us 'neath an awful load of care.
We have all the rights which we are wishin',
As is writ within these parchment scrolls,
Where respectfully we do petition,
Do not—do not drag us to the polls!

SECOND REMONSTRANT.

Legislators, righteous legislators,
We have no desire for to mix
(As these women-suffragists would have us)
In the filthy pool of politics.
We don't mind it if we are disfranchised;
On that lofty pedestal we'll stay,
Where your homage places us, beside those
Other idiots, et cet eray.
For we're satisfied with our condition,
We have signed our names unto the rolls,
Stating that we hereby do petition
That you do not drag us to the polls.

THIRD REMONSTRANT.

Legislators, august legislators,
Much we fear it will contaminate
Our weak sex to go and cast a ballot,
And in government participate.
Drunkenness and vice we do encounter,
It is true, when on the streets we go
To our shopping, visiting, amusements;
But that's very different, don't you know.
For these things are sanctioned by tradition
Which our earthly destiny controls;
And most earnestly we do petition,
D, not, do not drag us to the polls!

FOURTH REMONSTRANT.

We have not the brains wherewith to grapple
With those mighty questions of the State,
To take part in Caucus or Convention,
Or assist in "making up a slate."
With the Tariff or the Silver Question
Why should we our feeble brains perplex?
We do favor, to be sure, *Protection*,
But we've always had it, from your sex!
We prefer our honored woman's mission,
That, dear sirs, of saving all your souls.
Surely we'd go with you to perdition,
If we voted with you at the polls!

GRAND CHORUS OF REMONSTRANTS.

Yes, what's to become of our mission,—
Our much-prized and time-honored mission—
That sanctioned by hoary tradition,—
Of saving your masculine souls?
We enjoy all the rights we are wishin',
We're satisfied with our condition,
It never will be our ambition
To act aught but our feminine roles.
And so, with your gracious permission,
And the exercise of our volition,
We'll keep far away from the polls.
O grant this, our humble petition,
And drag us not forth to the polls!
(Repeat ad libitum and ad nauseam.)

A PRACTICAL WOMAN.

Miss Kate E. Griswold, one of the members of the New England Women's Press Association, about a year ago became the manager of *Profitable Advertising*, an influential trade magazine in this

city. She soon proved a valuable acquisition and was promoted to the position of editor as well as manager. Miss Griswold was born and educated in West Hartford, Conn. Her business apprenticeship began at sixteen, in the office of the *Poultry World*, at Hartford. She had much to do with the general correspondence of the office, and particularly with all that concerned the advertising department. Later, she was engaged for a while in the office of the National Trotting Association. For five years she was the publisher and successful business manager of the *Hartford City Mission Record*. About this time Miss Griswold entered into a competition for prize advertising, taking a number of prizes, and thus becoming known as a clever woman in a rather uncommon line, and paving the way to success in her present position. A sketch and portrait of Miss Griswold appeared in the *Woman's Realm*, Cleveland, Ohio, for February. She is there described as fond of out-door life, and of animals, particularly horses. She has been the owner of several well-bred horses, training some of them from colthood. "Through childhood and young womanhood she was a practical farmer, equal to any emergency, and able to lend a hand in all sorts of work, from shingling a barn to handling a mowing machine in the field." Miss Griswold is still young, and with her talent for work, the future doubtless holds much for her.

EQUAL RIGHTS VICTORY IN KENTUCKY.

On March 13, the last day of the session, the General Assembly of Kentucky passed the bill known as the "Husband and Wife Bill." This bill gives to the married woman entire equality with the married man in the possession and control of property. She can contract and be contracted with, and carry on business in her own name. The bill equalizes curtesy and dower, by reducing curtesy from a life estate in the whole of a wife's real estate, and fee simple of all her personal property, to a life estate in one-third of the wife's real estate, and fee simple of one-half her personal property. The wife's dower is made the same.

This most equitable bill is a grand triumph for the Kentucky Equal Rights Association, which has been laboring for it for six years. The bill had a chequered career in the General Assembly; at first it seemed that it would have practically no opposition, but its enemies rallied, so that at one time it seemed lost. But on the night of the very last day the opposition gave way, the bill was passed, and Gov. John Young Brown, who was always in favor of it, signed it on March 15.

The passage of this radical measure not only vindicates the character of Kentucky men for love of justice, but confirms the faith of Kentucky women that our people will not long withhold any right from them which can be proved to be equitable, and in accordance with principle. It is because we trust in our people's firm adherence to fundamental political principles which, with all due deference to chivalry, is a much nobler trait, that

Kentucky's equal rights advocates hope that no long struggle will intervene until the full acknowledgment of the political rights of women is granted. I suppose a General Assembly is about as conservative a body as can be gathered together; yet after Mrs. Josephine K. Henry's eloquent address on "Married Women's Property Rights" early in the session, several of the members expressed a wish to hear her speak again, and asked if she could not later in the session give another address. She smilingly suggested that she might take as large a subject as "American Citizenship." They expressed themselves pleased; and, accordingly, on March 8, by invitation, she spoke on that subject in Representatives' Hall. The hall had been tendered by a unanimous vote for that purpose; and the Senate, which was holding a night session on account of pressure of business, adjourned to hear her. The hall was filled with an audience composed largely of the legislators, and she held them in close attention for more than an hour. So the gospel of Equal Rights was proclaimed among a class of men above all others influential in molding public sentiment in political matters.

The way is opening fairly before the Kentucky Equal Rights Association, and, with God's help, we intend to do our duty in bringing in the good day of "Equal Rights to all, Special Privileges to none."

The Southern Committee desires gratefully to acknowledge the following donations and pledges given to it at the National-American Woman Suffrage Association Annual Meeting in February, 1894:

Mrs. I. H. Carey.....	\$ 2.00
Mrs. Marilla M. Ricker.....	10.00
Mrs. Fox, of Colorado.....	1.00
Mrs. Hale, of Connecticut.....	2.00
Mrs. Martha Davis.....	10.00
Mrs. Avis Graves.....	10.00
Mrs. Mariana Chapman.....	5.00
Miss Isabel Howland.....	1.00
A Friend.....	2.50
Mrs. Kenorick.....	1.00
A Friend.....	.50
Also, H. B. Blackwell, literature to Georgia.....	25.00
Mrs. Dietrick, pledged.....	5.00
Mrs. Mary Barnes, to be paid in August.....	25.00
Mrs. Miller, of Mass., pledged.....	5.00

LAURA CLAY.

Chairman Southern Committee,
78 N. Broadway, Lexington, Kentucky.

A VOICE FROM THE SOUTH.

Three years ago, at our national convention, I was on the programme for a speech on the Constitutional Convention of Kentucky, then in session. At the close of my speech Lucy Stone, who was sitting on the platform, arose and with tear-dimmed eyes and a voice trembling with emotion that welled up from her great heart, came to me and embraced me and said: "My child, I have listened for forty years to hear that voice from the South, and it has come at last." These words have ever since been an inspiration to me; and when in my "Old Kentucky Home," if my spirits flag in trying to advance the cause of woman suffrage against a tide of conservatism and prejudice, I gather fresh courage when I look upon her kindly face and remember the thorny path she trod. A few nights ago, as I entered the Capitol at Frankfort with my co-workers to plead for the rights and liberty of Kentucky women, as I saw the members of the General Assembly crowding into the Leg-

islatiye hall to hear what the women had to say, my heart sank within me, fearing I was not equal to the responsibility laid upon me. Suddenly some influence seemed to say to me: "Fear not, be a faithful sentinel on the watchtower of liberty, remember Lucy Stone," and in a moment my fear fled, and I felt I had so grand a cause it would speak itself.—*Josephine K. Henry, in Woman's Journal.*

UNSELFISH WOMEN WORKERS.

EN ROUTE IN MISSISSIPPI, }
MARCH 2, 1894. }

Editor *Woman's Column*:

I have been taking a hurried tour through some of the Southern States.

In Muskogee, Indian Territory, I was entertained in the family of Mrs. A. E. W. Robertson, daughter of the great Indian missionary, S. N. Worcester, who labored with the Indians before they left Georgia for the Territory. The Worcester Academy at Vinita, Indian Territory, is named for this devoted teacher and preacher. Mrs. Robertson was born in the Territory, married a missionary to the Indians, and has given her whole life to this hard and self-sacrificing work. She has become an adept in the Creek language, understanding it better than any one now living. She has translated all of the New Testament into Creek, also the Psalms and parts of other books of the Old Testament. She has also translated some twenty hymns into the same language, and for her superior attainments in this line, has received the title Ph.D. Her daughter, Miss Alice M. Robertson, born in the Indian Territory, and a cultured young woman, has given years of faithful work as teacher among the Creeks. A short time since she was sent out by the Board of Indian Missions to raise money for school buildings needed at the mission. In this she was successful beyond all expectation, raising all that was needed. While on this laudable trip, a very wealthy gentleman gave her \$2,500 as a personal gift. Instead of using this money for herself, as she had a right to do, she returned to Muskogee and erected a very pretty and commodious building for the Indian school girls, and named it for the donor's wife, "The Minerva Home."

Eternity alone will reveal the works of love and sacrifice done by noble women "in His name." CLARA C. HOFFMAN.

TWO RIPPLES.

Two of the largest ripples in Boston municipal affairs, within the past ten days, were caused by women. Mrs. Annie Fields, who takes a decided interest in the Bowdoin and Chardon Court Schools, asked permission of the City School Board to employ women to wash the floors and windows of those schoolhouses at her own expense. The cleaning was needed badly, and the women needed work. Dr. Caroline Hastings, of the Committee on Hygiene and Physical Training, recommended that permission be given, and it was so ordered. This little affair has brought out the fact that schoolhouse windows are washed but once a year, and that the floors are cleaned only

by sweeping. Dr. Durgin, of the City Board of Health, and Mrs. Ellen H. Richards, of the Institute of Technology, have been interviewed, and their opinions published, that the floors and desks should be frequently wiped with wet cloths, to remove poisonous germs. So there is already a good-sized agitation in behalf of cleaner school buildings for our children.

On March 15, an investigation of the public institutions of Boston was opened by the presentation to the Board of Aldermen, by Mrs. Alice N. Lincoln, of numerous grave charges against the system that prevails in the treatment of paupers. Mrs. Lincoln gave the results of her observations, which began in 1887, and of the efforts she has made from time to time in behalf of much needed reforms.

There was present at this hearing a large assemblage of representative, wealthy and influential citizens, who are interested in the work which Mrs. Lincoln has carried on. Among them were Rev. E. E. Hale, Rev. Charles G. Ames, Mrs. James T. Fields, Margaret Deland. Women of high social position in the Back Bay made up a good proportion of the gathering, and indicated by their presence and interest their purpose to co-operate in the effort for more humane treatment of the aged, sick and homeless women dependent upon the city.

These two instances well illustrate the kind of women who would use the municipal ballot for the municipal good, and the quality of feminine influence that would in consequence be made manifest in municipal affairs.

WORK NEEDED IN OHIO.

After a long debate, the Ohio House of Representatives defeated the bill to extend school suffrage to women by a vote of 46 yeas to 44 nays, eight votes less than the constitutional majority. The Hamilton County contingent voted solidly against the bill. It is therefore highly appropriate that the Ohio Woman Suffrage Association has decided to hold its annual meeting in Cincinnati, on May 1, 2, 3. While the votes in the Iowa Senate (20 in favor to 26 against) and in the Ohio House show progress and increased support, the Political Equality Clubs will have to continue their educational work until the next sessions. An effective method would be for every woman who wants to vote, to say so to every man she meets, every time she meets him, since the assumption that "women don't want to vote" is the legislator's favorite excuse or not giving them the opportunity.

GENERAL NOTES.

The Woman's National Press Association, Washington, D. C., is arranging for an excursion to California the third week in April. The trip will be made at reduced rates. Opportunity will be given to stop at points of interest along the Southern route, and the party will reach San Francisco in time for the Woman's Congress at the Mid-winter Fair. Press women who wish to join this delightful excursion should address Mrs. J. W. Tur-

ner, 906 Massachusetts Avenue, Washington, D. C. Relatives and friends of both sexes may be invited to accompany them.

Concerning one of the receptions which the Pacific Coast women are planning to give the Woman's National Press Association, a prominent woman has written to the *Woman's Tribune* to know if she can be assured that the excursionists believe in the ballot for women, or at least that none are violently opposed to it. The W. N. P. A. put themselves on record last fall by unanimously sending congratulations upon the adoption of the woman suffrage amendment to the women of Colorado, and to the "generous minded men" who voted for it.

A new paper, the *Washington Herald*, has been started at Washington, La., by Edith M. Hathorne, who formerly published the *Washington Argus*.

Miss Eva L. Corning, proprietor and associate editor of the *Topeka (Kan.) New Era*, recently gave a suffrage lecture in Greeley, which was highly commended. The *New Era* is a non-fusion Populist paper, and stands squarely in favor of the woman suffrage amendment.

The Virginia Legislature, which recently adjourned, passed a law making husband and wife competent to testify for or against each other in civil cases, except suits to set aside conveyances from one to the other on the ground of fraud, and divorce proceedings. Either may testify in behalf of the other in criminal proceedings.

The Dundee (Scotland) *Courier* has despatched two lady correspondents on a tour around the world, with instructions to investigate in different countries the question of women's work and wages, and any other subjects interesting to women. The ladies will journey about 26,000 miles in the course of their inquiry. After traversing Europe, they will visit Egypt, Arabia, India, China, Japan, Canada, and the United States. They are Miss Marie Imandt and Miss Bessie Maxwell.

The bills introduced in the Iowa Legislature to enable women to vote at school and municipal elections, which are supported by petitions from thousands of "taxpaying mothers," have been held back in the judiciary committee until too late for further action at this session.

Miss Charlotte W. Hawes, by her movement in the interest of the Bells, has awakened much enthusiasm among musicians, architects, antiquarians, churchmen and bell casters. The second in her course of musical illustrated lectures took place on March 22, at 3 Park Street, Boston. It is hoped that a paper will soon be issued called *Belfry Music*, which will be the first of the kind. Her future subjects in Boston will be "Pealing and Chiming," "The Literature of Bells," "Imperishable Melodies" and "The Gospel of Music."

Mrs. Olive Thorne Miller has put into a book called "A Bird-Lover in the West" her observations and experiences of birds in Ohio, Colorado, and Utah. It will appear shortly from the Riverside Press.

Alabama has a new woman editor, Miss Carrie Wilson, proprietor of the *Dadeville New Era*.

Mrs. LOUISE C. PURINGTON, M. D., is the new editor of *Our Message*, the organ of the Massachusetts W. C. T. U.

A very attractive collection of stories of Acadian and Creole life in Louisiana is promised soon by Houghton, Mifflin & Co. It bears the name "Bayou Folk," and the author is Mrs. Kate Chopin, who writes from the fullest knowledge.

Mrs. M. E. GOVER is the treasurer and general manager of the Peruvian Mining Company, Cripple Creek District, Colo. The company controls forty acres of ground. An extensive system of development which was undertaken some time since, is being carried on with energy and intelligence, Miss Gover attending to all the details.

Mrs. F. S. DODGE (Anna G. Peabody), formerly of Newburyport, Mass., has been appointed a member of the Hawaiian Board of Education at the personal solicitation of President Dole. The new board has general charge of all school matters in Hawaii, and employs nearly 300 teachers. Mrs. Dodge has been a resident of the Sandwich Islands for ten years.

DR. MAUD J. FRYE, of Buffalo, N. Y., has been appointed an instructor in the children's department of the Buffalo Medical College. Dr. Frye is a thoroughly competent instructor in that department, and was appointed on her merits. The action of the faculty is deemed important, as physicians of the college do not know any precedents for the appointment of a woman instructor except in a women's college.

Miss KATE JORDAN, one of the youngest of American writers, has carried off the prize awarded by *Lippincott's Magazine* for the best short story the preceding December. "A Rose of the Mire" is the name of the tale. It was the last of the ten "notable stories" published by Lippincott. Miss Jordan is the author of several novels, and corresponds for the syndicates and the Boston press. She is a member of the Authors' Society, "Un-cut Leaves," the Professional Woman's League, and the Woman's Press Club of New York.

A novel exhibition in household economics is to be given at Horticultural Hall from April 9 to April 21, inclusive, under the auspices of the New England Helping Hand Society, and with Mrs. Marion A. McBride as general manager. The latest fittings for household purposes, room furnishings, furniture, beautiful wall paper, paint, carpets, rugs, systems of ventilation, heating, refrigerators, kitchen goods of all kinds, how to have pure water, in fact everything possible to secure will be shown which tends to make housework what it should be. Cooking will be done by electricity. The proceeds will assist the Helping Hand Society, 119 Charles Street. This society is doing a good work for working girls who receive low wages, and provides them with a safe and comfortable home at a very low rate

THE CRISIS IN KANSAS.

The state of Kansas politics is such that the fate of the woman suffrage amendment next fall will largely depend upon the action of the State conventions of the three great parties, which will meet as follows: Republicans June 6, Populists (probably) June 30, Democrats July 3. If either the Republicans or the Populists endorse the Amendment in their platform, its success is probable; if both endorse it, its success is assured; if both ignore it, its success will become doubtful.

On the other hand the success of these parties will also depend largely on the action taken by their State conventions. If the Republicans, from timidity, ignore the Amendment and refuse to make it an issue, they will lose the advantage which they have held in past years as the party of equal rights and the champions of liberty and progress, while they will not conciliate the reactionists, nor secure any considerable Democratic support. If the Populists, in order to fuse with the Democrats, ignore the Amendment and refuse to make it an issue, then that party will no longer have a claim upon the support of suffragists as such. If both parties ignore the Amendment, many suffrage votes will be given for the Prohibition party, and the remainder will be divided upon the collateral issues of the campaign.

Many Republicans in Kansas are in favor of simply adopting, at their next State Convention, the national platform of the party, ignoring State issues as far as possible, but denouncing the theories of the Populists and the alleged fraudulent and illegal practices of the officials in power. Such a declaration would be lamentably insufficient. All the Republican candidates for nomination for governor are in favor of woman suffrage, and nearly all the Republican papers of the State are in favor of the Amendment. But there, as here, there is an element in the party which is bitterly opposed to woman suffrage, and averse to endorsing the Amendment in the platform.

In Kansas the political situation is complicated. A Populist-Democratic coalition is in full control. It has all the State officers except the Supreme Judiciary, and of this it has secured one of the three judges, the other two remaining Republican. In order to secure the votes of the Democrats the Populist party, at its last State Convention, ignored prohibition, and as a result the Democrats endorsed all the Populist nominees, the presidential electors included, and they were elected. The Populist party of Kansas is almost wholly composed of farmers, who are generally in favor of woman suffrage and prohibition. But Governor Lewelling and his office-holders are trying to arraign another fusion with the Democrats. That is the way they won in November, 1892, and that is the way they expect to win in November, 1894. To effect this fusion they must throw woman suffrage and prohibition overboard.

But Mrs. Lease and U. S. Senator Peffer are among the strongest leaders of the Populist party. They are Populists pure

and simple, are opposed to fusion and compromise, and are in favor of woman suffrage. So Governor Lewelling is trying to put Mrs. Lease out, because she is in favor of having woman suffrage in the platform, although to Mrs. Lease Populist success in 1892 was largely due. If Mrs. Lease carries the convention woman suffrage will be endorsed; if she fails it will probably be ignored. Unfortunately U. S. Senator Peffer has no federal patronage at his disposal. Senator John Martin, a Democrat opposed to woman suffrage, elected by the Populist-Democratic coalition, has all the federal offices at his disposal.

Everything now depends upon the women themselves. Will they rise to the level of their opportunity? If the Kansas women who are Republicans go in force to the Republican convention and demand a manly declaration in the platform for woman suffrage and an enforcement of the laws, and if the women who are Populists go in force to the Populist State Convention with a similar demand, they will save the Amendment and ensure honest politics in Kansas next November.

HENRY B. BLACKWELL.

A WORD FROM OUR TREASURER.

Much of the money contributed to the Kansas Campaign Fund, at the National Convention at Washington, and since, was in pledges. Many contributors are holding what money they have until they get the full amount, and, in the meantime, the women of Kansas are sadly needing the money. It would be well that persons having on hand part of the sum pledged or wishing to contribute small amounts, should send them to me immediately. If such sums have been pledged, the sender will please mention the fact, so that the accounts may be kept correctly.

HARRIET TAYLOR UPTON, *Treas.*

Warren, Ohio.

WOMEN PHYSICIANS IN VIRGINIA HOSPITALS.

The Staunton (Va.) *Vindicator* is of opinion that had the bill providing for women physicians for insane women in the State hospitals reached a vote in the Legislature, it would have passed. It says:

At the next session, which will probably be an extra one next winter, it will be introduced again with an even stronger backing of friends, and with some more facts that were only made accessible in the last few days. Nothing has more unfavorably impressed the popular mind with regard to these institutions (insane asylums) than the opposition manifested by male physicians in them to the introduction of women physicians for the helpless insane women. The next session of the Legislature will witness a marked development of this unfavorable impression. The people may rest assured that there will be no slacking up in the efforts of the friends of a bill which is based on justice, humanity and decency.

The Municipal Woman Suffrage bill in the Massachusetts House of Representatives was specially assigned for last Thursday, at 2 30 P. M. It was necessary to postpone further discussion until 2 30 P. M. next Thursday, March 29, when a vote will be reached.

The Woman's Column.

VOL. VII.

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EDITOR:
ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

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HOW COLORADO WOMEN VOTE.

The Colorado Legislature, at its extra session, provided for a house-to-house registration of the women who wish to vote. The city of Denver has just been making this registration, and the Denver papers devote columns to reports of the amusing experiences of the registrars. The most noteworthy thing, and the one upon which all reports seem to be agreed, was the unwillingness, and in most cases the flat refusal, of the more ignorant women to register.

There has been a popular superstition that the ignorant and vicious women would be the first to rush to the polls, and would every one of them vote at every possible opportunity, while the intelligent and respectable women would generally stay away. In Denver the experience has been exactly the reverse.

The Denver *Republican*, after the canvass had proceeded far enough to show how things were going, summed up the situation as follows:

The registration will be large—larger, in fact, than has been anticipated by the most sanguine of the equal suffrage leaders. In the best localities the percentage will apparently be from ninety to a hundred, while it will decrease gradually down the social scale. . . . Some interesting comparisons can be made on the results of the canvass in various parts of the city. The line is very clearly drawn. It is parallel with the line of culture and intelligence. In the central Capitol Hill precincts, in the better part of Highlands, and in the best other residence districts of the city, the proportion of ladies who are registering is very large. Among the middle classes the proportion is good—better, in fact, than any other. Below these classes it grows less and less till the bottoms are reached, with their miseries and dirt. Here women know nothing of registration, and only a meagre percentage are induced by persuasive canvassers to become voters. The negro women, as a class, will have nothing to do with registration. The male population in black does not encourage it. Among the Italians the same tendency is manifest—very few of them are registered. And, finally, the shadow women, the women of Market Street and of the blocks on Lawrence and Larimer, refuse to give their names for registration. . . . From an estimated ninety per cent. in the central district, the proportion decreased to probably seventy per cent. in certain places around the edges. There are two or three little negro settlements in this fringe. Less than half a dozen colored women registered in all these places; they knew nothing about it, and would not be convinced. On the other hand, there was an increase in the percentage among

the middle classes, so called, where intelligent faces greeted the canvassers. The line is very clearly drawn parallel with that dreadful line of ignorance. The brighter the faces, the greater the proportion of registrations.

In Boston, for the past fifteen years, the school vote of women has been largest in the good wards of the city, and smallest in the ignorant and degraded wards. In the twenty-one other States where women have school suffrage, the women who have voted have been, almost without exception, of the intelligent and respectable class. In Kansas, where women have had municipal suffrage since 1887, and in Wyoming, where they have had full suffrage since 1869, this fear that the bad and ignorant women would be found more willing to vote than the good and intelligent has nowhere been realized.

Instead of being "the first to rush to the polls," the ignorant and degraded women are everywhere found to be more backward about voting than the better kind of women. And when they do ultimately go to the polls, or are brought there (as may come to be the case in course of time), the good women will always outnumber them. Governor Warren, of Wyoming, put the case in a nutshell when he said, "Our women nearly all vote, and since in Wyoming, as elsewhere, the majority of women are good and not bad, the result is good and not evil."

In short, this fear of the superior willingness of bad and ignorant women to vote is proved by experience to be, in the words of Elizabeth Stuart Phelps, "a scarecrow that has not even a broomstick of truth in it."

ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

KANSAS METHODISTS FOR SUFFRAGE.

The South Kansas Conference of the M. E. Church, with between one and two hundred ministers present, voted unanimously, "Resolved, that we give our aid and support to the pending constitutional amendment granting equal political rights to women."

WHY WOMEN WANT THE MUNICIPAL BALLOT.

1. Because, as mothers, they are concerned in the maintenance of law and order, in the suppression of disorderly places, immoral shows and obscene posters and publications.

2. As home-keepers, they are interested in gas and water rates, in the quality of gas and water supply, in sewer construction and connections, in the removal and disposal of garbage, and in the cleaning of streets, gutters and offensive places.

3. As citizens and philanthropists, they are interested in city charities and corrections, in hospital service, in relief work and care of the poor, in the management of penal and reformatory institu-

tions, in the appointment of police matrons, the care of dependent or incorrigible children, in the disposal of tramps and offenders, and in the preservation of historic places.

4. As tax-payers and property-holders, they are interested in the degree of protection afforded by the fire and police departments, in the construction and improvement of streets, sidewalks and parks, and in all expenditures affecting the rate of taxation.

The municipal ballot gives a voice in these and other municipal affairs in which the women who live in cities are deeply concerned. FLORENCE M. ADKINSON.

It was eminently appropriate that the youngest and least experienced member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives should make the most elaborate speech against equal rights for women. Young Mr. Dallinger, of Cambridge, is just out of college, and will probably live to grow wiser.

MRS. BALLINGTON BOOTH resides at Montclair, N. J. She is the mother of a sturdy little son of six years and a baby girl sixteen months old. Although she is so much engaged in lecturing and other Salvation Army work, her home is well kept, and her children are healthy and sunny tempered. Mrs. Booth manages to make her trips short, with frequent returns home, where all her time, aside from her office work, is devoted to her children. "We have such good times together!" she says.

A recent letter from New Zealand says: "I have travelled in many countries, but in no other land have I seen the courtesy and unobtrusive chivalry habitually exhibited to women, whether young or old, by New Zealand young men of every condition and rank. The status of a New Zealand woman is considerably higher than that of her sister in Australia or England, and she is not likely to forget that she gained the political franchise, not by inadvertence or by party scheming, but as a deliberate act of justice no less than chivalry on the part of her countrymen."

Another victory was won in the Massachusetts House of Representatives last Thursday. The municipal woman suffrage bill was passed to be engrossed by the decisive vote of 90 yeas to 79 nays and 28 pairs, making in all 118 to 107. An additional section was added to the bill, providing for a vote of the men at the November election on the question: "Shall municipal suffrage be granted to women?" But if the bill that has passed the House passes the Senate, the law granting municipal suffrage to women will take effect at once. The vote of the men on the question next November will be a mere expression of opinion, with no legal validity.

LUCY STONE KANSAS FUND.

Every believer in equality of civic rights knows and honors the name of Lucy Stone, whose parting words, "Make the world better," are pregnant with inspiration to all workers for the uplifting of humanity. Her last gift was one hundred dollars to help the women of Colorado in their then pending struggle for liberty, and their triumph is due, in no small degree, to her interest in that campaign.

Could there be devised any more suitable memorial to Lucy Stone than a fund, collected by those who, unable to give largely themselves, are yet desirous of contributing, to the extent of their ability, to the work to which she devoted her life? Lucy Stone believed in the success which has come to Colorado, even when many other equally true and faithful workers despaired of seeing the women of that commonwealth enfranchised by the vote of the men. If she were with us now, she would be urging all to bend their efforts toward helping the women of Kansas in their present campaign for equal suffrage. These women are themselves struggling nobly, but Kansas is poor, and the hard times have made it difficult to raise money by large contributions anywhere.

If every woman who admired Lucy Stone, or who believes in the righteousness of the cause to which she gave herself, will but take one of the mite boxes for the "Lucy Stone Birthday Memorial Fund for the Kansas Campaign," and either put in it or secure for it one cent a day between now and Lucy Stone's birthday in August, the expenses of the entire campaign can be raised without being a burden upon any one, and thus would be created a memorial worthy the woman in whose name it is designed, of precisely the kind she herself would most approve.

As the boxes bear upon one side a picture of Lucy Stone, they are desirable as souvenirs. Their cost is but five cents each, including postage and packing. It is a part of the plan to have them opened upon Lucy Stone's birthday, August 13, at a memorial meeting of the woman suffrage society in each locality, and the fund thus collected should be sent by check to the treasurer of the National-American Woman Suffrage Association, Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton, Warren, O., the local treasurer indicating to Mrs. Upton that the remittance is for the Lucy Stone Memorial Fund for Kansas.

It is hoped by the General Officers of the National-American W. S. A., by some of whom this plan was arranged, that the

presidents of local Woman Suffrage Leagues will assist in the distribution of the mite boxes to their members, and will take especial interest in the arrangements for the meeting in August at which they shall be opened. The matter is in charge of Mrs. Ellen Battelle Dietrick, 176 Huntington Ave., Boston, Mass. Every one reading this letter is invited to write at once to Mrs. Dietrick, with stamps or postal note enclosed for cost of a number of boxes.

SUSAN B. ANTHONY, *Pres. N. A. W. S. A.*
 ANNA H. SHAW, *Vice-Pres.-at-Large.*
 ELLEN BATTELLE DIETRICK, *Cor. Sec.*
 ALICE STONE BLACKWELL, *Rec. Sec.*
 HARRIET TAYLOR UPTON, *Treasurer.*
 RACHEL FOSTER AVERY, }
 JOSEPHINE K. HENRY, } *Auditors.*

W. C. T. U. FRANCHISE NOTES.

The Lowell (Mass.) W. C. T. U. publishes in the *Daily Mail* an expression of thanks to Messrs. Roe, Mellen, Dennis, Jones and other members of the House of Representatives for their championship of municipal suffrage for women, and adds:

"We rejoice and are exceeding glad that our good old State has taken such a step forward in so good a cause. It has been long coming, but 'truth is mighty and will prevail.' And now will the honorable gentlemen in the Senate consider well this matter, and not stop the ball so well set to rolling."

Mrs. S. A. Thurston, Kansas State Superintendent of Franchise, urges women to register and vote at the spring elections, although there may be little of importance pending. Failure to do so will give people an excuse for voting against the amendment. It is well for women to remember this and register before it is too late.

Miss Emma Harriman, Station O., Los Angeles, Franchise Superintendent for Southern California, writes to her constituency: "Are you getting subscribers for suffrage papers? The WOMAN'S COLUMN is so cheap and so helpful!"

Julia Dexter Stannard, Gordon Hall, writes to the *Michigan Union*:

Mrs. French brought out something new at the Convention in Cambria, a "Franchise Contest." Programme on a yellow card. Appropriate music, such as "Don't let the women vote," by a quartette of gentlemen. Five excellent papers given by W. C. T. U. members on the equal suffrage question. Judges, two Revs. and one Prof. Prize, Hawthorne's works. This was a fine entertainment, and advances one of our departments. A suggestion to local Unions: "Go, and do thou likewise."

Shelby, Mich., has had a grand suffrage contest, unique in plan, which netted them \$20.

The election of school trustees occurs in each township in Illinois, at the regular polling place, on the second Saturday in April (the 14th.) The election for school directors takes place the third Saturday in April (the 21st.) Mrs. Ada H. Kepley, of Effingham, County Superintendent of Franchise, says:

Let the women go to the polls and vote.

Let part women be nominated for these offices. See to it that the judges prepare ballot-boxes for the women, as the law requires. See that an account is kept of the number of women voting, and send a report of it to all the newspapers in the county. Let meetings of women be called at once to prepare to vote.

Mrs. Louisa Southworth, the newly appointed State Superintendent of Franchise for Ohio, has entered upon the work with vigor. She has subscribed for the WOMAN'S COLUMN for all the local superintendents who do not already take it, and is arranging for a generous distribution of literature. Mrs. Southworth is already in communication with 126 local superintendents, with about half the Unions in the State still to be heard from. She is also coöperating earnestly with the Superintendent of Social Purity work in the effort to abolish the State regulation of vice in Cleveland. This disgraceful matter is causing a great many Ohio women who never before wished to vote to realize their need of the ballot.

The Illinois State Superintendent, Mrs. Naomi Tomlinson, Newton, gives in the *Watch Tower* a number of excellent suggestions, from which we quote the following:

Nothing helps our work more than a column in the local papers, if kept filled with short, crisp items of news or bright argumentative paragraphs. The Franchise Superintendent must keep her eyes and her ears open, seeing and hearing what will help her work. Put down everything that will add to the brightness and interest of this, our best educator. Let her report all franchise work done in her union. Ask the leading lawyers or the ministers of the town for their opinion on this question, in writing, and publish this in the column.

Try to have at least one public meeting. Secure a good speaker if possible; if not, a good meeting can be arranged with local talent. Excellent material can be procured at the office of our National Superintendent, No. 3 Park Street, Boston. These meetings might take the name of Lucy Stone Memorial meetings, thus honoring one who gave her whole life to the enfranchisement of women.

Just now work, work to bring out a full vote of the women of your town at the spring election.

REGISTRATION IN CLEVELAND.

Editor Woman's Column:

The government complicity with vice which is going on in our city evidently shows that the minds of the men at the head of the administration are morally so obtuse that they have not the slightest conception of the incoming idea—the same moral code for both sexes. They do not realize that Cleveland, at the close of the nineteenth century, is far removed from that date of European civilization when pastors, statesmen and physicians settled down into practical acquiescence with that doctrine of despair, the necessity of vice. They are unconscious that we are living in an age when the process of the unsettling of the opinions established exclusively by the *soi-disant* superior sex is going on as if impelled by Nemesis herself. Medical professors in our best universities no longer teach that man, from the necessity of his nature, is entitled to liberty and license. Effort should be

made by all to heal this festering sore under which society groans, and the sanitary condition of the human family is jeopardized.

What thinking women are contending for to-day is an impartial application of the principle of equal justice to men and women alike.

Our police director is constantly telling us how many girls his registration system has saved. Who is to compute the number of boys lost by this same system?

If every mother could realize the pernicious effect of this unequal ethical standard upon her sons, how many of those now reserved or indifferent upon the matter would no longer be silent concerning this positive evil!

But it matters not how few come to the front, the new ideas come beating in surf and surge against those imbedded in the sands of time held so firmly heretofore as fixed banks and impregnable barriers.

LOUISA SOUTHWORTH,
844 Prospect Street, Cleveland, O.

A LOUISIANA VIEW.

Mrs. Caroline E. Merrick, of New Orleans, has written a letter to the *Woman's Journal* on the "Emancipation of Louisiana Women." She says:

"As wives, mothers, widows, and old maids, women's interests are peculiar and special.

"How can any man or set of men, however good and generous, know what is best for all these? How can they know as well as the women themselves what women need for their best government and happiness? It is now time for men to say: 'Let us be generous to our sisters. Let those who are educated vote if they choose.' It would be a beginning in a good work. Do not wait until women ask for the ballot; just give them the legal power to use it or let it alone, and see how it will work. See if the kitchens are not attended to as well as ever, the table linen as white, the floors as well scrubbed, the hearth as clean-swept; see if the children's faces do not shine with cleanliness, and the dinner is not as well served and men are not as happy as ever, and women as worthy of esteem and love.

"The experiment of freedom and equality has succeeded in Wyoming and Colorado, and some of us are ready to try it in Louisiana with an educational and property qualification. We are biding our time."

THE DIVIDED DRESS SKIRT,

Editor *Woman's Column*:

Every day letters come, too numerous for a busy woman to answer, asking questions concerning the "Boston Rational Dress," its features and advantages.

Many varieties of skirt, made in two parts, have been worn and presented for public approval and sale. To all there have been objections that have proved insurmountable, which have detracted from general acceptance.

The "Alpha Rational Dress Skirt" is rapidly asserting its excellence, inasmuch as it so nearly simulates the dress

usually worn by women that the division is scarcely discernible when it appears upon the street, even in a windy day. Its finished length may extend to within five, six or eight inches of the ground or floor, thus preventing sweep and stirring unclean matter upon earth, carpet or floor. Having a lining which ensures its constant control in going up or down stairs without encumbering hands for lifting, it is sufficiently warm without the burden-bearing of other weight for underskirts.

Peculiar features and arrangements give the "Alpha" skirt a pretty adjustment of outside material never before attained in attempts to free woman from fettering draperies. Its method of construction has been simplified, patterns are carefully graded and directions for manufacture fully given. Patterns may be obtained, cut to measures received. Patterns are also for sale, and "Alpha" skirts manufactured to order. Patterns, 75 cents each. Price for manufacture of skirt determined by order received, by Mrs. H. Scott Hutchinson, 131 Tremont Street, Room 42, Boston, Mass.

Address, with stamp if reply is desired,
SUSAN T. CONVERSE,
35 Sherman Place, Woburn, Mass.

REPUBLICAN PRIMARIES IN COLORADO SPRINGS.

The Colorado Springs *Evening Telegraph* of March 14 contains interesting reports of the Republican primaries in the five wards of that city.

In the first ward thirty women were present. A woman was on the committee to select delegates to the city convention. Another woman was chosen a delegate. A vote of thanks to the ladies in attendance was heartily concurred in by all the gentlemen present.

In the second ward, "a large number of women were present." Two ladies were on the nominating committee, and two of the delegates chosen were women.

In the third ward, thirty women participated, and one of the delegates chosen was a woman.

In the fourth ward, "a large crowd was present," and two women were among the delegates chosen.

In the fifth ward, there was "a fair attendance of both sexes." One of the delegates chosen was a woman, and a vote of thanks was tendered to the ladies for their attendance.

The *Telegraph* comments editorially, as follows:

The primaries last night were somewhat in the nature of a surprise. They were largely attended in every ward in the city, and in all cases by a goodly number of "citizenesses." The candidates selected by the various wards for aldermen comprise an exceptionally strong list. While some of them are new to city politics, they are all men of responsibility, of standing, of probity, and of long residence. They should be elected, and without doubt will be elected. The majority at the primaries declared for new men. And happily they are men who, in every case, will make excellent officials. Altogether, the city is to be felicitated on the prospects of an unusually good Council.

WOMAN'S RIGHTS IN 1637.

Mary A. Greene, counsellor-at-law, gives, in the *Woman's Journal*, an interesting account of one Joshua Verin, a Rhode Island man who, in the early days of the colony, refused to let his wife attend religious meetings as often as she wished, and who was publicly censured, and *deprived of his vote*, "for restraining of the libertie of conscience." Miss Greene says:

"This most liberal decision speaks volumes for the sense of justice of these men, exiled for conscience's sake, in a day when by the laws of England a married woman had few rights that any man was bound to respect.

"These Providence colonists were Baptists, the founders of the great Baptist denomination of America. They set women free in ecclesiastical matters, recognizing the truth that in Christ there is no male nor female. In the Baptist churches of America from that day to this, women members of the church have had the same right to vote upon church matters and to hold church offices that the male members enjoy. And they not only have but they habitually and as a matter of course exercise their right to vote in all church meetings and hold many church offices. In Rhode Island, to-day, there are four Baptist churches whose church clerks are women, and in other States as many or more may be found.

"Thomas Jefferson stated that his outline for a democratic frame of government for the United States was a result of his observation of the democratic form of government of the little Baptist church near his home, where he often attended. Perhaps it was too much to expect, in that day, that Jefferson would advocate the participation of women in the affairs of the national government, but he could not have failed to note that in his democratic model, the little Baptist church, the members had equal rights without distinction of sex."

The *Woman's Journal* of March 31 contains articles on "Household Economics," "Suffrage Work in the Rocky Mountains;" "Mrs. Henry before the Kentucky Legislature;" "The Lucy Stone Scholarship;" "Women's Votes in Cities," by Barthold Schlesinger; "Delaware Age of Protection," by Mary S. Anthony; "Suffrage Discussed in California;" "An Open Letter to Hon. Frederick W. Dalinger," by Mrs. Ellen B. Dietrick; "A Plucky Octogenarian in Rhode Island;" an account of the Suffrage Club of Tip-ton, Ind., by Mrs. Congressman Waugh; a discussion over Mrs. Virginia D. Young's utterances on suffrage, from the South Carolina papers; a letter from Lillian Whiting as to Mrs. Hemenway's position in regard to suffrage; a protest by a Connecticut woman against flogging wife-beaters; a letter from Mrs. Catherine Waugh McCulloch rejoicing over a decision by the Illinois Supreme Court in favor of the constitutionality of letting women tax-payers vote; the weekly letter by Mrs. Lillie Devereux Blake describing the campaign in New York; and other interesting matter.

Nearly 300 women registered on March 21 in Bradford, Mass., to vote for school committee.

MARIETTA HOLLEY maintains her popularity. Her last book, "Samantha at the World's Fair," sold 40,000 copies the first three weeks after its publication.

A graphic account of the great relief work conducted by Miss Clara Barton and the Red Cross Society after the Sea Island hurricanes is given by Joel Chandler Harris in the March *Scribner*.

The Equal Suffrage Association of Memphis, Tenn., has grown from twenty to fifty members since February, and is receiving new accessions almost daily. It will soon hold a memorial service for Mrs. Lucy Stone, and hopes to secure a good speaker for a meeting in May.

A contemporary complains that by the proposed suffrage bill in Massachusetts the ballot is to be given to all kinds of women, those who have material interests and those who have none; those who are intelligent and those who are not; those who have character and those who have none. But why is it any more wrong or dangerous to give the ballot to all kinds of women than to all kinds of men? If the ballot is to be restricted to perfect women, let us also restrict it to perfect men.—*Boston Globe*.

MRS. HOBBS LAWSON is the inventor of the "Boston Practical Freedom Skirt," a costume not conspicuously different in appearance from the ordinary dress of women, but allowing much more freedom and comfort to the wearer. It may be seen at the rooms of Mrs. Briggs, 131 Tremont Street, Boston. Mrs. Lawson has devised three other kinds of suits in addition to this street costume—a bicycle suit, a riding habit, and what she calls a "tramping costume" for long walks. All have distinct advantages over the ordinary suits. Slowly but surely, dress reform is making its way.

MRS. DORA WEBB, of St. Clairsville, president of the Ohio Social Purity Association, accompanied by a delegation of ladies from Columbus and elsewhere, appeared on March 21 before the State Senate Committee on Municipal Affairs to urge the passage of the Clark Bill, repealing the law under which the State regulation of vice has been introduced in Cleveland. It is painful and distasteful to women to take up a question of this kind; but when such legislation has been foisted upon a careless and unsuspecting community, and there is no one else sufficiently interested in the matter to oppose it, the women have no choice. Dr. Lyman Abbott says that in the old times St. George fought the dragon to save the princess and the community, but to-day the princess fights the dragon, while St. George sits on the fence and looks on. Rather than have their children devoured by a dragon, women will fight, if necessary. Some men criticise the mothers of Ohio for the energetic action they have taken in this matter. They should remember that the men ought never to have left it to the women to do.—*Woman's Journal*.

SUFFRAGE DOINGS IN COLORADO.

DENVER, COL., MARCH 17, 1894.

Editor Woman's Column:

Denver has had a full quota of political excitement during the past week. The effort of the Governor to remove the members of the Board of Public Works who refused to close the gambling halls of the city, the violent opposition to this by the A. P. A. Republicans, who are said to have received \$10,000 from the gambling interests for their help, the calling out of the State militia and federal troops, the filling of City Hall with armed special deputies, dynamite and arms, and the general feeling that it is a struggle for mastery of the city government between the A. P. A. and the other portion of the community, has created an immense excitement. That no blood has been shed, so far in the fight is extremely creditable, and shows the good sense and the absence of the hobo element in the crowds that have filled the streets this week.

Meanwhile the tickets for city elections are being made up very rapidly over the State. The Highlands Republican City Convention was held March 16, and several precincts sent lady delegates. Mrs. Carrie West was nominated for city clerk. At the Grand Junction Republican Convention, March 16, seven women delegates were present. At Rico a large number of women were present at the Populist Convention. Mrs. Dr. Yokum was made secretary of the Convention, and was also nominated for city treasurer.

At the Del Norte Independent Convention, Mrs. Emily French was nominated for trustee.

At the Lafayette Populist Convention many ladies took part, also at the Aspen Populist Convention, where Mrs. S. P. Green was nominated for city treasurer. Mrs. Green has always taken a great interest in public affairs in Aspen, was prominent in the suffrage campaign, and will undoubtedly be elected.

The Cañon City Populists have nominated Mrs. M. M. Sheetz as a member of the Council.

The Leadville Democrats placed Mrs. Alexander Eldridge in nomination for city treasurer, and she was elected by acclamation, with great applause.

The Board of Registration at Georgetown reports a very heavy registration of women.

The canvass in Denver was completed last week, but no report has yet been made. So many complaints were made that the Populist women had been skipped by the canvassers, that the Woman's Industrial Legion called a mass meeting of Populist women on March 16, and appointed precinct committees to ascertain whether the Populist women were properly registered. The canvass seems to have been done in a very slipshod manner, and the only way for a woman to be sure that she is registered is to go to the court house and see for herself. Women should obtain certificates of registration, so that in case of wholesale challenging, such as took place last fall, they may not be cheated out of their votes on election day.

Congressman Bryan, of Nebraska, spoke on "Tariff Reform and Free Coinage," at the Broadway Theatre, March 13, under the auspices of the Greystone Club (Dem.) Nearly half of the immense audience were women, and a significant feature of the occasion was that boxes were reserved for the officers of the State Suffrage Association and for those of the Colorado Women's Political Club.

Women's Political Study Clubs are rapidly increasing in number. The first Republican Club in Denver was organized in Highlands, with Mrs. Killam as president. Another was organized in Bessemer this week. Most of the non-partisan clubs are Republican or Prohibitionist. Almost every W. C. T. U. devotes part of its time to the study of political science.

The State Association has a very large attendance at its regular meetings, and its members are becoming proficient in parliamentary law. They are following Fiske's Civil Government, with papers on subjects arising in the lesson, and have usually a debate on some easy question for parliamentary practice.

One noticeable outcome of the rage for political study is the organization of a Young Men's Club for the study of political economy, an entirely new thing in this part of the world. A gray-haired Irishman said to your correspondent, recently, that he had been up to the Populist Women's Headquarters, and he was proud to see the women working and studying. He wished the men would study, for many of them knew nothing about politics except what candidates to vote for.

Since writing you, Governor Waite has appointed two women to State offices. Mrs. Emma Ghent Curtis, editor of the *Royal Gorge*, at Cañon City, and leader of the suffrage campaign in Fremont County, was appointed on the Board of Control of the State Industrial School at Golden. She is eminently fitted for the position. Ella L. C. Dwinell, of Colorado Springs, who was secretary of the City Suffrage League last fall, received a similar appointment at the Mute and Blind Asylum.

At the recent annexation election in Highlands, the women property-holders turned out in great force, and mostly voted against the annexation. They were afraid they would not be able to keep saloons out of the city if annexed to Denver, although it is said that they would still have had the power of local option.

Altogether, things seem to be in train to disprove the old objection to woman suffrage, that "women wouldn't vote if they could," and the spring elections throughout the State will soon show the fallacy of the argument. H. M. R.

MRS. GOTTHEIL, wife of Professor Richard Gottheil, of Columbia College, has been decorated by the French minister of foreign affairs with the title of Officer of the French Academy for her services in founding the Franco-Jewish schools.

The Woman's Column.

VOL. VII.

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The Woman's Column.

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EDITOR:

ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

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LARGE VOTE OF KANSAS WOMEN.

The Associated Press despatches of April 4 say: "The principal interest involved in the municipal elections throughout Kansas yesterday was in the special effort made by the equal suffragists to call out a heavy woman vote, because of the influence it would have on the vote for the equal suffrage amendment to the constitution at the November election. In comparatively few towns were party lines closely drawn, local issues predominating. Returns received from points where straight party fights were made showed heavy Republican gains without a single exception. In Topeka there was scarcely any opposition made to the Republican aldermanic ticket. The result was a light vote, although there was an unusually large percentage of woman votes cast. The woman vote throughout the State has been larger than ever before."

GAINS OF WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

The drift of things in the direction of equal rights for women is shown in the following chronology: In 1845 Kentucky gave school suffrage to widows. In 1861 Kansas gave it to all women. In 1869 Wyoming gave full suffrage to all women, and England gave municipal suffrage to single women and widows. In 1875 school suffrage was granted by Michigan and Minnesota; in 1876 by Colorado; in 1878 by New Hampshire and Oregon; in 1879 by Massachusetts, and in 1880 by Vermont and New York. In 1881, municipal suffrage was extended to the single women and widows of Scotland. School suffrage was granted by Nebraska in 1883, and by Wisconsin in 1885. Municipal suffrage was given to the single women and widows of New Brunswick in 1886, and school suffrage to the women of Washington in the same year. In 1887 municipal suffrage was granted in Kansas to all women, and school suffrage was given in North and South Dakota, New Jersey, Idaho, Arizona and Montana. In 1891 school suffrage was granted in Illinois. In 1893 school suffrage was granted in Connecticut, and full suffrage in Colorado and New Zealand. Evidently the common sense of the world is working around by degrees to a belief in equal rights for women. No disasters have followed the acceptance of the principle elsewhere, and there is no reason to suppose that it will result in catastrophes and cataclysms here.—*Boston Transcript*.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE MAN'S RIGHT.

In the recent debate on woman suffrage in the Massachusetts Legislature, Mr. Darling, of Hyde Park, said:

Whether it is a right born in woman, or not, does not matter to me in the slightest. I urge the passage of this bill as *my* right, as the right of the men of this Commonwealth. Look over all the departments of life with which you and I come in contact every day, and you will believe, with me, that there has been a steady march of progress and advancement in the last generation in every department except one, and that is the political department of our government. No man will deny that our political life has been abased, and is being abased more and more every day that we live. It may be a remarkable coincidence, but it is the only element of our life into which woman has never been allowed to enter. It has been claimed that the better classes of women do not want to vote. In Colorado they have been taking a house to house registration of women, not waiting for them to come and say whether they will be registered or not, but asking them to be registered; and the results of that canvass are greater than anticipated. A large per cent. of the women have registered, and the largest number so registered were from the best localities, while the number decreased gradually down the social scale. It has been said that if the right is given to women they will not vote. In the State of Wyoming, where women have had full suffrage for the last twenty-five years, a larger percentage of the women voted last year, than of men in Massachusetts. Does that show that the women will not vote? Are not these facts worth considering? The Legislature of Wyoming has recently said, by a resolution, that the exercise of the franchise by the women in that State has wrought no harm but has done great good in many ways. That it has very largely aided in banishing crime, pauperism and vice from the State, and without any violent legislation. That it has secured peaceful and orderly elections and good government; and they urge every civilized community on earth to enfranchise its women without delay. If that is what the West is doing, the sooner we follow suit the better.

OH, FOR A SWAMP!

Editor *Woman's Column*:

How I wish that I owned even one acre in some swampy district in Illinois, for then I could vote for the election of drainage commissioners under the law of 1885!

Our Appellate Court has decided in *Davenport vs Drainage Commissioners*, Vol. 25, P. 92, that the law of 1885 providing for drainage for agricultural and sanitary purposes, is not unconstitutional in allowing every "adult owner of land" in the district to vote for commissioners, without making sex a qualification.

This elevates us Illinois women to a plane almost equal to those Southern sisters who can vote on some "fence" question. But the decision is valuable in reaffirming the principle that the Legislature can regulate the suffrage when

officers are to be elected who are not mentioned in the constitution.

CATHARINE WAUGH MCCULLOCH.

This week 113 new subscriptions for the COLUMN were received in one day.

The delegates to the Ohio State suffrage convention at Cincinnati in May will be entertained at the homes of the members of the 20th Century Club.

DR. SARAH C. Hall, of Fort Scott, Kan., has been elected President of the County Medical Association. She has also received the appointment of Medical Examiner for the Degree of Honor.

In Potterville, Mich., Mrs. Ella Higby has been nominated for Township School Inspector on the Prohibition ticket; Mrs. Hattie Walsh on the Farmers' and Laborers' ticket, and Mrs. Hattie Quantrell on the Republican ticket. It seems probable that some woman will be elected.

The number of women physicians in the South is rapidly increasing. Last year five women, from as many different Southern States, graduated from the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania. This year there are twelve Southern women about to complete their course in this college.

At the election in Spring Hill, Kan., on April 3, women were elected to all the municipal offices, including mayor, councilmen and police judges. Spring Hill is a town of about seven hundred inhabitants, on the Missouri River, Fort Scott & Gulf Railroad, in Johnson County. It has two churches, a bank, and flourishing mills.

DR SUSAN J. TABER, First Assistant Physician at the Norristown Hospital has been appointed by the Governor of Pennsylvania one of the Trustees for the new State Hospital for the Chronic Insane at Wernersville. Dr. Taber's appointment is a fresh recognition of the desirability of womanly assistance in the care of the insane. Her ability and experience will be useful in the work of organization.

The Patent Office at Washington, D. C., has published and has for sale a volume containing a list of women inventors to whom patents have been granted by the United States from 1790 to July 1, 1888, forty-four pages. Paper covers, 50 cents. An appendix to the above, covering the period from July 1, 1888, to October 1, 1892, contains eighteen pages and is sold for 25 cents.

At Dunkirk, N. Y., a large number of women voted at the special election on Friday, March 23, upon the five propositions submitted to the taxpayers by the Mayor and Common Council. A correspondent of the *Buffalo Courier* writes:

This circumstance was quite generally recognized as indicating a growing appreciation by the best public element of the principle that women should be permitted personal representation at the ballot-box, if they are required to submit to taxation.

THE BRECKINRIDGE CASE.

No trial for a long time has attracted so much public attention as the Breckinridge-Pollard breach-of-promise case. The reports have filled columns upon columns in the newspapers. The prominence of Col. Breckinridge in Congress and in social life, and the disgraceful nature of the case, combine to give it significance.

Such an affair would have been bad enough in any event; but there is something peculiarly detestable about it when the culprit has been for years a prominent church member, and has gone about addressing Young Men's Christian Associations and Christian Endeavor Societies while his own life was the reverse of Christian, and making eloquent speeches at patriotic celebrations, while himself promoting the corruption that in the long run is fatal to a nation.

We have no intention to dwell upon the details. They have been placed before the public only too extensively already. But the whole sickening business points a few clear morals. One is the perniciousness of the unequal standard of morality for men and women, to which Col. Breckinridge and his counsel repeatedly referred as an extenuation of his offence. The other is the need of suffrage for women.

The most conspicuous fact in the exercise of the suffrage by women, where they have it, is that women as a class will not vote for candidates of notoriously bad moral character. Both parties find it necessary to nominate their best men, in order to obtain the support of the women. The testimony on this point from Wyoming and Kansas is abundant, unanimous and conclusive. Even the recent election returns from New Zealand tell the same tale.

The character of Col. Breckinridge's private life was pretty well known, years before this trial dragged it into flagrant prominence. If the mothers, wives and sisters of Kentucky had had a voice in choosing the Congressmen from that State, how long would he have continued to represent them? The probabilities are that he would have been quietly dropped long ago, and the country would have been spared this painful and humiliating exposure in regard to one of its conspicuous public men.

There is some talk of giving Col. Breckinridge a great reception on his return to Kentucky, and of renominating him for Congress. We believe the women of Kentucky, even without votes, have influence enough to prevent it. If it should be done, it will give such an impetus to the equal rights movement in Kentucky as nothing has ever done before.

The following newspaper paragraph is significant in this connection:

A petition is being circulated by the women of Lexington, Ky., asking Congress to impeach Col. Breckinridge. Among the signers are the wife of Cassius M. Clay, Lincoln's minister to Russia; Mrs. William Cassius Goodloe, widow of Hayes' minister to Belgium; Miss Laura Clay, president of the Kentucky Equal Rights Association; Mrs. Catherine B. Acres, Mrs. James B. Clay, Jr., and Mrs. James B. Clay, Sr., cousin and aunt of

Col. Breckinridge's first wife; Mrs. Frank B. Hunt, Mrs. W. W. Bruce and others of Lexington's best society women. They earnestly condemn Breckenridge, and say that if Congress will listen to them, he will not misrepresent Kentucky any longer.

It is urged by some of Col. Breckinridge's friends that his high position and distinguished talents ought to outweigh his wrong-doing. These are not an extenuation of his offence, but an aggravation of it. *Noblesse oblige*. The higher any man stands, the greater the mischief he does if he sets a base example. The principle laid down at Runnymede, and expressed in Whittier's "Curse of the Charter-Breakers," is true for all time:

Whoso lays his hand on these,
England's ancient liberties,—
Whoso breaks, by word or deed,
England's vow at Runnymede,—
Be he prince or belted knight,
Whatso'er his rank or might,
If the highest, then the worst,—
Let him live and die accursed!

The laws of right and wrong are the Magna Charta of the universe. Col. Breckinridge's political career ought to end as promptly and completely after this trial as the life of Charles I. ended when his head dropped on the scaffold. — *Woman's Journal*.

A BUNKER HILL DEFEAT.

The Municipal Woman Suffrage bill, which had passed the House, was defeated in the Massachusetts Senate, April 5, by a vote of 14 to 24, including pairs.

To those who were aware of the strenuous efforts made for weeks by the various interests adverse to the bill, this temporary defeat is not a surprise. No such numerous and persistent lobby has been known for years as has been at work against the bill. From Senator Lodge and ex-Gov. Robinson down to George Young and Ben Lovell, every influence has been used to reinforce prejudice, and the only wonder is that so many brave and unselfish champions stood firm in favor of equal rights and impartial suffrage for women.

The Republican Senators had been assured that four Democratic Senators were going to vote for the bill, that woman suffrage would overwhelm the Republicans in Boston, Lowell, Lawrence, New Bedford and Fall River by doubling the foreign vote, that the women would straightway "convert Massachusetts into a prohibition free-rum State," that Governor Greenhalge, who had recommended the bill in his message, wanted the bill defeated, that the women of the State were opposed to the bill, etc., etc. The Democratic Senators had been assured that the passage of the bill would place them everywhere in the hopeless position they now hold in the Boston school committee election, and would bury them beyond the hope of resurrection. All honor to the three brave and consistent Democrats who voted for the bill in the House, in spite of the party "bosses"!

The splendid fact remains that 118 Republicans and 3 Democrats in the House and 15 Republicans in the Senate have supported woman suffrage. The smallest

majority against the municipal suffrage bill up to last year was 49 votes. Last year the adverse majority was 9. This year the bill had a clear majority in the House, and came so near passing the Senate that a change of six votes would have carried it. Every Democrat in the Senate voted against the bill.

Next year we shall follow up this Bunker Hill battle with a fresh attack on the enemy's works.

The debate began on a substitute offered by Mr. Lawrence, of Medford, a Republican, son of a distiller. It proposed, instead of the bill, to submit the question to the voters at the November election for an expression of opinion as a guide to action by the next Legislature. The vote on the substitute was 19 to 19. In order to relieve the speaker from the necessity of voting, Mr. Fitzgerald promptly changed his vote from no to yes. But Senator Butler declined to be so relieved, and by voting "no" renewed the tie, thereby defeating the substitute.

The question then came up on the adoption of the bill, and it was defeated by 13 ayes to 23 nays, with one pair, making 14 ayes to 24 nays, Senator Austin being absent and opposed, President Butler not voting, but in favor.

The *Woman's Journal* this week publishes a full report of the debate in the House. Next week it will have the report of the debate in the Senate.

HENRY B. BLACKWELL.

A QUESTION OF JUSTICE.

In the debate on woman suffrage in the Massachusetts Legislature, Mr. John L. Bates said:

An opponent says there is no justice involved in this question. Gentlemen, if there is no justice involved, then the great men who have said that this is a question of justice have been in great error. One of them, William H. Seward, said: "Justice is on the side of woman suffrage." A gentleman said here the other day that no good could come of this measure, that so far as Massachusetts is concerned it is an untried measure. It has been tried elsewhere, but he overlooks that. Let me refer him to an opinion delivered by one who was at the head of the greatest judicial tribunal that has existed since the beginning of time. Chief Justice Chase said, "I think there will be no end to the good that will come by woman suffrage, on the elected, on elections, on government, and on woman herself." The gentleman also said that suffrage is not a right, but a privilege to be granted by the State on grounds of expediency. He comes in contradiction with the philosopher, John Stuart Mill, who says: "To have a voice in choosing those by whom one is governed is a means of self-protection due to every one. Under whatever conditions, and within whatever limits, men are admitted to the suffrage, there is not a shadow of justification for not admitting women under the same."

The gentleman has referred to "the handful of fanatics and cranks who are advocating this measure upon the floor of this House;" but the cranks of one generation are the heroes of the next, and those who have been driven through our streets by a mob to-day, on the morrow have their acts emblazoned in song and story, and so have inspired others to nobler efforts because of the lives they have lived. It has been stated that the women themselves do not want the suf-

frage, and that, too, in face of the crowds who have thronged this house, and in face of the fact that for forty-one years they have been laboring for this bill in this State. There may be a certain contingent of women who do not want the ballot; but because there are some who do not want it, is no argument that those who do want it should not have it. At the last election 700 women of my own ward walked up to the polls and voted on the question of school committee. I do not believe, if you had restricted the suffrage to men simply to vote on the school committee, that you could have gotten as many to have voted on that one question.

I will simply refer to another class of arguments, the imaginary evils that will result from granting the ballot to women. These evils are simply the results of imagination, because experience shows that they have not been realized wherever municipal woman suffrage has been tried. The best governed cities in the world are the cities where municipal woman suffrage is in vogue.

A gentleman in the sixth division said the other day that he did not believe we should give women the suffrage because he feared the results in the "Tenderloin" district of the city of Boston. If we give the women the right to vote in municipal elections, in ten years from this time there will be no "Tenderloin" district in the city. We see throughout the whole history of nations that wherever women have approached men on a plane of equality, civilization has had her proudest achievements. The good of mankind and the equality of womankind go equal and parallel together.

CHURCH SUPPER AND DEBATE IN MERIDEN.

On Wednesday evening, March 21, a novel entertainment took place in Meriden, Conn. An "orange supper and debate" at the First M. E. Church drew a large crowd greatly interested in the argument, pro and con, whether man is superior to woman. Both sides presented an array of argumentative talent. Rev. Dr. Thompson devised a truly Methodist manner of settling the debate, by directing two collection plates to be passed, votes in the affirmative placed on Mr. Rogers' plate and negative votes on Mr. Curtis's plate. The contributions thus received aggregated \$20.48, of which the negative plate collected \$13.30. Upon the merits of the question, only fifty-three votes were obtained for the affirmative, all the rest, a large majority, favoring the women.

MRS. HOWE ON WOMAN'S ADVANCE.

Mrs. Julia Ward Howe says in the *Boston Globe*:

The wonderful advance in the condition of women which the last twenty years have brought about makes me a little diffident of my ability to prophesy concerning the future of the sex. At the beginning of the first of these decades, few would have foretold the great extension of educational opportunities, the opening of the professions, the multiplication of profitable industrial pursuits, all of which have combined to place women before the world in the attitude of energetic, self-supporting members of society.

Even the vexed suffrage question has made great progress during the time specified, pushing itself slowly and steadily forward until in three States in the union it has attained an impregnable

position, while in several others it has a partial efficiency and recognition.

The changes which I foresee are all further developments of the points already gained. I feel assured that, in the near future, the co-operation of women in municipal and in State affairs will be not only desired, but demanded by men of pure and worthy citizenship.

Mothers, wives, sisters will no longer stand as suppliants before State Legislatures, asking that they may become politically the equals of men who profess to treat them as superiors, but who really combine to keep them in a state of perpetual minority.

The true progress of civilization is from the assumption of privilege to the recognition of right. In our country this progress already embraces the whole of one sex. The laws of morale equilibrium will speedily place the other sex in an equal condition, exalting the dignities of domestic life, and making the home altar rich with the gifts of true patriotism and wise public spirit.

FRAUENRECHT.

The Swiss paper, *Frauenrecht*, formerly issued as a one-page supplement to the *Zurich Post*, has been enlarged to a four-sheet journal, and is published independently. It is one of the ablest papers in Europe devoted to women's interests. The articles in the March number show the variety of themes to which it gives place. Among them are: Association for the help of unemployed women in London, under the direction of Mrs. Price Hughes; news from the German women's world; duty of young women as regards the army, as counterpart to the military service exacted of young men in Germany; women inspectors in factories; injustice of the laws toward women; woman suffrage in Canton Zurich; civil law regarding marriage.

We give a few brief extracts from the Constitution of Zurich:

Art. 2. All citizens possess equal and the same right to the ballot, unless coming under the exceptional list of idiots, insane, spendthrifts, criminals, bankrupts, and paupers.

Now arises the question whether the words "Swiss citizen," as used in the constitution, includes the women. Certain rights and duties appertaining to "citizens" fall to the women equally in many cases; why not also in the use of the ballot? Custom only has placed women on a level with criminals and minors; nothing in the constitution excludes them. Therefore, if women feel it a disadvantage to be excluded, as they now are, they have only to present themselves at the ballot-box, and if they are determined and united they will in the end conquer.

In Paris, by an ordinance of the Senate recently passed, women who stand independently at the head of a mercantile business have the right to vote in the election of Trade Arbitrators.

In Roumania, the Roumanian Ministry of Education have just appointed a woman to the newly created position of professor of the German Language in the University of Bucharest—Anna, wife of Lieutenant Von Schosschown. She is a native of Koenigsberg, Prussia.

In England, the English women are

asking for the appointment of women as justices of the peace.

In Paris, "*L'Avant Courrière*" is the name of a women's association lately formed there, whose object is to have women allowed as witnesses in courts of equity, and to have full control of their earnings.

In Austria, the Women Teachers' Associations have petitioned the Legislature that the principle of the equality of men and women teachers, maintained now for twenty-two years, on account of the recognized capacities of the women teachers be extended in future in the enactments for establishment of salaries. Of late years, on the part of men teachers a great opposition has been manifested towards the women teachers, and principally because of the plan proposing to fill the positions in girls' schools first with women teachers; the latter thus find themselves forced into an unpleasant competitive strife. We wish for the brave teachers patience and final victory.

JULIA A. SPRAGUE.

COLLEGE WOMEN.

The first contribution from a woman ever printed in the Johns Hopkins' Medical Report has just appeared. It is by Miss Mary Sherwood, who is a Vassar graduate, and a graduate in medicine of the University of Zurich. Last year she served as resident gynecologist at Johns Hopkins.

The College Club of Boston recently elected the following officers: President, Mrs. L. Shannon Davis; vice-president, Miss Charlotte C. Barrill; secretary, Miss Mary P. Rankin; treasurer, Miss Emma J. Fitz.

The Collegiate Alumnae Charts, which were at the World's Fair, have been on exhibition at the College Club room.

These charts embrace statistics concerning the Association of Collegiate Alumnae, formed in 1882, whose membership now numbers 1,523. Among the statistics are the following:

Comparative requirements for admission to the course in arts in the institutions belonging to the Collegiate Alumnae Association, at the time it was organized and at present, show the increase of such requirements of the colleges. There are twelve charts, giving lists of the different branches, and the papers read at the various meetings held since their inception; three, very comprehensive in their scope, give statistics as to the health of college students for ten years. The total number whose health deteriorated was 138; no change in health, 418; and an improvement, 149. Occupations of 1,488 graduates were classified, showing the various professions they had entered. Of these, 438 are married, 555 are teachers, 101 are at home and not working in any profession, and 102 unclassified. Among the other occupations were acting, dentistry, law and journalism. There is a full list of fellowships open to women in the various colleges of the United States. There are ninety-three in all; sixteen are specific, seventy-seven general, and their amount is thirty-eight thousand dollars. The value of scholarships for women is \$52,779.50.

MISS ADA OLIVER is postmistress at Deerfield, Kan., and station agent for the Santa Fe Railroad. She carries on a grocery store, and has lately proved up her homestead near Deerfield, after seven years' residence and cultivation. She had her entire farm broken before final proof day came, a degree of enterprise rarely shown by men who take up homesteads. This courageous young woman is a leading citizen, and in her various capacities transacts most of the business of her town; but she cannot vote.

MISS MARY AGNES LYON, a young girl of New York City, lately sued, through her father, for damages for injuries received in a railroad accident. The corporation's counsel brought forward an extraordinary law, passed last year, requiring any one who demanded damages to be stripped and personally examined before the court, or before two doctors and a referee to be appointed by the court. The young lady refused to submit. Examination by two women physicians in good standing ought certainly to be substituted in the case of women.

A public meeting was held one evening recently at the Windsor Hotel, Dallas, Texas, which was addressed by Dr. Ellen Lawson Dabbs, of Fort Worth, and Mrs. Rosa L. Segur, of Toledo, O. The Dallas Equal Suffrage Association was reorganized. Regular meetings once a month were planned. Work to secure a police matron will at once be undertaken, and also measures to have a woman physician appointed at the new city hospital. The officers are: President, Mrs. S. L. Trumbull; vice-president, Mrs. L. A. Craig; secretary, Miss E. Barney; treasurer, Mrs. Fannie Sebur Foster.

The warm thanks of Massachusetts women are due to the *Boston Transcript*, *Globe* and *Advertiser*, which have strongly and consistently championed the municipal woman suffrage bill. The *Traveller* has been friendly though not fervent; the *Herald* and *Post* have been opposed; and the *Boston Journal* has kept up a steady stream of editorials and communications protesting strenuously against equal rights for women, and predicting all sorts of disasters as the certain outcome. We are not sure but the *Journal* ought to have a vote of thanks for the service it has unintentionally rendered by making women indignant, converting some to suffrage who never cared for it before, and making those who were already believers doubly enthusiastic. From many expressions that have reached us, we have reason to think that the *Journal* has done its women readers a great deal of good. It has been refreshing to see on all sides how alarmed the enemy have been for fear the bill would pass. Newspapers which for years assured us at short intervals that the public took no interest in woman suffrage, that the cause was "progressing backward," etc., etc., have of late been publishing editorials almost daily, urgently entreating the Legislature not to enact woman suffrage, and have united in declaring that "no other subject at present attracts so much interest at the State House." The world do move!—*Woman's Journal*.

DON'T FLATTER A SENSIBLE WOMAN.

BY EDWARD PAYSON JACKSON.

They swore she was absolute Queen,
The fairest that ever was seen.
Said she, "I'm content
To be plain President,—
When do your electors convene?"
—*Boston Transcript*.

LITTLE KINDNESSES.

BY SUSAN COOLIDGE.

If you were toiling up a weary hill
Bearing a load beyond your strength to bear,
Straining each nerve untiringly, and still
Stumbling and losing foothold here and there,
And each one passing by would do so much
As give one upward lift and go their way,
Would not the slight reiterated touch
Of help and kindness lighten all the day?

If you were breasting a keen wind, which tossed
And buffeted and chilled you as you strove,
Till, baffled and bewildered quite, you lost
The power to see the way, and aim and move,
And one, if only for a moment's space,
Gave you a shelter from the bitter blast,
Would you not find it easier to face
The storm again when the brief rest was past?

There is no little and there is no much;
We weigh and measure and define in vain.
A look, a word, a light responsive touch
Can be the ministers of joy to pain.
A man can die of hunger walled in gold,
A crumb may quicken hope to stronger breath,
And every day we give or we withhold
Some little thing which tells for life or death.
—*Sunday School Times*.

AN INFAMOUS LAW IN OHIO.

Mrs. Dora Webb, State superintendent of social purity for the Ohio W. C. T. U., has sent out petitions to be circulated, signed and presented to the Legislature by local unions. The petitions ask for the repeal of the law which provides for the registration of inmates of brothels by the health department. It is as follows: *To the Honorable Members of the Ohio Legislature, Columbus, O.:*

Gentlemen:—Whereas, There is a law on the statute books of Ohio, purporting to be in the interests of health, which authorizes boards of health to enter brothels and register the inmates thereof, etc., See Section 2123. and

Whereas, The object and aim of this law is identical with those of the contagious diseases acts of European countries, which acts have been tested over twenty years, and have not only proven to be a failure in checking disease, but, on the contrary, have increased it everywhere; and

Whereas, This law is unjust, because it deals with only a small number of the guilty, viz., the women, while it allows the men to escape any restriction or penalty; and

Whereas, This law is in direct conflict with a law now on our statute book (See Section 7025);

Therefore, We, the undersigned, O., both men and women, do hereby most emphatically protest against the infamous registration system, which we believe to be conducive to both corruption and crime, and do most earnestly petition your honorable body, members of the Ohio Legislature, to secure at once the repeal of all and every part of said registration law, viz., Section 2123.

The women of Ohio should not rest until this infamous law is repealed.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE LEAFLETS.

A large number of Equal Rights Leaflets are for sale at cost at this office.
Price of Single Leaflets, 10 cents per hundred of one kind, or 15 cents, postpaid, by mail.
Price of Double Leaflets, 20 cents per hundred of one kind, or 30 cents, postpaid, by mail.
Sample copies of forty Leaflets sent by mail for 10 cents.

Address ONLY Leaflet Department,
WOMAN'S JOURNAL OFFICE,
BOSTON, MASS.

SINGLE LEAFLETS.

- Eminent Opinions on Woman Suffrage.
 - Woman Suffrage Catechism, by Lucy Stone.
 - Why the W. C. T. U. Seeks the Ballot, by Mary B. Willard.
 - A Plea for Universal Suffrage, by Wm. Lloyd Garrison, Jr.
 - Woman Suffrage in Wyoming.
 - More Facts from Wyoming.
 - Wyoming Speaks for Herself.
 - Objections to Woman Suffrage Answered, by Henry B. Blackwell.
 - The Nonsense of It, by T. Wentworth Higginson.
 - The Bible for Woman Suffrage, by Rev. J. W. Bashford.
 - Clergymen for Woman Suffrage.
 - Municipal Suffrage for Women, by Ednah D. Cheney.
 - Municipal Suffrage for Women, No. 2, by Ednah D. Cheney.
 - Woman's Rights Fables, by Lillie Devereux Blake.
 - Prepare for Suffrage, by Orra Langhorne.
 - How to Organize a Suffrage Association, by Mary E. Holmes.
 - Prof. Carruth on Suffrage.
 - A Duty of Women, by Frances Power Cobbe.
 - The Elective Franchise, by leading Suffragists—Henry Ward Beecher on Woman Suffrage.
 - Woman Suffrage Man's Right, by Henry Ward Beecher.
 - Independence Day for Women.
 - How to Win Woman Suffrage, by Henry B. Blackwell.
 - Twelve Reasons Why Women Want to Vote, by Alice Stone Blackwell.
 - The Government of Cities, by H.B. Blackwell.
 - Municipal Suffrage in Kansas, by Secretary Adams.
 - Woman Suffrage a Political Reform, by Henry B. Blackwell.
- DOUBLE LEAFLETS.
- No Distinction of Sex in the Right to Vote, by the Hon. John D. Long.
 - The Advancement of Women, by Mary A. Livermore.
 - Woman Suffrage Essential to Pure Government, by Hon. Geo. F. Hoar.
 - Woman Suffrage Essential to a True Republic, by Hon. George F. Hoar.
 - Freedom for Women, by Wendell Phillips.
 - Equal Rights for Women, by George William Curtis.
 - Fair Play for Women, by George Wm. Curtis.
 - Lucy Stone, by Alice Stone Blackwell.
 - Woman Suffrage, by Rev. James Freeman Clarke.
 - Women and the State, by Geo. F. Hoar.
 - Dr. Gregg on Equal Rights.
 - Mrs. Wallace on Equal Suffrage.
 - The Star in the West, by Virginia D. Young.
 - Suggestions of a Line of Study.
 - Suggestions for Franchise Superintendents.
 - Jesus Christ the Emancipator of Women, by Rev. C. C. Harrah.
 - A True Story, by Mrs. Carrie Lane Chapman.
- Also for sale:
- Woman Suffrage Cook-book, 50 cents.
 - Yellow Ribbon Speaker, 50 cents.
 - Subjection of Women, by John Stuart Mill, 25 cents.
 - Woman and the Commonwealth, by George Pellew, 10 cents.

The Woman's Column.

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IOWA JOINS THE PROCESSION.



Iowa has extended suffrage to women on property taxation. The bill passed the House, 51 to 39, and the Senate, 27 to 20. The friends of equal rights throughout the country will rejoice with the women of Iowa. Which will be the next State to join the procession?

The Governor has not yet signed the bill, but it is hoped that he will soon do so.

REST OR SERVICE?

BY FRANCESCA GELDAN.

Is there for me a golden calm,
Somewhere beyond the sunset sea—
A radiance of the smile of God,
A splendor of tranquility?

Dear God! the thought is very sweet,
And I have come a weary way;
My heart is sad and tired and old;
I want that perfect peace to-day.

And yet—there stands without my gate
A beggar, cringing and forlorn,
The likeness to the Christ divine
Crushed out by earth's contempt and scorn.

Within the crowded city's slums
Dear childish faces, worn and thin,
Are shadowed by the heavy gloom
Of poverty and pain and sin.

Across my path there flashed to-day
A haunted face, deep-lined with care,
Upon the ghastly painted cheek
The anguished look that lost souls wear.

O beggar, abject and despised!
O child, who knowst not cool green sod!
O sister, wearing bitter shame,
Down-fallen, yet beloved of God!

Do I dare ask for golden calm,
While you know only care and pain?
Ere I could clasp that selfish peace
The heart within me must be slain:

This heart that loves in spite of wrong;
That sees the Christ fair-shining in
The painted woman of the street,
Through all the veiling clouds of sin.

Better a restless, weary day,
If full of love's sweet work divine,
Than long bright hours apart from those
Who, sleeping, moan; who wake to pine!

—Woman's Journal.

MRS. LIVERMORE IN NEW YORK.

Mrs. Livermore writes from New York to the *Woman's Journal*:

New York City has a new sensation, and is puzzled over it. It has become accustomed to the woman suffrage movement as conducted by Mrs. Stanton and Miss Anthony, and has even ceased to oppose it. But now that the agitation for the enfranchisement of women has penetrated into fashionable circles, and has enlisted the cooperation of so-called "society women," the astonishment of club men, society leaders, politicians, and editors is immense. The *Herald* tells the story in a three-column article, which it publishes under the caption, "Eve pleads for the Franchise; she makes a stir in Belgravia." The *Tribune* heads its statement, "Women go gunning for the word Male out of the Constitution."

Just where and when the divine contagion of an intense desire for justice at the hands of men was caught by fashionable women it is difficult to say, but the city papers announce positively that "It has at last reached the top." Meetings are held almost daily in the handsome parlors of well-known society women, and leaders of the frivolities of upper tendom are rushing around with petitions for equal suffrage to the N. Y. Constitutional Convention which meets in Albany, May, 1894. They expect to carry in a monster petition with one million signatures. It is a new crusade, and is being carried on with energy, interest and enthusiasm.

If one can judge from the press reports, and the talk of those interested, which deals just now mostly in superlatives, this upper class movement has aroused an interest in some very influential men, who attend the meetings. Not a few of them stand by the women. Rev. Dr. Rainsford, Rabbi Gottheil, Wm. D. Howells, Frederic Coudert, Bishop Potter, John D. Rockefeller, Dr. Morgan Dix, Robert G. Ingersoll, and a score more of like calibre and standing are among those who listen to the arguments for women's enfranchisement, as advanced by Mrs. Calhoun Runkle, Dr. Mary Putnam Jacobi (a long time suffragist), Miss Fielde, and others.

Of course, all the stock objections are brought out, and the society women are bombarded with them, just as all woman suffragists have been. They are informed that "all the bad women will vote, and the good women will stay at home;" that "ten ignorant to one intelligent vote will be cast at the polls, if their movement succeeds;" that "government rests on bullets and bayonets, and only they should vote who can fight," etc., *ad nauseam*. But the women reply ably, for there are very superior women in their ranks, and the enthusiasm grows daily.

"Taxation without representation" is the shibboleth of this new awakening, and well it may be, for Mrs. Almy, vice-president of the N. Y. State Woman Suffrage

Association, who has been examining the records, says that the women of the State of New York are paying taxes on 500 million dollars of property. The prospect of an income tax has also helped fan the flame of their dissatisfaction with their subject condition, and has aided in arousing them to a demand for a voice in making the laws which dispose of them, their children and their property. Whether they are aware of it, or not, woman's demand for legal equality with men is in the air.

Three cheers for the Colorado women voters!

Miss ANNE WHITNEY, the sculptor, has completed a bust of Keats in marble, which is to be placed in the parish church of Hampstead, London, as a memorial from the American and English lovers of the poet.

Mrs. BRADLEY T. JOHNSON, of Baltimore, who armed, clothed and fitted out with tents, etc., the first Maryland regiment in May, 1861, and afterwards nursed the soldiers of the command through an epidemic of typhoid fever, has been elected an honorary member of the Maryland Line.

A letter from Miss Anthony tells of the great campaign in New York State. She says:

We are having tremendous audiences as the momentum gathers, and a larger and larger ratio of men as we go. I was the guest of delegates to the convention at Bath and at Wellsville, and was introduced by the mayors at Olean and Dunkirk, and by the Surrogate Judge at Buffalo.

At a meeting in Wells Memorial Hall, Boston, April 3, of 116 delegates, representing 56 local labor organizations, it was decided that hereafter the labor organizations will act independently in politics. No new party will be formed at present, but candidates for public office are to be supported when they will agree to sustain certain principles and measures. A platform was formulated which declares for "The extension of the voting franchise to women in all municipal offices," and "The equalization of wages of both sexes in municipal employment where equal labor is required."

Miss HARRIET ADAMS, daughter of Judge F. G. Adams, secretary of the State Historical Society, has been graduated from the Kansas Medical College at Topeka. She was graduated in surgery, and took the prize given for the best examination. There was one other young woman member in her class of seven, Miss Mary V. Church. Dr. Minney, who spoke in behalf of the faculty at the graduating exercises, said that the work of the young women in the classes could not be excelled in the college, and that their presence had given the school a refinement that could not have been gained otherwise.

THE COLORADO ELECTIONS.

The elections just past in Colorado have shown conclusively that the women there want to vote. In a majority of the wards of Denver, more than half the votes cast were cast by women. The exceptions were in the low and degraded wards. There the woman vote was small. Though it was an unusually exciting election, good order was kept. The ladies were everywhere treated with courtesy, and all the voting places were adorned with flowers. The "filthy pool of politics" seemed to have given place to a garden. The *Denver Republican* says:

The suburban elections yesterday proved the truth of the sentiment, "The hand that rocks the cradle is the hand that moves the world." Women demonstrated the fact that they have become a power in politics, that they propose to assert the rights of elective franchise, and that they constitute a force that will sadly disarrange the schemes of politicians. The argument which was freely used against the indorsement of equal suffrage, that women themselves did not wish to vote, appears to be fallacious. They not only want to vote, but they improved the first opportunity which occurred yesterday to mingle with other citizens in an attempt to secure good government. About the booths in the various precincts were seen ample evidences of the refining influences of women.

Over fifty per cent. of the vote was cast by women. It is impossible to ascertain the exact proportion, but the judges of election report in every precinct that from 40 to 60 out of every 100 votes were deposited by wives, mothers and sweethearts. As a rule, they came to the polls quietly, and, after depositing the ballot, departed to their homes. Many, however, took a hand—no one would be rude enough to say mouth—in the task of convincing the undecided. Carriages were at command, and in every precinct where it was found that a woman had not voted, a conveyance, in which was seated one of the committee of women, was sent post haste after the tardy sister.

There were candidates to be voted for, there were party tickets in the field, there was the usual well-oiled machinery manipulated these many years by the sterner sex; but the question of who would fill minor positions was entirely lost sight of in the all-absorbing query, Will the women vote? As the day progressed, it was apparent that the largest vote ever polled in the suburbs was to be recorded, the whole problem was lifted out of the realm of doubt, and many defeated candidates retired for the night satisfied that hereafter woman's influence at the polls must be given some consideration.

It was a perfect day. That undoubtedly had a great deal to do with the result, although it is not certain that the fair enthusiast would not have been present and just as active had it snowed and sleeted.

As an evidence that women have not yet learned the wiles of the ward barnacle, it may be stated that they voted early and not one of them voted often. It may just as truthfully be said that there is no danger of their ever waiting till the hour strikes to give the highest bidder a show.

Another myth was exploded. There are some intricacies about the Australian system of voting, and it was feared that the seclusion of the booth would be too much for the nerves of the fair sex, and they would occupy more than the five minutes allowed to prepare the ballot, and then might not know just what to do with the piece of paper popularly supposed to represent the freeman's will.

Vain illusion! In almost every case the woman voter stepped briskly into the three-walled apartment, made a dash or two with the pen—oftener one—and was promptly back to hand the ballot to the judge. It was neatly folded, and brought forth the remark, "That woman understands her business!"

From the time the polls opened at 8 A. M. until they closed at 7 P. M., the women were far more active in the hard work than were the men. It was not so much an effort on their part to secure the election of any particular candidate, as to make certain that every one of their sex entitled to do so exercised that right.

Another fact was shown—that hereafter the florist will anticipate election-time, and that it will reap for him a harvest with which the marriage feast and the last obsequies bear no comparison. On the tables at every polling-place there were handsome bouquets, and the greenhouses were robbed of their choicest gifts. Precinct 10 had the voting booths in the building connected with Grimes' conservatory, and almost every flower was utilized.

The Colorado Springs *Evening Telegraph* says:

The women voters came out splendidly. They cast at least half the vote of the city. Yesterday's results are a strong evidence of the power and efficacy of the women's vote upon the side of good government.

In another editorial paragraph, the same paper says:

The surprising result of the election yesterday was the magnitude of the woman vote. When the women have a duty to perform, they do it and get through with it.

In Colfax, the report in the *Denver Republican* says:

The South precinct had its booth at Rochester and Nevins Street. The Polish Jews abound here, and few women voted. Those who did, cast similar ballots to their husbands.

We glean the following from the despatches sent from various points to the *Rocky Mountain News*:

At Colorado Springs: "It is estimated that the women voters cast one-fourth more ballots than the men. They displayed a great deal of interest in the election, and appeared pleased to exercise the right of suffrage."

At Monte Vista: "The women generally voted. The election was very quiet and orderly, and the ladies lost none of their dignity by exercising their newly acquired rights."

At Central City: "The city election was of unusual interest in the fact that woman suffrage cut an important figure."

At Littleton: "Great interest was manifested in the town election. The ladies turned out *en masse*, the fight being between the high license people, known as the Citizens' party, and the Prohibitionists. The better class of ladies, as a rule, favored high license, but this was owing to the excellent standing of the candidates on that ticket. The election resulted in the mayor and two trustees for the Prohibitionists, and three trustees for the Citizens' party. As the hold-over trustee is a Citizens' man, that party will remain in control."

At Greeley, Mrs. Marlon Belle Abbott, Republican, was elected city treasurer.

At Berthoud: "The municipal election

was a close contest between the Citizens' ticket and the anti-license ticket. William Clark, on the Citizens' ticket, was elected mayor by one majority. Mrs. D. L. Kelly, anti-license, and L. Vandeline, anti-license, were elected aldermen. There was a tie between Jennie Jefferies, anti-license, and A. Fairbank, Citizens' ticket. The ladies here all took great interest in voting. Three ladies were challenged, but on investigation they were allowed to vote."

At Brush: "The ladies were out in full force, and polled just half the votes cast."

At Castle Rock: "The ladies turned out in full force. There were two ladies on the election board."

At Montrose: "Miss Lelia Miley was elected city treasurer, on the law and order ticket."

At Yuma: "Forty per cent. of the voters were ladies."

At Glenwood: "Two hundred and twenty-four ladies voted."

At Silverton: "There was a heavy woman's vote."

At Buena Vista: "The ladies turned out in full force to take advantage of their newly-acquired right. There were over 250 registered."

At Brighton, all the women registered voted, except one.

At La Junta: "The law and order and anti-gambling element of La Junta won a great victory, and elected the entire People's ticket by about three to one. The best ladies in the city turned out and worked like beavers, and the gamblers were buried out of sight."

The Boulder *News* says:

There was general surprise at the large number of women that voted. It appeared as if nearly every woman in town were out. . . . They voted quietly and intelligently, there was no disorder or rough language near the polls, and it was an ideal election in every way. There was a strong interest in the result and some hard work done, but the best of feeling prevailed, and there was nothing to mar the occasion. True, elections here are always orderly, but there was a kind of air of refinement and courtesy that could be felt better than described, due to the presence of the ladies, and it was the general sentiment that the experiment of female suffrage is already a success, and if the question were submitted again tomorrow, there would be few to vote against it.

Here are facts that ought to reassure some of the doubting Thomases. An ounce of experiment is worth a ton of theory.

It is worth noting that the women of Colorado had had school suffrage ever since 1876, and their school vote had not been much larger than in Massachusetts. But the full suffrage brought out a full vote. ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

THE LUCY STONE MEMORIAL FUND.

The National-American Woman Suffrage Association has prepared five thousand mite-boxes, each bearing a fine picture of Lucy Stone, and designed for the collection of a memorial fund to be used for the Kansas campaign. Every State gained for full suffrage makes the task of enfranchising the women of the next State

an easier one. In helping to procure full suffrage in Kansas every suffragist, therefore, is helping her own especial State. If every mite-box is sent out and returned with one dollar, five thousand dollars will thus be readily raised to use in Lucy Stone's name, for the cause to which her whole life was devoted. Send orders for one or many boxes to Mrs. Ellen Battelle Dietrick, 176 Huntington Avenue, Boston, Mass., with stamps or postal note enclosed. The cost is but five cents for each box sent to any part of the United States.

SUSAN B. ANTHONY, *Pres. N. A. W. S. A.*
 ANNA H. SHAW, *Vice-Pres.-at-Large.*
 ELLEN BATTELLE DIETRICK, *Cor. Sec.*
 ALICE STONE BLACKWELL, *Rec. Sec.*
 HARRIET TAYLOR UPTON, *Treasurer.*
 RACHEL FOSTER AVSBY, } *Auditors.*
 JOSEPHINE K. HENRY, }

FROM NORTHERN KANSAS.

OSBORNE, KAN., APRIL 2, 1894.

Editor Woman's Column:

I send a word from northern Kansas, that your readers may form some idea of the probabilities of the success of the Amendment to be voted on next November.

I have been working in the State just one month, and find the people—both men and women—wideawake to the importance of the issue, and eager to carry the State for liberty and equality. They have studied political problems far more generally than have the people of any other State in which I have been, and the chances for success for the women seem fully equal to those in Colorado last year. No doubt, there are adverse conditions in the river towns and large cities which will operate against us, but if the farmers do not give a favorable vote large enough to overcome the adverse vote of the cities I shall be greatly surprised.

It is the plan of the State campaign committee to have this work carried into all the rural districts, by organizing clubs at every schoolhouse and every voting precinct, and in cases where this can not be done by the central county club, a special organizer is sent by the State Committee.

Having been engaged in this organizing work, I have had special opportunities for finding out the sentiments of the people. The school and municipal suffrage, enjoyed for many years by the Kansas women, have been great educators for full suffrage, the difference being noticeable between the women of Kansas and those of Iowa, where women have never been to the polls. All the old silly objections about contamination, etc., have been dissipated by the actual fact of women at the polls at all the spring elections, and the Kansas people seem to reason out the conclusion that if women can safely go to the polls in April, they will not suffer serious harm by doing the same in November.

During March, I have organized twenty-one campaign clubs with an average membership of forty-one, have delivered twenty-six lectures and preached three suffrage sermons, raising over five hun-

dred dollars for campaign expenses, and this in the country districts of the north, where the people are discouraged by drought and politics combined. Only five of these lectures have been delivered at county seats, the majority being in small towns in which the audiences were largely farmers. But the enthusiasm is unbounded both among men and women, and if the State committee is able to reach all the people with their literature there is little doubt that the amendment will carry among the farmers and small villagers. The culture and general intelligence of these pioneers is simply wonderful.

After one of my Sunday sermons, while many people were coming forward to shake hands, I noticed a dear little eight-year-old boy, in knickerbockers, who stood close to me, gazing into my face so earnestly that I was impelled to give him my hand, remarking that I knew he was on our side. "Yes," replied he, "I wore dresses myself till I was six years old." It is needless to say that I gave him a good hug after that, for I knew he was a sympathizer.

The people of Kansas understand that the eyes of the world are focused on this State, watching for the outcome, and that a success here will result in a landslide for suffrage in other States.

RACHEL L. CHILD.

WOMEN VOTERS IN KANSAS.

The returns as reported in the *Topeka Capital*, though incomplete, show that the women voters in Kansas took nearly as great interest in the city and town elections as did the men voters. Their numbers fluctuated according to the importance of local issues; in some instances women candidates were elected; in others, they were defeated; in some places the ticket championed by the women won; in others it did not. At Garnett, about one-half of the voters were women. There were four tickets; the women championed the citizens' and Republican tickets, and elected the entire ticket except mayor and one councilman. The suffragists are jubilant over the result, because it demonstrates that the women want the ballot and will use it if given the opportunity, and that the majority will vote for temperance and the side that represents the better element.

At Nortonville, two-thirds of the women residents voted and elected their ticket.

The election at Clyde was one of the most exciting ever held there, and by the aid of the women voters the result was a victory for the law and order ticket. At Tonganoxie nearly every woman in town went to the polls, and with few exceptions voted the temperance ticket, which was successful. At Leavenworth, women voted for the first time under the Australian system. More of them voted than usual, and in some wards they took great interest in the result. At Humboldt, Frankfort, Smith Centre and Herington the women voted in full force. At Enterprise and Reading, the women nominated tickets and were defeated. At Pittsburg

they took an active interest, and most of them worked and voted for the Prohibition ticket. At Roseville, there were three tickets, one bearing the name of a recently pardoned liquor-seller for police judge, whom the women were determined to defeat. They supported the "Good Citizenship" ticket, which was carried by a large majority, and on which all the candidates except one Populist were Republicans.

The reports from the spring elections in Kansas and Colorado show four facts: First, a very large per cent. of women voted. Second, the "best women" voted in largest numbers. Third, the women were divided in their party affiliations. Fourth, the woman vote was almost unanimous in the interest of law and order and good morals. F. M. A.

GEORGIA PRESS COMMENT.

The *Madison (Ga.) Advertiser* says: "The next annual convention of woman suffragists will be held in Atlanta in 1895. Atlanta is great on conventions and conventionalities, and these ladies will be royally entertained."

The *Acworth (Ga.) Mineral Post* says: "The National-American Woman's Suffrage Association will meet in Atlanta next year. Ninety-five promises to be a bright year with Atlanta."

The *Clarksville (Ga.) Advertiser* says: "The next National Woman's Suffrage Convention is to be held in Atlanta. Come to Georgia, ladies. We will give you a hospitable reception—Atlanta can do that excellently. We will give your doctrine a respectful hearing, but then will keep on in our good old Southern way as of yore."

The *N. Y. World* having expressed the hope that the next national woman suffrage convention would receive fair treatment at Atlanta, the *Atlanta Constitution* says:

It is unnecessary for our contemporary to suggest to Atlanta or any other Southern city that these ladies deserve fair treatment. Our people recognize the fact that among the women who advocate suffrage for their sex are many of the best and brightest mothers, wives and daughters in America. The convention will be heartily welcomed to Atlanta, and the members will be hospitably entertained, while it goes without saying that our citizens will take a deep interest in their meetings.

It is true that the South has not encouraged the woman suffrage movement, but it is also true that this section has led all others in many lines of female advancement. The first female college in the world started here in Georgia, and our State has taken the lead in the matter of giving married women their property rights as independent persons. With such a record it is safe to say that when the women of the United States come here to seriously discuss the suffrage question as it affects them, they will receive not only fair, but courteous and friendly treatment.

MISS JULIA KEMP WEST, of Richmond, Staten Island, N. Y., has just entered upon her duties as school commissioner. She has made Miss Nellie M. Ford her private secretary.

MRS. MARY IDA PHARES, of Trenton, N. J., has been appointed notary public by Gov. Werts. She is the first woman to receive an appointment under the new law.

The constantly increasing scope of the campaign in New York makes it very difficult for your correspondent to give any adequate account of the number of meetings, the enthusiasm and sweep of this great movement. Every paper is full of the woman question. Sunday's *Sun* had three articles and a story all favoring the cause. Last night's *Telegram* had four articles. And so it goes.—Mrs. Lillie Devereux Blake.

MRS. LIVERMORE writes to the *Woman's Journal*:

"And so our municipal suffrage bill was lost in the Senate! I expected its defeat. But we'll carry it yet! It was not an edifying spectacle, the cooperation of Henry Cabot Lodge and ex-Gov. Robinson with the liquor faction of the Senate, that woman suffrage might be slain. It is not the first time, however, that Pilate and Herod have become friends, that they might kill a Messiah."

MISS ELIZABETH U. YATES has been lecturing in New York State for the past month, and has won many friends to the cause. In Cayuga County she spoke sixteen times, including two sermons and a talk on "Missions." Several lectures were in places where the subject is new. She also spoke in Geneva, in Seneca Falls, and at five different points in Onondaga County, beginning with Syracuse. A Cayuga County lady wrote after hearing her: "Miss Yates not only interested and entertained; she convinced many who heard her. She is by far the most powerful and able lecturer to whom I have ever listened."

The executive committee of the Massachusetts W. S. A. held its regular monthly meeting at 3 Park Street, April 6. There was an unusually large attendance. Mrs. Abby E. Davis, chairman of the Fair Committee, reported seventeen Leagues already at work for the Fair, and said she had never known so much interest shown in any previous Fair, so early in the year. She felt much encouraged. It was announced that thirty-one Women's Clubs had accepted the Association's offer to send them a speaker free of charge to present the subject of suffrage. Miss Benneson reported that more than fifty letters in support of the suffrage bill had been written to members of the Legislature by members of the College Club, and that its president is a strong suffragist. Mrs. Davis reported that she had sent equal rights literature to 4,331 public school teachers. A letter was read from Mrs. Yeaw, of Leominster, announcing that more than 400 women had registered, and Mrs. Abby Boutelle had been elected to the school committee; and a woman received more than 400 votes for overseer of the poor, but was defeated. Other encouraging items of news were reported, and it was voted to hold a social reception monthly at the suffrage parlors. A resolution of thanks was passed to Mr. Roe and the other legislators who voted for municipal suffrage, and to the newspapers that supported it.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE IN MASSACHUSETTS.

The Legislative campaign of 1894 is ended; that of 1895 begins. By the Senate's rejection of the municipal woman suffrage bill passed by the House, the question is referred to the next Legislature. We have time to review the situation.

1. Never before has the suffrage cause stood in so commanding a position as now. For the first time since the enactment of the school suffrage law fifteen years ago, we have carried the House of Representatives, and by 122, a majority of the entire body. Not only that, but we held this majority for two months in three successive contests, in spite of repeated attempts at evasion and substitution. Three times the bill was debated on the floor. Three times, at long intervals, the vote was taken. Yet, out of the 122 men who originally voted for it, only one man changed front, in spite of the most active efforts of an unscrupulous, hired lobby. Seldom in the history of politics has a cause had such faithful and persistent supporters.

2. In the Senate a change of six votes would have carried the law. The vote stood 13 yeas, 23 nays, with one pair. Of the Republican Senators, 15 were in favor and 18 opposed. All the seven Democratic Senators voted against it. A change of two votes would have given us a Republican majority. Three Republican and two Democratic Senators who had given assurances of support were induced to vote against the bill.

3. The adverse vote in the Senate was obtained by desperate efforts. The Liquor Dealers' Association raised a large sum of money to defeat it, and both the Democratic and Republican machines were used against it. Letters from Washington and Chicopee, personal appeals by members of the State and city committees and of the Governor's staff reinforced the slums of the North End and the exclusives of the Back Bay. Pilate and Herod were allied against it. Even the Boston *Herald*, while rejoicing over the defeat, utters an editorial protest against the methods used to secure it. A postponement obtained only by such methods is the next best thing to a victory.

Four causes conspired to defeat the bill. (a) The most potent was the liquor interest. (b) A minority of Republicans said: "We are well enough off now. The women voters will give us control of the school committees so long as the Democrats continue to dissuade their women from voting. But if full municipal suffrage is granted, we may be swamped by the votes of Democratic women." (c) The Democrats argued that, inasmuch as school suffrage has given the Republicans the school committees, full municipal suffrage would give them the municipal governments also. (d) Finally there was, of course, the chronic conservative element which conjures up imaginary horrors every time a forward step is proposed.

What next? Prepare for the coming year. In every representative and senatorial district look to the nominations. Since a change of six votes in the Senate

would have carried woman suffrage this year, let us make a vigorous effort to elect six more Senators in favor of equal rights for women.

HENRY B. BLACKWELL.

WOMEN IN COLORADO POLITICS.

DENVER, APRIL 5, 1894.

Editor *Woman's Column*:

The week has been marked by the first plunge of Colorado women into real politics. Most of the towns and cities elected city tickets last Tuesday, Denver being a notable exception. The woman's vote was very heavy. In most cases about ninety per cent. of those registered voting. At Elyria, a Denver suburb, the women had it all their own way, outvoting the men four to one. Almost everywhere the elections turned on local issues, chiefly anti-gambling, local option and high license, and, as a rule, the women favored the reform ticket and voted solidly for it. The only disturbance reported was an accidental dog-fight which happened inside a voting place in Highlands. The women were made heartily welcome, and it is said that one judge of election, an old bachelor, devoted the day to taking care of the babies while the mothers voted. The judges were greatly surprised to find that the new voters needed no instruction, and voted in half the time usually taken by men.

Chancellor McDowell is delivering a course of lectures to the women of Denver on good citizenship, which are both interesting and instructive, and are very well attended. The Republicans have a lady organizer in the field who has started several Clubs. J. Ellen Foster is expected here later to help in this work. The Women's Industrial Legion is receiving many applications for help in organizing, and Political Study Clubs are multiplying fast.

A large number of women have been elected to municipal offices, some cities electing two. A lady ran for mayor at Redcliffe, on the Citizens' ticket, but was beaten by the anti-license ticket, for which most of the women voted. Mrs. Carrie G. West was elected city clerk of Highlands, by the second largest majority.

H. M. R.

MISS JOSEPHINE RAND, of Boston, has composed a "Song of Labor" and set the words to the music of "Marching Through Georgia." It will be sung in Boston for the first time at the reunion of the Working Girl's Clubs, in May.

The New England Women's Press Association gave a brilliant reception to Miss Julia Marlowe at the Parker House last Wednesday afternoon. Gov. Greenhalge, Col. T. W. Higginson, Mrs. Micah Dyer, Mrs. McFarland, of the Ymerian Club, Mr. Charles Follen Adams, Mr. and Mrs. Horace G. Allen, Mr. Michael Anagnos, Miss Charlotte Porter and Miss Clarke, editors of *Poet Lore*, Miss Marie Burress, Mr. Joseph Haworth and other dramatic lights were among the guests. Miss Helen M. Winslow, president of the N. E. W. P. A., received with Miss Marlowe.

The Woman's Column.

VOL. VII.

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EDITOR:
ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

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A VICTORY IN KENTUCKY.

The Kentucky General Assembly has enacted a "uniform charter" for all cities containing a population of more than 20,000 and less than 100,000 inhabitants. It contains the following provision:

Women who may possess such other qualifications required for males are hereby declared to be eligible as members of said board of education and qualified to vote at any and all elections for members of said board. The officers required to hold registration for voters in cities shall provide for separate registration of men and women, and cause to be opened separate polls at which all persons desiring to vote for members of the school board shall be permitted to vote; otherwise both the registration and election shall be held according to the provisions of the general elections.

Kentucky was the first State to give women limited suffrage in school elections. In 1845 widows having children of school age were authorized to vote for school directors. Kentucky has now taken this additional forward step. It is a triumph for the Kentucky Equal Rights Association.

MRS. HOWE IN IOWA.

Mrs. Julia Ward Howe has just returned from a visit to Iowa, which held many pleasures for her and her hosts. At Des Moines and Grinnell, she lectured to fine audiences. The Des Moines Women's Club, which was organized immediately after the meeting of the Association for the Advancement of Women in that city in 1885, gave a brilliant reception at the home of Mrs. J. H. Windsor, where Mrs. Howe was greeted as "the mother of our Club." She was also the guest of honor at a reception held by the Unity Club.

The visit of Mrs. Howe to the Iowa Legislature was a notable incident of the closing session. She was received with distinguished honors by both Houses. The visit was by special invitation, a concurrent resolution of invitation having unanimously passed both Houses. Mrs. Howe entered on the arm of Governor Jackson, who eloquently introduced her to the Senate, the Senators rising to receive the party, which included the Lieutenant-Governor, Mrs. S. S. Hunting, and several officials. Mrs. Howe addressed each House, without repeating herself, and the local papers say that each address was "a perfect gem." At the door of the House, the doorkeeper announced "Our invited guests," and the House rose to do homage to the distinguished visitor. The applause which greeted Mrs. Howe con-

tinued long after she had reached the speaker's desk. Speaker Stone was felicitous in his introduction of Mrs. Howe, and her response was full of kindly feeling. Within ten minutes after the close of her speech, the Senate passed the bill to enable women to vote on questions of taxation, which had already passed the House.

In Des Moines, one of the public schools is named the Julia Ward Howe School. Mrs. Howe desired to see this school, and her visit will be long remembered by all. Miss Bristow, the principal, had massed the children in a room decorated with flags and flowers, and they greeted Mrs. Howe by singing her own noble "Battle Hymn of the Republic." She gave the children a talk fraught with tender interest. At the request of Mrs. Minnie B. Hatch, principal of the Washington School, Mrs. Howe went to that building, and in three minutes' time the children were gathered into one room to give and receive greetings. An earnest little talk by Mrs. Howe closed with the words: "God bless this country, the dearest in the world, and bless you, dear little children, evermore!"

F. M. A.

INTEREST GROWING IN NEW YORK.

SUFFRAGE CAMPAIGN HEADQUARTERS,
17 MADISON ST., ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Editor *Woman's Column*:

If a workman may be known by the chips he makes, the newspaper clippings which come trooping in like snow-flakes in April from the counties where suffrage mass-meetings are being held, betoken a broadening and deepening interest in our cause. During the past week, meetings have been held in Tioga, Broome, Tompkins, Chemung, and Schuyler Counties. Halls are crowded, making an adjournment into more spacious quarters necessary in some instances in order to accommodate the eager listeners.

Miss Anthony and her able corps of helpers are greatly assisted by the local talent which invariably comes to the front, apparently waiting only for the inspiring touch of a master hand to kindle into active and able advocacy of woman's enfranchisement.

Outside the work of the regular canvassers, suffrage meetings are held under the direct management of local societies. The Chautauqua County people, of course, are unusually active, and a noteworthy feature of their meetings is the enthusiasm of the men. A recent meeting in Jamestown was called by the men, the mayor heading the list. The speakers were all men, the best oratorical talent in the city being represented on the platform.

HANNAH B. CLARK.

Miss Mabel H. Barrows read an interesting paper before the Ladies' Physiological Institute of this city, on April 12, on "Gymnastics in Sweden."

FRANCES E. WILLARD expects to return to this country in May or June. Her health is much improved.

MRS. MARY ANN BLAIR, of Warren, Mass., an old friend and schoolmate of Lucy Stone, has presented the Warren Public Library with a beautiful portrait of her, a photograph enlarged to life-size.

MRS. MAGGIE M. HARDING, of Charter Oak, Ia., who was admitted to practice in the State courts at Des Moines some time ago, has just been admitted to practice in the United States Court in Iowa. It is claimed that she is the first woman to achieve that distinction.

In Ohio a bill to enable women to vote at all school elections passed the Senate on April 10, by a vote of twenty-one to six. As a similar bill was defeated by only a few votes in the House a few weeks ago, it may be called up again and passed.

The Iowa Woman Suffrage bill passed by both Houses reads as follows:

That in any election hereafter held in any city, incorporated town or school district, for the purpose of issuing any bonds for municipal or school purposes, or for the purpose of borrowing money, or for the purpose of increasing the tax levy, the right of any citizen to vote shall not be denied or abridged on account of sex, and women may vote at such elections the same as men, under the same restrictions and qualifications.

MISS LIZZIE A. SMITH, a graduate of the law school of Boston University and a member of the Suffolk Bar, has prepared an excellent paper on "The Legal Condition of Women in Massachusetts as holders of Property." This paper has been read before some of the societies in Boston with great acceptance, and at the request of the rector of St. Paul's Church, Newburyport, Mass., it was presented to an interested audience there on the evening of April 3.

At the recent meeting of the Methodist preachers of the North and South Atlanta districts of Georgia, Rev. Howard Crumley created a sensation by declaring that he thought there should be deaconesses in the church. He said women did a great deal of good, and deserved the title. The more conservative brethren were shocked and dissented. Nevertheless, it is only a question of time when the Methodist Church of Atlanta will have deaconesses, as well as the Methodist churches in other parts of the world.

MISS YOSEPH, the young Persian who is about to graduate from the New York Women's Medical College, will return to the country of her birth as the only native female physician. In fact, there is but one other; that is Dr. Bradley, who was sent out five years ago by an American board of missions. She will not open an office, as she considers that sort of advertisement altogether unnecessary in Persia. "Thousands of women know of my studies here," she says, "and are eagerly looking forward to my return. There is no need of advertising."

TENNESSEE REMEMBERS LUCY STONE.

MARYVILLE, TENNESSEE, APRIL 6, 1894

Editor Woman's Column:

The second anniversary of the Maryville Equal Suffrage Association was celebrated on the evening of March 23, in the parlor of an invalid member. Twenty visitors and thirteen of the twenty-one members were present. The public part of the meeting was chiefly a memorial of our suffrage saint, Lucy Stone.

The walls were decorated with white and yellow ribbon, and the now sacred motto, "Make the World Better." Solomon's description of the wise woman was read by the chair, and a gentleman member prayed for the cause which Lucy Stone loved. Her noble characteristics, the leading events of her life, and the high estimate she won from a conservative and prejudiced generation, were set forth in readings and recitations. The pictures of her strong and bonny face, taken at different stages of life, and given in the *Woman's Journal* of Oct. 28, were arranged in a group and encircled by flowers. They were fully noted by all present during the few minutes of intermission, and emphasized every word of the loving tributes which had been paid in these memorial exercises. We gazed upon these beautiful reflections of a beautiful soul, with a hopeless longing to be as unruffled as she was by injustice and cruelty, while yet we fight them to the death. The following memorial resolution was passed:

That, while we sincerely mourn the death of this Great Heart in our cause, we rejoice in her promotion to higher service. Every woman worker has lost a faithful friend and warm-hearted sympathizer. In grateful remembrance of her self-denying efforts in our behalf, we will strive to carry forward to completion her unfinished work, realizing that as, one by one, those who have "borne the burden and the heat of the day" lay down the mortal and take up their crown of life, we should each one remember—

"More's the need the country has of me.
To live and fight *this* war all through,
How glorious it would be!"

Miss Margaret Wells, of Johnstown, N. Y., was with us part of last winter. She was absent awhile in Natchez, Miss. There she attended the Woman's Progressive Club of that city, and was made an honorary member. She was hardly prepared to hear, in that truly Southern city, the question proposed for forensic debate at the next club meeting: "Should woman have a place in politics, and what are her capabilities?" She was requested to take part in it, and did so, first saying that woman is already in politics, and occupies a most influential place. This she proved, and closed with words of hearty commendation coming freely from governors and statesmen where women have suffrage. Our Maryville Equal Suffrage Association wanted that paper for this second anniversary, especially as it made appropriate mention of her who bade us "Make the world better." But we could not have the identical address, since the eldest member of the Natchez Woman's Progressive Club had asked that she might have it to read to a gentlemen's club that her husband was about to entertain. But Miss Wells graciously reproduced it, to our delight

and edification. The thirty-nine Unions of this State are urged to hold Lucy Stone Memorial Meetings.

MARY T. W. MCTEER,
Supt. Franchise Tenn. W. C. T. U.

ORGANIZATION IN THE SOUTH.

An Equal Suffrage Association was lately organized in Nashville, Tenn. Miss Amelia Terrett, a triple graduate of the University of Tennessee, was chosen president. Much interest is manifested, and the society promises to be large and active. The *Obion Outlook* says: "Miss Terrett is a bright, young, zealous advocate of woman's emancipation, and wields a ready pen on her behalf. With so capable a leader, supplemented by a number of youthful but intelligent enthusiasts, and a fair showing of veteran defenders, great advancement in sentiment may be predicted."

At Fort Worth, Texas, on March 30, an auxiliary of the State Woman Suffrage Association was organized, with a membership of seventy. Mrs. T. L. Nugent was chosen president; Mrs. M. M. Mooney, first vice-president; Dr. M. Ellen Keller, second vice-president and treasurer; Miss Eva Hall, secretary, and Dr. Ellen Lawson Dobbs, corresponding secretary. Among those present from a distance were Mrs. Rebecca Henry Hayes, of Galveston, Tex., vice-president for Texas of the National-American Woman Suffrage Association; Mrs. S. L. Trumbull, of Dallas, State organizer, and Mrs. Rosa Segur, of Toledo, O.

BOSTON REMONSTRANTS HELPING KANSAS.

The *Holton (Kan.) Recorder* resents the interference of the anonymous Boston remonstrants in the Kansas campaign, as follows:

The *Recorder* has received a copy of a small paper from Boston, called the *Remonstrance*, which is very zealously devoted to opposing woman's suffrage. The object in sending this sheet to Kansas just now evidently is to defeat the equal suffrage amendment in this State, but we cannot see what interest the Boston people have in this matter. Unless we are greatly mistaken, the amendment we are going to vote on does not enfranchise the Boston women, but the Kansas women only. Now we are not sure but if it did enfranchise the Boston women we should be opposed to it, for we seriously doubt if they as a mass are yet ready and qualified for this exalted duty. But as to Kansas, we have not the slightest fear that women will not exhibit an ability in assisting in conducting the affairs of the government at least equal to that of men. The *Remonstrance* purports to be sent out by women, but it is noticeable that the majority of articles in it are either signed by men or copied from newspapers presumably edited by men. Consequently the main argument it is intended to convey, viz.: that the women of New England are universally opposed not only to voting themselves, but to their sisters in Kansas voting, and take this method of remonstrating, is defeated. But, even if the majority of the women of Massachusetts do not want to vote, and even if some of them are radically opposed to voting, it is certainly none of their business if the men of Kansas choose to undo the wrong of past centuries and give the women of

Kansas what is their natural right. The women, and men, too, of Massachusetts are hereby cordially invited to attend to their own affairs, look after their army of starving unemployed laborers and their hundred or so thousand of superfluous women, and allow Kansas men and Kansas women to conduct their State government as seems best to them.

It is rather hard that the remonstrants should be damaging Boston's reputation by sending out what Mrs. Ormiston Chant indignantly called (after a bunch of them had been thrust into her hand by an over-zealous opponent) "those miserable, half-witted, half-fledged pamphlets!" But these remonstrant documents are not a fair sample of Boston brains, any more than the utterances of David Overmeyer on suffrage are a fair sample of the intelligence of Kansas. If the "remonstrances" against equal rights emanate from Massachusetts, it must be remembered that the old Bay State has sent out most of the suffrage literature used throughout the whole country for the last forty years. In the matter of reform literature and anti-reform literature, Boston has been like Scott's archer, John de Brent,—

Most forward still
In every feat, or good or ill.

But, when it comes to the practical enactment of reforms, Kansas leads Massachusetts. May she take another step in advance of us next November! A. S. B.

ATLANTA EQUAL RIGHTS ASSOCIATION.

ATLANTA, GA., APRIL 11, 1894.

Editor Woman's Column:

Your readers will be interested to hear something from this section. Not of what we are doing, but of what we have undertaken to do, and hope to accomplish.

On March 21 a call was made personally and through the papers for those who were interested in the cause of suffrage to meet. Eighteen ladies were there, with Mrs. McLendon as first vice-president of the State Association to organize them. After a short address from Mrs. McLendon, with brief talks from others, a committee was appointed to draft a constitution. One week later the constitution was adopted. Twenty-five ladies and two men signed it, forming the Atlanta Equal Rights Association. Mrs. F. C. Swift is its president. She is an earnest, progressive, intellectual woman, who will hold to the work and principles of the organization with a firm hand. Mrs. McLendon and Dr. S. M. Hicks are first and second vice-presidents. Everybody is surprised that there are so many men and women in sympathy with the movement.

We are very glad you are coming to us with the annual convention, and we hope to give you a royal welcome. We beg that you will not believe anything you may see in the newspapers to the contrary. We have not yet our work organized, but will have a committee on enrollment, and one on literature, and will undertake some educational work among ourselves. We are not well informed in the general work, but will try to become more so. The Southern people are conservative, but they are also enthusiastic,

and when they become interested in anything they will make it "go" in a way to surprise Northerners. SUSAN M. HICKS.

TO ILLINOIS WOMEN.

Mrs. Catharine Waugh McCulloch, Legislative Superintendent for the Illinois E. S. A., and Mrs. Mary E. Metzgar, Superintendent of Legislative work for the Illinois W. C. T. U., unite in an appeal to Illinois women. They say:

We ought from now on to watch carefully all nominations for the State Legislature, and see to it that every man nominated is an equal suffragist. We ought also to labor with the politicians of all parties to have them send down to their State convention, in June, delegates who will vote for an equal suffrage plank in the platforms, and who will see to it that one of the nominees for trustee of the State University is a woman. These trustees will be elected in the fall, and the nomination of such women as Prof. Rena Michaels Atchison, Mrs. Bertha M. H. Palmer, Mrs. Julia Mills Dunn, Mrs. Isabella I. Candee or Mrs. Ellen M. Henrotin would add strength to any ticket.

KANSAS WOMEN WANT PLANKS.

Mrs. Laura M. Johns, president of the Kansas Equal Suffrage Association and a prominent Republican, Mrs. Bina A. Otis, president of the Women's Populist League, and Mrs. S. A. Thurston, State Superintendent of Franchise for the W. C. T. U., have issued the following address:

The time is approaching for the holding of the county conventions which will elect delegates to the State conventions of the Populist and Republican parties. The favorable action of these conventions on our question is of vital importance to the success of the pending amendment, and will depend largely upon the exertions of the rank and file of the people, and it is time we made ourselves heard. Of course, the politicians and candidates are opposed to suffrage planks in the platforms of their respective parties, but if the people insist on the planks, the leaders will be glad to put them in. So you who want the amendment to carry must speak up for planks now, and speak strongly. Speak in print. Write of this matter, and present the demand and the argument, and call upon all friends of justice to join us in asking for suffrage planks in both platforms.

Why are our friends so silent upon this question? It is because the politicians are telling suffragists that it would be better for the amendment to be without political indorsement. But that is not true. Experience has shown that the indorsement of suffrage amendments by political parties has brought success, and failure to secure such indorsement has wrought defeat. Your county convention will soon be held. Be there with a resolution. Have friends ready to introduce and support it. Have some person or persons ready to go before the resolutions committee. It rests with you to secure this leverage to the adoption of the amendment. This is our salvation. If you want the amendment carried, get planks.

"I WAS THAT HEN."

Miss Elizabeth Porter Gould gives, in the *Woman's Journal*, some reminiscences of Hon. Rufus S. Frost's connection with the Chelsea Woman Suffrage League, and an incident relating to the early ex-

periences of Lucy Stone. Miss Gould says of Mr. Frost:

Being asked to speak at the first public meeting of the League, he replied, "I am no great speaker, but I always love to give a helping hand to anything that will bless women." At the meeting he made the first speech. After saying a good word for Chelsea and especially for the Chelsea women (no one knew how to do this better than Mr. Frost, her foremost citizen for many years), he recalled an incident of his youth which had made a great impression upon him. He said he had forgotten the names, but it happened in a neighboring town, when the minister announced from the pulpit that all who would like to hear a hen crow were invited to come to the church that evening. As he finished the sentence, Lucy Stone, who was on the platform as a speaker of the evening, turned to me and said: "I was that hen, and I will tell the people so when I rise." And when she did rise to speak, she said, with that wonderful sweet voice of hers and winsome, womanly manner, "Mr. Frost has referred to a man inviting his congregation to hear a hen crow. Ladies and gentlemen, I was that hen. A large congregation came to hear me." Then she went on to tell of the persecutions a woman received for daring to speak in public; how she herself was called a "she-hyena," "shrieking Lucy," etc., etc. But, she added, all that suffering was now lost in the joy she felt that women could speak everywhere.

CO-EDUCATION IN KENTUCKY.

BOWLING GREEN, KY., APRIL 16, 1894.

Editor *Woman's Column*:

The commencement exercises of the Southwestern College of Homœopathy mark a forward step for women in the medical history of Kentucky. Following the example of the Johns Hopkins Medical School, this Louisville college has opened its doors to women, and the name of one woman appears among the list of graduates at the recent commencement. Dr. Sarah Milsop, Miss Miller and Dr. Sarah Jackson responded to toasts at the banquet.

Miss Miller is connected with the press of Louisville, and is a writer of graceful verse. Dr. Milsop holds the chair of Hygiene in the college. She has been a pioneer for her sex in this part of Kentucky. Six years ago our people looked upon a "woman doctor" as a fabulous being, a *lusus nature*; but, overcoming the prejudice against her sex and against her school of medicine, Dr. Milsop has acquired a large practice, made hosts of friends and a professional standing which makes her advice sought by leading physicians of both schools. It is to the credit of Southern men that, however much they may oppose "advanced womanhood" in the abstract, when they encounter it in the concrete, their chivalry generally asserts itself in deferential kindness. So, little by little, the obstacles to woman's progress are being levelled; and the day is coming when we will have to search our very

small country villages and obscure mountain towns to find any striking exhibitions of that ignorance and prejudice which we dignify by the word "conservatism." LIDA CALVERT OBENCHAIN.

A VIRGINIA VIEW.

Elizabeth S. Chadbourne, of Parksley, Va., writes to the *Woman's Journal* the following account of a conversation with a former slave:

"Imagine women's political superior resting on his hoe-handle, after saluting with old time courtesy the white woman who, after a few general remarks on the prospects of early peas, referred to the justice of the recent sentence of a dusky-hued wife-beater to the county jail for six months. In his opinion, the punishment was thought to fit the crime; he agreed that the old whipping post might be recalled for such offences, but added that it would never do to have the women victims administer the lash, as they might exceed their privileges by balancing old scores, and expend more muscular eloquence than the law allowed. The old man added that half a year in Accomac County Jail was bad enough, but he was lucky to escape being sent to the penitentiary, as he then would have lost his standing among white folks of quality, and, worst of all, *his vote!* The breaking of his faithful old woman's ribs by a brutal kick was of less consequence; the enforced idleness for months at the county's expense was getting off easy; but any violation of the peace that would have entailed the penalty of loss of citizenship and of standing in the eyes of the vote-counters, would have been a more serious matter!

"The franchise is valued at least by one ignorant old ducky, who stumbles over his a, b, c's, and whose signature is limited to his X mark, but who, by his respect for the law (or rather, fear of the penalty of disregarding it), is kept within the bounds of decency.

"Now, one of the questions this incident suggests is this: If the ballot is of such value to this irresponsible colored man, how much might not the privilege mean of an intelligent expression of a woman's opinion, used for the modification of unjust laws, extending privileges of co-education, and aiding in all that tends towards advancement in this historic old Commonwealth?"

An interesting suffrage debate was held at Downs, Kan., on the evening of March 30, before a large and enthusiastic audience. The speakers on the affirmative were James F. Worley and J. W. Kissel; on the negative, Quincy R. Craft and Sumner Fleisher. The suffrage boys were much younger than their opponents, but they had decidedly the best of the discussion. The following Monday a number of ladies voted at the town election.

PRIVATE SECRETARY—A young lady wants a situation as private secretary, or some position where writing, either from dictation or otherwise, is the chief employment. Has had four years' experience, and understands office work. References given. Address C. M. R., Box 96, Vernon, Texas.

MRS. JOSEPHINE E. BUTLER has been perilously ill in Italy, but was slightly better at last accounts. Thousands of hearts would be saddened by her death.

MRS. BELVA LOCKWOOD recently applied to the Circuit Court in Richmond, Va., to qualify for practice, but the judge denied the application on the ground that all precedent was contrary to the admission of women to practice in Virginia courts.

The Essex County Grange which met at Amesbury, Mass., on April 5, passed a resolution favoring municipal suffrage for women, and telegraphed it to the Massachusetts Senators, expressing the hope that they would support the bill. Every Grange in the county was represented.

MRS. MARIANA T. FOLSOM, of Texas, lately made a lecturing trip through her State, speaking for woman suffrage. She writes to the *Woman's Journal*:

"I held eighty-three meetings on this tour, which were well attended in good weather. The friendliness of the general public is great, and people are glad to hear the matter discussed. Texas is ready for the work, but the distances to be travelled are magnificent. There were sixty counties in Colorado to organize; in Texas there are more than two hundred and sixty counties. Many roads are now leading to our Rome, so we are sure of reaching the goal."

Last week Mrs. Ellen M. Henrotin, Mrs. Lucy L. Flower, of the Chicago School Board, Mrs. Mary E. Holmes, president of the Illinois Equal Suffrage Association, Mrs. Catharine Waugh McCulloch, its superintendent of legislative work, Prof. Rena Michaels Atchison, its secretary, Dr. Atchison and Senator M. B. Castle, went before the Republican State Central Committee of Illinois, and asked them to use their influence at the Republican State Convention to secure the nomination of a woman as one of the three trustees of the State University. The request was received not only with courtesy, but with approval.

The Georgia Woman's Press Club will assist the Atlanta Press Club in the reception and entertainment of the International League of Press Clubs, which will hold its fourth annual convention at Atlanta, May 1 and 2. Mrs. Loulie M. Gordon, of Atlanta, was a delegate to the convention at St. Paul, Minn., last year, and it was by her tact and persuasiveness that the International League was induced to go to Atlanta. Mrs. Gordon lately contributed a letter to the *Atlanta Constitution* relative to the League. She says Mr. T. J. Keenan, Jr., who was one of its founders, urges that press clubs of men and women be formed throughout the South, and that they apply for admission to the League. She also writes that Mrs. Sallie Joy White of the New England Women's Press Association and Mrs. Eliza Archard Conner of the American Press Association, "two of the leading spirits among the women of the League," are to serve on the press board of the Cotton States and International Exposition.

WOMEN IN THE CHURCHES.

Mrs. Martha C. Aitken was ordained pastor of the Unitarian church at Pembroke, Mass., on April 5. The invocation was offered and Scripture selections read by Rev. Benjamin R. Bulkeley; the sermon was delivered by Rev. S. J. Barrows, who took his text from John 4, "The woman left her watering-pot and went into the city, and many believed because of her word"; an address of welcome to the ministry was given by Rev. Mary T. Whitney; the ordaining prayer was offered by Rev. D. M. Wilson; and the address to the people, which was especially vivacious and happy, was by Rev. Edward A. Horton.

Mrs. Ada H. Kepley, editor of *The Friend of Home*, Effingham, Ill., says: "The Unitarians and Universalists always held to the Lord's law of the equal right of women with men under the divine and the civil and social law. Hence they have always ordained women to the sacred office of the ministry. Because of the need to emphasize this feature of woman's coming enfranchisement, the writer of this article took holy orders. It gives her great joy to announce that one of her Band of Hope daughters, Miss Aurora Buckner, of this city, will enter Lombard University, next year, to prepare herself for the ministry. May more follow!"

Mrs. Maggie Van Cott, the famous Methodist revivalist, has been conducting her twelfth revival at Oshkosh, Wis. As a result of her work, there is a strong congregation, largely made up of converts made by this remarkable preacher, and a fifty thousand-dollar church building has just been dedicated. Mrs. Van Cott's home is at Catskill, N. Y. She has been preaching for many years with acceptance to her denomination, and has helped to build up many churches; but she would not be admitted as a delegate to the Methodist Episcopal General Conference. That little word "male," which is so jealously preserved in various constitutions, causes numerous inconsistencies. F. M. A.

SUFFRAGE A RIGHT.

In the recent discussion of the municipal woman suffrage bill in the Massachusetts Senate, it was claimed that suffrage is not a right. The question was asked: "If suffrage is a natural right, by what special law of nature does it become operative at twenty-one rather than at twenty or at twenty-two?" We answer—by the same law of mental growth and maturity which enables a boy or girl of twenty-one to emerge from legal guardianship and become the manager of all other independent personal and property rights; by the same law of mental maturity which at a certain age legalizes marriage. The natural right to trade, contract, marry, and vote inheres in the infant, but can only be exercised later in life. Society recognizes and regulates, but does not confer these rights. Certain qualifications as to residence and registration of voters are necessary in order to ensure the equal rights of all citizens. The educational qualification is justified by the very principle of suffrage. Lucy Stone

defined suffrage to be "rational choice in regard to principles, measures and men." Rational choice cannot be exercised except from knowledge of facts. That knowledge cannot be gained without an ability to read and write. The State provides at public cost the means of education. These necessary limitations do not nullify the right, because every right implies a duty, since voters not only help to govern themselves but every one else.

As to the word "natural," voting is only a conventional method whereby the natural right of self-government is exercised. It is a natural right only as government itself is a natural, social necessity. To deny equal suffrage to any citizen, male or female, of mature age and sound mind, not convicted of crime, who is capable of forming and expressing an intelligent opinion, is unjust and oppressive—a wrong to the individual and a menace to good government.

HENRY B. BLACKWELL.

THE LUCY STONE BIRTHDAY MEMORIAL FUND.

The National-American Woman Suffrage Association has prepared five thousand mite-boxes, each bearing a fine picture of Lucy Stone, and designed for the collection of a memorial fund to be used for the Kansas campaign. Every State gained for full suffrage makes the task of enfranchising the women of the next State an easier one. In helping to procure full suffrage in Kansas every suffragist, therefore, is helping her own especial State. If every mite-box is sent out and returned with one dollar, five thousand dollars will thus be readily raised to use in Lucy Stone's name, for the cause to which her whole life was devoted. Send orders for one or many boxes to Mrs. Ellen Battelle Dietrick, 176 Huntington Avenue, Boston, Mass., with stamps or postal note enclosed. The cost is but five cents for each box sent to any part of the United States.

- SUSAN B. ANTHONY, *Pres. N. A. W. S. A.*
- ANNA H. SHAW, *Vice-Pres.-at-Large.*
- ELLEN BATTELLE DIETRICK, *Cor. Sec.*
- ALICE STONE BLACKWELL, *Rec. Sec.*
- HARRIET TAYLOR UPTON, *Treasurer.*
- RACHEL FOSTER AVERY, } *Auditors.*
- JOSEPHINE K. HENRY, }

The following little dialogue is suggestive:

One angel met another on the jasper street, taking earthly observations.
 "What are you looking at?"
 "Men," said the other.
 "And what do you see?"
 "I see wise men living under laws made by fools and knaves, and submitting of their own wills."
 "Strange!" said the other. "And how do they justify it?"
 "They say it's all wrong."
 "And why do they submit?"
 "That I cannot tell."
 "And what do they call such a strange anomaly?"
 "Politics."—*Kate Field's Washington.*

The Woman's Column.

VOL. VII.

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ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

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OUR COUNTRY.

[Read by Mrs. Julia Ward Howe at the meeting of the Daughters of the American Revolution in the Old South Meeting-house, Boston, in commemoration of April 19, 1775.]

On primal rocks she wrote her name;
The towns were reared on holy graves;
The golden seed that bore her came
Swift-winged with prayer o'er ocean waves.

The Forest bowed his solemn crest
And open flung his sylvan doors;
Fresh rivers led the appointed guests
To clasp the wide-embracing shores.

Till, fold by fold, the broidered land,
To swell her virgin vestments, grew,
While sages, strong in heart and hand,
Her virtues' fiery girdle drew.

O exile of the wrath of kings!
O pilgrim ark of liberty!
The refuge of divinest things,
Their record must abide in thee.

First in the glories of thy front
Let the crown jewel, truth, be found;
Thy right hand fling with generous wont
Love's happy chain to farthest bound.

Let justice with the faultless scales
Hold fast the worship of thy sons;
Thy commerce spread her shining sails
Where no dark tide of rapine runs.

So link thy ways to those of God,
So follow firm the heavenly laws,
That stars may greet thee warrior-browed,
And storm-spiced angels hail thy cause.

O land, the measure of our prayers,
Hope of the world in grief and wrong!
Be thine the blessing of the years,
The gift of faith, the crown of song!

A VICTORY IN OHIO.



The Ohio House of Representatives on April 24 passed the Senate Bill, extending school suffrage to women by a vote of 55 to 26. Ohio thus falls into line, making the twenty-third State in which women can vote for school officers. Which State will be the next to join the procession?

The WOMAN'S COLUMN dove is called upon to come out so often now-a-days that it seems as if the time might be near when she will not have to return into the ark at all. She has had occasion to flap her white wings within the last three weeks over Iowa, Kentucky and Ohio.

WOMEN AND REGISTRATION.

The Massachusetts School Suffrage Association calls the attention of assessors and registrars of cities and towns, and also of women voters, to the change in the law relating to the registration of women, approved April 16, 1894, and taking effect upon its passage.

The law requires that "the registrars shall transmit, before the first day of May, to the assessors, a list of women whose names are contained upon the register of voters, together with their residences, as they appear on the register of the preceding year."

The assessors "shall inquire at the residences of the women voters whose names are contained in the list transmitted to said assessors by the registrars, whether such women voters are residents thereat, and shall thereupon make a list of women voters so found by them."

The assessors must transmit this list to the registrars, who shall enter the names on the list of qualified voters. The law permitting women to send in a written request for registration is repealed.

The assessors will begin their annual canvass May 1, and women voters should be careful that their names are properly reported to them. Women voters who have changed their residences since last May, or who have changed their name by marriage, and women who were not registered in 1893, will be obliged to appear personally before the registrars for registration. By a recent change in State law neither men nor women can register until Sept. 1.

The women voters of Boston should bear in mind the fact that their time for registration has been greatly curtailed by a city ordinance passed in 1893, which, as interpreted by the registrars, prevents the registration of women until the day succeeding the annual State election. The present Legislature has passed a law by which registration is closed three weeks before election.

This year the women of Boston will have just two weeks in which to register—from Nov. 7 to Nov. 22—unless the city ordinance can be changed.

FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS.

The General Federation of Women's Clubs, which will hold its second biennial convention in Philadelphia on May 9, 10, 11, has about 400 clubs in its membership, representing thirty-seven States. Four State Federations are represented as well. The convention will meet in the New Century Club Hall. Arrangements have been made to entertain all the delegates who prefer to stay at private houses, while pleasant hotel accommodations will be provided for guests who prefer such entertainment.

The programme, which is of interest to

all club women, is as follows: Monday morning, May 9, the delegates will meet informally for paying dues, receiving delegates' badges, etc. At 10 o'clock the formal meeting will begin with an address of welcome from the president of the Philadelphia Club, and a response from the president of the Federation. The afternoon session is to be an informal discussion on "The Ideal Club and how to Attain It." In the evening the members of the New Century Club will give a reception to the visiting delegates.

The second morning will be devoted to hearing reports from various State committees of correspondence. The two remaining evening sessions will be public, and several club women from different parts of the country will deliver addresses on practical federation topics.

The morning session of the third day will be a business meeting, and in the afternoon the election of officers will be held, followed by an informal reception.

Miss Floretta Vining has arranged a route, with greatly reduced expenses, to Philadelphia, of which New England delegates will be glad to avail themselves. Particulars may be obtained from Miss Vining, Hull, Mass.

MRS. SARA J. C. HITT, the chairman of the Albany campaign committee, has started a bright monthly journal called the *Optimist*, to advocate equal suffrage in New York State.

MRS. CORNELIA H. B. RODGERS, a wealthy property holder on John Street, was the first woman in Bridgeport, Ct., to register at the spring election. More than 100 women took advantage of the new law and cast their ballots.

DAVID DUDLEY FIELD, the able New York jurist and publicist, who has just closed his long and brilliant career, has been for years an earnest advocate of women's enfranchisement, and has embodied his views on this question in many of his most important writings. All friends of our cause will hold his memory in honor.

MISS SUSAN STUART FRACKLETON, of Milwaukee, who has attained distinction as a potter, is said to have contributed the one really unique piece of ceramic art to the World's Fair. She has received various medals and diplomas for superior work. The Queen of Italy has written her a personal letter complimenting her, and her work on china, "Tried by Fire" is used as a text book in the South Kensington Art Museum Library. She is president of the National League of Mineral Painters. Another woman who has attained distinction as a potter is Mrs. Maria Longworth Storer, the founder of the Rookwood Pottery Company, of Cincinnati. She is a woman of wealth and leisure, and took to pottery as a diversion.

LUCY STONE.

BY MARION LISLE.

Because she said a thing was so or so,
We knew it true, could ground thereon our thought,
And build secure; her crystal nature caught
God's shining light, and passed the radiant glow
Straight through to those beyond; no brutal blow
Could fracture gem so clear; no insult fraught
With fiery sting embittered when it wrought
Sad havoc in her tender heart; no woe
Entangled fast with sin e'er missed relief
Her hand could give; no child was better loved
Than hers; no home more sweetly kept; no grief
She knew oppressed the world; her life was grooved
In God's great will, and ran away toward heaven.
And unto such as she the key to heaven is given.
—*Christian Register.*

THE NEW YORK REMONSTRANTS.

A remonstrance against the granting of equal rights to women has been published by Mrs. Lyman Abbott, Mrs. William A. Putnam, Mrs. S. B. Chittenden, Mrs. George H. Ripley, Mrs. Charles Cuthbert Hall, Mrs. William C. Beecher and several other Brooklyn women. They invite the women of New York State to sign it.

If these "remonstrants" had merely given their names, they might have carried weight; but they have made the great mistake of giving their reasons. Our Massachusetts remonstrants, the most wary and experienced in the country, have ceased to do that. They have found that it hurts their own side.

For some years these conservative women appeared annually before committees of the Massachusetts Legislature, and made public addresses to prove that a woman's place was at home. They found that this did not answer, and gave it up. Then for several years they hired a lawyer to come and argue against equal rights in their stead. They have given that up. For several years they circulated petitions against suffrage. They employed hired canvassers, and put forth a great effort to get names. But the suffragists always obtained at least five signatures to their one, and oftener fifty or a hundred to their one. So they gave that up. Some years ago they flooded the papers with anonymous letters against woman suffrage; but this called out replies, and the discussion helped the right side, as free discussion always does. So the remonstrants have largely given that up also, and now devote themselves almost wholly to secret wire-pulling. They are as strongly opposed to equal rights as ever, but they have found by experience that any open discussion damages their cause. As George William Curtis pointed out years ago, there are no reasons against equal rights for women; the opposition to it rests purely on a sentimental prejudice; and the oftener the so-called arguments in the negative are publicly stated, the more apparent their flimsiness becomes. It is almost impossible in Massachusetts now to secure an opponent, man or woman, to take the negative in a debate

on suffrage; and most of them have become very shy of giving their reasons in print.

But the Brooklyn remonstrants are new and inexperienced. They have boldly proclaimed their reasons—ten of them. The febleness of these reasons may be judged from the final and culminating objection—that "office-holding is inconsistent with the duties of most women," and that "suffrage logically involves the holding of public office." As if suffrage logically involved the holding of office by most of the voters! As if it were possible for even one voter in a hundred to hold office!

We strongly suspect Dr. Lyman Abbott of being the author of this remonstrance. He has been publishing editorials in the *Outlook*, urging New York women to protest against suffrage, and warning them that there was imminent danger of equal rights being extended to them unless the opponents bestirred themselves. Mrs. Lyman Abbott heads the remonstrance, and the so-called reasons given in it are substantially the same as those given in the *Outlook*, a paper which is kept up to an admirable standard in other respects, but which has degenerated sadly in its attitude toward equal rights for women, since the days when it was edited by Henry Ward Beecher. It is melancholy to see so good a man as Dr. Abbott arraying himself in opposition to a righteous and inevitable reform. When a thoroughly well-meaning man blindly allies himself with the forces of darkness against the kingdom of light, it always suggests the terrible old legend about a champion who drinks the water of forgetfulness, and after that fights for his enemies against his friends, bestows his sweetheart on his rival, and does everything which in his right mind he would be most unwilling to do.

This movement, however, will probably have at least one excellent effect. If the remonstrants in New York have no better success in getting signatures than they have had in past years in Massachusetts, Kansas, Iowa and Illinois, the small size of the remonstrance in comparison with the magnitude of the petition will furnish a strong argument in favor of striking the word "male" out of the constitution. Of the women who take any lively interest in the suffrage question on either side, the vast majority are in favor. We predict that this will be demonstrated as strikingly in New York as it has been in other States.

ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

W. C. T. U. FRANCHISE NOTES.

Mary E. Metzgar, Moline, Ill., is superintendent of legislative work. She writes in the *Illinois Watch-Tower*:

Will every white ribboner, from now on, watch carefully all nominations for the State Legislature and see to it that, as far as possible, every man nominated will favor the bills for the better protection of women and the ballot for woman?

The Rhode Island W. C. T. U. is giving more attention to suffrage work. Largely attended meetings at Providence and West Greenwich have been addressed on the

subject by Mrs. Ellen M. Bolles, of Providence. Mrs. Bolles has informed the unions through the Providence *Outlook* that the Rhode Island Woman Suffrage Association, for the purpose of promoting public discussion, will furnish speakers to any organization holding public or private meetings or debates, that may be willing to consider this question.

Mrs. Dr. Cook, of Waterbury, has been elected franchise superintendent of the New Haven (Conn.) County Union.

At a public meeting of the Hammond, La., W. C. T. U., in February, Mrs. W. M. Mileer read an excellent paper on "Suffrage and Temperance," which is published in the February *Southern Home Companion* at New Orleans. Mrs. Mileer mentions some of the unjust laws and conditions affecting women which have been changed to a considerable degree by the suffrage movement, and says:

How is it in Louisiana? Do not women need injustice righted, here? No married woman owns her own clothing. Her separate property may be taken for her husband's debts and the joint property transferred without her signature. No woman may buy a foot of land, even with her own money, without her husband's written consent. She may not draw her own money from the bank without such consent. She has no control over her children—she has from the moment of her marriage no separate existence. Do you, women of Louisiana, need or want the ballot? How long would these conditions exist, did you represent votes? F. M. A.

WYOMING WOMEN VOTE FOR PRESIDENT.

The following letter comes from Lakewood, N. J.:

Will you kindly let me know by return mail whether or not it is true that "women do not vote for presidential electors in Wyoming"? I am stopping in this place for a short time, and am unable, being separated from my books and papers, to get at the facts in the case, and the authority for the same. In talking on woman suffrage with some men in the house, they denied that women had ever voted for presidential electors in Wyoming; and I affirmed that, as women had full suffrage in Wyoming, they must have done so. Will you kindly give the facts and authorities regarding this matter? An ounce of the fact is worth a pound of mere assertion, and for the sake of what is involved in the question, I should like to have an authoritative statement from those who know.

There seems to be a wonderful awakening in Brooklyn and New York City on the subject of women voting, and we Brooklynites, as we go forth, like to shed our radiance on those sitting in darkness, and draw them out into the light of the awakening dawn.

Sincerely yours,

MARTHA HOLLIDAY CLAGHORN.

Women in Wyoming voted for president in the last presidential election. Three women were elected alternate delegates to the nominating Republican National Convention at Minneapolis, and had seats in that body. Neither men nor women could vote for president in Wyoming so long as it was a Territory. But, ever since 1869, women have had all political rights absolutely equal with the men.

The women of Colorado also now have

equal suffrage in all elections, local, State and national. They will vote for congressmen in 1894, and for president in 1896.

Your Lakewood friends are not posted in the history of their own State, which has the honor of having, first in the world, established woman suffrage, on July 2, 1776, by its first constitutional convention. New Jersey women worth £50 voted in the presidential election of 1804, and previously at every election since 1776 they had helped elect the Legislature which chose the presidential electors. Indeed the Democrats, by statute, disfranchised the women in 1807, because they were said to have voted very generally the Federalist ticket, as, being property-holders, they would naturally have done. Tell your friends further that every State Legislature, that of New Jersey included, is expressly empowered by the U. S. Constitution to give women a right to vote for presidential electors. See Article 2, Sec. 1., Par. 2, as follows: "Each State shall appoint, in such manner as the Legislature may direct," certain electors, etc. The U. S. Constitution is "the supreme law of the land, anything to the contrary in State constitutions notwithstanding."

HENRY B. BLACKWELL.

NEW YORK WOMEN WANT TO VOTE.

One of the most persistently urged objections to suffrage is that only a small minority of women want the ballot.

The claim that women do not want to vote is an assumption that has never been proved by our opponents. In fact, the greater burden of evidence, so far as collected, is in our favor. To make a systematic canvass on the question is a formidable undertaking, as is shown by the expense and work required when the political parties list the men voters previous to elections. However, this work is now being carried on in New York, and the results there can be safely assumed to represent the attitude of women in other Eastern States. The New York Daily Tribune of April 7 says:

New York society women who for years and years have held aloof from the recognized woman suffrage agitators, and have even been counted among those opposed to any change in the State Constitution which would give to them the right to vote, have lately become deeply interested in the movement in favor of woman suffrage. They are devoting days and nights to the work of getting signatures to a petition to the Constitutional Convention which meets in May, asking that the word "male" be stricken from the article defining the qualifications of voters. The change of sentiment among women in this city was explained to a Tribune reporter yesterday by a recent convert.

"The fact is," she said, "that we have not thought about the subject in the right light until lately. We had the idea that the women who were active in the woman suffrage movement were chronic fault-finders, who held meetings chiefly for the purpose of scolding their husbands. We did not understand the moral or legal questions involved, until they became a subject of conversation in our drawing-rooms. It came about in this way: Some of the ladies well known in society be-

came interested in getting signatures to the petitions, and they asked others to aid in the work. That led to conversations at a number of receptions and afternoon teas. The ladies began to read up on the subject and give more serious thought to it. Literature, in the shape of leaflets and tracts, has been circulated, and the result is that we have a new understanding of the subject."

Several weeks ago, the society women who were leaders in the movement arranged to have petitions for signatures at Sherry's, at Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street, and lately volunteers have been in charge of the petitions there every day. Many thousands of names have been appended to the papers there, but the movement has spread. Some women are making a canvass of the districts in which they live to secure signatures; other women have been giving receptions for the express purpose of making converts. Among the women who are leaders in the movement are Mrs. Robert Abbe, Dr. Mary Putnam Jacobi, Mrs. Ben Ali Haggin, Mrs. Joseph H. Choate, Mrs. Henry M. Sanders, Mrs. Russell Sage, Miss Margaret L. Chanler, Mrs. Charles R. Lowell, Miss De Forest and Miss Callender. They also have secured the cooperation of such well-known men as Russell Sage, the Rev. Drs. Charles H. Eaton, R. S. McArthur and H. M. Sanders, William D. Howells, Walter Damrosch, ex-Judge H. E. Howland, John D. Rockefeller, William J. Schiefelbin and Dr. William H. Draper.

The petitions to the Constitutional Convention are being circulated in all cities and large towns throughout the State, and it is expected that the number of signatures will exceed 1,000,000.

Of every one hundred intelligent women who read upon the subject and understand the moral or legal questions involved, ninety-nine will want to vote.

FLORENCE M. ADKINSON.

VOLUNTEER EIGHTY-EIGHT YEARS OLD.

Editor Woman's Column:

I have resided in Kansas over thirty-seven years, and I am as well acquainted with the people and the status of the equal suffrage reform as any other man of my age (I am only eighty-eight years old) in the State.

We had a convention in New Hampshire in 1850—51 for altering and improving our Constitution. I was a member thereof. I offered a resolution that all women who were taxed should have the privilege of voting at any election, State, municipal or town. This measure, so just and reasonable, was voted down ten to one. From that day to this I have done what I could for equal suffrage, and I shall keep working on so long as I can hold a pen or in any way help forward the work. For eight years past I have been engaged in the post-office mission work, distributing liberal, religious and reform literature.

If you can continue me at work in this business, I shall live the longer for it, and at the same time be doing a good work.

If you will put in the best shape this my offer, I would be glad to have you do it.

No intelligent voter can help being influenced by the facts, figures and arguments presented by your excellent paper. If the subscribers to the WOMAN'S COLUMN do not wish to preserve their papers, they would do good service by sending them to Kansas, in the equal

suffrage campaign, which has now fairly begun. If any number of these papers could be placed in my hands, together with stamps to put them through the post office, I will see that they are carefully and judiciously distributed in places where they will do most good.

JOHN S. BROWN.

Lawrence, Kan.

THE LUCY STONE BIRTHDAY MEMORIAL FUND.

The National-American Woman Suffrage Association has prepared five thousand mite-boxes, each bearing a fine picture of Lucy Stone, and designed for the collection of a memorial fund to be used for the Kansas campaign. Every State gained for full suffrage makes the task of enfranchising the women of the next State an easier one. In helping to procure full suffrage in Kansas every suffragist, therefore, is helping her own especial State. If every mite-box is sent out and returned with one dollar, five thousand dollars will thus be readily raised to use in Lucy Stone's name, for the cause to which her whole life was devoted. Send orders for one or many boxes to Mrs. Ellen Battelle Dietrick, 176 Huntington Avenue, Boston, Mass., with stamps or postal note enclosed. The cost is but five cents for each box sent to any part of the United States.

SUSAN B. ANTHONY, Pres. N. A. W. S. A.
ANNA H. SHAW, Vice-Pres.-at-Large.
ELLEN BATTELLE DIETRICK, Cor. Sec.
ALICE STONE BLACKWELL, Rec. Sec.
HARRIET TAYLOR UPTON, Treasurer.
RACHEL FOSTER AVERY, }
JOSEPHINE K. HENRY, } Auditors.

HINDOO REMONSTRANTS.

Mrs. Rosa Miller Avery in the Chicago Inter-Ocean says:

In your paper you say: "When sweet-hearts and wives to a very considerable number unite in a demand for suffrage, Congress will drop all other business to make a legal gift of it. The movement of the suffragists should not be to overcome men but to convert women," etc.

Such statements concerning the indifference of women are best answered by Pundita Ramabai's response to the inquiry if her "countrywomen did not regard her as a heaven-sent angel to deliver them out of the horrible cruelties and slavery of child widowhood." "Oh, no," she replied, "they think it is unwomanly and a disgrace to make any change even for the better in their condition. It is not easy work to convert them." When Lucy Stone asked Ramabai how the women of India received her Christianized views, she quickly replied: "Just as your American women think it is unwomanly to vote as to who shall be rulers over them and their homes."

"Bangs's son has a wonderful influence over him. Bangs goes to church regularly now.

"How did he persuade his father?"
"Well, you see he's only three months old, and it was either go to church or take care of the baby."

MRS. HARRIET STANTON BLATCH, Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton's daughter, arrived last week in New York. She will spend some time in this country. Her ten-year-old daughter Nora accompanies her. Mrs. Blatch is a beautiful woman and an eloquent speaker, and will no doubt lend a helping hand in the New York campaign.

LADY HENRY SOMERSET visited Paris with her son for the Easter holidays. Miss Willard and Miss Anna Gordon went to Berlin to visit Mrs. Mary Bannister Willard, at her American Home School for young women. They returned to London after a ten days' absence to resume their work. It was a well-earned holiday.

The Indiana W. C. T. U. is meeting with success in the raising of \$5,000 with which to complete its building for an Industrial School for Girls. The building is located on a farm near Hadley, given to the W. C. T. U. for the purpose by Addison and Martha Hadley. The purpose of the school is the training of needy girls in various occupations by which they may be made self-supporting.

In the large Saturday issue of the N. Y. *Mail and Express*, April 21, were published signed articles contributed by Mrs. Russell Sage, Mrs. E. D. S. Townsend, Mrs. L. Weber, Adele M. Felde, Eleanor Butler Sanders and Mrs. M. Agar Dunbar, in favor of woman suffrage. The same paper contains the second of two articles opposed to woman suffrage written by A. Willis Lightbourn. These are calling out answers from numerous women who believe that they are entitled to the ballot.

MRS. EMMA GOTTHEIL, wife of Prof. Richard J. H. Gottheil, of Columbia College, has been honored by the French Government, which has conferred upon her the title of Officer de l'Academie Francaise, in recognition of distinguished services rendered to the French language and literature. She is the only woman living in America who is entitled to wear the crossed palms of the Academy and the purple ribbon of an officer. She was born in Beyrout, Syria, and educated in Paris, where she studied until she was sixteen, at which age she graduated. From Paris she was sent by the Alliance Israelite Universelle to Beyrout to undertake educational work, and there she founded a school. This was in 1878. For four years she continued in this educational work with gratifying success, and at the end of that time was called to Aleppo in Mesopotamia, where the same class of work claimed her attention. In that place she established a school for girls under the auspices of the same society. The school had 320 scholars. From Aleppo, Mrs. Gottheil went to Alexandria, Egypt, and spent some months, her object being to further the views of the Alliance-Francaise, a society formed for the purpose of making the French tongue a language that would be understood by all peoples on the globe. So far back as 1883 she spoke five languages with fluency. Since that time she has learned English.

WE MUST STUDY WHILE WE WAIT.

BY MRS. IDA M. MADOLL.

(Air—We shall know.)

When the months now intervening
With their darkness roll away,
Kansas voters will march forward
To decide a long drawn fray.
Then the manhood of fair Kansas
Will arise and strike the blow
That will cause o'er woman's pathway
Freedom's holy light to glow.

CHORUS.

We must study while we wait,
For our home and country's sake,
That when we receive the ballot
We'll know how to vote aright.

We must not be ignorant voters,
Far too numerous now are they;
Ignorance is a stone that always
Has been lodged in Freedom's way.
So we'll study every question
That affects the public weal,
And the cause that's just and righteous
Shall our earnest influence feel.

Prosperous homes and happy families,
A true country's highest aim,
Surely men no more than women
Should strive earnestly to gain.
Oh, we love our homes and children,
This is why we ask the right
To defend them when 'tis needed,
By the powerful ballot's might.

WORKING GIRLS' CLUBS.

The second National Convention of Working Girls' Clubs in Boston, May 9, 10 and 11, will open Wednesday, May 9, at 9.30 A. M., in the Parker Memorial Hall, Berkeley Street. The day sessions will be held in this hall: morning meetings from 9.30 to 11.30; afternoon meetings from 3 to 5. Discussions are expected on the industrial and social welfare of women, trades unions, "pin-money" workers, domestic service, co-operative and boarding homes, lunch clubs, and societies for home study. There will also be a public meeting in Music Hall, on Thursday, May 10, at 8 P. M., in place of the April reunion of the Massachusetts Association of Working Girls' Clubs. Greetings by representatives of the New York, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, and Connecticut Associations of Clubs. Addresses by many eminent speakers.

GOOD WORK IN KENTUCKY.

WILMORE, KY., APRIL 16, 1894.

Editor *Woman's Column*:

We have had such a glorious victory for equal rights here that I feel I must let our hosts rejoice with us.

Our chieftain, Miss Laura Clay, by the invitation of the W. C. T. U., came down, and on the night of the 8th inst. gave a Bible-reading in the Methodist Church, subject: "The Bible for Equal Rights."

On Monday morning at nine o'clock about twenty came through a drenching rain to my room, and we organized a local association with fifteen members, six of whom were gentlemen. The fifteen have since grown to thirty-two, and the end is not yet.

On Monday evening, in the college chapel, Miss Clay gave a magnificent ad-

dress on "The Equal Rights Work in Kentucky—What Has Been Done, and What We Hope to Do." She showed the salutary effect the equal rights movement has already had on the Kentucky laws, noted the glaring injustice to women in many of the laws yet on the statute book, and showed that the advantages gained were sure of perpetuation only by putting the ballot in the hands of women.

Among those who have joined the Association are five preachers, one of them the pastor of the Methodist church here, and my husband. He is not, however, a recent convert, but has helped me and endorsed my work and preached from God's word the gospel of equal rights, for several years. Of the other preachers, three are in school here; one, a professor in the college, also our president.

You can say to Mrs. Virginia D. Young that one of them will go to South Carolina to help her fight the battle there. Another will go to Tennessee. We have a programme ready for an open session of our Association, and we expect our membership to reach at least forty.

For all of which we thank God and take courage.

S. H. SAWYER,
Supt. Bible Study, Ky. E. R. A.

ARBOR DAY IN FLORIDA.

On Arbor Day in Florida the name of Lucy Stone was honored in Green Cove Springs, by the dedication of a tree to her memory. Miss Georgia McCullough said:

Less than half a-century ago women did not enjoy the liberties they now do, either legally, intellectually, socially, or physically.

The better condition of the women of to-day is in a great measure due to the efforts of Lucy Stone. In recognition of the great work she has done in elevating and ennobling humanity, we, with all gratitude, dedicate to her this tree.

Lately the education of woman has been recognized as an important, perhaps the chief factor of social progress. She is now aware that it is her highest duty to be the best possible kind of a human being, and to do whatever lies within her strength towards making this world the best kind of a place in which to live. For this, she has need of all the gifts with which she is by nature endowed. To deprive her of any right, is not only doing woman an injustice, but an injustice to all mankind.

Then all honor and thanksgiving to Lucy Stone, who spent her life in endeavors to secure to woman her legal, political, educational and civil rights. To her all women and all men owe a debt of gratitude; for in bettering the condition of women, she has elevated all mankind, since men and women must rise or fall together.

These words were received with hearty applause. Even the young men and boys seemed to appreciate what had been gained for their mothers and sisters by dear, departed Lucy Stone. S. B. S.

It may be confidently expected that the woman suffrage proposition will not be wholly rejected or ignored by the Convention, and that some favorable action in relation to it will be taken by that body. —*Buffalo Courier*.

The Woman's Column.

VOL. VII.

BOSTON, MASS., MAY 5, 1894.

No. 18.

The Woman's Column.

Published Weekly at 3 Park Street, Boston, Mass.

EDITOR:

ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

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IMPORTANT NOTICE.

For years the WOMAN'S COLUMN has had a large free list. Sending free copies will probably always be an important part of its work; but in order that these free copies may do the most good, they must not be sent all the time to the same people. When any one has had the reading of the paper for a year, he has become familiar with the ideas it advocates. If he is interested, he will probably be willing to pay the extremely small subscription price of twenty-five cents a year for a weekly paper. At any rate, some new person needs the paper more than he does. We are therefore about to stop most of the free copies which have been sent for a long time to the same addresses, and shall put new names on the list. Those who have enjoyed the paper are invited to subscribe for it, and thus give it the means of extending its missionary work. Already its circulation exceeds that of all the other woman suffrage papers put together; but it ought to be quadrupled.

Send in your twenty-five cents.

NEW YORK NOTES.

The grand sweep of county conventions closed last week with meetings at Watertown, Jefferson County; Ogdensburg, St. Lawrence County; Melrose, Franklin County; Plattsburg, Clinton County; Elizabethtown, Essex County; and Glen's Falls, Warren County.

It is told that Mrs. Russell Sage, in presiding over a recent meeting held at her house, referred to the twenty-seventh chapter of Numbers as containing the first mention of woman's rights. "In that chapter," she said, "the daughters of Zelophehad came to Moses and told him how their father had died without any sons, and all the property was to be given to his brothers; and they asked for a share. You would think Moses could have decided easily enough, but he couldn't, so he took it to the Lord. And what did the Lord say? Why, He said, 'Give the women their rights.' And Moses did."

Mrs. Lillie Devereux Blake writes to the *Woman's Journal*:

"Some of the papers here have been trying to give an impression that the movement for suffrage was confined to the

wealthier classes, but this is far from being the case. We have received endorsements from a long list of labor organizations. I will mention only a few, as a complete catalogue would grow wearisome. The United Joiners, 1,000 strong, sent in their ratification yesterday. The Federation of Labor, over the signature of Mr. Samuel Gompers, the president, has declared itself in favor; and the Trade, Labor and Reform Conference, numbering over twenty different bodies, has also signed the petition through its officers. The Shoemakers' Union, the Bakers' Union, the Millwrights and Millers' Union, the Cigar Makers, the Swiss Embroidery Makers, and the Typographers are only a few of the long list of Unions which have endorsed our movement.

"It was hardly to be expected that with such widespread activity and enthusiasm for our cause there should be no opposition. The 'Antis' in this city have opened headquarters at the Waldorf, and are circulating a petition against the extension of suffrage to women. All their movements are shrouded in mystery; the ladies in charge do not give their names, will not tell how many signatures have been received, and absolutely refuse to argue, when asked to discuss their reasons for their attitude."

SHOW YOUR COLORS!

The woman suffrage reform has chosen yellow as its color, as the W. C. T. U. has taken white, the W. R. C. the national colors, red, white and blue, and so on, *ad infinitum*,—for who can number the constantly increasing women's organizations of to-day? All these Leagues, Clubs and Unions display their colors when they meet in convention, or for festal occasions. Buff and blue were conspicuous at the gathering of the Daughters of the Revolution, April 19; everything was in heliotrope at a recent club reception which I attended, and at the late celebration of Neal Dow's ninetieth birthday in King's Chapel, every woman of the Temperance Unions was starred with white on the left shoulder, as were the men who were sympathizers. Why should not Massachusetts and New England woman suffragists fall into line, and wear their colors also?

Our annual May Festival in Music Hall already promises to be an unusually brilliant affair. With ex-Gov. Long to preside, with good music, and a goodly array of speakers, why shall we not all contribute to its external beauty? The professional decorator will undoubtedly infuse all the yellow he can command into the hangings of dingy Music Hall, and it can be, and I believe generally is, glorified with the presence of our national flags. Let every matron wear a knot of yellow ribbon on the left breast; every girl a bow of yellow ribbon, with long ends, on the

left shoulder; and let every man who is of us, and with us, wear a yellow ribbon in the button hole, or on the lapel of his coat.

Yellow crêpe paper, which lends itself readily to decorative purposes, can be bought by the quantity, it is so cheap, and can be used for the adorning of the tables. It can easily be fashioned into bows and frills, and the deft fingers of the girls can speedily transform it into flowers, so that, with the aid of the natural blossoms of the fruit trees and shrubbery, Music Hall can be made to suggest a garden rather than a restaurant. I should like, for once, to see our Festival riot in color, yellow predominating. We have cultivated a "severe plainness" long enough. It may be "classic," and it may be artistic, but it is desperately ugly. Let's have a change, and show our colors!

MARY A. LIVERMORE.

The attempt at State regulation of vice in Cleveland, O., has been abandoned, so far as regards its most objectionable feature, the medical examinations. Director Herbert, who has succeeded Pollner, says he found the feeling of the best people of Cleveland strongly against the system. This is a victory for the women of Cleveland. Of course, the best men were heartily with them; but it was distinctly the women who led the movement for the repeal of this iniquitous system, and whose indignation, earnestness and persistency have carried the movement through to success. Women all over the country will rejoice with them.

At Newburgh, N. Y., on April 28, for the first time, women were permitted to vote at taxpayers' elections, the charter of Newburgh having been amended to that effect. They turned out in great numbers, some 230 voting out of a total of 850 votes cast. One woman boasted of bringing forty other women to the polls. The subject voted upon was the raising of \$50,000 for a City Hall. A year or two since, \$50,000 was appropriated for a hall. Of this \$32,000 was spent in buying an old building, and the aldermen wanted the additional sum to build a new one instead of repairing the old. The women were generally opposed to it. Three city papers favored and one opposed it. The appropriation was defeated by a vote of 600 to 250.

MISS JEANNETTE OLIVER, of Buffalo, N. Y., recently registered as a competent dentist. She graduated several years ago from the trained nurses' department of the Buffalo General Hospital, and after that was the matron of the Fitch Creche. Later she was recalled to the hospital, and was there for over a year as superintendent. Then she entered the Philadelphia College of Dental Surgery, where she graduated in 1893. There were about fifteen women in her class, among them several German women.

CLERGYMEN FOR WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

The strong support given to woman suffrage by the clergy is a significant straw. Forty years ago it was the exceptional clergyman who upheld it; to-day it is the exceptional clergyman who opposes it. The principles of the movement have not changed, but the churchmen have become more enlightened, more receptive to the great fundamental truth embodied in the declaration: "There is neither Jew nor Greek, there is neither bond nor free, there is neither male nor female, for ye are all one in Christ Jesus."

To mention the ministers in Boston and vicinity, who favor suffrage for women, especially municipal suffrage, would be nearly equal to transferring the church directory to these columns. Again and again, such able leaders in their respective denominations as Revs. Charles G. Ames, Minot J. Savage, S. J. Barrows, Louis A. Banks, J. W. Hamilton, A. A. Miner, E. A. Horton, Dr. Gordon, and others too numerous to mention, have given active assistance in the promulgation of the principle.

There is scarcely a suffrage meeting or convention held, at which one or more ministers are not present to give countenance and support. All over Kansas and New York good and able clergymen are helping in the suffrage campaigns. The Methodist Episcopal ministers (always excepting Dr. Buckley) are particularly out-spoken and enthusiastic, but other denominations are hardly less earnest.

Even more notable than the aid and comfort that the clergy give at suffrage conventions, and at meetings of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, is the support they volunteer from their pulpits, through church papers and others on various occasions.

"Precedent and principle now unite in support of municipal suffrage for women," recently wrote Rev. Joseph Cook. In an article in a London magazine on the Women's Trades Union League, the Rev. Stopford A. Brooke, M. A., says:

Women must win their right to sit in all municipal councils and in the county council, from which it is a disgrace, nay more, a stupid folly, that they are excluded. Moreover, and indeed for this cause, and for the advantage of the whole State, as well as for that of civilization, women should have the suffrage.

The Rev. Dr. George Dana Boardman, who is soon to retire from the active ministry, after having been pastor of the First Baptist Church of Philadelphia for thirty years, is one of the most respected and influential clergymen in that city. In a sermon on Adam and Eve, preached in his own church not long ago, Dr. Boardman said:

Do I believe in woman suffrage? Yes, I do. I say it is ridiculous, absolutely morally illicit, for you to discriminate against a woman born on your own soil, paying taxes, in favor of an alien, perhaps a drunken man.

Mrs. Ida Buxton Cole, who was present, writes:

That this statement struck a responsive chord was proven by the clapping of several hands; the first time I ever heard a sermon applauded.

During March, a series of services was held in Cambridge, Mass., with a view to encouraging and helping the work of the Young Women's Christian Association. One of these services was held on Sunday morning, in the North Avenue Congregational Church. The pastor, Rev. Frank Hyatt Smith, took for his text, Proverbs 31: 31, "Give her of the fruit of her hands, and let her own works praise her in the gates." He said that when Paul went to Athens he saw in the centre of that great city a gigantic statue of a woman, Pallas Athene, and might have said: "Here is a place where woman is honored." Yet had he inquired he would have found in that city woman had no vote, no voice, no place. Similarly on entering New York harbor and on beholding the statue of Liberty one might think that here at last was a place where woman had her inalienable rights; but in municipal council she has no vote, no voice, no place. He predicted that the right of universal suffrage would come, and that woman would be foremost in matters of temperance, justice, and the purity of the ballot. All the arguments now urged against the suffrage of women could as logically be used against that of men.

Rev. Dr. E. I. Thorpe of the First Church, Hartford, Conn., Rev. H. L. Buzzell of the Fairhaven (Mass.) Unitarian Church, and Rev. Leslie W. Sprague of the Second Unitarian Church of San Francisco are other clergymen who in their sermons have spoken in favor of the ballot for women.

Rev. J. S. Kennedy, D. D., of College Springs, Ia., president of Amity College, made an able presentation of the woman question at the recent meeting of the National Reform Association held in that city. Some months ago, Dr. Kennedy carried on the affirmative side of a lengthy discussion on woman suffrage in the *United Presbyterian*. Dr. Kennedy's articles, with additions, were republished in the *New Republic* of Lincoln, Neb., and are to be published in tract form for general circulation.

In a debate on woman suffrage held in Quaker Street, N. Y., Rev. Mr. Putnam, pastor of the Christian Church, supported the affirmative, and was declared the victor.

At a banquet given by the Piscataqua Congregational Club, of Dover, N. H., which admits women to its membership, Rev. Dr. A. H. Quint, of Dover, made a strong plea for the enfranchisement of women in his address. He also related an anecdote of the election of deacons at a church meeting over which he presided. In that church deacons had always been elected by votes of men only; somebody moved that women be allowed to vote on that occasion; Dr. Quint, as presiding officer, ruled it out of order. His ruling was questioned, whereon he explained: the law of the church was that the deacons should be elected by the members of the church; women were members, therefore they had a right to vote, though they had never exercised it. The result was that the women who were church mem-

bers voted then, and have voted on similar occasions ever since.

Mr. James L. Hughes, Inspector of Public Schools in Toronto, Ont., has published an article in the *Toronto Daily Globe*, on woman suffrage as not opposed to the teachings of the Bible. In this article he includes letters from three noted theologians of Ontario.

Dr. Caven, principal of Knox College, writes that, in his opinion, the question of woman's enfranchisement must be decided on other than Biblical grounds. He finds nothing in Scripture opposed to it, and he thinks if it is right for women to vote in branches of the church, as they do, it would be difficult to show that they should not have permission to vote in the municipal or national sphere.

Chancellor Burwash, of Victoria University, writes that as he reads the Scriptures he finds "their whole tenor places woman on a perfect equality with man."

Rev. Professor Septimius Jones, of Wycliffe College, says: "The right of woman, under any system of representative government, to have a voice, if she will, in framing the human laws which men will compel her to obey, is surely self-evident. Woman is man's equal, not his servant or his slave. It lies not upon the woman to prove her right to vote, but upon man to show why she should be denied it."

Just after the defeat of the municipal suffrage bill by the Massachusetts Senate, the *Boston Daily Journal* published an interview with the venerable Universalist leader, the Rev. Dr. A. A. Miner, in which he said:

I think the day is not distant when the men who defeated the bill will be sorry. The opposition to woman suffrage has no principle to rest upon. It is the fruit of usage, custom and consequent prejudice. In the nature of things there is no more reason for men to say women shall not vote than for women to say that men shall not vote.

Soon after the adoption of the suffrage amendment in Colorado, a good brother wrote about it in the *Central Christian Advocate*, and said with evident pride: "Our Methodist pastors assisted in the movement."

Already they are assisting in Kansas, together with ministers of other denominations. The South Kansas Conference of the M. E. Church, with between one and two hundred ministers present, voted unanimously:

Resolved, That we give our aid and support to the pending constitutional amendment granting equal political rights to women.

The Ministerial Union of Topeka, Kan., passed a resolution, with only three dissenting votes, recommending the "ministers of this city and State to give the subject of woman suffrage their most careful consideration, and so far as shall be consistent with their judgment, to labor for the enfranchisement of women." About fifty ministers spoke on the resolution, and nearly all declared themselves in favor of the suffrage movement.

The 4th District Convention of the Christian Church at Augusta, Kan., con-

sidered the pending amendment, and the great majority voted in its favor, with but two against.

The Christian churches of Shawnee County, in convention at North Topeka, Kan., passed strong resolutions in regard to the amendment, one of which is as follows:

Resolved, That we deem it expedient, as well as right, to grant woman the right of full suffrage, and for that purpose pledge her, not only our sympathy and our prayers, but our votes, and pledge ourselves that we will apply that other saying of Paul, not so frequently quoted as the one we are all so familiar with: "Yea, I entreat thee also, true yoke fellow, help those women who labored with me in the gospel."

These are some of the instances which have lately come to my notice of the support given to the woman suffrage movement by the clergy.

FLORENCE M. ADKINSON.

NATIONAL COUNCILS OF WOMEN.

The annual meeting of the executive committee of the National Council of Women of the United States at Philadelphia, Pa., next week, gives additional interest to the progress of the council organization in other countries.

At the meeting last May, in Chicago, of the International Council, of which Lady Aberbeen was elected president, the Canadian women in attendance decided to form a National Council for Canada. The first meeting in pursuance of this decision was held Oct. 26, 1893, at Toronto; the National Council was organized, and Lady Aberdeen was elected provisional president. Since then she has been active in forming local councils in different cities, and when the first annual meeting and conference of the National Council of Women of Canada opened in Ottawa, April 11, there were delegates present from the local councils of Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton, London, Quebec, Winnipeg and Ottawa. In addition to these local Councils, the Women's Art Association of Canada, the Girls' Friendly Society and the Dominion Women's Enfranchisement Association have affiliated with the National Council. Domestic service, hospital nursing, moral reforms, associated charities, co-operation, the training of children, methods of education, and the work of women's clubs were some of the topics discussed during the three days' sessions.

The resolutions adopted recommended the local councils to petition the Provincial Governments for the appointment of women inspectors for factories and workshops where women are employed, and to take steps to obtain the appointment of a sufficient number of police matrons for women prisoners in their own districts; pledged the National Council to do all in its power to promote the introduction of manual training for girls into the public school system of Canada; and favored the promotion of patriotic sentiment and the settling of all international disputes by arbitration.

One of the evening meetings was addressed by Lord Aberdeen, Sir John

Thompson and Principal Grant. Sir John Thompson congratulated himself "on being the first of the ministers of Canada in whose period of office the National Parliament of Women of Canada had been assembled. The proceedings of the conference had been an example to other bodies, for the Women's Council had dealt with some four and twenty subjects in two days, while another assembly had passed a much longer time in discussing one single theme. Within the walls of the brother Parliament there were no critics of this movement, nor was there any division of opinion between Liberal and Tory in the admiration with which it was there viewed, and he thought he might promise that the sympathy of Parliament would be extended to the movement in all practical forms in which they could ask for it."

The National Council of Women of Canada is to be congratulated upon its rapid growth and the cordial reception and support accorded it.

A National Council of Women was formed in Berlin on March 29th, by distinguished women of Germany, who are moving to secure for their sisters some of the advantages that women already enjoy in English-speaking countries. Miss Frances E. Willard was in Berlin at the time, and was invited to participate in the meeting, which represented twelve leading cities of the Empire, but as her health did not permit, a letter of greeting was sent her by the Secretary of the Council, to which she returned a cordial reply.

THE FAMINE IN ARMENIA.

The following are extracts from letters received from Rev. Hagop Kaprielian, of Moosh, Armenia:

JAN. 2, 1894: Extreme poverty prevails here. The price of a bushel of wheat is two pounds and a half (equal to \$12), while the ordinary price is \$1.50. Eighty persons out of a hundred are already hungry and naked.

JAN. 12, 1894: The famine is growing more severe every day. Already several persons have starved to death in the neighboring villages. The price of wheat has gone up from two pounds and a half to three pounds and a half—a sum equal to the annual earnings of an average workingman. Consider the fact that we are only at the beginning of the winter, very far from the next crop. Then you can form some adequate idea of the future, in comparison with which the present may be considered happy.

JAN. 19, 1894: Mr. B. and his family have been living for several days on the cotton-seed left over from last year. Gaunt and starving people are all around us. . . . In the village of Gourse, a husband and wife died last week. Not more than one in a hundred is able to buy the necessities of life. Eight thousand families have migrated to the Diarbekir and Harpoot districts.

JAN. 23, 1894: Indescribable poverty reigns here. Only one or two families in each village can even barely support themselves. Moosh is desolate; not because there is no wheat to be bought, but because people have absolutely no means to buy. Everybody is in despair, and waiting for death.

The following extract is from a letter

to Rev. C. Chitjian, written from Kenoos, the district adjoining Moosh, which is famine-stricken also:

FEB. 8, 1894: The country is in abject poverty. The price of wheat is ten times as high as usual. The whole district is on the verge of starvation. The rich families whom you knew are entirely ruined. The prevailing misery and destitution is too appalling for description. Happy is he who is away from the scene of these heart-rending sufferings. May God open the windows of mercy! We have no other hope.

FEB. 19, 1894: In Sasoon people are living on grass. The whole district is in a state of siege by semi-savage Kurds. Children are dying by scores in their mothers' laps. The condition here is simply beyond description. People have begun to eat unclean animals. We are afraid that if this state of things continues much longer, human beings will prey on each other. Is it not possible for the civilized world to lend us a helping hand?

Contributions for the famine sufferers may be sent to Wm. Lloyd Garrison, 35 Federal Street, Boston, Mass., treasurer of the United Friends of Armenia.

"PAIRED OFF."

If Rev. Lyman Abbott has come out against woman suffrage, Hon. Chauncey Depew, president of the N. Y. Central R. R., more than counterbalances his opposition, by avowing his belief in the movement, and signing the great petition to the Constitutional Convention, which is to meet in Albany, N. Y., in May. Unwittingly, they have "paired off."

Mr. Depew, a few years ago, travelled through the State of Wyoming, and met a great many of the prominent men. He asked about the working of woman's suffrage, and heard nothing but praise for it. Other signers of note in New York are President James of the Lincoln National Bank and G. H. Hepworth, editor of the *Evening Telegram*, Mrs. Seth Low and Mrs. C. A. Dana.

MARY A. LIVERMORE.

THE WORKING GIRLS' CLUBS.

The National Convention of Working Girls' Clubs, to take place in Boston, May 9, 10 and 11, will be one of the most interesting assemblies held in this city for many a day. These clubs are doing an admirable work, developing and training a multitude of bright girls, who will be among our future voters. A number of distinguished speakers, both men and women, will address the meeting. The question of equal wages for equal work is a practical one with working women. It is to be hoped there may be present some delegate from Wyoming, to remind the audience that Wyoming is the only State in the Union where the law forbids discrimination on account of sex in the pay for any kind of labor, if the work done is the same.

At Vassar College the girls recently discussed the question, "Does the Higher Education Unfit Man for Matrimony?" The debate was extremely funny.

MISS NELLIE G. ROBINSON is a practicing attorney in Cincinnati, O. She graduated at the Cincinnati Law School, and last June was admitted to the bar. She has since been admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of Ohio and in the U. S. Courts.

MISS CAROLINE B. LE ROW, well known in educational work in New York City, won the prize lately offered to women by the *New York World* for the best article of one thousand words upon "Dr. Parkhurst's System of Municipal Reform," the selection being made from over two thousand articles submitted.

MISS GAIL H. LAUGHLIN and other young women of Wellesley College held a mock Congress not long ago, and ably debated the tariff question in general and the Wilson Bill in particular. The *Home Market Bulletin* for April prints the speeches in full, with high commendation. That of Miss Laughlin is to be published separately as a campaign leaflet.

G. P. Putnam's Sons will publish in their "Questions of the Day" Series, *Common Sense Applied to Woman Suffrage*. This is a statement of the reasons which justify the demand to extend the suffrage to women, with consideration of the arguments against such enfranchisement, and with special reference to the issues to be presented at the New York Constitutional Convention of 1894. By Mary Putnam Jacobi, M. D.

MRS. L. M. WOOSLEY, of *Cynthiana*, Ky., the only ordained woman preacher of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, has just closed a meeting at Dexter, Mo., which resulted in fifty conversions and a great religious awakening. Miss Carrie Lee Carter, a young woman who is an "Elder" in the same church, writes of Mrs. Woosley: "Her sermons are powerful and convincing, and her presence and work have been highly educative of sentiment for woman's equality in church and state."

MRS. MARY HEMENWAY was commemorated on May 2 by a service by the Boston Public School Teachers in the Old South Meeting House. The addresses were eloquent and inspiring. But, while nine-tenths of the public school teachers of Boston are women, not a woman's voice was heard on this occasion. It would have been appropriate if Mrs. Fifield, Mrs. Hooper, or some of the other able women associated with the schools and with Mrs. Hemenway's good works had been invited to take part.

MRS. LOUISE CHANDLER MOULTON writes to the *Boston Transcript* that she is opposed to equal suffrage because she regards the right to vote as implying the duty to vote, and should therefore feel obliged to use the ballot if she had it. But Mrs. Moulton does not use the school ballot which she already has. Nearly all the women who plead their extreme conscientiousness in this respect as a reason why other women should not be allowed to vote, are women who do not show the slightest conscientiousness in fulfilling their present political duties.

100 KANSAS CAMPAIGN MEETINGS.

The "sweep" of 100 two-day county mass meetings in Kansas will begin at Kansas City, May 4 and 5. The speakers there will be Miss Anthony, Rev. Anna H. Shaw, Mrs. Carrie Chapman-Catt, Mrs. Anna L. Diggs, Mrs. Helen L. Kimber, Mrs. May Belleville-Brown, Mrs. Theresa Jenkins, of Wyoming, Mrs. C. C. Hoffman, Rev. Eugenia F. St. John, Rev. C. H. St. John, Mrs. S. A. Thurston, Mrs. Laura M. Johns, and Mrs. Bina A. Otis, president W. P. P. L.

On Sunday, May 6, Rev. Anna H. Shaw will preach in Leavenworth. On Monday afternoon, May 7, Miss Anthony will be the guest of the Art League of Leavenworth. Mrs. Elizabeth R. Jones is the president of the Art League. The ladies of the League give Miss Anthony a reception the same afternoon. The Leavenworth County mass meeting opens on the evening of May 7; the Lawrence meeting on May 8 and 9; the Topeka meeting on May 9 and 10.

After the Topeka (Shawnee County) mass meeting, the speaking force will be divided into two companies: Miss Anthony, Rev. Anna H. Shaw, Miss Helen L. Kimber, and Mrs. Rachel L. Child will make the tour of the counties south of the main line of the Union Pacific. Mrs. Carrie Chapman-Catt, Mrs. Anna L. Diggs and Mrs. Theresa Jenkins, of Wyoming, will go to the northern counties. So great is the demand for Miss Anthony that we have felt obliged to subtract her from the mass meetings held at points where they were privileged to hear her last year, and have her hold occasional single meetings at points where the friends demand the privilege of arranging meetings for her. Many expressions of pleasure come to us in anticipation of the visits of the Rev. Anna Shaw in Kansas. Dr. Shaw is very popular in this State.

Mrs. Carrie Chapman-Catt has spoken but three times in Kansas, but her fame has gone out. She is much in demand.

Our Campaign Committee is being rebuffed because we do not send Mrs. Anna L. Diggs to the meetings in the southern half of the State. Mrs. Diggs is popular at home. We should be glad if we could multiply her by division.

Miss Helen L. Kimber, president of the Third District E. S. A., is to be dragged away from the work of making hers the best organized district in the State and set to helping organize other districts not so fortunate in their presidents. Miss Kimber is a "born organizer," and has developed a power of winning speech.

Mrs. Rachel L. Child has made Kansas suffragists indebted to her. The encomiums that come to headquarters from the people to whom she has spoken and whom she has set to work declare her an able and interesting speaker, and a charming personality. Mrs. Theresa Jenkins has never spoken in Kansas, but the announcement that she is to speak here creates great interest, because she comes from Wyoming, the first of the two only true republics in these United States.

Mrs. Julia B. Nelson's work was much appreciated in Kansas. She made a free

gift of one month of the six weeks she spent in the State.

Mrs. Rachel L. Child spent seven weeks at work in the northern counties of Kansas. She thinks that the schoolhouse work she has been doing pays excellently well, and the people to whom she has been speaking say that it pays to have Mrs. Child come among them.

The Winfield Campaign Club numbers 300 men and women.

In Potwin the women voted more numerously than the men.

The interest in the amendment pending here is great. There is a strong feeling of confidence in its success, and the hope seems to grow stronger. Even our arch-enemies concede that "it is coming." God speed it! Yours for the Amendment,

LAURA M. JOHNS.

OUIDA AND SARAH GRAND.

The *North American Review* for May contains two articles on the woman question, by "Ouida" and Mme. Sarah Grand. It is difficult to see why the former—an unmarried woman of bad personal character, and the author of a long list of notoriously objectionable novels—should have been chosen to write on the relations of men and women for a reputable magazine, unless because she is known to be a vehement opponent of woman suffrage. Her article on "The New Woman" is an extraordinary diatribe against all women who believe in equal rights, and against the author of "The Heavenly Twins" in particular. The woman who wishes to vote is a horror to "Ouida," of course; but she is equally convinced that "college education for women can only be hardening and deforming;" that "nothing tends so to destroy modesty as the publicity and promiscuity of schools, of hotels, of railway trains and sea-voyages;" that "everything which tends to obliterate the contrast of the sexes, like your mixture of boys and girls in your American common schools, tends to destroy the charm of intercourse, the savor and sweetness of life. Seclusion lends an infinite seduction to the girl." Any wish on a woman's part to go to school or college, or to travel, Ouida seems to regard as an "overweening and unreasonable grasping" at man's sphere, "which will end in making her odious to man, and in her being probably kicked back roughly by him into the seclusion of a harem." "Ouida" lately justified a man of genius whose relations with women had been impure, and declared it would be better for a thousand average women to be sacrificed than for one genius to miss his full development. After that, her opinion is hardly to be taken upon questions of ethics.

Mme. Sarah Grand's article on "The Man of the Moment," though there may be a shade of extravagance or a tinge of bitterness in some parts of it, is on an infinitely higher plane than Ouida's. She maintains that women are entitled to expect good character in the men they marry, and that they are more and more coming to demand it.—*Woman's Journal*.

The Woman's Column.

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NEW YORK RECORDER FOR SUFFRAGE.

J. W. Clarke, the editor of the *New York Recorder*, says:

Not one of the objections urged against woman suffrage by the fashionable women who have taken the front in opposing it would be listened to for a moment as applied to male voters.

First, it is said that thousands of women do not desire to vote, and will not vote even if they are enfranchised.

Well, that is just as true of men as of women. But try and fancy the roar of laughter that would greet the idiotic proposition to take the ballot from all men because many thousands of men do not want it and will not use it!

Second, it is said that the right to vote attaches only to those who have the ability to fight, and women cannot bear arms.

The same rule applied to men would take the ballot away from thousands upon thousands of male voters.

All the old men, above sixty, who are held by army rules to be unfit for military service, would be stricken off the voting lists. All physically imperfect men, men with defective sight or hearing or lame limbs, would be denied citizenship on this basis. All men suffering from chronic troubles, such as asthma, rheumatism or irregular action of the heart, would also have to stay away from the polls—that is, if fitness for fighting be the true test and qualification for the right to vote.

Third, it is said that many women have no knowledge or experience that qualifies them to vote upon many political issues that are outside the domain of their household duties.

The same rule of exclusion from the suffrage would certainly take the ballot away from 20 per cent., probably more, of the present male voters.

Indeed, it is probable that the mass of women, having more home leisure, as a rule, than the mass of men, who are occupied in their daily employments, are better able to inform themselves on current questions of the day. Women read more than men. The libraries show this to be so, and every newsdealer and periodical publisher knows it.

There is something that shocks our sense of the fitness of things, and belittles the high ideal of American womanhood, in this spectacle of our women of fashion and wealth—presumably, also, women of moral dignity and a high sense of self-respect—stepping forward to plead that their sex is unfit for citizenship, (1) because voting would be a bore to them; (2) because they cannot fight; (3) because they don't know enough to vote as wisely as men.

These fair remonstrants may speak the sentiments of the few luxurious ladies of ease who live only as the household pets of rich husbands; but they certainly do not reflect the opinions of the great multitude of America's average women, who work either independently or with and

for their husbands and homes, and to whom the ballot would mean so much more power and opportunity to work with.

THE WORKING GIRLS' CLUBS.

The event of the week for women in Boston has been the National Convention of Working Girls' Clubs. Over two hundred women, mostly in their youth, came as delegates from fifteen cities, and a large audience of club workers and visitors assembled. Miss Edith M. Howes, president of the Massachusetts Association of Clubs, called the convention to order on Wednesday morning, and gave a graceful greeting. Papers and discussions on club work and relations occupied the opening session. Wednesday afternoon was devoted to a discussion of "Lunch Clubs," "Coöperative Housekeeping," and "Domestic Service." Interesting accounts were given of numerous successful experiments. Thursday morning was given to the educational work and social relations of the club. The consensus of opinion was to the effect that the club of the future would be a coöperative club of men and women. Financial questions were considered in the afternoon, and the benefits of junior clubs, vacation houses, and other club enterprises were presented on Friday morning. On Thursday evening there was a great gathering in Music Hall at the annual reunion of the Massachusetts Association.

NEW ENGLAND SUFFRAGE FESTIVAL.

The Annual Festival, which will be held on Monday evening of Anniversary Week (immediately after the annual meeting), promises to be an occasion of unusual interest. Ex-Governor Long's grace and felicity as a presiding officer are well known. Rev. Dr. Rainsford, who has been taking an active part in the New York campaign, and Rev. Dr. Moxon will be among the prominent guests and speakers, and the happy coincidence of the Festival with Mrs. Howe's seventy-fifth birthday will enable her multitude of friends and the suffrage hosts to unite in testifying their admiration and love for this gifted woman and faithful leader in the cause. With such attractions the supper and gallery tickets should be in greater demand than ever. F. J. G.

WEAR THE YELLOW.

In accordance with Mrs. Livermore's stirring appeal in last week's COLUMN, a special effort will be made for the widespread showing of the suffrage color, the sunflower yellow, at our coming Festival. To facilitate this end, knots of yellow ribbon, price ten cents, with clasp pin for convenient wearing, will be for sale at once at this office, and also at the doors of Music Hall, May 28. c. w.

Henceforth women will be admitted to the post-graduate courses at Harvard.

Col. T. W. Higginson's book, "Common Sense About Women," has been translated into German by Eugénie Jacobi.

The Bridgman School for Girls, at Peking, China, has recently determined to receive no more girls with bound feet. The native Christians at Peking have formed an Anti-foot-binding Society.

Miss J. G. SMITH has been appointed as the first woman Infant Life Protection and Shop Hours Acts Inspector by the London County Council. She is a lecturer and medalist of the National Health Society of England.

ROSA BONHEUR, upon whose breast the Empress Eugénie personally fastened the Cross of the Legion of Honor in 1865, has just been promoted to the grade of Officer in that Order, the first woman artist upon whom that distinction has been conferred.

The *N. Y. World* of May 6 publishes an absurd cartoon, depicting from imagination the state of things that will prevail when women vote. The Denver papers lately published cartoons, from life, showing the scenes on election day when the women of Colorado actually did vote. The two pictures are about as much alike as Hyperion and a Satyr.

School suffrage has just been granted to Ohio women. The Ohio Woman Suffrage Association, at its recent annual meeting, resolved:

That, regardless of party interests, and actuated by the principle of equity more than of policy, we will earnestly endeavor, through our votes, to place persons mentally and morally fitted for the position upon the school board, as political influence should not be a factor in that election.

QUEEN VICTORIA is the senior prebendary of the Church of England, having been appointed prebendary of St. David's Cathedral in 1837. She has never drawn the stipend attached to the office, possibly because she has failed to comply with the requirement that each prebendary should officiate a certain number of times in the course of the year. She is the only woman in England invested with ecclesiastical office in the Established Church.

A medallion of Madame Jenny Lind-Goldschmidt was unveiled recently in Westminster Abbey by the Princess Christian. It is appropriately placed beneath the monument to Handel, the master to whose music the great singer was most devoted. Around the medallion of her tender and womanly face are the words, "I know that my Redeemer liveth," and immediately after the unveiling, a beautiful voice was heard afar off, singing these words, with which the Swedish nightingale was wont to exalt her great audiences. Jenny Lind's medallion is said to be the first that has been placed in Westminster Abbey to commemorate the talent or achievement of any woman.

A KANSAS CATECHISM.

Lucy Stone's "Suffrage Catechism" has suggested a similar brief compilation of a few leading questions for circulation in Kansas:

Under a representative form of government such as ours, who should make the laws?

The people.

Do the people make our laws?

No; half of the people are excluded therefrom.

Who make our laws?

Men.

Do not the laws concern women?

Yes.

May they not take part in making the laws which they must obey?

They may not. Men alone make the laws for women and men.

If women transgress the law, who decides the penalty, tries, convicts and punishes them?

Men.

May not mothers help make the laws that decide their legal relations to their children?

No. Men alone do that, and they made the law at first so that in not one State in this Union did any married mother have any legal control or custody of her children. Their father had the legal ownership of them, and could remove them from the mother's custody with or without her consent. In only six States has this law been changed. Kansas is one of the six.

Why is this law so one-sided?

Because one sex alone has been making the laws.

Who make the laws that decide the rights of husbands and wives in case of separation?

Men only.

When a husband brutally assaults his wife, who shall make the laws to punish him?

Men.

Who make the laws concerning the property rights of husband and wife?

Men.

Who shall pay taxes?

Men and women.

Is the property of women taxed the same as that of men?

Exactly the same.

Who make the laws governing taxation?

Men.

Who may say how tax-moneys collected from men and women shall be used?

Men only.

May not a capable woman who runs her own farm or other business have a vote in elections that concern her interests as much as those of any man?

No; but the most incapable man in her employ may.

May not a woman of education, who understands the questions of the day, vote?

No; but the most ignorant of men may.

May not women who teach the boys in our schools vote?

No; but the boys they instruct may vote.

May not mothers vote who have given sons to the State and nurtured them in the fear of God and love of their country?

No.

Why?

Suppose you tell.

Who may vote?

All men, white, black, red and yellow—Indians, Negroes, naturalized Chinamen, foreigners who have declared their intention of becoming citizens, may vote.

And may not women who have spent their lives and substance here, and have helped build up this nation, and who possess all the essentials to useful voting, vote?

No.

Does this seem to you to be right? Do you think the women of Kansas should be continued in disfranchisement?

If you regard women as individuals, and if you believe in the principles of your government, you must concede that it is but simple justice that Kansas women be put in possession of the ballot.

The men of this State are unusually broad-minded and progressive. They will vote on the pending woman suffrage constitutional amendment on the 6th day of November next. We, their sisters, mothers, wives, daughters, sweethearts and friends, entreat them to vote "Yes" on the amendment.

"So mote it be."

"THE CREDIT OF THE PROTEST."

Mrs. Lyman Abbott says, in a private letter to the editor of the WOMAN'S COLUMN:

You have made a mistake in saying that "Mrs. Lyman Abbott heads the remonstrance." Mine is the third name amongst the signatures. The duty of the movement was brought to my attention by Mrs. William A. Putnam, to whom should be given the credit of the protest.

We cheerfully make the correction. But the "credit" involved in this protest against equal rights for women will be like the historic credit secured to themselves by certain Nonconformist ministers in England many years ago, when a bill to abolish the disabilities of Dissenters was before Parliament. A long list of Dissenting ministers sent in a petition against it. By the passage of the bill, the disabilities of Roman Catholics would be removed, along with those of other Nonconformists; and these ministers preferred to retain their own disabilities rather than to have the Roman Catholics relieved from theirs. No doubt they were conscientious men.

When it was proposed to run a railroad through Dorchester, Mass., the citizens held an indignation meeting, and petitioned the Legislature against it. They set forth that there were two lines of stage-coaches plying between Dorchester and Boston, so that they had all the facilities for communication that they needed ("all the rights they wanted," in the way of transportation); that the locomotives would frighten people's horses and endanger their lives (break up the home and subvert the foundations of society); and that the citizens of Dorchester looked

upon the proposed railroad as an unmitigated nuisance (not a privilege, but a burden), and claimed the right to be exempt. No doubt they were sincere.

The worthy citizens of Dorchester did not succeed in stopping the railroad. The handful of well-meaning women who are petitioning against the march of progress will not succeed in stopping that, either. Their protest will go down in history with other similar protests against righteous and inevitable reforms,—little ebullitions of conservatism, half comic and half pathetic, which the next century looks back upon with a smile.

ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

IOWA NOTES.

Governor Jackson has signed the bill passed by the Iowa Legislature empowering women who pay taxes to vote on the issuing of bonds and on increasing the tax levy. The *Woman's Standard* says:

Business women and tax-payers will readily see how much more important is this than the mere right of voting for public officers. We may not have occasion to use this power very often, but every public-spirited woman will take a deeper interest in affairs, because she has this new privilege.

Senator Kilburn writes: "I am more impressed with the result of the suffrage vote in the Assembly than at the time the vote was taken. It is an acknowledgment of a right, and will make the way more easy for the success of a constitutional amendment."

The following explanation of his negative vote was made by P. Stillmunkes, a member of the Iowa House:

I have always been taught and scripture says God first made man and afterwards he took a rib out of the man's side, out of which he made a woman. Now, it seems to me a disgrace and an injustice to let that rib control or dictate to men in any way, shape or form whatsoever in regard to the law-making power in this State. Therefore, I vote no.

The *Clinton Herald* disgustedly remarks on the foregoing:

If Dubuque was after the biggest fool in the county to represent it in the Legislature, it apparently got what it went for.

IT IS COMING.

The franchise is coming! It started hitherward from the West, and now another thunderous portent has arisen in New York, so near our city of sacred calm that we can no longer deaden our ears to the sound. When such otherwise respectable persons as Bishop Potter, Rev. Dr. Arthur Brooks, brother of Phillips Brooks, Rev. Dr. Huntington, Dr. Jacobi, Frederic H. Coudert, and others commit themselves, in a public meeting, to ask that the word "male" be struck from the constitution, and when they are abetted by Judge Howland, Walter Damosch, Mr. and Mrs. John Rockefeller, William D. Howells, Mr. and Mrs. Russell Sage, Rev. Charles E. Eaton, Rabbi Gottheil, Rev. Dr. and Mrs. R. S. MacArthur, Mary Mapes Dodge, Rev. Dr. and Mrs. W. S. Rainsford, Rev. and Mrs. Arthur Brooks, Joseph H. Choate, and a

host of others to whom we have been accustomed to go for properly stamped opinions,—when these begin to fail us; where shall we go? Ward McAllister is left us, but we understand that the virus is extending even into his protected precinct. It really does seem as if we should have to vote.—*The Working Woman's Journal, Philadelphia.*

GOOD NEWS FROM OHIO.

The women of Ohio again have occasion for rejoicing. The Legislature has repealed the statute under which the registration of the (women) inmates of houses of ill-fame was permitted in cities of a certain number of inhabitants. Mrs. Louisa Southworth says in a private letter:

It only shows what a good, earnest woman can do. Mrs. Dora Webb is entitled to the entire credit. She herself framed the bill for repeal.

The obnoxious statute just repealed had been quietly slipped through the Legislature without the knowledge of the people of the State. The effort to put it into operation in Cleveland brought it to public attention, and secured its repeal.

"FOLK MOOT" IN CHICAGO.

The Women's Federated Clubs of Chicago lately held a mock "folk moot," the earliest form of popular council, such as was held in old times to deliberate upon projects, discuss grievances, prepare petitions, etc. Twenty-two clubs were represented. "The Relation of Women to Modern Industrial Conditions" was discussed under five heads: Domestic Life, Social Life, Legal Status, Political Status, and Economic Phases. The moot was begun by Miss Marion Talbot, of the University of Chicago, and ended by Mrs. Alzina P. Stevens, a State factory inspector. Dr. Sarah Hackett Stevenson presided. Many bright speeches were made, including an especially good one by Mrs. Catharine Waugh McCulloch, humorously pointing out the defects of Illinois laws in regard to women. The *Chicago Herald* says: "The speaking was uniformly noteworthy for good English, good taste, and brevity."

MARCHING ON.

The woman suffrage movement received a further impetus recently in the passage by the Iowa Legislature of a bill giving women the right to vote at municipal or school elections involving an issue of bonds or increase of the tax levy. This makes three large and adjacent States in that part of the Union—Iowa, Kansas and Colorado—in which women can vote in municipal elections, while in Colorado they can also vote in all other elections. This full right seems likely to be extended them in Kansas when the men vote on the constitutional amendment next November. The movement has also made more headway in Massachusetts this year than ever before since the annual agitation before the Legislature began in 1855. A measure giving women the right to vote in city and town elections has been passed by the House of Representatives

recently—the first time that such a bill has ever got through one branch—but was rejected by the Senate later. The discussion has shown a growing indifference and half-heartedness on the part of former opponents, remonstrances from women having nearly ceased.—*New York Nation.*

THE NEW YORK "ANTIS."

In New York, the discussion of woman suffrage continues to boil and bubble, and to overflow the newspapers. The "antis" have already been of essential service by vastly increasing the agitation. "You cannot make a clash of cymbals with only one cymbal." The "remonstrants," though few in number, have supplied the other cymbal. All the baser elements of society have welcomed them with great jubilation, and are making the most of them as allies. But one would think these ladies must sometimes feel ashamed of the company in which they find themselves. The arguments against equal rights in which opponents in the New York papers indulge are so insulting, and in some cases so coarse, that they will make nine women out of ten who read them thoroughly indignant. In Massachusetts, the arguments at the remonstrants' hearings have often converted women whom the suffragists had been unable to reach. If the important thing in New York is to convert the women, the opponents are helping powerfully to do it.

NOVEL ELECTION IN ROUND LAKE.

An account was given in the papers last week of the tax-payers' election at Newburgh, N. Y., at which women voted. Another New York town, Round Lake, held an election on May 9, at which women voted. Seven members of the Board of Trustees were elected, and all persons owning lots whose taxes have been paid were entitled to one vote for each lot, and three additional votes for each cottage or house. No report of this election has been received, but from the *N. Y. Tribune* we obtain the following facts:

Of 295 lot-owners in Round Lake, 155, a clear majority, are women, and not half a dozen of them have less than four votes. Mrs. John W. Hillman, of Troy, widow of a rich real estate man who was one of the projectors of Round Lake, has twenty-five lots and two cottages, so that she casts thirty-one votes, while her two daughters have ten lots each, and twenty votes between them. Mrs. Garnsey, of Garnsey Hall, has eight lots; Mrs. W. P. Converse, of Troy, has seven; Mrs. Emily Hathorne, widow of the proprietor of the Hathorne Spring at Saratoga, has six; Mrs. Elizabeth N. Gray has six; Mrs. Galen R. Hitt, of Albany, who is now prominent in the woman suffrage movement, has three, while Mrs. Livia Griffin, wife of President Griffin, Mrs. John P. Newman, wife of the Bishop, and Mrs. George West, wife of the ex-Congressman, have, in conjunction with their husbands, abundant certificates of lot-ownership to give them strong influence at the polls.

The election is held at Alumni Hall, and the women as well as the men exercise their privilege very generally. The form of procedure is not exactly according to the ballot-reform laws that govern the

State, but so far it has been honestly conducted, and no charges of false counts or ballot-box stuffing have yet been made.

THE OHIO SCHOOL SUFFRAGE LAW.

The following is the text of the new school suffrage law in Ohio:

A bill to secure a voice in school affairs to the women of Ohio on equal terms with men.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, that every woman born or naturalized in the United States, of the age of twenty-one years and upward, who shall have been a resident of the State one year, and of the county, town, township or other election district such time as the law provides for men, preceding any election held for the purpose of choosing any school director, member of the Board of Education or School Council, under the general and special laws of the State, shall be entitled to vote and be voted for at such election, for any such office or officer.

Section 2. A separate box shall be provided for the ballots of women.

Section 3. All laws relating to the registration of voters shall apply to women upon whom the right to vote is herein conferred, provided, that the names of such women may be placed upon a separate list.

Section 4. That all acts or parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

Section 5. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

The bill passed the House by a vote of 55 to 26.

As a particular compliment to the ladies, the Enrolment Committees at once reported the bill back, the Speaker of the House and President of the Senate signed it, and it is now a law.

They say Joseph H. Choate's decision to sacrifice a portion of his very large professional income and to go to the New York Constitutional Convention and preside over it is due to the wishes of Mrs. Choate, who likewise got a promise from him to make a speech in behalf of the proposed correction of the constitution so as to allow her to have a vote.—*Boston Herald.*

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Woman's Journal Office, Boston, Mass.

The New York Assembly has passed the bill allowing women, in suits for damages from accidents, to elect to be examined by physicians of their own sex.

The will of the late Samuel Simpson, of Wallingford, Conn., gives \$50,000 to the "Ladies' Library Association" of that place, also a valuable lot on which to erect a building. The gift is a memorial to a deceased daughter who was greatly interested in the Association.

Illinois women are vigorously at work to secure a woman as one of the regents of the State University. They hope to get each political party to nominate a woman, so that whichever ticket wins, some woman will be elected. The best women of Chicago are active in this movement. Success to them!

MISS JULIE R. JENNEY, a daughter of Col. E. S. Jenney, one of the best-known lawyers of Central New York, has been admitted to the bar at the General Term in Syracuse. Miss Jenney was a member of a class of twelve law students, all young men except herself. She passed a brilliant examination.

The Rhode Island House has been debating a bill, introduced and supported by Mr. Honey, to allow married women to make contracts as if they were unmarried, with all persons, including their husbands. It was opposed on the ground that it would tend to destroy the marriage institution, and was finally recommitted to the Judiciary Committee.

The Woman's Congress, held last week at San Francisco, attracted large audiences by the vigor, originality and variety of the papers and discussions. Among those who took a prominent part were Mrs. Helen Campbell, of New York; Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Stetson, the poet, and Mrs. Sarah B. Cooper, whose kindergarten work has given her a national reputation.

By the enactment of the law granting women the franchise in local school elections, Ohio has taken her true position beside the majority of her sister States, and done an act of justice only too long deferred. But, commendable as this action is in itself, it is most important as being only her initial move in the line of progress upon this question. The first step is the most difficult, and, the principle once conceded, other steps are sure to follow, until complete victory for equal and impartial suffrage shall be gained.—*Geauga (O.) Republican.*

Judge Joseph Christian, formerly president of the Court of Appeals of Virginia, has presented an appeal to the United States Court in behalf of Mrs. Belva A. Lockwood, who was lately refused admission to the bar of the Supreme Court of Appeals in Virginia. It is submitted that, though a woman, she is a person and a citizen, and is entitled under the Constitution of the United States and the statutes of Virginia to practise in all the courts of that State, and the United States Supreme Court is asked to take such action as will require the Virginia court to admit her as a practitioner.

BETSY AND JOE.

Being the Lament of Farmer Tompkins.

BY JOHN KENDRICK BANGS.

I'm sort of upshot in my mind, sir; I'm kind of wrought up in my soul.
I'm filled up with trouble, I am, sir; my heart is the picture of dole.
I've got a weak boy for a son, sir. He's weak as a feller can be.
But then I've a daughter who's stronger, I think, nor her mother nor me.
And that is the thing that upsets me—it fills me with direst of woe:
My Joe he had oughter been Betsy, and Betsy she'd oughter been Joe.
Why, Joe, he aint good for his salt, sir. He allers gives up to his dreams.
He thinks he's a born Mr. Shakespeare, and spoils good white paper by reams.
But Betsy's as sane as [the keeper who looks arter folks what is mad;
She's got solid sense, has my Betsy, the solidest ever was had.
I haven't the slightest idee, sir, just how the thing came to be so,
But Joe he had oughter been Betsy, and Betsy she'd oughter been Joe.
That gal she will go to the medder, an' toss up the hay like a man;
She'll work in the sun an' the sbadder as hard, sir, as ever she can;
But Joe he'll go out there and dawdle. At dawldin' he's really A 1!
But that aint the thing for a daughter, nor that aint the thing for a son.
An' that's why I set here a-sighin', and that's why my eyes overflow:
My Joe he had oughter been Betsy, and Betsy she'd oughter been Joe.
I don't mind a-havin' my home, sir, the home of a poet at all.
I must say I like for to listen to verses of spring and of fall.
But what I don't like for to see, sir, an' what sets my bein' awhirl,
Is the potery writ by a boy, sir, an' all the hay tossed by a girl.
It seems to me sort of outrageous, a sort of a terrible blow,
That Joe he should oughter been Betsy, and Betsy should oughter been Joe;
Because I have always told Mandy—my wife, sir; a splendid one, too—
That work that was fittin' for women aint fittin' for men kind to do.
I've sort of a-twitted the lady on weakness o' woman and that,
And havin' the thing turned around, sir, 's the thing that's a-kuockin' me flat.
An' if there's a way in creation for changin' 'em I'd like to know,
So s Joe could be made into Betsy, and Betsy be made into Joe.

—Harper's Bazar.

RUSSIAN WOMEN'S MEDICAL SCHOOL RE-OPENED.

Editor Woman's Column:

You will welcome the following announcement in the last number of the *Messenger of Europe*, a Russian magazine published in St. Petersburg:

The Women's Medical School, closed in 1882, which was the pioneer for the higher education of women, is to be reopened in the near future.

This is a fact which you here, in America, cannot comprehend in its full significance.

P. STAMMER.

University Press, Cambridge, Mass.

WHAT MEN SAY.

HON. CHAUNCEY DEPEW: I have seen the error of my ways. That is, I think that times have changed. The position of woman has changed. Woman herself is different in some respects from what she used to be. . . . I think the beginning of my change of opinion was in Wyoming a few years ago. I was travelling through the State, and met a great many of the prominent men. I asked them about the workings of woman suffrage, and heard nothing but praise for it. I found out that my old ideas about all the horrible things which would happen to the home were unfounded. I think woman has a right to the suffrage, and that giving it to her will do good rather than harm, so I signed the petition.

WHY NOT?

The May number of the *Toledo (O.) Medical and Surgical Reporter* refers with approval to an article by Dr. Ashmead in the *N. Y. Medical Record*, asking why men of immoral life should not be "registered," as well as women, if the registration system is to prevail at all. The *Medical and Surgical Reporter* says:

We think we can very truthfully answer why they will not register them. It would be an altogether too efficient method. Civic officials, as a rule, like methods that restrain an evil just within the bounds of toleration. They do not like positively curative measures that aim at eradication.

The *Medical and Surgical Reporter* points out that men of bad character are much more likely to endanger the health of innocent persons than women of similar character, and quotes with approval Dr. Ashmead's words: "This moral question is not within the province of medicine, but yet we may enter a protest against discrimination against the weaker sex in this matter of registration."

SUNFLOWER LUNCH IN ORANGE, N. J.

A lunch given by the New Jersey Woman Suffrage Association at Union Hall, recently, to raise money for the Kansas campaign, was appropriately named after the flower which is the emblem of that State. Forty ladies sat down to the lunch in the ladies' parlor, which was decorated in yellow, the suffrage color. A portrait of Lucy Stone looked down from the walls. After the lunch the president, Mrs. Florence Howe Hall, said that the friends of equal rights believed that Kansas, which was born in a struggle for freedom, would soon do justice to her women. Where they had made such good use of the ballot in municipal elections, they deserve to have full suffrage. Eloquent addresses were made by others, and about \$75 was raised for Kansas.

ENROLMENT BOOKS FOR KANSAS.

The 500 Enrolment Books donated to Kansas have all been put in circulation in voting precincts, and are accomplishing excellent results. Five hundred more are needed. To make these will cost fifty dollars. All friends of Kansas willing to subscribe for this purpose will please send their contributions at once to Henry B. Blackwell, 3 Park Street, Boston, Mass.

The Woman's Column.

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FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS.

The biennial convention of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, held in Philadelphia last week, was attended by about 1,800 women, 700 of them being delegates representing 355 clubs, scattered over 36 States of the Union.

The president, Mrs. Charlotte Emerson Brown, of New Jersey, occupied the chair. There was warm applause when she called upon Miss Mary Grew, of Pennsylvania, well known for her good works, to open the meeting with prayer. Mrs. Edward Longstreth, president of the New Century Club of Philadelphia, made the address of welcome, and Mrs. Brown responded. She said:

I believe that among all the organizations by and for women that have sprung up in the last half-century, none is more important and far-reaching in its influence than is this, which brings women of different views and positions in life into sisterly relationships and earnest coöperation for the promotion of social, intellectual and ethical culture, as a condition of usefulness in every department of their broadening opportunities. Great as this federated work has grown to be, I hold that it is yet in its beginnings, and that women's literary clubs will be multiplied until most women with a desire for improvement will come into them. Clubs will soon be counted by thousands, and their membership by hundreds of thousands. And the work will extend over all civilized lands. Already three foreign countries are represented in our General Federation, and correspondence is going on with other clubs in Europe and in Mexico, with a view to their joining our international sisterhood.

The Convention adopted unanimously, by a rising vote, and amid great applause, the following resolution, offered by Dr. Sarah Hackett Stevenson, and seconded by Mrs. Julia Ward Howe and Mrs. Sewall:

Resolved, That the General Federation of Women's Clubs declares its belief that one standard of morality is equally binding upon men and women, and that immoral conduct which debars one from public and social life should also debar the other.

Officers were elected as follows:

President—Mrs. Ellen M. Henrotin, of Chicago, Ill.

Vice-president—Mrs. Mary E. Mumford, Philadelphia, Pa.

Recording Secretary—Mrs. Charles P. Barnes, Louisville, Ky.

Corresponding Secretary—Mrs. Philip N. More, St. Louis, Mo.

Treasurer—Mrs. Sarah B. Cooper, California.

Auditor—Mrs. Fanny Purdy Palmer, Rhode Island.

Advisory Board—Mrs. Charlotte Emerson Brown, East Orange, N. J.; Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, Boston, Mass.; Mrs. J. C. Croley, New York; Mrs. Virginia J. Berryhill, Iowa; Mrs. Etta H. Osgood, Portland, Me.; Mrs. Lucia E. Blount, Washington, D. C.; Miss Mary E. Steel, Ohio; Mrs. Elizabeth Lyle Saxon, New Orleans, La.; and Mrs. Samuel McKinney, Tennessee.

One afternoon was devoted to a discussion on "The Ideal Club, and How to Attain It." Several of the speakers expressed the conviction that while separate clubs for men and women were a necessity in the present transition stage, the ideal club of the future would be a mixed club of men and women.

It is impossible to give even a summary of the able papers that were presented, on a great variety of subjects. Taken as a whole, it was a noteworthy gathering of thoughtful and brilliant women from all parts of the country, and they thoroughly enjoyed meeting each other and comparing ideas. The New Century Club gave them a great reception, at which 2,000 persons were present, with a banquet going on continuously all the time. The delegates were royally entertained, and were treated to drives, receptions, luncheons, dinner and theatre parties without number. Another magnificent reception was arranged for them by the Women's Club of Wilmington, Del., and many of them remained to attend it. Altogether, it was "a very festival of women's clubs," and will undoubtedly stimulate the movement for the formation of such clubs where they do not exist, and arouse increased interest and activity where they do.

SHOW THE YELLOW.

A special effort will be made for the widespread showing of the suffrage color, the sunflower yellow, at the coming Festival, May 28. Knots of yellow ribbon, price ten cents, with pin attached, are for sale at this office. It is earnestly desired that all who have charge of tables will bring great wealth of yellow flowers for their adornment, or fanciful yellow decorations of some kind. Let Music Hall glow with "a riot of yellow" everywhere, like the Field of the Cloth of Gold. c. w.

THE WOMAN'S NATIONAL COUNCIL.

The Executive Committee and Committee of Arrangements of the National Council of Women met in Philadelphia last week, and resolved:

That, as divorce is a measure equally concerning both sexes, we hold it just that all commissions created to deal with divorce should be representative of both. To this end we, an organization of national organizations, comprising about a million of representative women, request of the appointing power in each State, whether gubernatorial or legislative, that all such commissions hereafter to be appointed shall be composed of both men and women in equal numbers.

MISS MARIE OUTHWAITE, of De Pere, Wis., has passed an examination as an expert drummer before the musical jury appointed by Theodore Thomas. She is only eight years old.

MISS M. F. CAIN, of Lancaster, recently passed successfully the examination of the State Pharmaceutical Examining Board of Pennsylvania. She was the only woman applicant.

MRS. NAOMI HAYES MOORE, who died not long ago at Helena, Ark., built in that city the Ophelia Polk Moore Home for orphan girls, in memory of her daughter. Mrs. Moore was a niece of President J. K. Polk, and used her wealth largely for the benefit of charitable institutions.

JENNIE CREEK, the nine-year-old daughter of a farmer living near Mill Grove, Ind., last summer discovered a railway bridge on fire near her home. Taking off her red flannel skirt, she flagged the approaching train, and prevented an accident. For this she is to receive the decoration of the Life Saving Society of France.

MISS MELLE S. TITUS, of New York, applied for admission to practise law before the Supreme Court of that State, and Chief Justice Van Brant has passed upon her application favorably. It is the first time in twenty years that this privilege has been accorded a woman in New York. Miss Titus is a graduate of the Normal College and the University Law School, and for three years has been clerk in a law office.

MISS ELIZABETH BURRILL CURTIS, the young daughter of George William Curtis, is among the New York women who are taking an active part in the effort to secure suffrage for women. One of her recent addresses has been published as a leaflet. In it she enumerates some painful cases, illustrating the hardships that women suffer under present laws, and says: "How can any woman, happy in the affection of a good husband or father, say that she has 'all the rights she wants'?" To rest on roses, knowing that thousands lie on thorns, and yet to lift no finger for their relief, seems a strange attitude for followers of Jesus of Nazareth."

JULIET HENSHAW, the trained nurse who lately died in Bellevue Hospital, was a heroine. A member of the King's Daughters, she was the first person to respond to the call for volunteers to do the nursing at Swinburne Island in the cholera panic two years ago. She had both rare skill as a nurse and marked executive ability, and she was soon put in charge of all the nurses. She slept in the pest-house. She inspired the doctors with admiration, the sick people with hope and the other nurses with resolution. Patient, determined and courageous, she directed the fight against the cholera with the result that the mortality at her post was lower than had been known in any hospital in a cholera epidemic.

"ALL THE RIGHTS SHE WANTS."

BY CARL SPENCER.

She's got the right to handle a broom,
And why does she want any more?
She may wash the dishes till day of doom,
And why does she want any more?
She's got the right to cook and to scrub,
To play the piano, or rub-a-dub-dub
In a lowlier sphere, at the laundry tub—
And why does she want any more?
She's got the right to teach and to sew,
And why does she want any more?
(She's only two-thirds of a teacher, though,
And she mustn't ask any more.)
She may rock the cradle and mend the hose,
And solace her mind with dreams of clothes;
Or else to the Woman's Page she goes—
And how can she want any more?
She's got the right to a clerk's employ—
And how can she ask any more?
To take the place of a younger boy—
She mustn't ask any more.
The right to labor as hard as she can,
Wherever they cannot afford a man,
And to get her pay on the half-rate plan.
She mustn't ask any more.
She's got the right to a student's hat;
Now, how can she want any more?
But somebody had to fight for that,
And she mustn't want any more.
She's got the right to a choice of schools,
And to quite a respectable lot of tools,
Such as have never been used by fools—
She cannot want any more.
She's got the right to a soul—Oh, yes!
And why does she want any more?
The right to be pious for two, I guess.
Could any one ask for more?
She may hear the brethren preach and pray,
She may serve the Lord in a quiet way,
With schemes for raising the parson's pay—
And why does she want any more?
She's got the right to be taxed—or hung—
And nobody can have more!
She isn't forbidden to use her tongue;
And she never can want any more.
And she has her representative now,
A piece of a man—somewhere, somehow—
Mixed up in all the political row—
And how can she want any more?
But ah! how manners and times do change!
Somebody's asking for more!
Something has happened that's utterly strange,
Somebody's asking for more!
O Oliver Twist! Can it verily be
Your name is Olive? And what do I see?
A dreadful, unfeminine, malapert She,
Actually asking for more!

—Woman's Journal.

THE WOMAN'S SIDE OF IT.

Mrs. Eliza Sproat Turner lately contributed to *Woman's Progress* a thoughtful article, entitled "Some Plain Words on a Forbidden Subject." Speaking of the unequal moral standard for men and women, she says:

Are these discriminations right? Are they necessary for the conservation of society? "Why, certainly, because of the necessity of guarding family descent. No man is willing to be in doubt as to whether his children, to whom he is to leave his name and estate, are his own; therefore we must establish, as a general principle, the obligation to purity among our women; and we must guard them by walls so high, and punish their occasional

escapes by a perdition so final, that very few will dream of escaping. This is for our wives, you understand. With ourselves it is different. The wrong to women from their husbands' infidelity is not so great."

Are we so sure of that? The wife does not, as a rule, hold much estate, but if there be one thing in this life in which she may be supposed to have an equal property with her husband, it is their children. At any rate, she feels so, and always will. God tells every mother this, whatever man may have told her to the contrary. If a woman, marrying a man she supposed of good character, finds out too late that he is, or even has been, immoral, she realizes that it is a case of false pretence, and one from whose consequences she is powerless to escape. She finds herself compelled to bring into life the sort of children she did not bargain for, children with the sort of inheritance she does not wish to leave them; tendencies to animal indulgence, coarseness of thought, weakness of will, perhaps acquired disease. She must, however reluctantly, be a party with him in replanting the seeds of qualities she abhors, in the offspring of her own body and soul. In the face of this, is there no need for us to guard the morals of our men?

SUCCESSFUL KANSAS MEETINGS.

LEAVENWORTH, KAN., MAY 9, 1894.

Editor *Woman's Column*:

The first two of the proposed one hundred county mass meetings have been held, and held successfully.

The first was in Kansas City. A heavy rain and threat of severe wind-storm kept many people at home, but nevertheless the hall was well filled. Mayor Barnes made a cordial address of welcome, and the presidents of the equal suffrage associations of the city and county voiced the pleasure of the organization which they represented, in the presence of the distinguished guests of the State. Mr. and Mrs. Haight, and their sweet-voiced daughter, Florence, had the music in charge, and I never have seen our song leaflets used to better advantage. Mr. Haight and Miss Florence sang the suffrage songs as solos, so that the sentiments therein had a hearing, and the audience joined in the choruses, and thus had the pleasure of participating, and the relief of standing for a time. Rev. C. H. and Eugenie F. St. John added their rich voices from time to time, and an accompanist of rare skill presided at the piano. I have forgotten her name, but not the fact of her skill. Miss Anthony made a most vigorous address on the evening of May 4, and was followed by Rev. Anna H. Shaw in her wittiest vein. While she spoke, a section of plaster, probably loosened by the rain beating its way into some crevice, fell from the ceiling with a crash, but not a woman screamed. As soon as the chairman had announced that nobody was hurt and nothing dangerous was imminent, Dr. Shaw proceeded with her address, turning the incident to usefulness in demonstrating that a woman's

mind is, after all, not more emotional than the "male mind."

The morning session was fruitful in discussions of practical work. Mrs. Freeland and Mrs. Balding, of Paola, Mrs. Noble Prentis, of Kansas City, Mrs. Miner, of Hiawatha and Mrs. S. A. Thurston, of Topeka, Dr. S. C. Hall, of Fort Scott, Helen L. Kimber, of Parsons, and others took an earnest part in this debate. Two things were settled: that "Yellow Teas," as given by the ladies of Paola, are commendable means of influencing public sentiment and reaching a class hitherto slow to come into the work; and that schoolhouse meetings and township organization should now be the work and the concern of the Central County organizations. The Wyandotte County Association had arranged for several schoolhouse meetings before the session closed. Mrs. Bina A. Otis read a strong paper advocating earnest work for securing suffrage planks in party platforms. The debate on this question was strong and earnest. The unanimous opinion was that political endorsement would carry the amendment; the only question was as to the methods to be employed to reach the desired end. Mrs. Otis' paper was well received, and she reinforced it by further clearly-stated argument during the earnest discussion that followed.

Mrs. Jenkins, president of the Kansas City, Mo., Equal Suffrage Association, made a happy speech in opening the afternoon session. She was followed by Dr. Hiatt, daughter of Mrs. Susan Wattles, a pioneer suffragist of Kansas. Mrs. Theresa Jenkins, of Wyoming, interested all by her statement of the workings of full woman suffrage in Wyoming. Mrs. Child, of Iowa, made a short address. The evening was filled brim-full by addresses made by Mrs. Anna L. Diggs, Mrs. Carrie Chapman-Catt and Miss Anthony. Mrs. Diggs won hearts and votes, and Mrs. Catt held her audience with her usual great strength, and Miss Anthony made her listeners feel that no other issue merited mention beside the one under consideration.

On Sunday Mrs. Chapman-Catt, Mrs. Child, and Mrs. Jenkins filled pulpits in Kansas City, Rosedale and Armourdale, and spoke to large audiences. Rev. Anna H. Shaw spoke on the morning and evening of Sunday, May 6, in Leavenworth, to immense audiences. On Monday afternoon Miss Anthony was the guest of the Leavenworth Art League. It was a notable occasion. The League Hall was handsomely decorated. Bowls of yellow roses lent the suffrage color to the room. Mrs. Elizabeth Jones, the founder of this League of one hundred women, and for ten years its president, directed the Columbian Chorus; Mrs. Nelles presided, and Miss Anthony spoke of "The Progress of Women." She was followed by Dr. Shaw. Mrs. Noble Prentis brought greetings from the Social Science Club, and invited the League to visit the Ottawa Assembly on June 26, "Woman's Day." Mrs. Prentis wore the yellow ribbon, and told the ladies she would wear it to election day. The League voted this the most enjoyable occasion and the

speeches the strongest and brightest they had had for a long time.

The Leavenworth County mass meeting opened in Chickering Hall on the evening of May 7. The Columbian Chorus rendered a beautiful selection under Mrs. Jones' direction, and Miss Anthony said Mrs. Jones "directed as well as a man." Dr. Page, of the Presbyterian Church, delivered a scholarly and beautiful address of welcome. Mrs. Anna L. Diggs made the response, and then proceeded with an able address. She was followed by Mrs. Chapman-Catt. The audience responded with quick sympathy to her close reasoning. The spirit of this meeting was good. The audience was fine, and we went home feeling that a good beginning had been made. At the morning session a Leavenworth County Campaign Club was organized, with Mrs. C. H. Cushing as its president, Mrs. Lake, secretary, and Mrs. Hartough, treasurer; vice-presidents, Mrs. Flack, Mrs. Griswold, Mrs. Craig, Mrs. McBride and Dr. Morgan. And thus the organization started off with a strong official board. The establishment of campaign clubs in the voting precincts of the county is to be the first work of the county club.

The evening audience tested the capacity of Chickering Hall. It was full to the walls. The Hoffman Mandolin Club and the Columbian Chorus furnished the opening music. Mr. Miller rendered a fine solo, and Rev. Anna H. Shaw held the close attention of her hearers for an hour and a quarter. As usual, she moved them to hilarious laughter, and carried them with her to her conclusions. At the conclusion of the address Mrs. Johns appealed to the voters to consider the strongest force to be applied to securing the adoption of the pending amendment. This "strongest force" she apprehended to be political endorsement, and read the following resolution:

Resolved, That we, citizens of Leavenworth County in mass convention assembled, urge upon the political parties of the State the justice of the enfranchisement of women and the claim of the pending amendment to favorable mention in their platforms.

Dr. Page, pastor of the Presbyterian Church, moved the adoption of Mrs. Johns' resolution, and added a strong appeal to the sense of justice of the voters. Mr. Garrett, a representative man of Leavenworth, seconded the motion. Mrs. Johns asked the voters who favored the adoption of the resolution to rise, and nearly all the men in the hall stood up. The putting of the negative brought up no man in opposition. Then it was asked that all the women who favored the resolution rise, and nearly all the women in the hall rose. One lone woman in the rear of the hall voted in the negative. Thus this second meeting of the series closed amid general rejoicing over its success.

Mrs. Carrie Chapman-Catt has just closed the first night of the Lawrence mass meeting. She spoke to an immense audience, and won laurels for herself and friends for the cause. Men who have not heretofore declared themselves now come

out on the side of the amendment, and the evidences of growth of public sentiment in favor of woman's enfranchisement augur well for the success of the amendment. Yours en route,

LAURA M. JOHNS.

DECORATE THE GRAVES.

The Hartford Equal Rights Club proposes to decorate the graves of the advocates of equal rights for women, in that vicinity, early in June. The *Hartford Times*, in its report of the last meeting of the club, says:

It is the opinion of those who have tried it, that it requires quite as much courage to face a public audience and proclaim unpopular truths, as to stand on the battle-field and face the rattling bullets and shells. A veteran in the suffrage ranks (Mrs. Emily P. Collins) says she has tried both (she was a nurse in the army) and she knows it is far more trying, at least to her courage, to meet the jeers of a public audience than the bullets of the battle-field. She worked with the pioneers of woman suffrage when the scorn of the multitude was more biting than a minie-ball. And the principle they fought for was fully as important and patriotic as any for which the soldier fell.

CLASSIC POETRY IN NEW YORK.

The N. Y. suffrage campaign is enlivened by poetry. The N. Y. *Tribune* lately projected upon its readers the following profound and pertinent classic:

When lovely woman stoops to folly,
And finds too late the polls a bore,
What charm can sooth her melancholy?
What art her ruined frocks restore?

The only art her grief to cover,
To show the men they've found their match,
To square accounts with brutes who shove her,
And spoil their prospects is - to scratch.

Whereupon a Brooklyn observer rises to remark:

When selfish woman, silly pleading,
"Save me from suffrage, I implore!"
Takes Partingtonian broom, proceeding
To sweep the Ocean from her door,
What art shall soothe her hopeless terror,
When, seeing all her struggle vain,
She cries "Good Lord, forgive my error,
I'll never fool with brooms again!"

C. T. C.

RIGHTS VS. PRIVILEGES.

A remonstrant woman from the Back Bay said recently that "if she could have her privileges, the men were welcome to her rights." We commend to her notice the following occurrence in Connecticut, where women have privileges but not rights.

Mrs. David Gilmartin, of 536 Driggs Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y., came to New Haven, Ct., May 16, in search of her child, which was kidnapped from her by her husband two weeks ago, and brought to that city. The couple separated a year ago last April, and last January Gilmartin was ordered by Judge Groting to contribute to the support of his wife and child. Instead of doing so, he soon afterwards stole the child from its mother, to whom it had been awarded by the court, and when arrested refused to tell where it was. He was sent to jail for contempt, and the child was found and restored to the mother. He works in

the Phoenix Building, Brooklyn, as a press feeder.

Larry Connell, a Brooklyn politician with a "pull," secured Gilmartin's release. No sooner did he get out of jail than he again stole the child and took it to Connecticut, where the father is by law the sole guardian of the child. Consequently, although the mother is advised by her lawyer to take her child, City Attorney Fox, of New Haven, threatens her with arrest if she does so.

Here is Connecticut, where mothers have privileges but not rights, and here is New York, where mothers have equal rights with fathers. In New York the women have recently secured the law making husbands and wives equal guardians of their minor children, and the mother has a legal right to her child. In Connecticut the father is the sole legal guardian of the child, and the mother is childless. Will the remonstrant still cling to her "privileges" in preference to her rights? We say to that thoughtless woman: "Put yourself in that wronged mother's place."

HENRY B. BLACKWELL.

ENROLMENT WORK.

Mrs. May Belleville-Brown, secretary of Campaign Committee, Salina, Kan., desires that all holders of enrolment books shall send to her at once reports of their work, stating the number of signatures of voters secured, and also number of signatures of women. The Campaign Committee joins Mrs. Brown in urging the pushing of that work with energy.

Polling committees are also asked to report progress, and committees on organization are hereby urged to utilize the pleasant weather to accomplish that purpose. Let there be a general renewal of diligence along all the lines of work laid out, keeping in mind that nothing is more important than the personal work in securing votes for the amendment, and in making public sentiment in favor of political endorsement. Let the *people* take a hand in settling the vexed question of whether or not the political parties shall make mention of this important issue in their platforms. Let the leaders know that the people want it, and the leaders will then discover that the parties want the "favorable mention" aforesaid.

LAURA M. JOHNS.

Mrs. Stanton-Blatch has just made a flying visit to this country. She came to take a second degree at Vassar College, where she graduated twelve years ago. After reading her thesis and delivering an address to the class in economics, the degree of M. A. was conferred on her. Mrs. Blatch spoke nearly every day while in New York on the pending Amendment and the duty of the Constitutional Convention to enfranchise the women of the State.

Woman Suffrage Festival.

The Annual Festival of the
NEW ENGLAND AND MASSACHUSETTS
WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATIONS

will be held in

Music Hall, Boston, Monday, May 28,

Beginning at 5 P. M., and continuing through the evening. Doors open at 5 P. M. Supper at 5.45 P. M. Speaking will begin at 7 o'clock.

HON. JOHN D. LONG WILL PRESIDE,

And among the speakers of the evening we are permitted to announce

Rev. W. S. Rainsford, D. D., of New York,
Rev. Philip S. Moxom, D. D., of Springfield,
Mrs. Julia Ward Howe,
Mrs. Mary A. Livermore,
William Lloyd Garrison, Esq.,
Miss Helen M. Winslow, President of the N. E. Women's Press Association,
Henry B. Blackwell, Esq.,
Miss Elizabeth U. Yates,
Rev. Charles G. Ames,
Rev. Minot J. Savage,
Alfred S. Roe, Esq., of Worcester,
Hon. Robert S. Gray, of Walpole.

Mrs. Alice J. Harris, of Boston, has kindly promised her services, and will sing the opening song of "Victory" (with cornet accompaniment), and the "Battle Hymn of the Republic," in honor of Mrs. Howe's 75th birthday, which occurs on May 27, the day preceding our Festival. The audience are expected to join in the chorus.

THE SUPPER TABLES

will be forty in number, and will be presided over as usual by well-known ladies representing the different Woman Suffrage Leagues and Organizations. A partial list is as follows:

BOSTON—Mrs. Ellen B. Dietrick, Miss Mary Willey, Mrs. Clara K. Hill, Miss A. E. Clapp, Mrs. H. W. Chapin; **SOUTH BOSTON**—Mrs. Esther F. Boland; **EAST BOSTON**—Mrs. Judith W. Smith; **CAMBRIDGE**—Mrs. M. P. C. Billings and Miss Mary Allen; **ROXBURY**—Mrs. S. E. D. Currier; **SOMERVILLE**—Mrs. B. Pitman and Mrs. S. D. Field; **BELMONT**—Mrs. Edward Whitney; **EVERETT**—Mrs. S. P. Moreland and Mrs. Fall; **WEST NEWTON**—Mrs. Abby E. Davis and Mrs. E. N. L. Walton; **WALTHAM**—Mrs. Anna Brown; **LYNN**—Mrs. Caroline E. Brown; **WOBURN**—Mrs. E. A. Stearns; **WEYMOUTH**—Mrs. Marcia P. Hunt; **CHARLESTOWN**—Mrs. Sarah F. Bryant; **WELLESLEY HILLS**—Mrs. Mary C. Smith; **MALDEN**—Mrs. Sarah F. Sargent; **WEST MEDFORD**—Mrs. Richard P. Hollowell; **CHELSEA**—Mrs. A. C. Lee; **HYDE PARK**—Mrs. H. I. Humphrey. Leagues in other towns wishing tables, or portions of tables, not yet assigned, should apply at once.

Price of Supper Tickets, One Dollar.

Reserved Seats in First Balcony, 50 Cts.; in Second Balcony, 25 Cts.

Tickets for sale on and after Monday, May 7, by Miss Wilde, WOMAN'S JOURNAL Office, 3 Park Street, to whom prompt application should be made in person or by letter. Knots of yellow ribbon, at 10 cents each, for sale at this office.

The Annual Convention of The New England Woman Suffrage Association

WILL BE HELD IN THE VESTRY OF

PARK STREET CHURCH, BOSTON, MONDAY, MAY 28,

The morning session beginning at 10 A. M., and the afternoon session at 2 30 P. M., adjourning in time for the Festival. Reports from the various New England States will be presented at the morning session, at which officers will be elected for the coming year. The speakers at the afternoon meeting will be announced later.

In summoning our fellow-workers from all parts of New England to the Annual Meeting and Festival, we congratulate them on the unprecedented progress which the cause of woman suffrage has made during the past year, and on the unmistakable signs of its increasing and irresistible momentum. The extension of suffrage to all the women of New Zealand and of Colorado, the passage of woman suffrage bills by the Legislatures of Iowa and Ohio, the removal of disabilities by the extension of property rights to the married women of Kentucky, the significant votes in the British House of Commons, our success in carrying, for the first time, a municipal woman suffrage bill through the Massachusetts House of Representatives, the remarkable uprising of the women of New York to secure an amendment to the Constitution of that State, and the womanly campaign being waged by the women of Kansas for the same object—these and a hundred other signs point to the certain accomplishment of our aims and to the near approach of the ideal republic. We invoke, therefore, a larger attendance than ever at our Festival, that we may rejoice together over all that has been achieved, and gain fresh inspiration and enthusiasm for the work yet remaining. Massachusetts and New England must not lag behind the great West or the Empire State.

MARY A. LIVERMORE, AMANDA M. LOUGEE,
ALICE STONE BLACKWELL, JUDITH W. SMITH,
HENRY B. BLACKWELL, FRANCIS J. GARRISON,

S. E. D. CURRIER,
ABBY E. DAVIS,

Committee of Arrangements.

Miss Mattie Martin, of Hibbard, who has just graduated from the St. Louis school of pharmacy, was the only woman in a large class of graduates. She was greeted with great applause by her fellow students.

A recent debate on woman suffrage at Bryn Mawr is said to have aroused more excitement than anything had ever done before among the girls of that conservative Pennsylvania college. The vote was a tie.

Miss Fleury, M. D., has been made clinical assistant to the Richmond Asylum, the first public appointment, it is said, given to a woman in Ireland.

Mme. Bibi-Radya-Kouldbouiarow, the first Mahometan woman to pass the examinations and receive a diploma as doctor of medicine, has been appointed by the Russian Government as principal medical officer of the town of Kassiman.

A Woman's Column is edited by Helen Cody Wetmore in the Duluth (Minn.) Press. In a recent issue it makes the following point:

If men believe what they say, that "women do not want to vote," why bar the privilege against them? We do not fence the corn fields because we think the cattle will not eat the corn, but because we know they will.

The Toledo (O.) Woman Suffrage Association held a jubilee meeting over the passage of the school suffrage bill, and the Mothers' Club of the same city passed resolutions endorsing the bill and pledging themselves to give the subject careful study, and to prepare themselves, "by a knowledge of school laws and the duties of school boards, to be ready to cast our votes wisely."

Dr. Anna Bayerova and Dr. Bohmuila Kectova have been appointed by the Austrian Government provincial physicians of Bosnia. Both of these women studied the regular course for high schools for girls, and afterwards prepared themselves by private study for the University. They graduated in medicine at Zurich. Their appointment is a recent innovation, as for years women have tried to secure permission from the Government to practise medicine in Austria, but were repeatedly refused.

The *Woman's Signal*, of London, says:

The woman question has at last penetrated Afghanistan and touched the heart of the Ameer, who has requested that an English lady physician may be speedily sent to the palace. How much this means we cannot estimate. But to our mind the introduction of a young Englishwoman who has had enough character and courage to study medicine and go out to practise her profession, and withal who has the intrepidity to dare the journey to the capital of Afghanistan, is the most significant fact that has yet come to our knowledge concerning that stronghold of Oriental barbarism.

Miss Annie Lincedd was the sole woman delegate among the fifty who attended the fourth annual convention of the National Textile Union recently held in Philadelphia. Miss Lincedd is President of the Providence Union, No. 42, and Master Worker of the Knights of Labor Assembly, No. 4,047, of Providence. She is a cousin of Miss Mary O'Reilly, one of the Deputy Factory Inspectors of Pennsylvania, and, like her, is a student of the labor question and a bright speaker. The National Textile Union embraces in its membership all branches of the textile industry, including workers in cotton and gingham mills, lacecurtain operatives and square weavers and dyers, and the delegates attending the Convention represented 40,000 workers.

The Woman's Column.

VOL. VII.

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EDITOR:

ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

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TO KANSAS SUFFRAGISTS.

The fate of the Woman Suffrage Constitutional Amendment will probably be decided on June 5, at Topeka, by the action or non-action of the Republican State Convention. If that body adopts, as part of its platform, a ringing endorsement of the Woman Suffrage Amendment, success is assured; if it does not, success is doubtful.

Do not let the Kansas experience of 1867 be repeated in 1894. We were beaten then because we had no party behind us. We have been beaten in nine States since then for the same reason, and we carried Colorado because, in that State, we had party endorsement and coöperation.

The Leavenworth *Times*, in its leading editorial of May 17, thus rallies the party to its duty and opportunity:

It will be cowardice for the Republicans to fail to endorse woman suffrage in their State platform. In past years, when no suffrage amendment was pending, the Republican party of Kansas has encouraged the presentation of such an amendment. It was the Republican party that gave the women of the State municipal suffrage. Will the party now attempt to sneak out of the responsibility and go back on its past record?

It has no reason to be ashamed of that record. The women of our State have shown themselves intelligent voters, in every way worthy of being intrusted with the full suffrage. None of the evils have come upon us that were predicted by the opponents of the reform, and they never will come. No man of intelligence really has any fear of harm to result from granting full suffrage to women.

To place a suffrage plank in the platform will save many votes to the party. It is the right thing to do; it is the brave thing to do. What is brave and right has, in the past, been the thing that the Republican party has done. Let it not now begin to do the cowardly thing.

The siren song of "non-partisan neutrality" has no charms for the men and women who for twenty-seven years have taken part in successive campaigns for equal suffrage. Let not Kansas suffragists be beguiled. Let every party be urged to endorse the Amendment. Make the issue squarely in every State Convention. If only our friends appreciate the necessity and duty of the hour, all will be well. The people are with us. It is the leaders only who falter. Do not yield to threats or persuasions. The Republican party of Kansas gave women municipal suffrage, and it has no cause to regret it. The Republicans and Populists are

jointly responsible for the Amendment, since each had a majority in one house that adopted it. Let neither shirk its responsibility. The National Republican platform, adopted at Minneapolis in 1892, contained these words:

"We demand the ballot for every citizen of the United States."

One-half of the citizens of the United States are women. Let the Republicans of Kansas stand by their record and reaffirm their national platform.

HENRY B. BLACKWELL.

THE WOMEN'S VOTE IN COLORADO.

As fuller returns from the spring elections in Colorado come in, they demonstrate anew the fallacy of the idea that "the ignorant women will be the first to rush to the polls." In the Mexican counties, "About eighty per cent. of the American women voted," but "almost no Mexican women appeared at the polls, as their husbands objected." In the cities, the three classes of women who almost universally stayed away from the ballot-box were the very ignorant, the ultra fashionable, and the *demi-monde*. Outside of these classes, the vote of women was very large. Of those registered, "from eighty to ninety-nine per cent. voted." As in Wyoming and Kansas, "The women voted for the candidates of the best character." They were everywhere treated with courtesy, and the elections were "the most orderly ever known in Colorado." So say the reports. An ounce of experiment is worth a ton of theory.

A NEW LEAFLET.

By permission of Col. T. W. Higginson, we have added to our list of leaflets his able and suggestive paper called "Straight Lines or Oblique Lines," originally published in *Harper's Bazar*. The leaflets will be for sale at 3 Park Street, Boston, at 15 cts. per hundred.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

Our subscribers are requested to look at the date printed against their names, which shows the time when the subscription expires. Those who find themselves in arrears will confer a favor by remitting without waiting to have a bill sent them. The amount in each case is so small that it hardly seems worth while to send a bill for it, but the aggregate, in so large a subscription list as ours, is very considerable, and has to be collected. It saves the publisher a great deal of trouble when subscribers reckon up their own indebtedness, and send it in without being reminded.

The New York petitions for woman suffrage have received 105,106 signatures. The petitions against equal rights have received 14,000 signatures.

MRS. ELIZABETH CADY STANTON'S address for the summer will be Thomaston, near Great Neck, Long Island, care of Gerrit Smith Stanton, Esq.

G. P. Putnam's Sons will publish at once in their Questions of the Day series "Common Sense Applied to Woman Suffrage." It states the reasons which justify the demand to extend suffrage to women, with consideration of the arguments against such enfranchisement, with special reference to the issues to be presented at the New York Constitutional Convention of 1894, by Mary Putnam Jacobi, M. D.

MISS EMILY JAMES SMITH, who has just been appointed dean of Barnard College, is a daughter of Judge James C. Smith, of Canandaigua, who was for thirty years on the Supreme Bench of New York State. Miss Smith now holds the Greek fellowship at the University of Chicago. After leaving the Harvard Annex she entered Bryn Mawr, from which she graduated in 1889 with the degree of A. B. Miss Smith spent the year 1889-90 as a student at Girtou College, England, with Professor Jebb, and upon returning to this country accepted the Greek chair in Packer Institute, Brooklyn. She remained there two years, and last spring resigned to go to Chicago. Her deanship begins next October. In 1892 Miss Smith wrote "Selections from Lucian." A paper by her, entitled "The Hungry Greeklings," appeared in the *Atlantic Monthly*.

A so-called "Central Committee" of German citizens of Kansas are circulating the following "proclamation" to German-American voters in the State from headquarters at Independence. It will be likely to prove a boomerang.

Dear Brothers:— You have already heard enough concerning the German-American League of the State of Kansas, and its purpose, and how you ought to stand with reference to it. The time is urgent. We only have three months in which we can and must organize if we do not wish to keep for all time woman suffrage, and prohibition which goes hand in hand with it. It is entirely within our hands, under the present political condition of the State, either to accept this measure or powerfully repeal it. What do you intend to do?

For this reason we send you this request, and summon you to organize everywhere. In every city, in every village, even where there may be only three or four German citizens, a league must be formed, and that quickly. Hold a meeting, choose a good German citizen for president (a Republican is to be preferred); choose in addition a secretary and treasurer, and communicate with the secretary of the State League, Mr. Oscar Bischoff, Topeka, Kan., who will give counsel.

Notice that it does not depend so much upon the number of members as upon their energy. One man alone can do much under the circumstances, if he goes to work vigorously and persistently. And we shall control matters this year if we are organized by June.

THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

SOUTHERN WOMEN INDIGNANT.

The Breckinridge question is making a multitude of Kentucky women want to vote, and the campaign utterances of some of Colonel Breckinridge's friends are well calculated to add members to the Kentucky Equal Rights Association. Just before the great anti-Breckinridge meeting recently held in Lexington, an anonymous champion of the colonel published in the *Kentucky Leader* the following remarkable letter:

I do hope there are enough of good, sensible ladies in Lexington, with sufficient self-respect, who will be conspicuous by their absence from the meeting advertised to be held at the Opera House to-morrow, for the purpose of asking Mr. Breckinridge to withdraw from the Congressional race. Those ladies, if there are any, who believe that they are promulgators of this move, seem to me to be the worst fooled people on earth. If they would think a moment, and make a little introspective investigation, I have no doubt each one, upon a little probing, would discover that the idea was suggested by a friend of Mr. Owens (the opposition candidate).

I am disposed to believe that there are some things affecting good government, in which the gentler sex might take a hand, with beneficial results—such as public schools, for instance; but when it attempts to grapple questions less congenial, woman is out of her proper sphere, and she has gotten beyond her depth, at least in Kentucky.

And suppose they do ask Colonel Breckinridge not to make the race? Don't they know that any citizen has the constitutional right to run for any office he chooses, regardless of all the women in the world who believe they have a mission—or, rather, who are being used to play into an opposing candidate's hands?

But, at all events, the proper sphere for woman is at home, and when she begins to dabble in politics, she is no longer, at least in my opinion, a true woman, a woman to perform those tasks in life which nature intended and fitted her for.

On the same page of the *Leader*, and immediately after this letter, followed a strong appeal from Mrs. Josephine K. Henry. She said, in part:

We have now a fair sample of our boasted democracy; namely, one-half of the people who are law-abiding, virtuous, intelligent and tax-paying, deprived of the weapon to defend themselves, their honor and the honor of the State. It is all very well to write appeals to voters, but this humiliating experience should arouse every self-respecting woman to the fact that it is votes that make or unmake Congressmen.

Does any sane person suppose that if the women of this district had the ballot, the unfortunate man who has betrayed his trust, stained our honor, and given Kentucky a more deadly stab than any one in her history, would dare to present himself, asking for the suffrages of the people? The men who will vote for the man who has brought such disgrace upon himself and us look with contempt upon the appeals of women; but if women held the ballot, their opinions would receive most exalted respect, and we could demand a "white life for two." Every Congressman at Washington is the representative of about 170,000 of our population. Half of these are women, who are not consulted in any way, but are strictly required to cast into the treasury their share of the taxes to pay the Congressmen for their services. No bad man is in favor of woman having the ballot, but moral and just men see that she needs it, and it is just that she should have it.

In March, 1891, Florence Huntley interviewed fifty Congressmen in Washington on the question of woman suffrage, for the *New York Press*. Congressman Breckinridge was one of these. In reply to the question as to whether he was in favor of woman suffrage, he replied with emphasis, "I have no leaning toward this so-called universal suffrage, which would affect the present relations of husband and wife." Comment is unnecessary, in the light of recent developments. Women of the Ashland District, if you honor a noble manhood, if you love your State, and would have her escutcheon untarnished before the world, if you would do your duty to young men and women and plant the foundations of the State in morality, your highest duty is to secure the power to render this service to your home, your children and your country, and that power is the ballot.

At the anti-Breckinridge meeting, the Opera House was crowded with the best and most influential women of Lexington, who could not be convinced that, in interesting themselves in politics, they were "out of their sphere."

MRS. YOUNG AT LEXINGTON.

LEXINGTON, S. C., MAY 11, 1894.

Editor Woman's Column:

Our little town was highly honored yesterday by the smiling presence of one of South Carolina's distinguished daughters, Mrs. Virginia D. Young, of Fairfax. In the evening the courtroom was illuminated and brightened by flowers, for her reception, and an intelligent audience assembled to hear what she had to say in behalf of equal suffrage for women.

She was conducted to the stand by Mrs. M. Y. Harth, president of our organization, and Rev. I. G. Graichen, Lutheran pastor, whose cordial introduction lent inspiration to her earnest soul, and, as she gracefully arose to her feet, she was greeted by rounds of applause.

She held the attention of her audience for nearly an hour, and her happy blending of argument, query, repartee and humor was well calculated to please and interest. So enthusiastic was the cheering that Rev. Mr. Graichen felt called upon to tone it down a little, lest it prove embarrassing to the speaker. Mrs. Young claimed that mothers ought by all means to have the privilege of saying who should teach and influence the plastic minds of their children, and to know that they were sober and moral. No one need become less gentle or womanly by voting, for a vote was simply an opinion expressed on a piece of paper, and women did have opinions, and expressed them, too. The greatest opposition did not come from men of wisdom and experience, but from young men, and she wondered why. To me the reason is obvious. With such leaders as "Bok" of the *Ladies' Home Journal*, it really seems "a big thing" to ridicule women, and say, as one of them did to her, "Girls can't vote. They haven't got sense enough!" She thought girls were just as bright as boys, but admitted that, after the age of about ten years, they labored under much greater disadvantages, and she thought girls should have an equal chance with boys for development and education, and be as free from health-destroying environments

and restrictions of fashion and dress. There was no danger that enlarged opportunities for women would endanger the domestic circle. Mrs. Young referred us to her happy home, where she took good care that the domestic machinery should run smoothly till her return. The babies need not suffer, for the mothers could take them to the polls as they did when they went to church.

At the close of her address, Mrs. Young was literally loaded with lovely bouquets of choice flowers, whose fragrance will doubtless linger with her in sweet token of the cordial reception tendered her by the historic town of Lexington.

May her winning, womanly ways, her sunny smiles and affectionate words of tongue and pen prove a talisman to charm away the remnants of prejudice and opposition to this great movement! In the language of another, "All honor to her who lays aside her natural shrinking from publicity and comes forward in such a crisis as this, to combat the present elements of disorder, discontent and even dishonor that are insidiously creeping into our once free and glorious republic!" (Mrs.) M. A. CORLEY.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE IN THE SOUTH.

NEW ORLEANS, MAY 16, 1894.

Editor Woman's Column:

It is frequently claimed that Southern people are so conservative that they are entirely indifferent and even bitterly opposed to any discussion or mention of equal suffrage. Serious and thoughtful consideration is now given to this subject, here as elsewhere in the world.

The recent tour of Mrs. Clara C. Hoffman proves that Southerners are not only willing but anxious to hear this subject discussed. This speaker came into Louisiana to attend the Annual Convention of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union at Shreveport. She was informed that she must not introduce this subject, for the people were not ready to consider it, and would not bear it. Accordingly her first address was a review of the hindering causes which encumbered the way and prevented the success of needful reforms. Mrs. Hoffman showed very plainly the danger of enfranchising all the vice and ignorance in the land, but said never a word of the counteracting power and influence of the ballot in the hands of intelligent Christian women. The convention closed with the Sunday services, but, before the day was gone, an invitation came from a body of the leading citizens and business men, for her to speak the following day in the Opera House upon the very subject—"Equal Suffrage." These gentlemen arranged every detail, assuming all the responsibility, and gladly defraying every expense incurred. A splendid audience filled every chair and occupied all the standing room. Wm. H. Wise, Esq., introduced the speaker with a happy tact, full of kindness and cordiality.

Mrs. Hoffman answered many objections, and presented arguments so convincing that round after round of applause

greeted her again and again. In fact, one of the white ribboners said she feared for the roof of the Opera House, the people were so enthusiastic. Certainly no speech at the convention brought forth such applause. After it was over, people crowded each other on the stage, desiring to be presented, and giving her a perfect ovation.

This was on Monday, and on Tuesday an elegant though informal reception was tendered Mrs. Hoffman at the lovely home of Mr. and Mrs. Wise. The house was beautifully decorated with choice flowers, and crowded with "the very best people," who assured Mrs. Hoffman of their sympathy and cordial endorsement. How is that for grand old Shreveport and Louisiana? Do you think we are going to be the last end of the procession? No, indeed!

Later on, at Monroe, La., Mrs. Hoffman was invited by pastor and people of the M. E. Church, South, to answer the theological objections to woman's ecclesiastical equality. She was equal to the task, and gave a fine exegesis of Bible truth on this line, and made some notable converts.

Then at Lake Charles, another flourishing Louisiana town, Mrs. Hoffman was asked by the citizens to lecture on equal suffrage, and met with a success similar to that of Shreveport, and found very many to endorse all she said. In fact, Mrs. Hoffman is popular in this and other Southern States where she has been heard. True, she is very out-spoken, but, while she is somewhat radical, she is convincing also, and completely disarms prejudice. Her manner of presenting truth is very winning. She is well fitted to wield a wide influence for suffrage here in the South, and we hope she will come here often and stay longer every time.

We are glad to know that the next convention of the N. A. W. S. A. will be in the South, and I certainly hope to "be there to see" Miss Anthony and all the rest in Atlanta next year.

CAROLINE E. MERRICK.

A WOMAN VETERAN.

There died recently at Dunkirk, N. Y., a woman who was recognized as one of the veterans of the civil war. Mrs. Sarah Sinfield enlisted with her husband in Co. E, of the Third Excelsior regiment, afterwards the 72d N. Y., in 1861, and served through the war. Mrs. Sinfield and her husband were allowed a tent apart from the others, and she did washing and mending instead of carrying a musket. When battles were raging, she helped care for the wounded. She had the respect of all the soldiers. When her husband was wounded at Gettysburg in 1863, she went to the hospital with him, and after that served as an army nurse, for which she has drawn a pension for some years. She lived to be seventy-four, and was a familiar figure marching with her husband, Wm. Sinfield, and the old battle flag, in the ranks of the G. A. R. on Decoration Day. The Grand Army Post attended her funeral, and the tattered old battle flag of her regiment, which she

had seen borne into many a desperate conflict, was carried in the procession.

AN EARLY "ANTI."

The New York and Boston remonstrants may claim an ally in Governor John Winthrop, two centuries and a half ago. And the prophetic utterance of Representative Hayes, of Lowell, who called for new lunatic asylums in case the municipal woman suffrage bill should become a law, finds historic justification. The following quotation is from "Winthrop's History of New England," and is dated 1645:

"Mr. Hopkins, the Governor of Hartford upon Connecticut, came to Boston and brought his wife with him, who was fallen into a sad infirmity, the loss of her understanding and reason, which had been growing upon her divers years by occasion of her giving herself wholly to reading and writing, and had written many books. Her husband, being very loving and tender of her, was loath to grieve her, but he saw his error when it was too late. For if she had attended her household affairs, and such things as belong to women, and not gone out of her way and calling to meddle in such things as are proper for men, whose minds are stronger, etc., she had kept her wits, and might have improved them usefully and honorably in the place God had set her."

SOUTHERN WOMEN WHO WANT THE BALLOT.

Mrs. E. C. Chamberlain, of Tampa, president of the Florida Equal Suffrage Association, lately lectured on equal rights. The Tampa *Daily Times* says:

Besides the Carpenters' Union, before which body the address was given, an intelligent and cultured audience assembled at Knight's Hall to listen to the lecture on woman suffrage by Mrs. E. C. Chamberlain, who treated her subject most pointedly and comprehensively. A rich fund of information, sound logic, and able answers to objections raised against woman suffrage were embodied in the address.

The lecturer stated that the first State to grant school suffrage to women was Kentucky, which in 1845 granted school suffrage, thirty years before Massachusetts. "Among women high in suffrage councils are Miss Clay, of Kentucky, Mrs. Langhorne, of Virginia, Mrs. Du Bose, of Georgia, Mrs. Young, of South Carolina, Mrs. Kells, of Mississippi, and Mrs. Saxon, of Louisiana, all native born Southern women, fine speakers, able parliamentarians, and Christian women."

In the New York State Constitutional Convention, at Albany, on May 23, Miss Susan B. Anthony and Mrs. Jean Greenleaf were present. A number of petitions *pro* and *con* were presented. A committee on suffrage was appointed, consisting of 17 members, several of whom are known to be friends of women's enfranchisement.

MISS HELEN KIMBER is doing excellent work as a speaker and organizer in Kansas. She recently spoke in a town where lived an old acquaintance who was bitterly opposed to woman's enfranchisement. He came up to shake hands, and said: "Well, Helen, that speech was a vote-getter. I don't agree with you, but other folks do, and it's coming. If I wanted it to come, I'd advise you to go on talking just that way."

WOMAN SUFFRAGE LEAFLETS.

The following Equal Rights Leaflets are for sale at cost at this office.

Price of Single Leaflets, 15 cents per hundred of one kind, postpaid.

Price of Double Leaflets, 30 cents per hundred of one kind, postpaid.

No Leaflets sold in numbers less than one hundred, except that samples of forty different Leaflets are sent by mail for 10 cents.

Cheques and money orders sent for Leaflets should be made payable to "Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association."

Address ONLY *Leaflet Department*,

WOMAN'S JOURNAL OFFICE,

BOSTON, MASS.

SINGLE LEAFLETS.

- Eminent Opinions on Woman Suffrage.
- Woman Suffrage Catechism, by Lucy Stone.
- Why the W. C. T. U. Seeks the Ballot, by Mary B. Willard.
- A Plea for Universal Suffrage, by Wm. Lloyd Garrison, Jr.
- Woman Suffrage in Wyoming.
- More Facts from Wyoming.
- Wyoming Speaks for Herself.
- Objections to Woman Suffrage Answered, by Henry B. Blackwell.
- The Nonsense of It, by T. Wentworth Higginson.
- The Bible for Woman Suffrage, by Rev. J. W. Bashford.
- Clergymen for Woman Suffrage.
- Municipal Suffrage for Women, by Ednah D. Cheney.
- Municipal Suffrage for Women, No. 2, by Ednah D. Cheney.
- Woman's Rights Fables, by Lillie Devereux Blake.
- Prepare for Suffrage, by Orra Langhorne.
- How to Organize a Suffrage Association, by Mary E. Holmes.
- Prof. Carruth on Suffrage.
- A Duty of Women, by Frances Power Cobbe.
- The Elective Franchise, by leading Suffragists.
- Henry Ward Beecher on Woman Suffrage.
- Woman Suffrage Man's Right, by Henry Ward Beecher.
- Independence Day for Women.
- How to Win Woman Suffrage, by Henry B. Blackwell.
- Twelve Reasons Why Women Want to Vote, by Alice Stone Blackwell.
- The Government of Cities, by H. B. Blackwell.
- Municipal Suffrage in Kansas, by Secretary Adams.
- Woman Suffrage a Political Reform, by Henry B. Blackwell.

DOUBLE LEAFLETS.

- No Distinction of Sex in the Right to Vote, by the Hon. John D. Long.
- The Advancement of Women, by Mary A. Livermore.
- Woman Suffrage Essential to Pure Government, by Hon. Geo. F. Hoar.
- Woman Suffrage Essential to a True Republic by Hon. George F. Hoar.
- Freedom for Women, by Wendell Phillips.
- Equal Rights for Women, by George William Curtis.
- The Gains of Forty Years, by Lucy Stone.
- Fair Play for Women, by George Wm. Curtis.
- Lucy Stone, by Alice Stone Blackwell.
- Woman Suffrage, by Rev. James Freeman Clarke.
- Women and the State, by Geo. F. Hoar.
- Dr. Gregg on Equal Rights.
- Mrs. Wallace on Equal Suffrage.
- The Star in the West, by Virginia D. Young.
- Suggestions of a Line of Study.
- Suggestions for Franchise Superintendents.
- Jesus Christ the Emancipator of Women, by Rev. C. C. Harrah.
- A True Story, by Mrs. Carrie Lane Chapman.

MISS CALLIE FRENCH has been made a United States pilot for vessels on the Mississippi River, in St. Louis. She is twenty-two years old, and knows the river thoroughly from St. Louis to New Orleans.

The Colorado Equal Suffrage Association, "believing it to be the sentiment of the women voters of Colorado, have endorsed the action of the women of Kentucky protesting against the return of Col. W. P. C. Breckinridge to the U. S. House of Representatives."

MRS. L. C. BOARDMAN, the wife of a well known New York cyclist and newspaper man, has been elected a member of the Mowbray House Cycling Association of England. The president of the association is Lady Henry Somerset, and Mrs. Boardman will organize an American branch.

A lively discussion on woman suffrage is going on in the Household Department of the *Texas Farm and Ranch*, published at Dallas. The editor of that department says she has seventy letters on that subject now awaiting publication. Who says that Southern women take no interest in the suffrage question?

MRS. ZERELDA G. WALLACE, of Indiana, who brought up thirteen children, and from whom Gen. Lew Wallace says he drew the portrait of the mother in "Ben Hur," declares that mothers will always be at a disadvantage in rearing children well, so long as they are disfranchised and thus have no voice in determining the conditions under which the children are to be reared.

MISS KATE WINDSCHIED, who has received from the historic University of Heidelberg the degree of doctor of philosophy, was born on August 28, 1859, in Munich, the daughter of the late Professor Windschied, one of the most famous teachers of law on the Continent. She was educated in Munich, Heidelberg, Leipsic and Berlin, attending the Victoria Lyceum in the latter city. Her course there was supplemented by studies in England, where she worked in the British Museum. In 1890, having been a teacher in the meantime, she began the study of philosophy at the University, and graduated a few weeks ago. The subject of her thesis was "English Pastoral Poetry from 1579 to 1625." She is the first woman to win this distinction from the oldest and proudest University in Germany, and her triumph is a triumph for all German women. Concerning it the *N. Y. Tribune* says:

One of the first advances made in Germany was the establishment at Berlin of the Victoria Lyceum, under the protection of the ex-Empress Frederick, always one of the leaders in the movement for higher education of German women. Then came, last year, the founding of the gymnasia at Carlsruhe and Weimar, with the same courses of study as in the institutions attended by young men. But, with the action of the University regarding Miss Windschied, all prejudice seems to have been overcome, and by the time that the first diplomas are granted by the women's gymnasia, the doors of every University in Germany will probably be open to their graduates.

KANSAS NOTES.

OSAGE COUNTY AWAKE

Two mass meetings have been held in Osage County. It is a county in which but little suffrage work has been done, and in which are many foreign-born people and a large mining population. These two meetings were very successful and developed great enthusiasm. In both of them the following resolution was presented by Helen L. Kimber, and adopted almost unanimously by the voters present:

Resolved, That we, the citizens of Osage County, in mass meeting assembled, urge the political parties of the State to incorporate in their respective platforms a plank favoring the equal suffrage amendment.

At Osage City there were representatives present from fifteen of the seventeen voting precincts of the county, and a county organization was effected. No suffrage work had ever been done in Osage City before.

Much disappointment was expressed at Miss Anthony's absence, and nothing that could be said of the forceful reasons for her return to New York could make these disappointed people feel satisfied. Rev. Anna Shaw captured the audience here, as she does everywhere. Mrs. Bina A. Otis, president of the Woman's P. P. L., made an interesting address. Mrs. Rachel L. Child greatly pleased the people of Osage City. Mrs. Child wins votes. She preached very acceptably at Burlingame on the previous Sunday night.

LAURA M. JOHNS.

MASS MEETINGS AT LAWRENCE.

A large audience assembled at the Rink, on the evening of May 8, to listen to earnest words for woman suffrage. The stage was prettily decorated with yellow bunting and pure snowball blossoms, and in front a large picture of the sweet face of Lucy Stone reminded us that "she leads us still."

The invocation by Dr. James Marvin inspired and strengthened the hearts of all. The hearty address of welcome by Judge S. O. Thacher included an able and humorous refutation of Prof. Cope's pseudo-scientific arguments. The president of the Douglas County E. S. A., Mrs. H. D. McCrory, then introduced the principal speaker of the evening, Mrs. Carrie Chapman-Catt, who gracefully acknowledged the address of welcome, contrasting the courteous reception accorded to the newer workers with the grudging hearing granted the pioneer speakers. She reviewed the progress of humanity, and of womankind. In the work here in the State, she dwelt upon the need of endorsement of the amendment by the political parties. Her beautiful presence, rare charm of manner and polished discourse gained the admiration of friends, and even won the respect of prejudiced listeners. The newly organized Ladies' Mandolin Club gave pleasure to all.

On the afternoon of May 9, the audience was almost equal in number, and contained many visitors from the country. They were led in singing the Battle

Hymn of the Republic by the Unitarian church choir. Dr. Richard Cordley, pastor of the Congregational church, led in prayer. Our venerable friend, ex-Governor Charles Robinson, presented a unique argument, declaring that men should be unwilling to answer alone in another world for the failures in moral lines of present law-making. Women ought to share the responsibility with men. Chancellor F. H. Snow, of the State University, emphatically endorsed woman suffrage, and told how far the West is in advance of the East in co-education. Miss Abbie Noyes favored us with a piano solo. The County Organizer, Prof. W. H. Carruth, stated the purpose of the Association, its membership (150) and the attitude of the various political parties toward the Amendment, as ascertained through the Polling Committee, which shows a majority in favor. Mrs. Annie L. Diggs, the popular Populist speaker, disclaimed that she "belonged" to the Populist party, except so far as it went in the direction that seemed to her right. The address teemed with bright suggestions, and greatly pleased the hearers. After showing clearly the need of the cooperation of the two principal political parties of the State to carry the amendment, she submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That we urge the political parties of the State to make favorable mention in their respective platforms of the pending woman suffrage amendment to the Constitution.

A rising vote being called for, nearly every man and woman promptly rose. Only one person in the audience rose in opposition. More than 500 persons endorsed this resolution.

In the evening over a thousand persons greeted Rev. Anna Shaw. A brilliant piano solo by Miss Orton was followed by an invocation by Rev. H. Cowan, and a beautiful song by Miss Mary Berry. Miss Shaw held the attention of her audience for nearly two hours, convincing by her irresistible logic, and shaking out prejudices in laughter over her witty stories and their timely applications. She dwelt forcibly upon the need of endorsement of the amendment by the political parties. Never did Miss Shaw speak better, or more completely captivate her hearers. Before the collection, the University Glee Club Quartette favored us with a chorus. The meetings were pronounced an undoubted success.

FRANCES SCHLEGEL CARRUTH,
Sec. Douglas Co. E. S. A.

The Arts department of McGill University at Montreal was opened to women in September, 1884. The instruction in "ordinary" subjects is carried on in separate classes, by the same instructors. In "honor" subjects, the men and women are together. The women have all the privileges the men have, except that of being eligible for Fellows. The number of women studying at McGill has increased from 31 in 1884 to 116 in 1893.

MRS. MAUD HOWE ELLIOT is keeping house in an apartment of a Roman palace, and writes entertainingly of her experiences.

The Woman's Column.

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KANSAS STRAWS.

The Kansas State Convention of County Superintendents of Schools has just been held at Hutchinson. It passed a unanimous resolution declaring "We believe in political equality."

The Rooks County Republican Convention, held at Stockton, Kan., appointed Mrs. C. W. Smith, of Stockton, an honorary member of the Committee on Resolutions. The following resolution was reported by the committee, and adopted in the Convention by a unanimous vote:

Resolved, That we believe in the old doctrine of Republicanism—equal rights for all, special privileges to none; that those who bear the burdens should be equally entitled to all of the privileges of government, be the same man or woman.

The Kansas Social Science Federation, in session at Kansas City, May 3, unanimously adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That this Federation most heartily sympathizes with the women of Kansas in their earnest effort to secure universal suffrage.

NEW YORK NOTES.

On Thursday afternoon of last week Miss Anthony and Mrs. Greenleaf addressed the Committee on Suffrage of the Constitutional Convention. The Assembly Chamber, where the Convention sits, was given for the occasion, and was crowded by members of the Convention and people of Albany, the president, Mr. Choate, being an interested listener. Mrs. Greenleaf reviewed the history of the cause in the State. Miss Anthony made an able plea, and afterwards answered questions addressed to her by the committee.

The presentation of petitions has begun. Monroe County—Rochester and the smaller towns—sent in over 31,000 names of men and women, while the total number of voters in that county is only about 29,000. A petition of "Antis" from Syracuse, presented the same day, and containing only 87 names, was a poor offset. In Watertown the suffragists obtained 3,000 names, the "Antis" 50.

Woman suffrage petitions continue to come in. On May 29 ten more counties reported 30,059 signers, a total thus far of 211,906, with about half of the counties in the State still to be heard from. The "Antis" are buried out of sight. The claim that more women are opposed to woman suffrage than in favor

of it ought to be laid to rest forever, at least in New York State. Circulate the petitions.

A correspondent of the N. Y. *Evening Post* laments that she cannot get New York women to work against woman suffrage. She finds them very apathetic. She adds:

"You will find country women in general very slow to act on this question. Unlike woman suffragists, we do not enjoy the distinction and notoriety of presenting petitions to Legislatures." So and so "sent the papers to me after catechising several ladies regarding their opinions on the subject, and beseeching them in vain to take up the (protest) work." "I am not interested in the protest against woman suffrage. . . . I have spoken to a number of the ladies mentioned in your letter, but none of them are willing to take the matter in hand, nor can I think of any one here who would be likely to do so."

THE CURTIS LEAFLETS.

George William Curtis's two great speeches, "Equal Rights for Women," and "Fair Play for Women" (the former his address at the New York Constitutional Convention of 1867), are and for some time have been for sale at the *Woman's Journal* office, Boston, in leaflet form, price, 30 cents per hundred.

MRS. HOWE ON EQUAL RIGHTS.

Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, at the New England Woman Suffrage Festival on May 28, said:

The fiat has gone forth: "Let there be light," and there is light. I feel it. I feel on all sides how this good, so long striven for and hoped for, is now near to us; how we are all illuminated with new hope, with new good-will toward each other and all mankind. This light shows us our great humanity. The little distinctions of high and low, rich and poor, better and worse, seem to fade, and we have this great vision of humanity, of the human race, all going on towards a happy goal, surer, higher, safer civilization. Yet in this light there are some who shut their eyes. I might quote the Scripture about those who love darkness rather than light. I remember a familiar little anecdote, something I myself saw. I remember a cheerful house full of activity, where all were at work. Going through that house, the house of a friend, in one room I found a lovely young lady lying on the bed with a bandage around her eyes. I thought, "What is the matter?" I said to the lady, when we got out of the room, "What is the matter with that young girl?" "She likes to sleep very late in the morning, and we cannot make the room dark enough, and so she puts a bandage over her eyes." Well, now, our house is full of light. We are all at work. We can see to do, to fulfil our tasks, and to read the lesson of the present. But here and there some sweet woman does not want to see the light, and she is sleeping with the bandage over her eyes. Oh, sisters, let us knock at the doors of those houses, let us go into those rooms, let us take away those bandages, for the light is its own justification, and when

those eyes that are wilfully closed are made to see the glory of the truth and of the light, they won't want darkness any more.

Two Swedish ladies have received honorable mention at the Paris Salon for sculpture. They are Carolina Bruse and Agnes Kjellberg. The latter holds the scholarship of the Swedish Academy.

The Waltham Woman Suffrage Club invites all the Suffrage Clubs and Leagues of Massachusetts to a basket picnic at Forest Grove on June 21. It is hoped that there will be a large attendance.

A movement has been organized recently in Chicago to build a station house for women and children where they may be detained until their cases can be heard in court, where they may be tried without association with male criminals, and where they may have competent female care.

MRS. MARY GRANT CRAMER, Gen. Grant's sister, is disgusted with the protests against equal rights for women in New York. In a private letter enclosing some subscriptions, she says: "It is a pity that the 'antis,' having had their way so long, cannot allow our side to try something decidedly better. Turn about is fair play."

MRS. MARY ANN WILLIAMS, of Columbus, Ga., the wife of Col. C. J. Williams, suggested decorating the graves of the Confederate dead with flowers upon a particular day. The idea was taken up with enthusiasm, spread to the North and all over the country, and resulted in the general observance of Memorial Day. The *Atlanta Constitution* says: "Mrs. Williams has passed on to her reward, but her memory is still preserved in the myriad garlands."

MRS. S. LOUISE PATESON, secretary and treasurer of the Ohio Stenographic Association, is a stenographer of rare ability, and as a law reporter receives the same prices paid to men. At sixteen she began to earn her own living, on her father's farm. At nineteen she learned telegraphy, and for some years worked as a railroad operator. In 1876 she became manager of the telegraph office of the Standard Oil Company, in Cleveland, O., which position she held until her marriage. A few years later she was left penniless and unprotected, with two small children. She has since supported herself, her children and her aged parents. Two years ago she began to study Latin, in order to understand the law terms used in the courts. She is an active officer in the King's Daughters, superintendent of the department of foreign work in the W. C. T. U., and a frequent contributor to magazines on stenography. In spite of all her sorrows and struggles, she is described as one of the most cheerful as well as one of the most busy of women.

THE NEWS FROM NEW YORK.

Wm. Lloyd Garrison, at the New England Woman Suffrage Festival, responded with the following poem to the toast, "The Empire State."

Have you heard from New York what the newspaper tells,
How our cause has climbed up to the region of swells?

From going aloft it now rides with equerries,
And is under the wing of the fashion at Sherry's.

If not, let me whisper the fact in your ears,
For fear it will move our remonstrants to tears;
The ladies have joined us from neighborhoods rare,

Murray Hill, the Fifth Avenue, Madison Square.

Dear me, it seems funny as funny can be,
For Elizabeth Stanton and dear Susan B.
To find themselves popular, hailed with acclaim,
The pets of the millionaire, crème de la crème!

For the great State convention, God grant it won't fail,
Has the chance to strike out the distinction of "male"

From the old Constitution, and open the door
For its backward-pressed women to come to the fore.

There are names unfamiliar to works of reform
Enrolling in this, the convention to storm;
With others, long honored, of worth and of note,
Agreed in demanding that women shall vote.

Not money-bags only have joined the crusade,
But the clergy and doctors no more are afraid;
The bench and the bar we are able to quote,
And our friend holds the gavel, the famous Joe Choate.

Our allies the remonstrants, so cruel is fate,
Are helping most earnestly swell the debate;
They are piling upon us a debt very thick,
For arguments warranted always to kick!

Ward Beecher's successor, from his *Outlook* of fog,
Fears that women's advance must wind up in a bog;

And the *Evening Post* editor, prompted to ire,
Has borrowed the pen of the old Tory Squire.

They're so feeble in logic and wanting in tact
That the dose which is given is sure to react;
Folks who scouted the suffrage, and held us all cranks,
Have been forced by such treatment to enter our ranks.

The signs are all bright; when the modish and rich
Throng into our ranks, we are near the last ditch

Of the ancient oppression, preparing to flop,
For the wheel has turned over, and Freedom's atop!

A LONDON PICTURE.

BY MRS. ORMISTON CHANT.

May I draw a picture for you that struck me at the time as being one of the most pathetic and powerful object-lessons Londoners have ever witnessed? It was at that vast public meeting, convened by Lady Henry Somerset, to bid farewell to Frances E. Willard. It was held in the Queen's Hall, the newest, largest and most beautiful of our London halls, on May 10. Behind Lady Henry and the speakers were rows of white-frocked girls, filling the middle orchestra, some two hundred of them; along the front of the platform, a border of pots of most beautiful flowers. At the close of the first speech (Sir Wilfred Lawson's) there was a slight pause, after which one of the Sisters of the People (Mrs. Hugh Price Hughes' noble band) came leading on about twenty or more very ragged, very dirty, very wretched-looking little children, picked up hap-hazard from adjacent slums, with one qualification, and that was, that one or both parents were drunkards. Coming suddenly, as they did, into that radiant scene of happy people, the

effect was heart-rending, and a feeling of burning shame at such an exhibition of the products of one of our richest industries found vent in sobs and tears on the part of the onlookers. Very softly and sadly did the White Ribbon girls in the orchestra sing, "There's a Shadow on the Home"; and, looking on that ragged battalion of piteous misery, who could doubt it? But from the far-off entrances to the two principal aisles came a sound of voices, singing "We are coming"; and lo, two processions of White Ribbon girls entering the hall, and holding aloft, each company, a long, broad white ribbon in such fashion as to give the appearance of white wings! Nearer and nearer they came, singing sweeter and louder; until at last, up each stairway of the platform they passed, ranging themselves behind their poor little brothers and sisters of the slums. They, in their bright prettiness and glistening garments, fit members of the Band of Hope; the others, in their rags and dirt, of the Band of Despair. It was an object lesson that must have sunk deep into the hearts of many there, and will serve to hasten the time when woman shall have conquered the kingdom of home, and shall take her full share in making and administering the laws under which that kingdom can best thrive.

There was one touching little bit of aside in that moving spectacle. One of the little girls lifted "her baby" up (the child she has to take care of), for it to get a better view of the advancing white host. "Aint 'em jolly?" said the tiny boy by her. "They aint got no babies to carry!" was the retort, given with a little scorn. Very true, and most eloquent. But oh, it is grand to feel that at the head of our largest women's political organization, the Women's Liberal Federation, we have a strong, staunch suffragist like Lady Carlisle; and at the head of the biggest organization of women of any kind in Great Britain, the British Women's Temperance Association, we have so powerful and beloved a suffrage champion as Lady Henry Somerset. I have been attending the annual council meetings of both these societies, and was struck with the miraculous change that has taken place in women themselves during the last five years. There were dark days, I remember, when we mentioned suffrage under our breath, and tried to atone for our progressiveness on that point by being ostentatiously retrograde on some others. But now the tide has turned, and when a woman gets up to express a fear that woman suffrage will injure the Liberal or the temperance cause, there is a general feeling that she is not up to date, and will require looking after all round.—*Woman's Journal*.

WOMEN'S FIRST VOTE IN OHIO.

By a recent act of the Ohio Legislature, the Paxton Special School District has been created in Miami Township, Clermont County. Consequently, an immediate election of a board of trustees for the new district became necessary, and at this election, which was held May 11, women voted for the first time in Ohio. It was recognized as an historic event. The

schoolhouse was made beautiful with flowers, plants, and patriotic decorations, and a handsome silk flag floated from the staff on the belfry. A ticket was nominated entirely of women—Mrs. Harriet Paxton, Mrs. Ellen Hutchinson, and Mrs. Mary A. Reeves—and was unanimously elected. It was arranged that Mrs. Reeves, the wife of City Passenger Agent of the Big Four, J. E. Reeves, of Cincinnati, should cast the first ballot ever cast by a woman in Ohio. Of about sixty votes, twenty were cast by women.

F. M. A.

CHARLES G. AMES ON SUFFRAGE.

Rev. Chas. G. Ames, at the New England Woman Suffrage Festival, said:

I have one faculty of great value, for which my friends have never given me full credit. I can hold my ear down to an egg and hear the cock flap his wings and crow. (Laughter.) I believe there is more coming in this world, more good on the way, than we think, and that the American eagle is sometime going to fly with both wings. It will be a good thing for the wings, and a great thing for the bird. *Viva* the eagle, and both of the wings attached thereto! We must work on long lines, and by broad methods, for great things, and the greatest thing is not government, nor politics, but the humanity for which government and politics exist, if they have any justification. And, looking toward the completeness of humanity, we should also work toward it. Two hundred and fifty years ago Nathan Ward, who is described by the chronicler as a revered and judicious servant of Christ, who fixed his station in the town of Ipswich, on a fair and beautiful river, wrote a book, "The Cobbler of Agawam." In it he said that "women, having but a few squirrel brains to help them, frisk about from one ill-favored fashion to another." Some 3,000 years earlier, a great king, who had a good right to report on the subject, said, "One man among a thousand have I found, but a woman among all those have I not found." There are other testimonies that come down from former times, when men were a little bolder to express their contempt of women than now, which show that during the long past the relations between men and women, however necessary, have not been very satisfactory on either side (laughter), and if the returns were all in, they would doubtless make a very sad page of history. We want to change all that, and some of us, having seen some reason to believe that harmonious and happy co-operation is possible between men and women, want to see it made the universal common law, popular law, permanent law,—impartial liberty and impartial law. It is that we work for, and because we work for that, we regard the incident of suffrage, or of government, as only secondary and subordinate to the better relations of men and women in the family, in society, and everywhere, which can never come so long as either sex is partly crippled and disabled by injustice, or any unfair conditions of repression. Since Nathan Ward wrote his book about the squirrel-brained women of New England of 250 years ago, women have learned the alphabet, which they then hardly had the command of, and it has been thought by men on the whole to be a good thing that women know how to read and write. The year in which I was born,—a good year for this country (laughter),—witnessed the admission of girls to the public schools of Boston on the same terms with boys, and Boston, on the whole, though timid about entering on such a rash innovation, would probably be disinclined to return

to the old order of things, which gave to girls an inferior course of instruction to that assigned to boys. Well, those were steps in our direction. Many more steps have been taken in that direction, and all that has ever been gained by concessions to the rights of women, literary or educational, and in the practical field of labor and employment, and by the popular provisions of law, though gained with great resistance, and through much opposition, is looked on by the mass of men who belong to the class that once would have resisted it as being, on the whole, good. But my concern is that there should be a new ideal of our relations, the relations of men and women, and this is a thousand-fold more important than anything in government or politics. Eliza Turner says that if women took as much pains to be intelligent as they now take to be beautiful, they would not be less beautiful, and they would be more interesting and companionable. I am not sure that I should have dared to say that, but I crouch behind a woman and quote her language, which seems to me worthy of consideration. The effect on woman's character, and on her relations with her companion, seems to me an important matter to consider at every stage, and I mention this with the more freedom because I think the chief objection, in the minds of that half-enlightened portion of the human race that is not represented here this evening, is the supposition that woman suffrage is somehow going to inflict damage on the relations of men and women. In some form or other this is the deepest-lying objection, as when Horace Bushnell published his "Reform Against Nature." Well, if it were so, I should hope the women might never vote, for, as I said, the relations of men and women are more important than government and politics; but, believing that every disability removed from either will work to the advantage of both, I do not look for anything but benefit to come to men from anything that helps women to a larger, freer, and nobler ideal of life. By all these processes women are being prepared for that larger share in the life of the race which evidently they are already taking on their hands, and minds, and hearts. If you would reform a man, if you would civilize a man, we are told you must begin with his grandmother. We propose to begin with the grandmothers of the people who will be here in the middle of the twentieth century, and it is none too early to begin to work on those long lines, by these broad methods, for those large results. (Applause.)

KICKING AT NOTHING.

Rev. M. J. Savage, at the New England Woman Suffrage Festival, said:

You all remember the old man who attempted to kick another man he was angry with, and the other man suddenly got out of the way; and the old man remarked afterwards that it was a terrible strain on a man to kick at nothing. One difficulty I have always had in discussing this matter has been that really—and I say this seriously—I have seen no argument urged against women's voting that seemed to me intellectually worthy of serious discussion. I have never been able to understand why my wife, for example, has not as much right to vote as I have. I have never been able to get into any serious state of mind over the supposed evil results of women's voting. For example, we see in the papers every little while that, if women are granted the suffrage, of course they will expect after that to stand up in the electric cars. Now supposing my wife had the right to vote, would there really be any necessity for my treating her with

less courtesy than I am accustomed to do? I cannot quite see where the dreadful result is to come in. We are told that if women vote, by and by they will be all wanting to go to Congress. Well, almost all the men I ever met have wanted to go to Congress, but very few of them have gone there. I have been voting for many years, and I have never felt myself in danger of going to Congress. If there is any woman that the people want to have go to Congress, I would like to see her go there; and I think if we could fill the capitol at Washington to-day with women Senators and women Representatives they couldn't possibly do any worse than the people we have there now. (Applause.) I believe God meant that men should be men and women should be women. I believe, however, that men will be better men when they are left free to develop themselves according to the laws and possibilities of their nature, without anybody's assuming that they must be limited in this direction or that; and that women will be truer and nobler and sweeter and better types of women when they are left free precisely in the same way.

AN APPEAL TO NEW YORK WOMEN.

CAPITOL, ALBANY, N. Y., MAY 23, 1894.
Editor Woman's Column:

Before the opening day of the Constitutional Convention, woman suffrage headquarters were secured in the Capitol Building, in cooperation with the Albany local club, by Miss Jean Brooks Greenleaf and Miss Harriet May Mills, president and secretary of the State Association. The ladies were present at the organization and temporary adjournment of the Convention, after which they returned to their homes, and the work has since been in charge of the vice-president at large, Mrs. Martha R. Almy.

Just now is an especially busy time, as the Convention has met again and formally opened for business. Miss Anthony and Mrs. Greenleaf are both in Albany, and are usually to be found in No. 2 of the Capitol (the reception-room of the Committee), where they talk suffrage and discuss plans with delegates and other visitors who drop in.

Upstairs, in a room on the fourth floor, the routine work of summing up and recording the petitions and tax-lists goes on. The two large desks are piled with petition-books, which constantly arrive, even at this late date, and the chairs and floor are similarly appropriated. Sufficient help to attend to all these is somewhat difficult to find. Yesterday four young women from the Business College were called in. Two other helpers come day after day. Upon shelves at the side are the piles of petitions which have been recorded, each pile labelled with its county. Sixty of such piles cover considerable space.

It is not intended that ordinary callers shall find their way to this work-room, but they occasionally do, nevertheless. Among those who came in to-day was a student from a Cohoes school, where they had decided to vary the monotony of the usual commencement exercises by substituting for a part of them a discussion upon woman suffrage. Four young men, instead of reading essays, are to present orations upon the subject, for and against. This young man was one appointed to

speak in favor, which would be far from a difficult task, to judge from his talk. Other callers have been reporters from the New York papers—the *Sun*, which is always our friend, the *World*, also friendly, the *Herald*, of which I cannot speak so well, and also the *Albany Journal*.

The petition from Monroe County, something over 30,000 names in all, was presented to the convention to-day, and a number of others will go in to-morrow. All these are first instalments only.

The petition books are prepared for presentation by being tied firmly together in counties, first with heavy twine and then with wide yellow satin ribbon. A card is attached giving the number of women who have signed, the number of men and the total. Below is the vote of 1893. A petition heading is also attached, bearing the name of the chairman of the County Campaign Committee, and the data on the card. Added to this is the number of tax-paying women and the assessed valuation of their property.

The petitions from the different counties will be sent in to the Convention now as fast as possible.

Since we talk to suffragists, I wish to say to those of New York State that, while some of them have done nobly in the petition work, others have sent in meagre lists or none at all. Miss Anthony and Mrs. Greenleaf depend very much upon the influence of the petition, and it must be a large one. Now cannot we work a little harder? While it was house-cleaning time, every woman felt that her one duty in life was to get a clean house; but now that is over. Let us go to work again securing names. If every woman who believed in suffrage would be willing to let other things go, and devote only a few afternoons to the work, just see what a difference it would make in the final summing up. Why is it that we are so willing to let other people do this work for us? It is not Miss Anthony's cause. It is not Mrs. Greenleaf's cause. It is quite as much ours, yours and mine, and we ought to work as if we realized it. Let me beg you to send to Miss Mary S. Anthony, 17 Madison Street, Rochester, for petition books for immediate use. If you have already sent in names, send in more. If you have not sent in any before, then surely you should be willing to do your part now.

I speak to women who believe in equal rights. If you want to have the ballot, now is the time to strike for it. I wish I could put into this cold print the emphasis which goes into the words as they come from my heart. I make this appeal as a New York woman who has been for a few days at headquarters and has had an opportunity to know something of the mammoth work done by our officers this winter. We others are too quiescent. We do not help them enough. Although the time of year is at hand when it is a temptation to do only what is necessary, do not let us forget that these officers of ours will have the great burden upon them all summer.

What is our duty in the matter?

ISABEL HOWLAND.

Miss AGNES IRWIN, who is a great granddaughter of Benjamin Franklin, has been made dean of Radcliffe College.

Miss ADELAIDE UTTER, of Kansas City, Mo., who was elected corresponding secretary of the Social Science Federation at its last meeting, is also clerk of the Circuit Court.

Mrs. JUDGE R. C. LEMMON, of Toledo, wishing to vote under the new school suffrage law, has taken out naturalization papers, the first ever issued to a woman in Ohio.

Miss MARION COLGATE, of East Orange, N. J., the index clerk in the Register's office, Essex County, has been duly commissioned by the Governor as a Notary Public. She is the third woman in New Jersey to qualify as such.

Miss SOMES, of the Associated Artists of New York, has taken up her residence in Washington, D. C., and her designs and work in interior decoration are much admired. She has a contract to decorate four dining-rooms in the Metropolitan Club.

Miss MARGARET FOLEY, of New Brunswick, N. J., is acting overseer of the stoneyard owned by Mr. James Neilsen, treasurer of that city. Although he has no present market for the stone, he opened the yard to give work to the unemployed, and placed Miss Foley in charge.

There is no mistaking the fact that, numbers being the test, the suffragists are overwhelming stronger than the "antis." Nor is there any reason to believe that the weight of womanly intelligence is not just as strongly preponderant on the affirmative side of the question.—*N. Y. Recorder*.

LADY MONCKTON, of London, is not only a brilliant society woman, but a successful shopkeeper and an actress. For a good many years she was only an amateur, but after her children were grown she made her debut as a professional and achieved great success. When shopkeeping became fashionable, Lady Monckton and Miss Frith opened a small emporium of linens and embroideries at "The Sign of the Spinning Wheel."

Mrs. SALLIE F. CHAPIN, of Charleston, S. C., is receiving many congratulations on the laying of the corner-stone for the Winthrop Normal and Industrial College of South Carolina, at Rock Hill. Ever since 1885, when she visited the Industrial College for girls in Mississippi, Mrs. Chapin has been urging the establishment of a similar institution in South Carolina. The *Charleston News and Courier* says: "It is the opening of a new era to the women of this State."

BEATRICE HARRADEN, author of "Ships That Pass in the Night," has arrived in America. She is described by the New York papers as having irregular features, though her face is strong and attractive. Her hair is black. She is a London girl, and has studied in Dresden, Cheltenham College, Bedford College and London University. At the last named institution she earned the right to write B. A. after her name, having taken that degree in mathematics and the classics.

N. E. MEETING AND FESTIVAL.

The twenty-sixth annual meeting and Festival of the New England Woman Suffrage Association, on May 29, was a great success. The speaking was good, the reports were encouraging, and the audiences were unusually large. Even the business meeting, always apt to be slimly attended, was so overcrowded this year that early in the proceedings it became necessary to adjourn to a larger hall. At the afternoon meeting, people had to stand up. In the evening, Music Hall was a blaze of color. Fifteen or twenty pretty girls in yellow gowns flitted about as ushers, marshalling to their seats the throng of smiling people, most of whom were adorned with bows of brilliant yellow ribbon, the outward and visible sign of their faith.

After dinner, the feast of reason and flow of soul began, and proved even richer and more inspiring than usual. Perhaps this was in part because the speakers did not run over their time. Rev. Anna Garlin Spencer, in her modesty, did not tell the presiding officer that she was obliged to go back to Rhode Island by the nine o'clock train, and so, when she was called upon, she had vanished. Another bright particular star of eloquence, Rev. Dr. Rainsford, of New York, failed to appear above the horizon at all, for reasons which are still a mystery. But, in spite of these disappointments, every one had a delightful time, and declared it was one of the best Festivals we had ever had, if not, as several asserted, the very best. The singing was glorious, especially Mrs. Alice J. Harris's "Song of Victory," and a sense of coming victory was in the air. Ex-Gov. Long presided, and there were addresses by Mrs. Livermore, Dr. Moxom, Hon. Robert S. Gray, Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, Rev. Chas. G. Ames, Mrs. Ednah D. Cheney, Henry B. Blackwell, Miss E. U. Yates, Wm. Lloyd Garrison, Rev. M. J. Savage and Rev. Samuel May.

The sweetest voice of all was silent; but the serene face of Lucy Stone looked down from the front of the platform, and seemed to smile, as if well pleased.

All separated in excellent spirits, and, it is to be hoped, with the determination to work harder than ever for the cause.

A. S. B.

DR. MOXOM ON SUFFRAGE.

Rev. Philip S. Moxom, D. D., said at the New England Suffrage Festival:

I count it a great privilege to be here to-night, and to bring the few words which I may bring at this time—words of congratulation, of sympathy and of cheer. I think this meeting is more significant than you or I have been conscious of. The time, in relation to the great advance movement of woman suffrage, is critical and prophetic, like some of those days before the war, when in many hearts hope had died, but in many others hope waxed expectant, and when the fulfilment was nearer than any one thought. In little more than twenty-four hours we shall have come upon the most pathetic and, to me, the most significant anniversary in the national calendar; for the 30th of May celebrates the memories of those by whose sacrifices and sufferings the existence of the nation was

made possible. In some ways this day which you celebrate has a significance as inspiring, as full of hope for our country and for human kind, even as that. No one can look out upon the political life of our time without being humiliated and shamed beyond utterance by certain features of that political life. The need of reform has grown ripe. It is urgent and pressing. The logical development of the spoils doctrine and of the party machine appears in the fact that in every election a large portion even of the male voters of the country is disfranchised. We have but a partial representation, in our Legislature and in Congress, of the people, even of that fraction of the people which has any practical right of suffrage at all. I do not hazard an extreme statement when I say that the steps which must be taken, and which will be taken to redeem our politics and put them on the high level where they belong, will be proportional representation, woman suffrage and civil service reform, and we shall get proportional representation and civil service reform the quicker if we get woman suffrage first.

MRS. CHANT ON THE "ANTIS."

Mrs. Ormiston Chant writes to the *Woman's Journal*:

Looked at from the high level of belief in an unbroken sequence in the spiritual life, the poor efforts of "Remonstrants" and others, to bar the progress of right and truth and justice, seem sad and mean subterfuges to evade duty. Where these efforts are the outcome of sheer, brutal ignorance, we can look upon them as so many appeals for suffrage missionaries to the heathen; but where they are made by cultured and otherwise excellent people, we have to realize what a fearful moral squint is the outcome of putting expediency before principle.

BRECKENRIDGE'S CANDIDACY.

The Ashland (Ky.) Congressional District is regarded with national respect and affection as the home and constituency of Henry Clay. It has been shamefully misrepresented by a man who is now a legally convicted liar, hypocrite and seducer. Congressman Breckinridge coolly asks the voters of his district to re-elect him. In other words, he asks them to share his dishonor and become partners in his disgrace. For the honor of Kentucky we will not regard the re-election of Col. Breckinridge as possible. It is now not Breckinridge, but the Ashland District that is on trial.—*Woman's Journal*.

REV. PHEBE A. HANAFORD gave an address on Founder's Day, before the Alumnae of Rutgers Female College, in New York City, on "The Duty of Educated Women to their Times."

A benevolent lady surprised a reporter one day when he came to her house seeking information on a scandal in her neighborhood. Though she had no scandal news for him, she gave him her sympathy. "Why are you sorry for me?" he echoed in some amazement. "Because you have to look up the disagreeable things; it would be so much happier for you if you only reported the pleasant things."—*Faith and Works*.

The Woman's Column.

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ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

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PARALLEL CASES FOR DR. ABBOTT.

Suppose it were proposed to start in some Western city a church to be conducted upon the same principles as Plymouth Church in Brooklyn. And suppose the question were raised whether Plymouth Church had proved a beneficial institution or the reverse. Suppose, upon diligent inquiry, no one in Brooklyn was found who could say that Plymouth Church had done any harm, while scores testified that it had done good. Then suppose some editor in the Western city, who did not want a church started there, should publish in parallel columns a statement from a prominent man in Brooklyn (only one such statement out of dozens which might have been quoted) that Plymouth Church had done good, and an assertion from another individual that, so far as he was aware, Plymouth Church had not carried through the New York Legislature any important legislation for the betterment of humanity, and that, to his certain knowledge, a number of disreputable resorts existed in Brooklyn. Suppose the Western editor had published this, under the heading, "How Plymouth Church Affects Brooklyn," and had followed it up with the sarcastic inquiry, "How does it work to have such churches?"

Woman suffrage has prevailed in Wyoming since 1869. The suffragists for years have had a standing challenge out, inviting their opponents to find two persons in all Wyoming who will assert, over their own names and addresses, that it has had any bad results whatever. The opponents have thus far failed to respond. On the other hand, a long series of prominent men and women in Wyoming, including all the Territorial Governors for twenty years, testify that it has done good in various ways, and especially in securing the election of better men to office. [Governors of Territories are appointed by the President, not elected by the people; hence their testimony is impartial.] Yet Dr. Lyman Abbott published in the *Outlook* a statement that there are disreputable resorts in Cheyenne, as an illustration of "how woman suffrage works in Wyoming." It would be as fair an argument to quote the existence of disreputable resorts in Brooklyn as an illustration of the workings of Plymouth Church.

No one supposes that woman suffrage

will bring in the millennium. The Christian church has not yet succeeded in bringing the millennium, either; but that does not prove that the Christian church is not a beneficent institution. There is as clear evidence that woman suffrage has done good in Wyoming as there is that Dr. Abbott's church has done good in Brooklyn. The influence of woman suffrage has been wholly good so far as it has reached, though it has not reached far enough to abolish everything bad.

The individual who is quoted by the *Outlook* as saying that he knows of no law for the betterment of humanity introduced by women in Wyoming, forgets at least one law—the one raising the age of protection for girls to eighteen. That was secured by the direct efforts of the women; and the ease with which they secured it, compared with the difficulties encountered in obtaining similar legislation elsewhere, has often been quoted by Wyoming women as an instance of the advantages of having a vote.

ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

"WOMAN SUFFRAGE IN PRACTICE."

The *North American Review* for June prints a symposium on "Woman Suffrage in Practice," by the Governors of Colorado and Nebraska. If a real view of woman suffrage in practice were desired, it should have been a symposium of testimony from Kansas and Wyoming. In Colorado, women have but just received full suffrage. In Nebraska, they have only the school suffrage which women now possess in about half the States of the Union. The Governor of Nebraska, therefore, had no special qualifications to write of "Woman Suffrage in Practice." Being an opponent of equal rights for women, he naturally devotes the bulk of his article, not to an account of any actual results of woman suffrage in practice, but to a presentation of *à priori* reasons why he thinks women ought not to vote.

In this alleged presentation of "Woman Suffrage in Practice," the one State in the Union where women have had full suffrage for twenty-five years, is conspicuous by its absence. Instead of mentioning that an equal suffrage amendment was defeated twelve years ago in Nebraska—a fact that has no special significance—it might have been mentioned that Wyoming, after twenty years' experience of woman suffrage, adopted a State Constitution guaranteeing equal rights to women, by a popular vote of both men and women; that there is a voluminous mass of testimony to its good results, from successive Governors and Chief Justices, and that not one of the predicted disasters has followed, such as destroying women's womanliness, injuring the home, etc., etc.

Mrs. Kate Myrick has been appointed river observer at Girard, La.

Mrs. Laura Creighton has been re-appointed State Librarian of Iowa.

In Tiverton, R. I., all the members of the school board are women; and the Superintendent says the schools of that town are the best conducted schools in the State.

Eight of the fifty-two graduates from the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania this year are from the South. The gold medal offered for the best report of the surgical clinics of the Woman's Hospital was awarded to Miss Lorilla F. Bullard, of Wheeling, W. Va.

The bill to allow women to act as notaries public has been defeated in the Massachusetts Senate, 12 to 10. Women are serving acceptably as notaries public in many parts of the country, but our Senate apparently thinks there is some radical difference between the women of Massachusetts and those of other States.

The Secretary of the Interior has approved the plan of increasing the force of field matrons of the Indian service, recently recommended by Commissioner Browning. There are only five matrons now on the rolls, and the appointment of twenty more will probably be asked for.

The French courts have recently decided that a woman's dot, or marriage portion, is the property of her husband. American heiresses, about to marry a French title, will do well to make a note of this. It is said that a strong agitation is to be begun in France in favor of a married woman's property act.

The canvass of Orleans County, N. Y., in behalf of woman suffrage shows 1,810 women on the tax rolls who pay taxes on an assessed valuation of \$2,529,431. There were 6,956 votes cast in this county in the last election, and the petition in favor of woman suffrage contains the names of 5,848 persons over 21 years of age.

Mrs. Julia Ward Howe said at the recent annual meeting of the New England Woman Suffrage Association:

I have always been glad and thankful for having entered the suffrage work. There is no happiness comparable to that of having taken up a noble cause when it was unpopular. I only wish I had taken up twenty such. When you care enough about a good cause not to mind who frowns and crosses the street to avoid speaking to you,—there is no satisfaction comparable to that.

The Arkansas Equal Suffrage Association, at its recent annual meeting at Forrest City, passed the following resolution among others:

That, inasmuch as the churches are largely made up of and supported by women, we think it inconsistent and unkind for ministers to oppose our movement, and we are growing weary of papering churches, having pie-socials, travelling about collecting preachers salaries, and sustaining the church by our work and prayers, and being rewarded by being refused recognition in general church councils.

THE BEST.

BY J. W. CHADWICK.

Our praise is still too little for our hearts;
 But there is better than all praise
 Of present worth or unforgotten days,
 When good men bravely took their several parts
 On life's great stage,—to be what we admire;

In our own hearts to feel the immortal fire
 Which was, and is, in whom we venerate;
 Men who, in great affairs of Church and State,
 Spoke, speak, for all who sorrow and aspire,
 The word that yearns and struggles to be free.

Oh, it is well to sit beneath the tree
 The fathers planted in the fenceless land,
 And, while its shade is cool on either hand,
 And the large fruit drops down abundantly,
 To praise their valor who with toil and sweat
 Planted it here; but there is better yet:
 In our own time to do such work as theirs,—
 Forth from God's wheat to pluck the devil's
 tares,
 Knowing that for such business we are set
 Here in this round of glorious circumstance.

DORA'S GIFT.

"You don't mean me to believe, Emily, that all these tall girls are yours? One, two, three, four,—my! what a lot!"

"We pass for Mrs. Brown's 'boys and girls,' Uncle Phil. You see, we have to attend to her business, escort her round, and do what there are no boys here to do."

"And what sort of business can you attend to, I'd like to know?" asked Uncle Phil, with all a man's scorn of a woman's business head.

"Em is my man of business," said the gentle, ladylike mother. "No, not the tallest; that is Julia. She is our member of society; she entertains our company, and is to the family what a drawing-room is to a house."

"She is our decorative art society, too," added Emily. "She paints and embroiders and sings in the choir."

"They are just slandering me, Uncle Phil!" cried Julia. "Look at my forefinger, and you will see who is the seamstress of the family."

"What is the matter with Daisy's fingers?" asked Uncle Phil, who, by the way, had been abroad while these girls were growing up, and had now come back to make a home for himself.

"Oh! I'm the housekeeper, and I've just been preserving strawberries; that's where my finger-tips get their rosy color. You'd better speak me fair, uncle, if you want your bread buttered on both sides while you are here."

Uncle Phil leaned back in his chair, and surveyed the party with admiring eyes. Without being particularly handsome, they were delightful-looking girls. Erect, vigorous, graceful, blooming, and full of fun, they gave proof of being a well-raised, healthy, charming quartette of daughters.

"Well, Sister Emily," he said presently, "lump them now, and say what you will take for them. I'll give a fair price for the lot."

"Koh-i-noors as thick as hail-stones couldn't buy one of them," said the proud mother.

"But you haven't told me what this small woman is good for," said Uncle Phil, pinching the pink tip of Dora's ear.

"Good for nothing," answered the small woman herself, rescuing the persecuted ear.

"Dora? What is Dora's forte? Why, I don't know; but we couldn't do anything without Dora!"

And the girls looked at their uncle as if they feared he might be weak-minded, to ask such a question.

"There!" said merry Dora. "I told you I didn't have any gifts. I can't sing, nor paint, nor embroider, nor even entertain company."

"But she can always be the dearest dear of a Dora that ever was," said the sister on the other side of Dora, giving her a troublesome squeeze. And Dora seemed highly satisfied with this explanation.

But, of course, the weather in this family was not all summer weather. Uncle Phil found, after he had been living with them awhile, that they had their ups and downs like other people. They disagreed with one another, and felt cross about it. They tried to do things, and failed sometimes. Jellies wouldn't always "jell," dresses wouldn't always fit. In short, "the briers besetting every path" pricked the feet of these sweet lassies in their turn, from day to day, as they do the feet of all earth's travellers.

And then Uncle Phil found out what was Dora's gift. It had been dawning on him for some time; but one rainy day he startled the family by saying, "Sister Emily, Dora is the most gifted child you've got."

It was, as I said, a rainy day. "Of course, it had to rain," Julia had said, grimly, as they gathered into the breakfast-room. "As I wanted to go to ride on horseback with uncle, I might have known it would rain."

"It is well you have an escort who will wait till a clear day," said Dora, who was busy pulling up the blinds to the top pane, that they might get all the light there was to be had.

"Ah, what a nice little blaze!" said Uncle Phil, limping round to the grate. "Which of you knew that I had rheumatism this morning?"

"Dora always keeps a little pile of wood and shavings hid away for a morning like this," Julia said, leaving the window, and coming to warm her cold nose by the cheerful glow.

The mother entered with a cloud on her usually placid brow.

"Bridget is sick, girls—not able to get out of bed."

"How lucky that it rains!" cried Dora. "No visitors, no going out; we can be busy bees to-day without molestation. Sit down, and keep Uncle Phil from getting cross, mother, while we go and scratch up a little breakfast."

In a very short time a comfortable breakfast was on the table, everybody chatting pleasantly, and not a frown to be seen. It was at this moment that Uncle Phil announced his discovery that Dora was the most gifted child in the family.

"Proof positive: I have made a bit of toast without scorching the edges," said Dora, with a mocking little bow.

"No," said Uncle Phil, gravely, in answer to the questioning eyes fixed upon him all around the table; "but Dora has that rare treasure, the gift of pleasantness,—of being pleasant herself, and making other people feel so, no matter what is going on. I am sure that was the kind of woman the Apostle was thinking of when he said it didn't matter about plaiting the hair, and putting on gold ornaments, if a woman had that sweet, bright, quiet, unselfish spirit that God so approves."

And then all eyes fixed upon the speaker filled up suddenly with loving tears, and everybody seemed trying to kiss blushing Dora first.

"Yes," said the mother, softly, "pleasantness,—that is just my Dora's gift!"—
The Angelus.

WOMEN IN THE CHURCHES.

The sixty-ninth commencement of the Baptist Theological Institution, held recently at Newton, Mass., showed many evidences of growth and enlarged work. Among the addresses was one by Rev. Dr. A. J. Gordon, of Boston, who spoke as "a product of the institution," and who said, as quoted in *The Watchman*:

It is now an open secret that some young women are taking partial courses at Newton, and more are coming. I believe in women's preaching; I only draw the line at their ordination. When Miss Fielde, returned missionary, was asked by the board of the Missionary Union if she had been ordained to preach, she replied, "No; but I was foreordained."

That a brother so helpful, broad and just toward women in many ways should "draw the line at their ordination," illustrates anew the hold that old prejudices have on people, and the inconsistencies into which those prejudices betray them. If a woman is foreordained by the Almighty to preach, why should the church withhold ordination?

The Congregational Church is employing women more and more as helpers in pastoral and evangelical work. Miss Annie Harlow, pastoral helper at the First Church, Lowell, Mass., has gone West in response to an invitation to speak on Sunday School Work before the Illinois State Convention. She will also speak on Sunday School Problems at St. Paul, Chicago and Minneapolis. At a special service in the First Church, Oakland, Cal., Miss Grace Scott has just been consecrated to mission work, Dr. J. K. McLean, the pastor, offering the prayer of consecration. As the missionary of the Christian Endeavor Society she goes to Trinity County, where among 4,000 people there is only one Protestant minister. Miss Chapin and Miss Mayo, from the Moody School at Northfield, Mass., have begun evangelistic work at Rutland, Vt. Miss Hartig and Miss Moffat are holding meetings in the schoolhouses in another part of the State, and Miss E. K. Henry is holding meetings in South Dakota. Rev. C. W. Preston, pastor at Curtis, Neb., is assisted, at different places, by his wife, who speaks acceptably.

The progress of the Congregational Church with respect to the rights and privileges of its women members is forcibly illustrated in the Grand River Conference of Ohio. One of the churches of that conference, the West Andover, which last fall celebrated its 75th anniversary, sixty years before disciplined a woman for speaking in a prayer-meeting. At the last meeting of the Grand River Conference, held in April at Ashtabula, the one woman pastor in the conference, Miss Jeanette L. Olmstead, was the moderator.

Sixty years hence, the "drawing of the line at the ordination of women," the refusal to admit women as lay delegates to the Methodist General Conference, and kindred actions on the part of the churches of to-day, will appear as incongruous as that action of the West Andover church appears now. As a matter of history, it should be mentioned that that church rescinded its action ten years later. Think of it, for ten years, a little country Congregational church held it an offence for a woman to speak in a prayer-meeting!

A belated account of the public installation of the Rev. Amanda Deyo (formerly pastor at Scranton, Pa.) as pastor of the Universalist church at San Diego, Cal., is at hand. It was an interesting and impressive occasion. Upon the platform sat Rev. Florence E. Kollock, of Pasadena; Rev. L. M. Andrews, of Santa Paula; Hon. A. G. Throop, president of the Universalist Convention of the State, and C. W. Stults. The installation sermon was by Miss Kollock. Rev. L. M. Andrews made the prayer, and C. W. Stults gave a heartfelt address of welcome in behalf of the city, church and friends. Rev. L. M. Andrews, in behalf of the committee on fellowship, ordination and discipline of the State Convention, officially installed the new pastor, and then the right hand of fellowship was given. Hon. A. G. Throop gave the charge to the people. The entire service was listened to by a large congregation. Since then, "Father" Throop, beloved and lamented, has joined "the choir invisible."

FLORENCE M. ADKINSON.

ONE STANDARD OF MORALS.

The claim for one standard of morals for men and women has to fight a world-wide battle. A correspondent of the London *Methodist Times* says:

The conception of morality existing in Indian society is of the most unhappy character. In illustration of this, I may perhaps record an incident that happened during my stay in India. Three educated Brahman gentlemen visited me one day and requested that I should write some medical chapters for a hand-book for the non-Christian schools, which they purposed to prepare. They said that the book would be divided into a number of sections; that one section would deal with Hygiene, which they wished me to write; another section with Moral Duties, another section with Hindu Theology, so far as it was agreed upon by the different sects. I wrote two chapters on Hygiene in accordance with their wish, and at a later stage they came to me to talk over the book. I had staying with me one of our ministers who was well acquainted with Tamil, their own language. We

asked them what they had written upon, and they said upon honesty, truthfulness and chastity. My friend immediately, knowing that it was intended for a boys' school, asked what word they had used for chastity. They replied, mentioning a Tamil word. Whereupon he said, "But that word means only the chastity of women. It does not refer to men at all." They admitted this, and he said, "You have no word in your language to express the chastity of men." Thereupon they said that they would use a Sanscrit word. "Well," he replied, "what have you stated in this section?" They replied that they had urged upon the boys the importance of teaching their sisters and wives to lead pure lives, but it had never occurred to them to suggest purity for the boys themselves, and ultimately they agreed to re-write the section altogether.

EQUAL RIGHTS IN ARKANSAS.

The Arkansas E. S. A. lately held its annual meeting at Forrest City. The advocates of woman suffrage expected a cold reception, as it had been whispered around that they would be unwelcome visitors. But such was not the case. We received a cordial welcome, and delegates and visitors were royally entertained. Some gentlemen procured the Opera House, and had 500 dodgers printed and scattered over the town. The exercises for the evening consisted of speeches, essays, recitations, and music. The audience seemed very appreciative, and listened with rapt attention. It was a happy occasion, and will long be remembered by those who attended.

FANNY L. CHUNN,
Cor. Sec. Ark. E. S. A.

PROGRESS OF EQUAL RIGHTS.

At the recent annual meeting of the New England W. S. A., the report of the chairman of the executive committee was given as follows:

Never since its formation in 1868 has the New England W. S. A. come together with so bright an outlook. For the first time, the Massachusetts House of Representatives has passed the municipal woman suffrage bill, on three successive votes, by a clear majority of the whole House; and it was defeated in the Senate only after unprecedented efforts on the part of the opposition, and by methods so discreditable that even the Boston *Herald*, which is strongly opposed to woman suffrage, protested against them. In Maine, the municipal woman suffrage bill passed the Senate, and failed in the House by only nine votes. In Vermont, where, in the constitutional convention of 1870, woman suffrage received only one vote, municipal woman suffrage passed the last House of Representatives 149 to 83, and came so near passing the Senate that a change of six votes would have carried it. Rhode Island has amended its property laws for married women. Connecticut, which had obstinately voted down school suffrage year after year, has passed it at last by a handsome majority, and thousands of Connecticut women have voted under the new law, without detriment to their womanliness or to their homes. The school vote of women in Boston continues to increase. Tufts College has adopted co-education, and the Harvard Annex has become incorporated as Radcliffe College.

Outside of New England the year's record of legislative victories is unprecedented. Suffrage has been granted to women in Colorado and New Zealand,

and women have voted in great numbers, and with excellent results. Ohio, long a stronghold of conservatism, has granted school suffrage. Kentucky has enlarged the property rights of married women, and has given additional school suffrage. Iowa has extended limited municipal suffrage to women who pay taxes. Michigan, by a large majority of both branches of the Legislature, voted to give full municipal suffrage to women, but the Supreme Court declared the law unconstitutional. In France, business women have been empowered to vote for judges of the tribunals of commerce, and the British House of Commons has compelled the ministry to insert in the Parish Councils Bill a clause extending suffrage to women, both married and single.

Not the least encouraging incident of the year is the collapse of the New York remonstrants. After setting out with the avowed purpose of getting up a larger petition than the suffragists, they have closed their books with about 6,000 names, while the suffragists have already over 300,000, and the number is increasing day by day.

Never before has our question occupied so much space in the press. In New York, especially, woman suffrage has been more discussed in the papers and in society than all the other questions that are to come before the Constitutional Convention, put together. On every hand, the outlook is most encouraging.

LUCY STONE MEMORIAL MEETING.

An historic event took place in Orange, N. J., in the year 1859. Furniture, including her baby's cradle, was taken from the house of a woman and sold at auction for taxes which she refused to pay while she was unrepresented. Lucy Stone wrote her famous protest to the tax collector, Abraham Mandeville, in December, 1858, with her baby on her knee. The furniture was sold in front of the house still standing nearest to Cone Street, on the south side of Hurlbut Street, by Lucius Tompkins. It was bought in by Rowland Johnson, who was in sympathy with her protest, although no arrangement had been made with him to do so. This was the first practical protest made by a woman against "taxation without representation," and it made a considerable sensation and was widely noticed in the papers.

In Orange, therefore, it was most fitting that the Essex County Woman Suffrage Society should hold a meeting in memory of one of the greatest leaders of the cause. Union Hall was thronged by a representative gathering of women on Monday afternoon. Mrs. J. D. DeWitt, of Belleville, the president, presided, and the meeting was opened with prayer by the Rev. Antoinette B. Blackwell, of Elizabeth. Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, Dr. Mary D. Hussey, Mrs. Blackwell, and Mrs. De Witt were among the speakers.—*Orange Chronicle*.

Rev. Dr. Parkhurst, of New York, insists that women who want to vote are "andromaniacs." This is a word of his own coining, probably with the intention of insinuating that a woman who desires to help make the laws to which she must submit, is a monster. The Philadelphia *Record* remarks that "there was reason to fear some dreadful things of this kind when the parsons should break loose."

Notice the appeal for the Southern Suffrage Bazar, in another column. The Massachusetts Executive Committee voted last week to recommend the Leagues to give the very moderate contribution asked—one apron and one sun bonnet from each local League.

A Woman Suffrage Association was recently organized in Baltimore, and now numbers about fifty members. Its first public meeting was held May 24, in the Eutaw Place Baptist Church. Rev. Dr. Ellis, pastor of the church and a friend to the movement, presided, and addresses were made by Hon. John C. David and Mrs. Clara B. Colby.

The Massachusetts Federation of Women's Clubs held its first annual meeting last Tuesday, at Marlboro'. About 300 women attended, and the exercises were of much interest. Mrs. Julia Ward Howe was reflected president. A resolution was passed unanimously declaring

That the standard of morality and purity, by which our own sex is gauged, is equally binding upon men; and that a deviation from that accepted standard, which debars the one from social and public life, should debar the other also.

Among the contents of the *Woman's Journal* this week are reports of the annual meeting of the Women's Liberal Federation in England, the recent convention of Working Girls' Clubs in Boston, the annual meeting of the New England and Arkansas Woman Suffrage Associations, and the International League of Press Clubs; Dress Reform Notes; Co-education at the Columbian University, Women Physicians, Quakers and Suffrage, Kansas Mass Meetings, Honor to New York Men, Equal Rights in Baltimore, New York Letter, etc.

REV. MARY TRAFFERN WHITNEY, superintendent of evangelistic work in the Somerville, Mass., W. C. T. U., planned and carried out successfully a series of meetings in her parish this spring which called together men and women from all the churches in town. The lectures were on a variety of topics, all relating in some way to home and its duties. The importance of suffrage for women was frequently emphasized, and Mrs. Julia Ward Howe's address on that subject called out the largest audience of all. Mrs. Whitney presented the claims of the *WOMAN'S JOURNAL*, and particularly of the *Woman's Column*, which she said every one could have and keep informed upon topics of general interest to all and of special interest to women.

Dr. Callie Haynes, for the last four years the woman assistant physician on the staff of the Western State Hospital of Virginia, has resigned her position. During her service there, Dr. Haynes' efficiency has been recognized by the Board by re-elections and by increase of salary. She is described as a woman of fine ability and of charming social qualities. She will make her permanent home at Staunton, Va. The *Staunton Vindicator* says that there will be several women candidates—three of them Virginians—before the Board when the vacancy made by Dr. Haynes' resignation is filled.

CALL TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

Woman suffrage has been making converts so rapidly during the last few months, that the local and State Associations have been unable to keep in touch with them. By letters and personal interviews, and through the reports of local societies, we are aware of large accessions to our numbers, and of an increase of intelligent sympathy with our cause. We welcome our new friends, and open wide our ranks to receive them. We desire an acquaintance with them, and to be unified in spirit and aim with them, that we may all work together harmoniously and efficiently.

To accomplish this desirable end the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association has appointed a committee of three, who will be changed monthly, and who will be in attendance at the parlors of the *WOMAN'S JOURNAL* office on Tuesdays and Fridays of every week, from 2.30 P. M. to 5 P. M. They will receive those who may call socially, or for inquiry, enrolment, or assignment to duty. The annual Fair of the Association will be held in December, and to make that the large success it should be, a great increase of workers is needed. Our friends can render us most acceptable aid by interesting themselves and their friends in the Fair, all the details of which they can learn from the Reception Committee, who will be glad to meet them, as above stated, on Tuesdays and Fridays in the afternoon.

MARY A. LIVERMORE, *Pres.*
JULIA WARD HOWE, *Vice-Pres.*
H. B. BLACKWELL, *Sec.*
F. J. GARRISON, *Treas.*

WOMEN VOTERS OF CANADA.

Mrs. Edith J. Archibald, of Cape Breton, a bright-faced, bonny, English-looking lady, president of the Maritime W. C. T. U., said that during the past six years the Dominion W. C. T. U. had undergone a complete change of heart in regard to woman suffrage, and is now a unit in its favor.

We have also in Canada a National W. S. A., with Dr. Stowe as president, which has done excellent work. Women have municipal suffrage all through Canada; that is, single women and widows have it. We poor married women are classed with Mongolians and several tribes of Indians, and are excluded. But within the last two years we have seen most gratifying progress. In Ontario last year, the Legislature passed a bill to allow women to practise law. In Nova Scotia, for the first time, a woman was elected a delegate to the Methodist Conference, and she was received with all the honors. In the Ontario Legislature, full Parliamentary suffrage for women was defeated last year by only three votes, and this year by only one vote. In Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward's Island, there is not a village or hamlet, however remote, where woman suffrage is not a live question with the women, and with

the men, too, and they are mostly in favor. The farmers, the fishermen, the churches, and nearly all societies endorse it. Almost the only opposition comes from the fashionable "society" set in the cities and small towns. We are gaining ground all the time. The Dominion W. C. T. U. has sent in a big petition, and we are doing our best to carry out what some men say the W. C. T. U. stands for—"Women Continually Troubling Us."

Since we began to work for Parliamentary suffrage, I sent a letter to the mayor or town clerk of every town and city in New Brunswick, asking whether the exercise of municipal suffrage by women had had any bad effect, either upon politics or upon women. Every one who answered, replied: "On the contrary, they exert the best possible influence. Our elections are more orderly, and better men are elected to office."

APPEAL FOR AN APRON AND SUNBONNET.

Mrs. E. C. Chamberlain, of Tampa, Fla., president of the Florida Equal Rights Association, has issued the following appeal, which we hope will find a response all over the country:

TAMPA, FLA., MAY 17, 1894.

Dear Friend:—As you are aware, the next Annual Convention of the National-American Woman Suffrage Association meets in our own Southern city of Atlanta. The South, while generally conceded to hold the greatest possibilities for future work, is almost unbroken ground. We have against us, besides the usual discouragements, an unsympathizing and often hostile press. In order to bring the cause into prominence in this section, to give it a large amount of advertising it would not otherwise receive, and to "put money in our purse" which will enable us to do a greatly needed work before the Convention meets, we have decided to open a bazaar. For this we ask what we trust you will consider most modest and inexpensive aid. We ask you to lay before each society our request, viz.: To send us one sunbonnet and one apron for either women or children. This, while a small outlay of time and money for a society, will, if only a few respond from each State, with our own efforts, make a brave showing. The proceeds will be turned over to the president of the Southern Committee for use in the South. Will you not aid us, and at once? And may we not hear from you on receipt of this?

Very sincerely yours,
ELLA C. CHAMBERLAIN,
Pres. Fla. E. R. A.

Mrs. Laura M. Johns writes to the Kansas E. S. A.'s:

The war for the enfranchisement of women is about to be carried into the South. The National-American Woman Suffrage Association is to hold its next convention in Atlanta. Now the reception of the National-American Association will cost money, and, with characteristic energy, the Southern women are going to work to get that money. They have decided to hold a Bazaar, and they ask that each Kansas Equal Suffrage Association shall send them one apron and one sun-bonnet. It is very little to do, and notwithstanding that we are straining every nerve in our own struggle, we can do this little for our Southern sisters. So let every Kansas auxiliary send a bonnet and an apron to Mrs. Ella C. Chamberlain, President of the Florida E. S. A., Tampa, Florida.

The Woman's Column.

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EDITOR:

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BALLOTS AND BULLETS.

The argument of Dr. Mary Putnam Jacobi before the New York Constitutional Convention was one of the strongest presentations of the woman suffrage question ever made. The WOMAN'S JOURNAL of June 16 publishes the address in full. In answer to the oft-repeated objection that women cannot fight, Dr. Jacobi said:

Capacity to bear arms and fulfilment of military duty is not, in the State of New York, reckoned among the necessary qualifications of voters. Nor, indeed, has such capacity ever sufficed to confer a share in the sovereignty. The feudal knights of the Middle Ages exercised some sort of suffrage, but the men-at-arms who followed them to battle did not. The Duke of Cambridge, Commander-in-Chief of the British army, has, like his predecessors for 600 years, been able to vote. But, until the other day, the men who make up the army, and do the fighting, had no vote, and many of them are still unenfranchised. Even in France and Germany, where for a few years universal manhood suffrage has existed, and universal military duty has been revived, the right of suffrage and the duty of bearing arms are not coterminous. There, as here, men over forty-five, the only sons of widows, teachers, clergymen, physicians, men affected with slight bodily infirmities, are exempt from military duty in the field, but are not therefore deprived of the right of suffrage at home. In our State even the universal training for arms is dispensed with; no conscription exists, and the only occasion on which men can be actually compelled to fight is in case of a war of such magnitude as necessitates a draft in excess of the contingents furnished by volunteers. In the entire course of our history, since the landing of the Pilgrims, or the settlement of New York, such a war has arisen but once.

We do not live in the midst of an armed camp, like France and Germany; we, like our English kindred, reserve our war forces for the day when they shall be really needed. During the interval we are an industrial community, with a government of the people, for the people, and by the people, a government professedly and actually founded on public opinion. The will of the majority rules, for the time being, not because, as has been crudely asserted, it possesses the power by brute force to compel the minority to obey its behests, but because, after ages of strife, it has been found more convenient, more equitable, more conducive to the welfare of the State, that the minority should submit until, through argument and persuasion, they shall have been able to win over the majority.

Now that this stage in the evolution of modern societies has been reached, it has become possible for women to demand

their share also in the expression of the public opinion which is to rule. They could not claim this while it was necessary to defend opinion by arms; but this is no longer either necessary or expected. They could not even claim a place among the authorized factors of public opinion, so long as, in the universal judgment of the world, women had no opinions, and could have none worth having. But this is no longer believed. The moment, therefore, has at last arrived when, in an industrial society, whose conflicts have become those of ideas, and whose arts the arts of peace, women may with equal justice and decorum come forward to claim a place among the other powers of the earth. Should war actually arise, the fact that the political action of women had been added to that of the non-combatant forces of society could surely do nothing to weaken the strength of the forces which were actually enlisted to fight.

We do not admit that exemption from military duty is a concession of courtesy for which women should be so grateful as to refrain from asking anything else. The military functions performed by men, and so often perverted to most atrocious uses, have never been more than the equivalent for the function of child-bearing imposed by nature upon women. It is not a fanciful nor sentimental, it is an exact and just equivalent. The man who exposes his life in battle can do no more than his mother did in the hour she bore him. And the function of maternity persists, and will persist to the end of time, while the calls to arms are becoming so faint and rare that twice since the Revolutionary war an entire generation of men has grown up without having heard them.

THE SITUATION IN KANSAS.

The situation in Kansas is novel and interesting. The Democratic platform will probably oppose the Suffrage Amendment, the Populist platform endorses it, and the Republican platform neither advocates nor opposes it. Under these circumstances Kansas suffragists will do well to remember that the Bible contains two texts applicable to their case. One reads: "He that is not for us is against us"; the other, "He that is not against us is for us." It depends largely upon Kansas suffragists which text shall apply in the present case.

If woman suffrage were the sole question at issue, the natural and proper thing would be to go with the Populists and fight it out on party lines. And if political parties were mere representatives of abstract principles, and not bodies of living men, with personal loves and hatreds, sympathies and antipathies, the line could be fairly drawn. But such is not the case. Women, as well as men, are affiliated with the respective parties by convictions on other questions of public importance. Woman suffrage is not the sole question, and cannot be made such. Thousands of Democrats and tens of thousands of Republicans are in sympathy with woman suffrage. It would be folly to alienate them. It would be like saying, "Henceforth you must abandon all

other principles and interests, or cease to be a suffragist."

While the Populists deserve and should receive the commendation due to courage and consistency, and have the enthusiastic support of all women who believe in the Populist programme, the State Woman Suffrage Association should remain non-partisan, and each individual woman should feel free to ally herself with whatever party she approves. By taking an active part in the campaign for their respective parties, the advocates of woman suffrage will retain and increase their hold upon their associates, and will reach thousands who would never go to a woman suffrage meeting.

HENRY B. BLACKWELL.

MRS. S. S. WETHERBY, of Kansas, writes to the *Union Signal*: "It is said there are now 797 prisoners in our State prison, and that of that number only fourteen are women. And yet women are such a dangerous class they cannot be trusted with the ballot."

The Philadelphia Woman Suffrage Association, at its closing meeting for the season, on May 30, elected thirty-one new members, making its total membership 540. The Association has done a great deal of work during the year. It has voted to send ten aprons and ten sunbonnets to the Southern bazaar, and is getting up a second club of fifty new subscribers for the WOMAN'S COLUMN.

At the recent competitive examination, held in Philadelphia, for appointment of residents in the Philadelphia Hospital ("Blockley"), there were eighty-four contestants, eight of whom were women. The honor of obtaining first rank, over all other candidates, has been accorded to Dr. Helen Baldwin, of Connecticut, a graduate of the Woman's Medical College of the New York Infirmary, class of '91. Dr. Baldwin is also a graduate of Wellesley College, and she has served as interne in the New England Hospital for Women and Children. She took the examination held in Boston in June, 1892, for admission to the Massachusetts Medical Society, and there also she obtained the highest mark given by the examiners.

MRS. JULIA JOSEPHINE IRVINE, M. A., has been chosen by the trustees of Wellesley College to serve as its acting president during next year. Mrs. Irvine graduated from Cornell University in 1875, and was for some years a teacher in New York City. She was afterwards a student at Leipsic University, and at Bologna and Athens from 1887 to 1890. In 1890 she was appointed Professor of Greek at Wellesley, and has held this position until the present time. Mrs. Irvine is a daughter of the late Dr. Mary F. Thomas, of Richmond, who was for many years president of the Indiana Woman Suffrage Association, a woman honored and beloved by suffragists.

MATTHEW HALE ON SUFFRAGE.

In the June *Forum*, Matthew Hale has an article entitled "The Useless Risk of the Ballot for Women." At the outset, Mr. Hale says that this question "ought to be decided with sole reference to the public good. Prejudice and sentiment should be laid aside." Yet throughout his article he ignores the well-proved fact that woman suffrage has promoted the public good where it has been tried, and his appeal is to prejudice and sentiment almost entirely. The *Woman's Journal* of June 16, in an elaborate review of Mr. Hale's argument, says:

Mr. Hale points out that in New York the heavy disabilities of women under the old common law have been removed by men—after long and urgent entreaty by women, to be sure—and he asks: "Does it not show that the appeal by women to men's sense of justice and fairness has been as effectual in securing their rights" as if the women had voted?

It is true that women can secure the repeal of bad laws by indirect influence. It is also true that people can get from New York to San Francisco by going around Cape Horn. But if women were forbidden to travel by rail across the continent, and if they complained of the injustice, it would be no answer to tell them that there were many authentic instances of women who had reached San Francisco safely by way of the Cape. The last persons who would be likely to use this argument would be the old sea-captains who had made many voyages around Cape Horn. Thus we find that the men and women who have worked longest and hardest to secure the present improved laws for women in regard to property, the professions, etc., would be the last to say that indirect influence is as good as a vote.

It is also to be noted that a good law, once obtained, does not always "stay put." Mr. Hale boasts, for instance, that in New York fathers and mothers are equal guardians of their children. But the vicissitudes of the law of equal guardianship in New York furnish a striking instance of the insecure tenure by which the rights of a disfranchised class are held. New York women began to agitate for equal rights in 1848. It was not till 1860 that a law making fathers and mothers equal guardians of their children was secured. Two years later the father was again made the sole guardian, with only a restrictive clause forbidding him to part with the custody and guardianship of a child without the mother's consent. Nine years later, even this restriction was removed, and, from 1871 to 1893, the New York law read:

Every father, whether of full age or a minor, of a child likely to be born, or of any living child under the age of twenty-one years and unmarried, may, by his deed or last will, duly executed, dispose of the custody and tuition of such child during its minority, or for any less time, to any person or persons in possession or remainder.

Under this law, some flagrant cases occurred in which fathers willed away their unborn children from the mother to

strangers. Yet, in spite of constant protests from women, the law remained unchanged up to last year. For the present, New York fathers and mothers are joint guardians of their children; but it is impossible to say how long they will remain so. If any one arrives at San Francisco by way of Cape Horn, he has at least the satisfaction of being definitely there and being able to stay. But suppose he were liable to wake up any morning without notice and find himself back again in New York!

In other States, as in Massachusetts, women have been trying for more than twenty years to have mothers made joint guardians of their children, and have not yet succeeded. The law is now equal in six States. If this is a proof that women do not need to vote, the fact that the law is unequal in thirty-eight States would seem to be a stronger proof that they do.

FLOAT DAY AT WELLESLEY.

The annual Float festival at "The College Beautiful" was never more picturesque than this year. Thousands of relatives and friends of the students crowded the shores of the beautiful lake and the balcony of the new boat-house, to see the picked crews of college girls row, and to hear them sing.

The crews, dressed in their pretty uniforms and carrying their oars, marched down the hill from the college building, amid the cheers of the crowd, and went first to the balcony of the boat-house, to take part in raising the stars and stripes over the new building.

Miss Angell, the president of the class of '94, made a short speech to the guests in the boat-house. She spoke of the improvements which the last three years have witnessed in Wellesley rowing, and told how at last, by the efforts of all interested in the college, \$3,000 had been raised to build the long-desired boat-house for the new shells. The flag was then raised, while all joined in singing "The Star-Spangled Banner" to a cornet accompaniment.

The crews then went down to the boats, and embarked, the long, slender shells shooting out one by one, and each being greeted with enthusiastic cheers. All rowed well, especially the senior crew. The senior colors were red and green, the juniors' lavender and white, the sophomores' brown and white, and the freshmen's and specials' dark blue. There were eight crews in all. Each, as it appeared, paused and gave its own peculiar cheer, which was echoed with energy from the shore. The amount of bass and tenor in these shouts from the bank showed how largely Harvard students and other masculine friends were mingled among the crowd of "sisters, cousins and aunts." The cheering was renewed at intervals all the afternoon, as each crew passed and repassed; or some girl on the shore, belonging to one class, would wave a scarf of the class colors on the end of a stick, and the "yells" would break out afresh, the young men, in particular, shouting as if they were all lungs and enthusiasm. Now and then, when competition arose,

and all the different class cries were filling the air at once, the effect was deafening, and more hilarious than sweet; but the young folks evidently enjoyed it hugely. "If we don't look out, we sha'n't have any voices left to talk to the girls with afterward," one youth behind the writer remarked *sotto voce*. "I believe I'd rather save a little of my voice!" But such prudential considerations had little weight with most.

There are few more charming sights than Float day—the wooded shores, the sunset light, the smooth lake, the gliding boats, and the multitude of pretty girls, all their faces alight with gaiety and enthusiasm. Every crew was reflected in the still water, and when the girls got their white jackets on, the effect was especially picturesque. As the shadows deepened, the boat almost vanished from sight, and the crew looked like a row of swan-maidens floating on the surface of the water, accompanied by a row of white naiads gliding beneath in the lake.

A large number of small boats containing relatives or friends were moving about near the shore. Conspicuous among them was the gondola belonging to the Hunnewell family, from the opposite side of the lake. It was decorated with green boughs. Another boat was spanned by an arch from which hung a whole assemblage of Chinese lanterns, that made it a moving glory after dusk. Rockets went hissing up in the air from the further side of the lake, and dissolved in showers of stars; and several boats at a distance burned crimson lights, with wonderful effect.

The union of freedom and order was especially striking to an intelligent foreigner who was an interested looker-on. "All these private boats rowing about where they please would never be allowed in Europe," he said. "Here are no soldiers, no gendarmes, and yet so much order! It is purely American."

In the stern of one of the private boats sat a quiet lady in black, to whom all the brilliant display of finerowing was mainly due. This was Miss Hill, who had taught and trained the young oarswomen. She was rowed by two experts from Harvard and Yale, both of whom had given her valuable assistance. Among the thousands of spectators, not one probably watched the rowing with as keen interest as she; and when she was seen to applaud, the girls were proud indeed.

By-and-by all the college boats drew their prows together, and formed a large irregular star on the water. In the centre, the captain of the senior crew stood up at the end of her "shell" and beat time with a wand which made her look like a fairy, and all the girls began to sing. Some of the songs were comic, some sentimental, some patriotic; but the beauty of the scene, and the sweetness of the fresh young voices floating over the water, made all of them enchanting. One of the most striking was sung to the tune of "Where, O where are the Hebrew children?" It began (we quote from memory):

"Where, O where are the gay young Freshmen?
Where, O where are the gay young Freshmen?"

Where, O where are the gay young Freshmen?
Safe now in the Sophomore class!
They've gone out from the Greek and Latin,
They've gone out from the Greek and Latin,
They've gone out from the Greek and Latin,
Safe now in the Sophomore class!"

The same question was asked in turn as to the sophomores and juniors, who were declared to have "gone out" from the principal studies of their respective years, and to be safe now in the next higher class. These verses were sung fast and merrily. But when the verse about the seniors was reached, the measure became slow and solemn, and all the crews took their caps off and waved them gravely in time to the music, as they sang:

"They've gone out from their Alma Mater,
They've gone out from their Alma Mater,
They've gone out from their Alma Mater,
Safe now in the wide, wide world!"

It gave one a thrill of pride and pleasure to think how much wider the world was for these girls than it had been for their grandmothers, and yet how safe most of them would be in it, thanks to the training and education that had prepared them for it. Looking at the graceful girlish figure beating time with so much spirit, and at the ranks of bright, earnest faces, on which the dazzling, shifting colors of the calcium lights could not obscure either the beauty or the purpose, one had faith to believe that these girls would indeed be safe anywhere in the wide world where their duty might call them, and that the wide world would be the better for their presence. A. S. B.

SOUTHERN SUFFRAGE BAZAAR.

TAMPA, FLA., MAY 29, 1894.

Editor *Woman's Column* :

On May 17 the Equal Rights Association of Tampa, Fla., sent out a circular letter to every State and Territory in the Union, asking, through the State presidents, contributions of aprons and sunbonnets for a bazaar. The object was stated to be "to bring the cause into greater prominence in this section, to gain for it a large amount of advertising which it would not otherwise receive, and to put money in our purse which will enable us to do greatly needed work before the National Convention in February. The proceeds to be turned over to the president of the Southern Committee, Miss Laura Clay, of Kentucky, to be used for work in the South."

This letter, sent out with fear and trembling, has met with such prompt responses, such cordial words of applause and generous pledges of assistance, that our idea has far outgrown its first proportions, and we look upon it now as a national affair.

Letters are being received asking if we do not fear being overstocked with aprons and bonnets, and suggesting other things. A variety would be pleasing and interesting, and very agreeable to us. We only chose the objects named because we must choose something, and those seemed the simplest, and sounded "womanly and feminine." They had a kind of stay-at-home-and-mind-the-baby halo around them.

The first response was most enthusiastic, from Georgia, promising ten aprons and

three bonnets from the president's own household. The next was a lovely letter from Helen M. Gougar, pledging Indiana's aid in such cordial and encouraging words that we read it with tears. Michigan, Pennsylvania and Iowa quickly followed with long letters of good cheer. Then came Connecticut, Alabama, South Carolina and several county presidents, until now our daily mail is spoken of by States, and we have to keep a list.

We propose to make this, if efforts of ours can, a great success; to have day sales and evening entertainments for two days, or more if necessary; to have music and speaking and recitations and refreshments; and we call upon those interested in the cause everywhere to aid us as they please. The unsympathetic stage is past here; the question cannot be kept down, and is gathering to itself daily the best of our people. August 1 is the date set. Hopefully yours,

ELLA C. CHAMBERLAIN,
Pres. Florida E. R. A.

RECEPTION TO MISS WILLARD.

Miss Frances E. Willard will be in Boston on June 23, and a reception and breakfast will be given her by the W. C. T. U., on that day, at the Vendome, at 12 o'clock. Gen. Neal Dow, Mrs. Mary A. Livermore, Rev. Joseph Cook, Mrs. S. S. Fessenden, Henry B. Blackwell and others have been invited to make addresses. It will be a great affair, with orchestral and vocal music and fine after-dinner speaking. In order to bring it within the reach of all Miss Willard's many friends, the tickets have been placed at \$1. For sale at the WOMAN'S JOURNAL Office, and at the W. C. T. U. Headquarters, 171 Tremont Street.

THE CURTIS MEMORIAL.

The "George William Curtis Memorial Committee" has organized in New York, with Seth Low as chairman. The committee proposes to raise a fund of \$25,000, to be devoted in part to the erection of an appropriate artistic monument in the city of New York as a permanent record of the outward presence of Mr. Curtis, and in part to the foundation and endowment of an annual course of lectures upon the duties of American citizenship and kindred subjects, under the title of the "Curtis Lectureship," the lectures to be annually published for distribution. The committee is ready to receive subscriptions, which should be addressed to William L. Trenholm, treasurer, 160 Broadway, New York. But the noblest monument which New York could raise to the memory of George William Curtis would be the adoption of woman suffrage by the Constitutional Convention, in remembrance of his able advocacy before the last convention, twenty-two years ago.

HOW HE WAS CONVERTED.

Emma Harriman, in the Southern California *White Ribbon*, says:

I once heard a minister tell how he was converted to woman suffrage. He went to the polls to find a filthy polling

place filled with half-drunken, foul-mouthed men, the air thick with tobacco smoke and heavy with curses. One fight after another made the day hideous. The next year he went again. The women had been there before him. The place was clean. Flowers stood about in vases here and there. In one corner were tables covered with white cloths, and women, good women, gave out coffee and cakes to the voters. "I staid all day," said he, "and not a man swore, or smoked, or fought. The place was clean in the morning and clean at night, and I said: 'If women can do this in one day, what could they do in a year, in a lifetime? This is what we need, the women to help us in political matters; and, God helping me, I'll vote for it from this day on.'" And he did.

SUFFRAGE A RIGHT.

Matthew Hale denies that suffrage is a "natural right." That depends entirely on the definition of a natural right. Grant, for the sake of argument, that suffrage is not a natural right, but one given by society. James Freeman Clarke says: "There are many rights given by society, of which it would nevertheless be manifestly unjust to deprive either sex. If women were forbidden to use the sidewalk, and if they complained of the deprivation, it would be no answer to tell them that it was not a natural right, but one given by society, and which society might therefore control as it saw fit."—*Woman's Journal*.

EPISCOPALIAN WOMEN TO VOTE.

At Portland, Me., June 12, the seventy-fifth annual convention of the Episcopal diocese of Maine opened at the Cathedral Church of St. Luke, Rt. Rev. Bishop Neely presiding. A long debate followed a motion made by Rev. John McG. Foster, of Bangor, to allow women to vote in parish meetings. It was favored by Mr. Foster, Rev. Mr. Washburn, Rev. A. W. Snyder, Hon. S. W. Lane and others, and was opposed by Rev. Dr. Sills, who did not believe that the women who are the most useful in the church would vote at all. He was opposed to giving women the right to vote in the church before it was their right to vote in the State. The motion to allow women to vote in parish meetings was adopted, 21 to 18.

A recent San Francisco daily says: "There were representatives from no less than eighteen different States in the Bible class of Mrs. Sarah B. Cooper at the First Congregational Church yesterday. Mrs. Cooper has been a Bible-class teacher for forty-five years. Her class has an enrolment of between three and four hundred ladies and gentlemen; earnest, intelligent and active citizens. When it is remembered that this class organized the Golden Gate Kindergarten Association, under the leadership of Mrs. Cooper, and that over 17,000 little children have been trained in the thirty-eight free kindergartens that are sustained by the Association, it will be seen that practical Christianity is the watchword of the teacher and of the class. No less than 167 kindergartens in other cities have had their birth from this organization."

The Chicago Woman's Club has added a woman suffrage section to its other departments.

The Association for the Advancement of Women will hold its next meeting in Atlanta, Ga., with a supplementary congress at Tuskegee.

The Prohibition State Conventions of California and Illinois, and the Populist State Conventions of California, Illinois and Indiana indorse woman suffrage.

Mrs. Bina A. Otis, wife of ex-Congressman Otis, of Kansas, rejoices in the fact that her son will cast his first ballot to aid in enfranchising his mother.

"Why Women Should Vote" is the title of an admirable pamphlet by Rev. Dr. Rainsford, of New York. It may be ordered from Rev. J. R. Atkinson, 207 E. 16th Street, New York City. Price, ten cents.

The Civil Service Commission at Washington this past month admitted women to the examination to fill the position of assistant in the department of vegetable pathology in the Department of Agriculture. The salary is \$720 per year.

At the last meeting of the Portia Club of New Orleans, on May 26, the topic for discussion was "Why women want to vote, and why they do not." In addition to the members, there was a large attendance of visitors, attracted by the discussion, which proved vigorous and interesting. Many Louisiana women gave good reasons for wishing to vote. The *Boston Woman's Journal* of June 16 gives a long report of the meeting.

At the recent commencement exercises of the Iola (Kan.) High School, Miss Agnes Robinson and Miss Jennie Kelso chose woman suffrage as the subject of their graduating addresses. Both made good sound arguments, dealing much in facts and common sense, and little in the flowery rhetoric on which the opposition generally relies. These Kansas girls are abundantly able to vote, if level heads and sound hearts can qualify them. The *Iola Register* publishes both papers in full.

MRS. ZULME E. HEARSEY, of Baton Rouge, La., is one of the most successful business women in her State. Belonging both by birth and marriage to distinguished and wealthy families, she enjoyed the numerous educational and social advantages that were lavished forty years ago upon Southern young women in her station. After the close of the war, her husband being an invalid, Mrs. Hearsey opened a large book store, which at once sprung into popular favor, and to-day is the recognized headquarters for all standard publications, as well as the rendezvous of all book-lovers and litterateurs. She has the confidence of the entire business community, and has controlled the sale of the New Orleans papers in Baton Rouge for years. She employs a force of thirty newsboys, and her second son, Gaston Hearsey, has been her assistant for several years. She also manages a large floriculture trade, and the roses and camellias raised in her gardens are known all over the South. Her florist's business is scarcely less profitable than her news and book store.

THE KANSAS PLATFORMS.

The Kansas Republican State Convention has made no reference in its platform to the pending woman suffrage constitutional amendment. It met in Topeka, on June 7. By preconcerted arrangement of its managers, it omitted to name either woman suffrage, or prohibition, or any other issue on which there was any considerable difference of opinion among Republicans. While a majority of the delegates were probably individually in favor of these principles, the great body of them were unwilling to risk the loss of thousands of German and American anti-suffragists of the Eskridge type, who threatened to secede if the platform endorsed the amendment.

On June 5, two days before the convention, the central committee of the German-American League, an organization claiming to have ten thousand enrolled members, pledged to fight woman suffrage and prohibition, met in Turner Hall, Topeka. Forty-seven counties were represented by fifty delegates, who took steps to influence the action of the convention against endorsing these principles.

The Republican women of Kansas also met in Topeka in advance, and made a brave but unavailing effort to reverse a foregone conclusion. Mrs. Laura M. Johns and her friends were reinforced by Mrs. J. Ellen Foster, president of the National Women's Republican League, Miss Susan B. Anthony and Rev. Anna Shaw. An unsuccessful effort was made to secure united action by both the Republicans and Populists in support of the amendment. On June 4, Mr. Breidenthal, chairman of the Populist State Committee, authorized Mrs. Johns and Miss Anthony to say to Mr. Simpson, chairman of the Republican State Committee, that if the Republicans would adopt a woman suffrage plank, his committee would bring about similar action by the Populist State Convention the week following. But Mr. Simpson emphatically disclaimed any authority to speak for the Republicans, or to try to make any such arrangement.

On June 5, the day before the convention, the Kansas Woman's Republican Association met. Its president, Mrs. Laura M. Johns, and its vice-president, Mrs. W. A. Morgan, were both present. Mrs. Foster also came on from Colorado, where she had been organizing the newly-enfranchised women into Republican Associations. A committee of woman suffragists, consisting of Miss Anthony, Dr. Eva Harding, Mrs. Thomas Lyons and Lucia O. Case, attended this meeting, and a strong appeal, to be presented next day to the Republican Committee on Resolutions, was adopted.

The Republican Convention met June 6. When C. V. Eskridge was made chairman of the Resolutions Committee, it was evident that the platform would ignore the suffrage amendment. Mrs. Foster, by invitation, made a very effective speech. Mrs. Johns presented to the convention a memorial urging a woman suffrage plank, to which were attached many yards of signatures. Immediately after its appointment the Resolutions Commit-

tee listened attentively to an address by Mrs. Johns, who presented the following:

Resolved, That, in the words of Abraham Lincoln, we go for all sharing the privileges of the government who bear its burdens, and we favor the adoption of the pending woman suffrage constitutional amendment.

Miss Anthony, Mrs. Noble Prentiss, Mrs. Foster and Rev. Anna Shaw also addressed the committee.

In the evening the State Convention re-assembled and adopted a platform re-affirming the national platform of 1892, but ignoring the pending amendment.

The action of the convention is an object lesson in the power of the ballot. The Kansas Republicans dared not risk the loss of the German and American anti-suffrage voters, and therefore refused to recognize the vastly larger number of their women allies who have no votes. It does not follow, however, that the Republicans will desert their women at the polls.

At Topeka, Kansas, June 12, at the People's party State Convention, temporary Chairman Benjamin S. Henderson declared uncompromisingly in favor of woman suffrage, and speeches by Susan B. Anthony, Rev. Anna Shaw and Carrie Chapman Catt, were received with marked signs of approval.

Next day the minority report endorsing the pending woman suffrage amendment was adopted. The vote stood 337 to 269. The office-holding element of the party was against the amendment, and did everything possible to defeat it. Chairman Breidenthal was astonished at the result of the vote. The substitute was carried amid the wildest excitement. When the chairman announced that the suffrage plank had been incorporated in the platform, the women on the stage embraced each other and waved their handkerchiefs, while the convention went wild. The enthusiasm was greatly increased when Susan B. Anthony and the Rev. Anna Shaw stepped to the speaker's stand and pinned Populist badges on their breasts.

H. B. B.

PREPARE FOR THE FOURTH.

Fourth of July is coming! This day affords an excellent opportunity for woman suffragists to plan, as wisely as serpents and as harmlessly as doves, to get in good work. Lend a hand in the preparations wherever the day is to be celebrated, and devise ways and means whereby the forgotten foremothers shall be remembered and honored equally with the forefathers. If the orator is friendly to the equal suffrage movement, ask him to allude to it. Select a telling recitation or a stirring song, and provide somebody to recite or to sing, and a place on the program will be willingly given.

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The Woman's Column.

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MAY WOMEN PREACH?

The *Congregationalist* says: "Eight women in all, up to this date, have been ordained to the ministry in the Baptist denomination. But the *Examiner* (Baptist) refuses to recognize them as ministers, believing that there can be no proper ordination without a duly qualified candidate, and that the teachings of the New Testament excluded women from the ministry. The Cumberland Presbyterian General Assembly, at its recent meeting, decided that a woman who had been ordained by presbytery was not a minister and that her ordination was null and void. But the assembly indorsed her as a lay evangelist and commended her as a consecrated and efficient laborer. When a woman doing regularly the work of the ministry is commended for it, while the title is withheld from her, she need not be disturbed. The place she is filling will come in time to be generally recognized by its proper name. The *Congregationalist* has not advocated the ordination of women to the ministry. A few women have been ordained as Congregational ministers, but we think the instances will continue to be only exceptional. But the teachings of the New Testament which might be cited as excluding woman from the ministry would exclude her also from the office of Christian teacher, a position which she is filling acceptably in so many places and forms that she long since silenced objections." Yet, in the same issue, the *Congregationalist* quotes with approval from Dr. Parkhurst's sermon declaring woman suffrage to be "opposed to the teachings of the Bible," forgetting that the same texts are quoted against women's voting as against women's preaching and teaching.

"FEMININE EXAGGERATION."

The Boston *Transcript* says: "One of the most excited of the male 'remonstrants' in New York is the lawyer, Mr. Matthew Hale. In the June *Forum* he attributes to women 'an irrepressible tendency to extreme exaggeration.' As a glaring illustration of this peculiarly feminine tendency, he mentions that a New York woman suffragist is reported as saying, 'We have but one slave nowadays, and that slave is woman.' He seems not to be aware that the New York woman was merely quoting a famous saying of a distinguished man—Victor Hugo. The

use of the word slavery as synonymous with deprivation of political rights is somewhat rhetorical, no doubt, but masculine literature bristles with it, from the day when the Scottish bard wrote:

"Now's the day and now's the hour,
See the front of battle lower,
See approach proud Edward's power;
Edward! Chains and slavery!"

"But it is not necessary to go back to Burns. If Matthew Hale thinks the use of highly-colored rhetoric is peculiar to women, let him take a course of modern campaign speeches."

DR. PARKHURST'S MISTAKE.

Editor Woman's Column:

I am amused at Dr. Parkhurst's new word, on the coinage of which he prides himself. He says women who want to vote are "andromaniacs,"—whatever that means. Something dreadful, I suppose, judging by the spirit in which he said it.

But the dear good man forgets that calling names is the blackguard's argument. A man with right on his side is not forced into the use of invectives. The trouble with dear Dr. Parkhurst is that the hard work he has found in trying to enforce laws made by men alone, by means of officers appointed by men alone, has so soured a never too sweet temper that he can get relief to his irritation only by throwing mud at the women who fain would help him with better laws and better officers to execute them.

We will not retaliate by talking of "mud-slinging parsons"; we will only say, God bless Dr. Parkhurst in the work he has so bravely undertaken, and open his eyes to the real needs of the situation.
L. N. C.

CLUBS OF NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

With the unusual interest aroused in New York and Kansas by the effort to secure woman suffrage constitutional amendments, there is one branch of woman suffrage work almost wholly overlooked—that is, the securing of clubs of new subscribers to woman suffrage newspapers. If the amendments carry, it will be of the utmost importance to establish a weekly interchange of thought and feeling among the women voters, and this can only be done by means of a suffrage newspaper giving news of what women are doing in every State and nation, to "make the world better." On the other hand, if, in either State, the amendment should be defeated, it is above all important not to allow the newly awakened interest to die out. And this interest can only be kept alive by bringing the new converts into touch with the great world-wide movement for the enfranchisement of women.

It is our experience of more than twenty-five years that a family which takes a suffrage paper is a permanent nucleus of suffrage activity, and can be relied upon to get up meetings, circulate leaflets, organize and register school-suffrage voters, and stir up the surrounding community; while, on the other hand, in communities where no such paper is taken, interest dies out, and the growth of thought and feeling is arrested. As well expect a revival of religion without weekly church services, as a revival of woman suffrage sentiment without a weekly visit from a suffrage newspaper.

To all lecturers and organizers we offer a liberal commission upon new subscribers. To secure these ought to be made a feature of every suffrage meeting, and a part of the work of every woman suffrage Club. The WOMAN'S JOURNAL at \$1.50 for the first year, and the *Woman's Column* at 25 cents a year, bring the weekly paper within the reach of all. Will not our friends in every locality make a systematic effort to secure new subscribers? HENRY B. BLACKWELL.

MRS. ALICE FREEMAN PALMER has been reappointed on the Massachusetts State Board of Education.

The class that graduated from Vassar College last week numbered seventy-two, the largest that has gone forth from the college. A \$30,000 check was recently received for the completion of the Maria Mitchell Memorial Observatory,

MRS. GRACE M. KIMBALL, of Oakland, Cal., has recently been granted an important patent for a "sash fastener," which holds the window securely, when it is either open or closed. It is described as an ingenious, simple and effective device.

MISS MARY E. CUTLER, of Holliston, Mass., is a successful farmer. She became sole manager of Winthrop Gardens, an estate of sixty-eight acres, after her father's death ten years ago. She quit teaching and determined to carry on the farm, against the advice of friends who thought it impossible for a woman to make a success of farming. The business has increased under her direction. She gives her attention chiefly to the raising of fruits and vegetables, which are sold from her teams direct to the consumer, the surplus going to the canneries. She has 1,400 bearing peach trees, and has not had a failure of the crop for seven years. She has six acres in nursery stock, and a growing trade in young trees, plants, and cut flowers. Besides personally superintending her farm, Miss Cutler gives some attention to art and music. She is prominent in the Grange, and writes for agricultural papers.

ADDRESS OF MRS. L. D. BLAKE.

The following address was delivered before the Suffrage Committee of the Constitutional Convention of New York, May 31, 1894, by Mrs. Lillie Devereux Blake:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Committee: In addressing you in behalf of the enfranchisement of the women citizens of this State, permit me to remind you of what the preceding constitutional conventions have done for the cause of universal suffrage. When the first constitution of this State was framed in 1777, New York was still a colony, at least in the eyes of the crown. Rank was revered; property alone was held to be entitled to representation in government; the working people, the poor people, had no claim to any voice in choosing their rulers. African slavery was in existence, and only here and there was there some earnest soul who had thought deeply enough to grasp the idea of political freedom for all classes.

In the original constitution there were three qualifications for the exercise of suffrage—property, color, and sex. To be able to vote a person must be a man, free, not a slave, and possessed of a freehold of the value of \$100 or have rented a tenement of a yearly value of forty shillings.

The first constitutional convention met in 1801, and already ideas of human liberty had so far spread that the Legislature, in providing for the calling of this convention, extended the right to vote for delegates to "all free male citizens" above the age of twenty-one.

The constitutional convention of 1821 again extended the right to vote for delegates, and also the right to vote on the ratification, to "all free male citizens." Fifty thousand men who had never before voted helped to elect the delegates, and this convention made its history glorious by finally abolishing the property qualification, leaving as the only restriction on manhood suffrage the duty of serving in the militia, working on the road, or paying the road tax.

The constitutional convention of 1846 finally swept away all qualifications for voting except those of color and sex, no man of color being allowed to vote unless he possessed a freehold of the value of \$250. It is worthy of remembrance that an earnest plea for the enfranchisement of women was made in this body by the Hon. Conrad Schwackhammer, of Kings.

The constitutional convention of 1867 considered at length the great question of woman suffrage, a whole week of the time being taken up by the discussion of this momentous topic. Among the noble champions who plead for the cause of liberty were: Hon. George William Curtis, whose fine presence and musical voice lent so much force to the unanswerable arguments he advanced; Hon. Charles J. Folger, who, like Mr. Curtis, is no longer here to defend us to-day; and the Hon. Gideon J. Tucker and Hon. William D. Veeder, whom we are rejoiced to have still with us, and ready to urge our claims on this august body.

Second in importance to the question of woman suffrage in the convention of 1867 was the question of giving to the colored man equal political rights with the white, and the deliberations of that body were of large bearing on the enfranchisement which soon followed. Thus it will be seen that some of the preceding conventions have left a noble record of their work, and that many of the steps toward human liberty have had their inception in constitutional revision.

Now, gentlemen, we have come here to ask that this great convention of 1894 will make itself forever memorable by giving its voice in favor of the grandest of all concessions to the cause of justice, the political enfranchisement of the wom-

en of this State. By so doing you only carry out the fundamental principle of the constitution you are here to amend: The preamble to that instrument declares that, "We, the people of the State of New York, grateful to Almighty God for our freedom, in order to secure its blessings, do establish this constitution." It will scarcely be denied that women are people; we are counted in the basis of representation as people; and yet see, gentlemen, what an absurdity has been made of language, by the use of words utterly without meaning so long as women are disfranchised. Of course, the people of the State of New York did not establish this constitution—only a portion of the people.

The opening paragraph of that grand first article of the constitution, which is in reality our bill of rights, contains the words: "Section 1. No member of the State shall be disenfranchised or deprived of any of the rights or privileges secured to any citizen thereof, unless by the law of the land or the judgment of his peers."

We ask you, gentlemen, what does this mean? Women are members of the State, and they are citizens of the United States and of the State in which they live. They have been so declared by the XIV. amendment to the national constitution, and by Section 1492 of the revised statutes of the United States. In the case of *Minor vs. Happersett*, the Supreme Court of the United States affirmed the citizenship of women, which indeed has been many times acknowledged.

So I ask you what does this sentence mean? Women are disfranchised and they are deprived of the highest of all the rights and privileges of a citizen, that of casting a ballot. On what ground?

Not by the judgment of their peers,—that they have never had in any court; nor have they, except in a very few instances violated any law, your sex, gentlemen, holding a large majority of the criminals. Nor can the words, "law of the land," be held as disfranchising us, for the most careful interpreters of the constitution, as you will see in the notes of Article I., have declared that: "These words do not mean a statute passed by the Legislature for the purpose of working a wrong. The meaning is that no member of this State shall be disfranchised or deprived of any right or privilege unless the matter shall be adjudged against him upon trial under course of law." *Taylor vs. Taylor*, 4 Bill, 140, *White vs. White*, 5 *Lerb.*, 474.

Every care, as you see, was apparently taken by the framers of the constitution to protect every member of the State from disfranchisement, and yet a majority of the members of the State are still unfranchised.

Again you will find in Article X., Section 2, a clause providing that:

"All other officers whose election or appointment is not provided for by this constitution, and all officers whose offices may hereafter be created, shall be elected by the people or appointed as the Legislature may direct."

"Elected by the people." Does this mean "elected by the people," really? Oh, no, only by a part of the people. Every bill that is presented in the Legislature has in its preamble these words: "The people of the State of New York represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows." The women of the State of New York are not represented in Senate and Assembly; there, as everywhere in our government, only a portion of the people are represented, and these words are untrue.

But do you not see, gentlemen, that by permitting all the people of this State, women as well as men, to elect the officers who shall make and enact the laws under which all must live, you will for the first time bring the actualities of government

into harmony with the words of the noble instrument you are here to consider?

Now gentlemen, how will you frame the new constitution? Shall it be an honest document, or a dishonest one? A clear and a truthful instrument, or a confused and disingenuous one?

If you will strike out the word "male" from Art. 11, Sec. 1, in the qualifications for voters, leaving no sex discrimination, then may you retain all the fine phrases of our present constitution, for they will be beautiful truths. But if you will not do this, then must the whole text be corrected. The members of the committee having in charge the preamble and bill of rights must carefully re-write those high-sounding paragraphs so that they shall be in accordance with facts; then the preamble will read thus: "We, the men people of the State of New York, grateful to Almighty God for our freedom, in order to secure its blessings, do establish this constitution," and the first paragraph of the bill of rights must be revised to read thus:

"Section 1. No masculine member of the State shall be disfranchised or deprived of any of the rights or privileges secured to any masculine citizen thereof, unless by the law of the land or the judgment of his peers."

And the gentlemen having in charge the other portions of the constitution must make similar revisions. Then Art. X., Sec. 2, will read, "All other officers," etc., "shall be elected by the men people," and it must be further provided that the preamble to any bill shall read:

"The men people of this State, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows."

In short, wherever the word "people" appears, the word "men" must be inserted as a qualifying adjective, in order that it may be clearly understood that in this State we have a government of the men people, for the men people, and by the men people, and that women people have no rights whatsoever.

Let our constitution be at least honest, so that a majority of the people of this Commonwealth may not be forced to live for a long term of years under an instrument that is false in its terms, foolish in its interpretation, and cruel in its administration.

And do you realize how heavily the burdens are imposed upon women by disfranchisement? Some years ago, when the bill regulating affairs in Utah was under discussion in the Senate of the United States, Senator Edmunds said: "Disfranchisement is a cruel and degrading penalty, that ought not to be inflicted except for crime." But this cruel and degrading penalty is inflicted upon all the women of the Empire State. Of what crime have we been guilty? or is our mere sex a fault for which we must be punished? Is it in reality a crime to be a woman?

Would not any body of men look upon disfranchisement as "a cruel and degrading penalty"? Suppose the news were to be flashed across our country to-morrow, that the farmers of the nation were to be disfranchised,—what indignation there would be! How they would leave their growing harvests, to assemble to protest against this wrong! They would declare that disfranchisement was a burden too heavy to be borne; that, if they were unrepresented, laws would be passed inimical to their best interests; that only personal representation at the ballot-box could give them proper protection.

And they would be right, for it may be accepted as a political axiom that a "disfranchised class is always an oppressed class." This is not because any one desires to oppress the people of that class, but because, in a legislative body where they have no representation, their interests are forgotten.

See what wrong we women have suf-

ferred in this State. We have been from the beginning, and are to-day, taxed without representation, and governed without our consent. We have, it is true, by besieging successive Legislatures with our appeals and our petitions, secured our property rights; and yet some of our most sacred privileges have been withheld from us, and restored only to be taken away again. The holiest of all rights, that of the mother to her child, has been juggled with, according to the caprice or the clemency of successive Legislatures.

And then the humiliation of disfranchisement. Would not you, gentlemen, feel it, if inflicted on you? How the boy looks forward to the time when he shall reach his majority, and be able to cast his ballot! How this high privilege is valued by every man worthy the name of American citizen! I have heard of compatriots who have made long journeys from remote regions of the earth to reach home in time to vote. Do you wonder that we feel the cruelty and the degradation of being denied the same privilege? Why, the criminal, when his time of imprisonment is about to end, entreats his friends to use their efforts that he may be pardoned, if only a day before the term of his sentence expires, so that he may not incur the added punishment of disfranchisement; and it is one of the minor wrongs of which we women can complain, that, while the Governor, in his clemency, each year pardons many felons in time to restore their right of suffrage, every guilty woman must serve out the very last moment of her sentence. For, whether they have been within prison walls or not, women must all bear this burden of disfranchisement.

Last winter the Legislature spent much time in discussing the ballot law. The greatest anxiety was expressed by the men of both parties to so arrange matters that the illiterate voter might not be deprived of the right of suffrage. So many hours of debate, and so much solicitude for the illiterate man, while the intellectual queens of the State are unprotected! Not that I would be held as wishing to disfranchise the illiterate voter. He should have every aid in expressing his opinion at the ballot-box. We only ask that the women of the State, among whom there is less illiteracy than among men, be equally protected.

You will perhaps say that there are certain women who do not wish for political freedom. This is sadly true, yet it is not surprising. In the great struggle of the Revolution, there were Tories who did not think that the Colonies should be free from the tyranny of England. And, just as these men said they were willing to be governed without their consent, and taxed without representation, so that this rabble might be kept in subjection, just so do these women say that they are willing to endure disfranchisement in order that the poor women, the unlettered women, may not be free. They have actually called us "a rabble," just as the Tories called the patriots "a rebel mob."

We do not admit that we are "a rabble," but we do proudly claim that we are demanding our enfranchisement, not alone for ourselves, but for those women who must daily leave their homes to toil for their support, and against whom, because they are disfranchised, the State and nation now discriminate by paying them less than voters for the same work. And when, with hearts hot with indignation at the inequality of their lot, women demand the suffrage, there are to be found men who will say "A woman's place is home," as if that were something in the nature of an argument against woman suffrage! Of course a woman's place is home; did we ever deny it, or wish to forget that beautiful fact? But what has that to do with the right to cast a ballot? They might as well say "New

York was one of the original thirteen colonies, and therefore women should not vote," or, "Albany is the capital of the State, and therefore women should not vote," or make any other statement which has nothing to do with the case. A woman's place is home in the same sense in which a man's place is his office, his study, his workshop; but neither of these facts has any bearing whatsoever on the right of suffrage. We ask to vote, not because we are like men, or wish to resemble them, but because we are women, and the mother and the home should have the same right of representation in government as the father with the world of trade.

History will record with amazement this long struggle on the part of women for the simple justice of personal representation, which ought to be the birth-right of every citizen of a republic. To think that year after year, in ever-increasing numbers, we have begged for our freedom, and begged in vain! For who are these people, suppliants for that liberty we have all been taught to love? Are they strangers, outlaws, wild creatures, dangerous to civil order? No, they are the members of the home-loving and law-abiding sex, that sex that you profess above everything else to love and to respect.

Gentlemen, we believe that our cause is safe in your hands; you are not the final court of appeal in this case, your duty is only to submit this question to the voters of this State. To submit it to "the people," as you will say, but it will not be submitted to the people, only to the men people. If all the people of this State, men as well as women, were to vote on the amendment this fall, it would be carried triumphantly.

No longer is it possible to say that women as a sex do not wish to vote. The falsehood of that statement is forever disproved by the wonderful uprising of women throughout our State. They are coming here by hundreds from the mountains, the valleys, the great cities, to ask their freedom, and those unable to come have sent their names by thousands.

Nor is this great uprising a mere fad or fancy, a light breath that will die away like the fitful gust of a summer breeze. No. It is a grand movement, a rushing, mighty wind, the wind of destiny, of fate, the voice of the Lord God Almighty. It can no more be stopped or turned backward than the stars in their courses, for its resistless progress is impelled by a force beyond any human control, the force that lies in the certain ultimate triumph of justice and of liberty.

149 East 44th Street, May, 1894.

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

NEW YORK, JUNE 21, 1894.

Editor Woman's Column:

On Thursday evening of last week, June 14, the anti-suffragists had their hearing before the suffrage committee of the Constitutional Convention. The Assembly Chamber was well filled, many suffragists being present to hear what was said, while, of course, those whose views the speakers presented were out in force. Addresses were delivered by Mr. Francis M. Scott, of New York, and Rev. Charles A. Walworth, Mr. Matthew Hale and Mr. J. Newton Fiero, all of Albany. Letters of regret were read from Mr. Austin Abbott, of Brooklyn, and Hon. Abram S. Hewitt, of New York, and also a protesting telegram signed by several women of Utica.

The burden of the statements of all the speakers was that only an insignificant

number of women in the State wanted to vote. Mr. Hale airily asserted that although the suffragists had sent in three hundred thousand names there were a million women opposed. By what process this discovery was made, since only six thousand names in opposition have appeared, he did not vouchsafe to explain.

On the morning of the same day three amendments were offered providing for woman suffrage.

One was submitted by Hon. John Bigelow, of New York, ex-Minister to France. It provides that the Legislature shall have power to extend to females all or any of the rights, privileges, duties, responsibilities and exemptions to which they would be entitled or to which they would be liable if the word "male" were stricken out of the constitution.

Hon. Vasco P. Abbott, of Gouverneur, presented an amendment providing that the Legislature shall enact laws for the enumeration and registration of all female citizens who can read the constitution and write their names, and who would be entitled to vote if they were men, and providing for the submission to them by ballot of the proposition as to whether the rights, duties and responsibilities of the suffrage shall be extended to them. If a majority of women vote in the affirmative the suffrage shall be extended.

Hon. Nathaniel Foote, of Rochester, submitted an amendment providing that at the fall election the question of striking the word "male" from the constitution shall be voted on by a separate ballot; that females who would be qualified, if they were males, to vote, shall be allowed to vote by colored ballots, and that if a majority of both men and women vote in the affirmative the word shall be stricken out. The amendment further provides that upon the adoption of this amendment all penalties for breach of promise to marry shall be abolished; that the right of dower shall be abolished, as well as all penalties for non-support; Section 1,742 of the Code of Civil Procedure, declaring when a woman may maintain an action for divorce; that no allowance or alimony be allowed the wife against the husband; that no woman shall, however, be required to bear arms or serve in the army and navy of the United States or the National Guard of the State or on the requisition of a sheriff, or shall be required to do police duty or serve as a juror.

There is, in this last proposition, an apparent show at fairness. Certainly, if women vote, there should be equality of laws. But it must be remembered that at present men have the same claim to bring suit for breach of promise of marriage that women have, and not long ago a man in this State sued a wealthy woman under the provisions of this law. With regard to dower, widows have for centuries had this right, but it has been far more than offset by the widower's right as tenant by courtesy, dower giving to the woman only the use of one-third of her husband's real estate, while courtesy gives to the man the use of the whole of his wife's realty. Certainly the laws should be equal for both sexes. As women perpetually risk their lives and devote

their time to the bearing of children, thus performing the highest duty of citizenship, they should justly be exempt from military duty, but it would be a great wrong to continue to deprive women of the right of trial by jury of their peers.

In this city on the same Thursday evening an interesting conference of the labor committee was held at 4 Lexington Avenue. There was a full attendance, and plans were arranged for perfecting an organization of the city.

LILLIE DEVEREUX BLAKE.

MATTHEW HALE ON SUFFRAGE.

Matthew Hale, in the June *Forum*, has a seven-page article on "The Useless Risk of the Ballot for Women." The first five pages are devoted to efforts to show that women do not need the vote, and it is only in the last two pages that any suggestions are made as to the supposed dangers to result from their having it. These are mainly three:

1. Mr. Hale says that "false registration and repeating are the great obstacles to honest elections," that "there is great difficulty in detecting registrations by fictitious names," and that "this evil would be very greatly increased by admitting women to the suffrage."

But it is as easy to identify a woman as a man. In the twenty-three States where women now have more or less suffrage, ranging from the school vote to the full ballot, the women are subject to the same regulations and precautions against fraudulent voting as men, and there is no complaint anywhere that false registration and repeating are practised with special ease or frequency by women. Nor is anything of the sort found to result in England, Scotland and Canada, where several hundred thousand women have had municipal suffrage for many years, and where, according to Mr. Gladstone, they have exercised it "without detriment, and with great advantage."

Mr. Hale says:

Republican institutions are threatened by the prevalence of bribery and corruption more than by any other cause. Is there any reason to believe that any less proportion of women than of men will be subject to such influences? In answering this question, an unsavory fact must be plainly stated and squarely looked in the face. The number of prostitutes in the city of New York alone has been estimated at from 30,000 to 50,000. Every city in the State adds its quota to this disreputable army. These women, who live by selling themselves, soul and body, would of course sell their votes. There is no class among the present voting population analogous to this degraded and unfortunate army of lost women.

No class analogous to them in what respect? In being willing to sell their votes? Unless New York politics have been greatly misrepresented, an army of men sell their votes at every election. There is no reason to suppose that the generality of women would be more open to bribery than men.

Or does Mr. Hale mean that there is no class among our present voters analogous to these "lost women" in immorality? The statement would be audacious. The existence of a class of immoral women the existence of an analogous

class of men. The analogy is as close as between the unprincipled politician who buys votes, and the unprincipled voter who sells his vote. Neither can well twit the other with being degraded and corrupt. Moreover, the number of immoral men is estimated to be about twelve times as great as that of immoral women. Any argument against equal suffrage on the ground of the immorality of some women comes with rather an ill grace from men, since everybody knows that, however it may be in the matter of some other qualifications for suffrage, in personal morality the women compare favorably with the men. To add all the women of New York to all the men of New York would increase the number of immoral voters, but it would enormously diminish the proportion.

Mr. Hale says:

We frequently now have the spectacle of politicians appealing to the "liquor vote," the "Irish vote," the "German vote," the "Catholic vote," the "Jewish vote," and the "Protestant vote." We have even heard (on one occasion only), of a suggestion by a practical politician that it might be expedient *sometimes* to "pander to the better element"; but so far no candidate has felt obliged to pander to the "prostitute vote."

Has he not? That depends on whether the male prostitute vote or the female prostitute vote be meant. There have been abundant instances of politicians pandering to the former. In a Western city, a few years ago, a mayor who was a candidate for re-election boasted at a campaign meeting that the disreputable resorts of the city had been protected and had flourished during his administration. He thought there were only men present, and he almost dissolved himself in abject apologies when he perceived (by her rising with her husband to leave the hall) that there had been a woman in the audience. Such open appeals to the vicious vote are comparatively rare. But what except a covert pandering to that vote are the laws that in a number of States place the age of protection for girls at ten years—in Delaware, until recently, at seven? What else are the constant efforts to introduce the State regulation of vice in New York?

Emerson says:

It is very cheap wit that finds it so droll that a woman should vote. If she wants, the passions, the vices, are allowed a full vote, through the hands of a half-brutal, intemperate population, I think it but fair that the virtues, the aspirations, should be allowed a full vote as an offset, through the purest of the people.

If women had had votes, it would hardly have been "on one occasion only" that a practical politician would have suggested the advisability of "pandering to the better element."

While a multitude of men of bad morals are allowed to vote, there is certainly no justice, from the standpoint of abstract ethics, in stoning away from the polls the much smaller number of immoral women. The practical inconvenience that might be feared from the vote of such women has not been found to result, where equal suffrage is an estab-

lished fact. Judge Kingman, of Wyoming, says:

We have had no trouble from the presence of bad women at the polls. It had been said that the delicate and cultured women would shrink away, and the bold and indelicate come to the front in public affairs. This we feared, but nothing of the kind has happened.

In Kansas, during the early days of municipal suffrage for women, an attempt was once or twice made to bring out the bad women to vote in the interest of a particular candidate. In each case, as soon as the matter got wind, the good women of the place turned out in great indignation, and buried that candidate out of sight under their votes. As the good women everywhere outnumber the bad ones a hundred to one, candidates have grown wary by experience, and now avoid any attempt to get the vote of the bad women, as they would shun the small-pox.

The despatches from the Colorado elections reported that the three classes of women who generally neglected to vote were the very ignorant, the ultra-fashionable and the demi-monde. These women, as a rule, take no interest in politics, and seldom vote unless some special effort is made to bring them out; and the effort, as we have seen, is not made, because it has been found that it does not pay.

Mr. Hale asks, "Would bringing this element (the bad women) into politics tend to purify the suffrage or improve the politics of the State?" Probably not, if the bad women were the only women to be brought in. But equal suffrage would bring in a hundred good women to one bad one. There is no reason why the results should not be good in New York, as they have proved in Wyoming and elsewhere. Gov. Warren, of Wyoming, says: "Our women nearly all vote, and since in Wyoming, as elsewhere, the majority of women are good and not bad, the result is good and not evil."

Is there not something a little preposterous in predicting a lowering of the moral level of politics from bringing in the sex that constitutes more than two-thirds of our church members and less than one-fifth of our criminals? As for the bad women, Mrs. Gov. Wallace, of Indiana, "the mother of Ben Hur," relates that a man once asked her, "If women vote, how about the bad women?" She answered, "You take care of the bad men, and we will agree to take care of the bad women; and we shall not have nearly so hard a task as you will, for there are not nearly so many of them."

A. S. B.

Woman Suffrage Tracts.

A full set of Woman Suffrage Tracts, forty different kinds, postpaid, for 10 cts. Address, Leaflet Department, Woman's Journal Office, Boston, Mass.

The Yellow Ribbon Speaker.

Equal Rights Readings and Recitations, in Prose and Verse, compiled by REV. ANNA H. SHAW, ALICE STONE BLACKWELL, and LUCY E. ANTHONY. For sale at *Woman's Journal* office, 3 Park St., Boston, Mass. Price, postpaid, 60 cents.

The Woman's Column.

VOL. VII.

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REPUBLICAN LEAGUES FOR SUFFRAGE.

The National Convention of Republican Leagues, held in Denver, Colo., passed the following resolution on June 27:

We again recommend to the favorable consideration of the Republican Clubs of the United States and Nation the right of suffrage at all elections. We congratulate the women of Colorado and Wyoming upon the possession of the elective franchise, and we cordially invite their co-operation in rescuing the country from Democratic and Populist misrule.

Mr. Henry B. Blackwell was a delegate to the National Convention of the Republican Clubs in Denver this year, as in Louisville last year. In each case he went with the express purpose of introducing and advocating a resolution in favor of equal rights. We rejoice that the resolution passed. The time is coming when all the parties will be vying with one another in their efforts to show that they were always the best friends of woman suffrage.

DAKOTA POPULISTS FOR SUFFRAGE.

The Populist State Convention of South Dakota at Mitchell adopted a woman suffrage plank by an almost unanimous vote of the 561 delegates. Mrs. Anna Simmons, of Huron, obtained leave to address the convention, and they were so pleased with her speech that they extended her time repeatedly, and at the close adopted her plank, though it had been declared in advance that no such resolution could possibly be carried. A scene of enthusiasm followed, and for half an-hour the convention was given over to rejoicings. Men came to the platform by the dozen to shake hands with Mrs. Simmons, and to thank her for her earnest and convincing plea.

A VICTORY FOR WOMEN LAWYERS.

Through persistent effort, Mrs. Belta A. Lockwood has gained another victory for herself and for women. The Virginia Court of Appeals, with a full bench present, has decided that she is eligible to practise law in that State. Her counsel was Judge Jos. Christian, a former member of the Court. The Court some weeks ago, by a tie vote, decided against Mrs. Lockwood. The present decision is reached by the additional presence of Judge Richardson. For four years a struggle has been going on in Virginia to get the Legislature to pass an act permitting properly qualified women to practise

law, but without success. In the last Legislature, the bill was lost by a considerable majority, one member declaring in the debate that if Virginia women were allowed to practise law, it would lead to "the downfall of Anglo-Saxon civilization." Mrs. Lockwood's victory of course opens the door to all of her sex who can pass the examination. The Staunton (Va.) *Vindicator* says: "Whatever may be the prejudices of men on this subject, there is hardly a thoughtful one who will not gladly recognize that another field is open to woman in Virginia, in some departments of which she may add to her opportunities to gain a livelihood."

CALIFORNIA REPUBLICANS FOR SUFFRAGE.

The California State Republican Convention at Sacramento, June 20, put a woman suffrage plank in its platform, as follows:

Believing taxation without representation is against the principles of republican government, we favor the extension of the right of suffrage to all citizens of the United States, both men and women.

BREAKFAST TO MISS WILLARD.

The breakfast given at the Vendome in Boston last Saturday in honor of the return of Frances E. Willard was a notable event. The friends of Miss Willard had come from all over New England. The spacious rooms were crowded to suffocation, and men and women stood for hours.

"Home, sweet home" was sung with a heartiness that expressed the warmth of the welcome to the beloved guest. Mrs. S. S. Fessenden presided, and Mrs. Livermore gave the address of welcome. There were many distinguished speakers.

When Miss Willard at last rose to speak, looking wonderfully improved in health by her trip abroad, she was received with irrepressible and long-continued applause. Her eloquent speech was strongly flavored with equal suffrage. She said: "John Burns, the leader of the labor movement, and the most popular man in England to-day, when I asked him if he was in favor of the ballot for women, replied: 'I answer that I am my mother's son and my wife's husband.'" Miss Willard said that the best women of England were heartily with us in the effort for equal suffrage—women like Lady Somerset, Josephine Butler, Mrs. Fawcett, Mrs. Ormiston Chant, Lady Carlisle and many more. Miss Willard also spoke of Walter Mac-laren, the champion of woman suffrage in the House of Commons, "the Henry B. Blackwell of England. Thank Heaven," she said, "that we of the white ribbon have learned that the yellow ribbon has something to do with us—that we and the suffragists are hand in hand! This time is for us the Cape of Good Hope.

The movement of women in Canada, the women's vote in Colorado, the vote of women in New Zealand, are signs full of encouragement. Let us do our work while there is time; let us work to secure a pure life for the little children and for the sons and daughters who are growing up. Let us seek to make every home a house of God. In the schoolhouse, the pulpit, and in the press, let us hold up the pure white taper of the individual life."

At the close, Mrs. Louise Manning Hodgkins presented Miss Willard, in the name of the W. C. T. U., with a handsome clock. A telegram of thanks was sent to Lady Henry Somerset for the excellent care she had taken of Miss Willard.

NEW ZEALAND'S EXPERIMENT.

To reassure those who base their objections to woman suffrage on fears of the result, may I be permitted, through your columns, to quote from a recent interview with the Right Honorable Sir George Grey, K. C. B., now visiting England, by the representative of the *Illustrated London News* (May 26, 1894)?

I call myself a Conservative. Old machinery won't drive a new world; the old changes, and must be replaced. Take the woman's vote, which is now a hard and fast and excellent fact in New Zealand. You'll have it in England, by-and-by, but for the present you are losing half the intellect of the nation, and more, I make bold to say, than half the virtues of the nation.

The *News* justly describes Sir George Grey as "one of the greatest English pro-consuls of the century, the first statesman in the affection and achievement of Australian democracy."—*William Lloyd Garrison, in N. Y. Evening Post.*

THEY ARE IN BAD COMPANY.

Mr. Hale thinks it a conclusive argument against equal rights that a suffragist is reported to have said: "The women who are against woman suffrage have placed themselves on a plane with the worst and lowest elements." But the speaker was, or at least might have been, merely quoting the words of Chief Justice Greene, of Washington Territory. After several years' experience of equal suffrage, the Chief Justice said:

The opponents of woman suffrage in this Territory find themselves allied with a solid phalanx of gamblers, pimps, prostitutes, drunkards and drunkard-makers—with all in each of these classes who know the interest of the class and vote according to it.

When respectable people find themselves in alliance with all rascaldom, it is worth their while to pause and consider whether they have not taken a mistaken position.

Mrs. Fanny Purdy Palmer, of Providence, R. I., has been appointed State Factory Inspector under the new law.

MISS ANTHONY AND THE POPULISTS.

During the last fortnight, almost every paper in the United States that is opposed to equal rights for women has been berating Miss Anthony for her supposed joining of the Populists in consequence of the adoption of a woman suffrage plank by the Populist State Convention of Kansas. It now appears that Miss Anthony has not joined the Populist party at all.

Miss Anthony has got back from Kansas, and the Rochester *Democrat and Chronicle* publishes an interview with her, which she authorizes us to say explains her position. The report in the *Democrat and Chronicle* says:

1. Miss Anthony is not a Populist.
2. Miss Anthony is not a Democrat.
3. Miss Anthony is not a Republican.
4. Miss Anthony cannot say which party she will join when the right to vote is given her.

"I didn't go over to the Populists by doing what I did in Kansas," said Miss Anthony. "I have been like a drowning man for a long time, and have been waiting for some one to throw a plank to me. The Republicans of Kansas refused to throw a plank in my direction, but the Populists did not refuse. On the contrary, they threw an excellent plank in my direction, and I stepped on it. I didn't step on the whole platform, but just on the woman suffrage plank."

The leaders of the equal rights movement have for years been urging all parties to endorse the principle. Miss Anthony was delighted when the Kansas Populists did so, and expressed her appreciation and gratitude in a fervent speech. That was enough to start this general hubbub.

Being asked by the *Democrat and Chronicle* reporter what ticket she should vote if full suffrage were carried in New York, Miss Anthony answered:

I don't care to say anything about that now. I am for woman suffrage now, and will work with any party of power that will help us. Remember I say "with," not "for."

Now that the torrid blasts of denunciation have blown over a little, and the whole matter proves to be a mare's nest, it may be worth while to reflect how far the criticisms showered upon Miss Anthony would have been consistent, even if she had done as was reported. A remonstrant, Mrs. Van Rensselaer, in the N. Y. *Evening Post*, says:

I think no more pitiable spectacle of egotism, vanity, lack of patriotism and of common conscientiousness has been presented by man or woman in our day and generation. . . . The enormity of their [woman suffragists'] leaders' offence lies in the proof they have given that they have no political principles at all, and think it is not needful to have any.

But at the last State election, the entire Democratic party of Kansas fused with the Populists. In Alabama and Tennessee, the Republicans have just done the same thing. At the last presidential election, there were States that did not give a single electoral vote for Cleveland, and others that did not give one for Harrison—not because there were no Democrats, or no Republicans, in the State, but because the minority party had cast in its lot bodily with the Populists, and voted for the Weaver electors. And this not on

account of any great principle involved, but merely for the sake of "downing" the opposite party.

George McDonald's novel, "Paul Faber," is the story of a man whose life had not been morally without reproach, and who married a woman in the same predicament. Neither knew anything of the other's past. By and by the wife's conscience troubled her, and she confessed. The husband drove her from him in unbounded indignation. The book depicts the gradual process by which he was at last brought to feel that even if his wife had been worse than she was, she would still have been good enough for him, and that "there was not a stone on the face of the earth that would consent to be cast at her by him."

Considering the readiness which both Democratic and Republican parties have shown to fuse with the Populists whenever they saw a chance to gain anything by it, the lofty indignation of Republican and Democratic organs against Miss Anthony's alleged "deal" with the Populists would have been laughable, even if her action had been as reported. There is not a stone on the face of the earth that would consent to be thrown at her by them. And as for the remonstrants, who do not scruple to unite with the liquor interest and all other bad elements to help defeat woman suffrage, the less they say about unholy alliances the better.—*Woman's Journal*.

A WOMAN IN THE PULPIT.

Editor Woman's Column:

Womanhood everywhere is honored by the call of the Rev. Annis Ford Eastman to the Park Church, Elmira, N. Y. Mrs. Eastman, together with her husband, undertakes next September to fill the large place soon to be left vacant by that well-known preacher and pastor, the Rev. Thomas K. Beecher.

Mrs. Eastman was educated at Oberlin, and there, while both were students, she became engaged to her husband.

It was not till she was the mother of four children, and her husband had been for many years a successful pastor in Canadaigua, N. Y., that she dreamed of stepping beyond the limits of so-called private life. And, indeed, the steps by which she was finally led to ordination were so unpremeditated and gradual that, if ever a human being were led of God, Annis Eastman surely was. When her husband's health began to fail, she shared his labor by reading his sermons from the pulpit on Sunday evenings, and, as her courage grew and his strength needed still more to be spared, she read her own. The success of her first humble efforts attracted the attention of some of their ministerial friends, and when Mr. Eastman's health failed utterly, and the burden of support for the household fell upon the young wife's shoulders, she was asked to do home missionary work with one of the State Secretaries of the Congregational churches. The earnestness of her appeal in a little country church in central New York—where the doors had been closed—led the people to say, "If this

woman will come and preach for us, we will make another effort to support the church." This she consented to do, though the salary they were able to pay was too small to admit of her breaking up her home in Canadaigua. She travelled back and forth each week from her charge to her family, and by lecturing here and there, and writing occasional articles, managed to build up and bind together a congregation in holy work and living, and at the same time to provide for her family.

It was while supplying her first pulpit in Brookton, N. Y., that Mrs. Eastman gave her consent to ordination. This was in the autumn of 1889. One who was present wrote of that occasion:

A privileged number recently witnessed a never-to-be-forgotten scene. A fair, graceful woman, whose face was radiant with inspiration, stood before a Congregational Council to prove her fitness for ordination to the Christian ministry. . . . The entire body were conspicuous for their reverent recognition of the power of the Holy Spirit in the life and character of this woman, whom God had already set apart to minister in sacred things. After listening in wonder to the simple, eloquent testimony of the candidate, and to the clear, original and masterly statement of her theological beliefs, followed by lucid and sparkling answers to the questions of the delegates, the council reported that in their opinion the church in Brookton had made no mistake in thinking that they discerned the power and presence of the Lord in the ministrations of Mrs. Eastman.

Among the large number of distinguished clergymen who assisted in this service were the Rev. T. K. Beecher and the husband of the candidate.

Mr. Eastman's joy in and discriminating appreciation of the merit of his wife's work, and his seeming forgetfulness of his own sorrow at being laid aside, did him honor. Unable to take any public part on this memorable occasion, he made to a friend a remark which has many times been repeated, but never before printed. "I see now," he said, "why I was broken down in my early manhood. If I were able to preach, she would never have opened her lips. God's ways are righteous altogether." Mrs. Eastman, on the other hand, was heavy at heart amidst the tributes paid to her, because she felt that she was entering upon a work for which her husband was much better equipped.

It is not difficult to recognize the Hand which hedged up the way, till this woman of God *must* enter the ministry. It is still more delightful to find that the same Ruler of men and women has made it possible for husband and wife, in the prime of their life, to work together for the redemption of the world.

Mrs. Eastman was called from Brookton to West Bloomfield, very near her own former home, and was given a salary which made it possible for her to dwell among the people that were wise enough and independent enough, in spite of sex prejudice, to call the most acceptable pastor they had ever had, and to keep her until a louder summons came from the Park Church.

The call to Elmira is the result of a thorough acquaintance on the part of the church with the Eastmans, and of the

Eastmans with the church. Mr. Beecher has been a devoted friend to his soon-to-be successors, and they have frequently supplied his pulpit. So, when the infirmity of increasing years caused Mr. Beecher's long pastorate to draw to a close, he and his people knew where to turn to fill the place. The call was the earnest wish of Mr. Beecher, and was unanimous on the part of the congregation.

"It is impossible to listen to her," wrote a newspaper reporter in a city paper, "without having more passion for righteousness, more faith in divine goodness, and greater courage to strive after and attain the divine ideal." G.

NEEDLE-BOOKS AND MACHINE BAGS.

COLUMBUS, GA., JUNE 18, 1894.

Editor *Woman's Column*:

Pardon me for claiming a little space in your columns. Mrs. Chamberlain has requested me to write a few lines in the interest of the Florida Bazaar, and while her own appeal seems to make mine unnecessary, I will ask those associations which have not already responded, to do so at once, as she has set the date up to August 1. The coming of the next national convention to Georgia has started even the Southern children to discussing the subject, and we wish to keep things stirred up between now and then. Mrs. Chamberlain's Bazaar idea is a good means to that end, and I am sure all suffragists will feel interested in its success.

In order that bonnets and aprons may not come as the locusts in number, it seems a good idea to add to the list needle-books and machine bags. The former may be made of waste bits of flannel, white or colored, and daisy ribbon or bright floss. The latter, a simple bag, twelve inches deep, made of old silk or ecru linen, with the corners rounded off, and a whalebone around the mouth to keep it always open, may be tied with ribbon to sewing machines, and thus keep the floor free of clippings. Both are useful articles, and I think would prove salable.

CLAUDIA H. HOWARD-MAXWELL.

MATTHEW HALE ON SUFFRAGE.

Matthew Hale, in concluding his article in the *Forum*, throws in, pell mell, half a dozen considerations which he thinks unfit women for equal rights. He says:

There are many distinctions, physical and mental, between men and women as classes, which render it inexpedient that the duty and burden of the suffrage should be imposed upon women.

The physical and mental characteristics of New York women are not essentially different from those of the women of England, Scotland, Canada, Kansas, Wyoming, and other places where women have been voting for years, without damage to themselves, and with benefit to the State.

Mr. Hale says: "Women are by nature more bitterly partisan and extreme than men." In matters of personal love and

hate, this has often been said to be the case; but it has not been found to be the case with women in their use of the ballot. It may be granted that a woman would hardly be an impartial judge of the fitness of her lover or her son for an office, any more than a man is an impartial judge of the mental and moral qualifications of the girl with whom he is in love, or than a father is an impartial judge of the merits of his daughter. But the women immediately connected with any candidate by the ties of blood and affection are too few to count in an election. The mass of the women, who are neither related to the candidate nor in love with him, look at him with an impartial eye, and are found to be fully as shrewd judges of character as men. Moreover, the average woman has a stronger objection than the average man to having a candidate of bad character put in office. In Wyoming, instead of being more partisan than men, the general testimony is that the women are less partisan. As the wife of a U. S. Judge wrote to the *N. Y. Observer*:

The women are less governed by party considerations than men, and both political parties have come to recognize the necessity of nominating their best men, or at least not nominating bad men, if they desire to succeed.

Finally, Mr. Hale falls back on St. Paul, and quotes in italics that the young women should be "keepers at home." Mr. Hale sees nothing contrary to this injunction in a woman's going out to church, concert, lecture, theatre, market, post-office, whist party, ball, charity fair, or any of the thousand and one things women daily go out for; above all, he doubtless felt that the remonstrant society women of Albany were entirely "keepers at home," when they crowded the Assembly Chamber to hear him and his friends address the suffrage committee of the Constitutional Convention in opposition to equal rights for women; but he is sure that the Scripture would be defied and subverted, if a woman went out and dropped a ballot into a box. There is one text of Scripture that Mr. Hale has evidently not yet mastered in all its bearings, and that is the Golden Rule. Let him reflect whether he would like to be deprived of all voice in regard to the laws under which he lives, and in regard to the expenditure of the taxes which he has to pay; and if he would not like it, then let him do unto others as he would have others do unto him.

ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

ENGLISH WOMEN IN THE METHODIST CHURCH.

Considerable discussion is going on in England over the election of a woman as lay delegate to the Wesleyan Conference, which corresponds in its powers to the M. E. General Conference in America. The *Methodist Recorder* opposes the selection, but the *Methodist Times* says:

We are delighted that the Third London District Synod has set such an excellent example to other Synods by electing Miss Dawson, of Redhill, as a representative to the approaching Conference at Birmingham. We believe that there is no legal obstacle to a lady be-

coming a member of the Representative Session, and we hope that nobody will be so prejudiced or reactionary as to try and create any difficulty in this case. Whatever differences of opinion may exist as to the part which woman should take in the political activities of the State, there ought to be no difference of opinion respecting her legitimate sphere in the Christian Church. Wherever it is Scriptural and helpful for a layman to be associated with the ministers, it is surely equally desirable that laywomen should co-operate. In our own communion, women have played a most prominent and active part from the first. In several important crises in his public life, Wesley himself was greatly influenced by his mother. In the early period of our history, women preached with great acceptance and success, and within the last decade that ancient Methodist custom has been revived, to the great advantage of the churches.

The marvellous career of Mrs. Booth and other Salvationists indicates how much we have lost in our aggressive evangelism by silencing women in public. Happily, we have never yielded so far to Oriental prejudices as to prevent women from being class-leaders, and in that immensely important and semi-pastoral office women have rendered inestimable service. When we realize the great part played by Sisters in the large town missions, and the ever-increasing activity of women in all departments of life, it is high time that we should enjoy the benefit of their experience and their advice in the councils of the churches.

A correspondent of the *Methodist Times*, Mr. E. Ashton Jones, undertakes to show that Mr. Wesley set the example of calling women into the Conference. He says:

At the Conference held in Leeds, August 10, 1762, there were present, in addition to the Wesleys and their preachers, also Revs. Romaine, Venn, and Madan; and last, but not least, the "Right Honorable Selina, Countess of Huntingdon." The circumstances were no doubt exceptional; nor is it to be forgotten either that the Conference was not as yet legally constituted, but that Mr. Wesley had power to invite whom he would to confer with him. Still, the fact remains that she was present, and took part in the "conversations"; and, although we are not told what the particular subjects of discussion were, and although, indeed, Mr. Wesley himself does not specially note her presence, yet we have his word for it that the Conference was an especially pleasant one, and that they "had great reason to praise God for His gracious presence from the beginning to the end."

Of the 466,960 males in Chicago of voting age, 236,711, or over one-half, do not vote and are not registered. Ought not every one of these non-voting males to be disfranchised? To carry it still further, as to the 230,249 who are registered and who do vote, ought they not to be disfranchised also, as a punishment to them because the others do not vote? This is one of the chief reasons given why women should be kept from voting, because, forsooth, some other women might not vote.—*Catherine Waugh McCulloch in Woman's Journal.*

A woman suffrage song, entitled "An Appeal to Uncle Sam," words and music by Mrs. N. L. Castle, may be ordered from the author, at Burlington, Kansas, price ten cents.

The *Western Christian Advocate*, Cincinnati, O., calls attention to the fact that at least one-third of the lay delegates in the Central Mission Conference of India are women. This Conference was organized under the discipline, and it is an integral part of the General Conference of the M. E. Church.

MISS MELLE S. TITUS, of New York, has successfully passed her examination and has been admitted to the bar. Miss Titus was accompanied to the General Term of the Supreme Court by her brother. There were eighty members of the class, and when the name of Miss Titus was announced, a mighty cheer arose that could be heard over the whole building. Miss Titus blushed, arose and bowed her acknowledgments to the young men, and, after receiving the congratulations of a few friends, left the court-room. Miss Titus is a graduate of the Normal College, and also of the University Law School.

MISS CLARA BARTON, president of the American National Red Cross, with a corps of assistants, has completed the relief work which was begun last September for the sufferers from floods on the the Sea Islands of South Carolina. They have saved thousands of lives, redeemed hundreds of thousands of acres of land, and placed upwards of 35,000 people in a position to look after themselves. The citizens of Beaufort have formally tendered their thanks to Miss Barton and the Red Cross for rendering impartially that aid without which thousands of their friends and citizens must have perished.

Among the contents of the *Woman's Journal* for June 30 are Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton's appeal to the New York Constitutional Convention; Rev. Dr. Rainsford's address on woman suffrage; Summer Dress Reform Notes, by Mrs. Frances E. Russell; Peasant Women of Southern Europe, by Mrs. Helen P. Jenkins; Colorado Women Organizing, by Mrs. Mary C. C. Bradford, Secretary Colorado E. S. A.; Working Women and the State, Harriette A. Keyser; A Woman Wins the Woodford, by Isabel Howland; The Cause in the Far Northwest, by Abigail Scott Duniway; A Western Dialogue, notes from the Kansas campaign, etc.

Rev. T. J. Kennedy, College Springs, Ia., President of Amity College, says: "Laws and penalties that discriminate everywhere in favor of the male and against the female, in cases of prostitution, or any other form of unchastity, have all been enacted by men. And out of this kind of legislation, evidently framed to minister to the selfish safety and pleasure of men, has sprung up an alarming growth of social corruption, disorder and ruin. What absurdity to talk about a 'protection' afforded the home, the wife, or the daughter, under legislation like this! And what folly to anticipate a change for the worse from the votes of injured, suffering womanhood, whose tearful prayers and earnest protests are daily offered against the continuance of these selfish and sinful enactments!"

REV. DR. RAINSFORD ON SUFFRAGE.

Rev. W. S. Rainsford, D. D., rector of St. George's Church, New York, has lately stated his reasons for thinking women should vote. He says:

First, if women were allowed to vote we should have an immense addition to the intelligent voters of the country. Some have feared that the new suffragists would add largely to the ignorant vote. I cannot myself understand how any one who knows our American people can take that view. There are at least as many women as men in these Eastern States. What is crime in the man's case is crime in the woman's; and, more than that, women are unjustly held for a crime, punished for a crime, which same crime is accounted little of in the men. And yet what do criminal statistics tell us? That in the State of New York there are fourteen male criminals for every woman. Give the suffrage, then, to men and women alike, and you relatively increase the moral vote. Here and there ignorant votes, of course, might be cast by women; but these statistics, to which I have referred briefly, alone are sufficient to prove that women are more obedient to the laws than men.

Furthermore—I speak from my own experience, and that experience tallies exactly with the experience of all I have met who know our plainer people—if anybody wants to start a movement, or engage in any philanthropic work, that has for its object the cleansing or purifying of a neighborhood, the bettering of homes, the enforcement of laws, sanitary, etc., where does he first win allies? Why, we always have had five women to every man. The fear that if women were granted the ballot they would add relatively to the ignorant vote, is a fear based on supreme ignorance.

But, again, you hear it said on all sides, this is not woman's sphere. I answer, We can place no limitation to woman's sphere. Woman's sphere is what she can fill, not more, not less. It is not so many years ago since we were told it was unwomanly for a clever woman to write a novel. Jane Austen had difficulties in that line. At every advance in woman's education, at every step which seemed to place her in competition with men, she has been greeted with hootings and abuse. But the nature of things is too strong for us all, and whether we will or whether we will not, the tides bear us on.

But I venture on a further point. Whether we greet it with dismay or with hopefulness, one of the results of our civilization is that legislation is entering on spheres which are peculiarly woman's. Once upon a time legislation chiefly had to do with protection of property. Now, points that we did not dream of legislating about are so dealt with as a matter of course. We legislate about homes, sanitary questions, education, relations of labor to capital, licensing questions, the drink trade, etc. All moral questions these, questions that in the most intimate way affect the home as well as the outside interests of life, and questions on which, I beg to point out, woman is not only a judge, but decidedly the best judge. It is most unreasonable and unfair that in these questions where experience is vital, and all her tenderest interests are immediately affected, her influence should be confined to an indirect influence, and her vote, if recorded at all, only recorded through pressure on her husband or her sons.

Finally, life has a way of outgrowing law in this world of ours; and when it does, law must fit itself to life. If the pot won't hold the young growing tree, so much the worse for the pot; we will back the tree every time. We legislate on a hundred things our fathers never dreamed of legislating on. Law is every-

where clothing moral ideas for us to-day. All men do not see it so, but so it is. Our boys and girls grow, and we have to get them each year a bigger suit. So with our laws—they must grow with us, if we would not legally go naked. People who have lived in the United States for the last thirty years should not need to be reminded of this.

And so, I say, to-day the life of our women has grown wider, has led them up to this point where they come asking the suffrage, and neither common sense nor the interest of the nation will permit its being refused to them.

Still a timid soul will press forward and cry: "We dread to see women in politics." I cannot share that dread. The time is coming when politics will be seen to be what it is—the splendid science of human direction and government. Once so seen, who shall dare longer to regard it as a field to be abandoned to the trickster, wire-puller, and men whose chief cleverness lies in intrigue; a sphere which man enters to advance his own fortune or to increase and defend his estate? I know this view still exists, but it is essentially a barbaric one. Politics and political science must soon be seen as they are—a living and ennobling effort to carry into the life of mankind principles of highest morality, and so to raise and keep aloft men's lives, as well as to defend men's pockets.

In bringing about this better view and better day, I am very sure the morality and idealism of American womanhood must find its place. And so, for my part, I have done and will do what in me lies to win for the womanhood of our nation a voice in its fateful councils.

GOOD NEWS FROM TEXAS.

TAYLOR, TEXAS, JUNE 18, 1894.

Editor Woman's Column:

I have just attended our State Suffrage Convention at Fort Worth. Our State W. C. T. U. Convention, held in Taylor, has just closed, and it has been a grand occasion. Heretofore our leading workers in this field have been afraid to avow their convictions for equal suffrage, but this time the evolution was so complete that not one opposed it. The best church workers among the women deplored the narrow position of the average church organization in regard to women's work, and did not propose quietly to submit to it longer. The president's address was principally an argument for suffrage. She has not heretofore so avowed herself.

Our suffrage work at Fort Worth was put in excellent business form. Mrs. E. A. Frye, of San Antonio, an active suffrage worker of wealth and social position, a widow with no small children, who has her time at her own disposal, has charge of the work of organization. She is now in Waco with an active committee of men and women to secure, if possible, a suffrage plank in the platform of the People's Party, at the State Convention now in session.

The "lily white" wing of the Republicans, who recently met in Fort Worth, strongly endorsed equal suffrage, congratulating Colorado and Wyoming.

Clara Hoffman was with us, both at the E. S. A. Convention at Fort Worth, and the W. C. T. U. Convention in Taylor, and did yeoman work for the cause of woman's emancipation. This is not the last time she will be with us, judging by the enthusiasm she created.

GRACE DANFORTH, M. D.

The Woman's Column.

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ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

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THE GLORIOUS FOURTH.

Once more the fire-crackers have snapped, the bells have pealed, the cannon have boomed, and patriotic oratory has been poured out in floods upon the "glorious Fourth," in honor of the triumph of the principle that taxation without representation is tyranny, and that governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed. Some of these eloquent Fourth of July speakers lend a strong hand, on occasion, to help the present battle for equal rights. Others are doing all they can to hinder in our day the application of the same just principle whose triumph in 1776 they applaud and celebrate. These modern Tories ought to be dumb for shame upon the Fourth.

Then to side with Truth is noble, when we share
her wretched crust,
Ere her cause brings fame and profit, and 'tis
prosperous to be just.
Then it is the brave man chooses, while the
coward stands aside,
Doubting, in his abject spirit, till his Lord is
crucified,
And the multitude make virtue of the faith they
had denied.

KANSAS TEACHERS FOR SUFFRAGE.

A committee consisting of Dr. Eva Harding and Mrs. Case visited the Teachers' institute at Topeka last week in the interest of equal suffrage. Mrs. Case presented the subject to the teachers, after which the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That we declare ourselves unequivocally in favor of the adoption of the pending constitutional amendment, granting equal suffrage to women, and hereby pledge ourselves to vote and work to that end.

RECEPTION TO MRS. COLLINS.

The Hartford Equal Rights Club gave Mrs. Emily P. Collins a birthday reception on June 29, a little in advance of her eightieth birthday, which will occur August 11. It was a delightful occasion. The parlors and lower hall of Unity Church were draped with flags. There was a profusion of flowers, and the speaker's desk was covered with yellow ox-eyed daisies. Mrs. Collins was presented with a beautiful bouquet of eighty white roses. The parlors and hall were filled with members and friends of the Equal Rights Club and the Woman's Relief Corps. The Hartford Times says:

Mrs. Collins herself was the queen of

the evening. With her regal presence, her soft silvery hair and the handsome simplicity of her dress, with a touch of rich laces that made the whole effect artistic, she could have distanced most queens on their thrones in all that is truly regal. But better than all is her own unaffected simplicity.



MRS. EMILY P. COLLINS.

Mrs. Bacon presented Mrs. Collins with a beautiful gold badge encircled with the words: "Hartford Equal Rights Club, 1894." At the top is the name, "Emily P. Collins," and in the centre is a daffodil, adopted as the Connecticut State Suffrage flower at the last executive meeting of the State Association. The daffodil on the badge is significant, not only as being the State suffrage flower, but as showing the united work of the club and the State Association. Mrs. Bacon told Mrs. Collins the club would gladly crown her with rare jewels, but they knew that she had already woven for herself a glittering crown. Mrs. Collins is one of the honored veterans of the movement. She organized the first woman suffrage association in this country.

A SYRIAN WOMAN'S VIEW.

Madame Korany, of Syria, likes America, but thinks the women of that far country could give American women some useful hints as to comfort.

"There is one thing the Oriental women do not have," she says, "and that is receptions. I think they are senseless things, and I do not believe half your women would look so worn if they did not have so many of these nuisances to attend. You just go there and smile and bow, and tell people you are glad to see them when you are not. I wish I could get the American women to start the fashion of not having receptions. I believe they would be happier."

MRS. MAY S. KNAGGS, of Michigan, has given fifty-seven addresses in the New York suffrage campaign.

Miss CORA DOW, of Cincinnati, is the owner of three drug stores in successful operation in that city. She is a graduate of the Pharmaceutical Department of the Cincinnati University. She employs six registered pharmacists and four assistants, visits each store every day, and supervises every detail.

MRS. MARTHA GOSLIN, of Brown County, Kan., earns a good deal of money as interpreter for Indian litigants. Herself the daughter of an English-speaking Delaware father and a Pottawotomie mother, she has unusual qualifications for her work, and a superstition has got abroad that the side which retains her is sure to win.

MRS. ELIZABETH A. HAINES went to Washington, D. C., twelve years ago, a widow with about \$1,000, and started a small notion store. She now has \$40,000 invested in a stock of general merchandise, and keeps about sixty clerks employed. She owns the building in which her store is located, known as the Haines Block, the third story of which is used as a city hall.

MRS. ELLA C. CHAMBERLAIN, of Tampa, Fla., president of the Florida Equal Suffrage Association, is delighted with the cordial promises of coöperation she is receiving from friends all over the country in regard to the Southern Suffrage Bazar. Thirteen State presidents, ten county presidents in Pennsylvania, and presidents of a number of locals in different States, have already pledged their help. The Equal Rights Club of Hartford, Conn., will fill a barrel for the Bazar.

FRAU PROFESSOR VON GIZYSKY, Berlin, wife of the Professor of Ethics at the University of Berlin, has organized a committee of German women to visit other countries for the purpose of studying the woman question. Two of these ladies are now in London, Frau Hanna Bieber-Boehm and Frau Jeannette Schwerin. They attended the great Queen's Hall meeting, and expressed themselves delighted to hear the progressive utterances of representative English women.

MISS FRANCES E. WILLARD is now Dr. Frances E. Willard, since the Ohio Wesleyan University has conferred upon her the degree of LL. D. A telegram announcing the fact came to the great "welcome meeting" to Miss Willard in New York, and was rapturously received by the audience. This is "a year of jubilee" for the Ohio Wesleyan University, being its semi-centennial. The University is co-educational, and its president is that able and faithful advocate of woman suffrage, Dr. Bashford. It was a happy coincidence (or was it premeditated?) that one of the women graduates chose "Frances Willard" for her graduating theme.

COLORADO WOMEN VOTERS.

A Colorado minister, Rev. C. Bradford, writes to the N. Y. *Independent* :

Whether the women of Colorado wanted to vote or not, large numbers of them did vote in the elections just held. How much the novelty of the thing had to do with it all, of course, can be determined only by the test of time. But in most of the cities and towns the number of female voters was proportionately as large as that of the men who voted, and in more than one place it is reported that the votes cast by women actually outnumbered those cast by men. In Greeley, for instance, out of a total of 1,037 votes, 593 were cast by women. In Highlands, a suburb of Denver, almost half of the total vote was cast by the women. Last year the total vote of that place was 1,279; this year it was increased to 2,280. From scores of places came the report, "A heavy woman vote was polled." The returns were such as to lead one of the Denver dailies to say, on the day after election: "The women will vote. The elections in Colorado settled that question."

Granting that the novelty of the privilege prompted many to vote this first time who will never care to vote again, it must be acknowledged that most of the women have begun as if they intended to make it a permanent business. Ever since the right to vote was conferred upon them, they have been trying to make themselves worthy of the ballot. In Aspen, and I doubt not in many other towns, they have had all winter a woman's political club, in which they have made a careful and systematic study of political and social questions. They also adopted the motto that the right to vote meant the duty to vote; hence they had committees to see that all the women in the town were registered before election who could be induced to do so. They disseminated information about the ballot laws of the State, and all important details in preparing and depositing a ballot. As a result, one of the election judges testifies that there were fewer errors in the ballots cast by the women this year than in those cast by the men a year ago, when the Australian ballot was first used in the State. In the town of Harman it is reported that several ballots had to be thrown out on account of errors, but among those cast by the women, one-third of the whole, not one was spoiled.

Another objection frequently made against female suffrage is that it would not change results; every woman would vote as her husband voted, which would double the total without changing the result. This objection has not held in Colorado. The women have taken hold of public matters as perfectly independent citizens, and all parties and candidates have had to figure upon their vote as an uncertain factor. In Aspen the women went to the caucuses and primaries with the warning that should any man be put up for office who was immoral or impure he would not get the vote of a respectable woman in town. The party managers seemed to believe the women meant what they said, and as a result both parties

that put out tickets nominated candidates of such good character, with one or two exceptions, as to make it almost immaterial which party carried the election. Each party, however, did happen to nominate one candidate who was unacceptable to the women. On the Citizens' ticket a man of a certain foreign nationality was nominated for the sake of carrying the votes of his fellow-foreigners. It soon developed that this man had kept a dance hall and saloon in a neighboring city, and that was sufficient to set the women working for his defeat, which was secured by a majority of 250 for his opponent. And this was in face of the fact that his opponent was personally very uncongenial and unpopular, though of upright morals. From many other towns come reports of similar import.

The charge sometimes made that women want the franchise only that they may get into office has not been sustained in these Colorado elections. This is doubtless true of some women, but their sisters did not seem disposed to gratify their desire in this election. The women were recognized in several places by being placed on the tickets and appointed as election clerks and judges; but while a large female vote is claimed in so many places, only a few of that sex have been elected to office. One was elected in Highlands, one in Greeley, and another in La Veta. In Red Cliff a woman was defeated for mayor by only eleven votes, and it was claimed that most of the large female vote of the town was against the innovation of a female mayor. There seemed to be a general agreement among the women that they were not yet fitted to hold office, any more than any young man is who is just ready to cast his first vote.

It has often been objected that women could not vote because so frequently the polling places are located where no pure woman dare venture. This has been met by the claim that the presence of women at the polls would put a check upon the indecency and immorality about some polling places. The writer made some observations along this line in a mining town where there is a rough class of men who vote. I visited each of the nine polling places of the town. In three of these women were clerks, and in and about every one the most perfect order prevailed. In only one was the tobacco smoke disagreeable enough to be noticeable, and this the women will prevent next time.

OUR MOUNTAINEERS.

Editor *Woman's Column* :

On looking over the *Outing* number of the *Outlook*, one cannot help chuckling a little at the cheery picture of the Rev. Charles Parkhurst, in the costume of a mountaineer, climbing the high Alps to get rid of his mental disturbances. These he enumerates, classing woman suffrage with Tammany, vicious police commissioners and degraded police justices, as the subjects that have proved almost too much for him.

Climb away, Reverend Doctor! but however high you climb, you won't get rid of the suffrage question. You will

find it confronting you on your return, a little livelier than ever. Lay in a good stock of mountain air, Reverend Doctor; but can you not imbibe at the same time mountain principles, and come back prepared to side with our brave women in their high-minded struggle for liberty and truth,—for the possession of the one potent weapon with which they intend successfully to combat the giant iniquities of the age? We, too, are imbibing mountain air, and climbing towards the higher regions of Futurity. Oh, Reverend Doctor, must we leave you behind? S. E. B.

THE REPUBLICAN LEAGUE CONVENTION.

The National Republican League Convention, which met in Denver on Tuesday and Wednesday, June 26 and 27, was a noteworthy one. It was composed of delegates from forty States and Territories, and numbered about 800. These representative Republicans did not meet to express any presidential preferences, but solely to counsel together on political questions. The woman suffrage plank was adopted by the Resolutions Committee and by the Convention with substantial unanimity. The principal contest was over the silver plank, and a satisfactory form of expression upon it was attained only after an all-night session of the Resolutions Committee, lasting continuously from 8 P. M. to 5 A. M.

The effect of this renewed national endorsement of woman suffrage cannot but be beneficial to the campaigns now going on in Kansas and New York. From conversation with several members of the Kansas delegation, I am assured that the great majority of Republicans in that State intend to support the Woman Suffrage Amendment, although they did not think it prudent to drive away the German vote by endorsing it. H. B. B.

STATE REGULATION OF VICE.

In New York, the *Wine and Spirit Gazette* is again urging the State regulation of vice, as a remedy for the police scandals lately brought to light; and in Louisville, Ky., the Mayor and the Board of Public Safety have recommended the introduction of the system. St. Louis tried it for four years, and abandoned it in disgust. In Great Britain, after seventeen years' experience, it was repealed by an immense majority. In every European country where it still lingers, there is a growing agitation against it. The results everywhere are the same; an increase of vice, consequent upon fancied security; an increase of blackmail and corruption among the police; the deadening of the public conscience, and an actual increase of the maladies against which this legislation is especially designed to guard. The July *Philanthropist* gives some instructive statistics drawn from the experience of St. Louis. The most influential paper of Kentucky, the *Louisville Courier-Journal*, speaks out emphatically upon the right side. It says:

Even if the system could do what the board claims for it, the people of Louis-

ville would reject it with indignation. They will not consent to compromise with this vice. They will not consent to see the semi-sanction of the law cast over this iniquity. They will not consent to say to the youth of the city: "Behold, here, under the protection of the law, under the supervision of your fathers and brothers as officials and physicians, are women—women who once were such as your mothers and sisters—groomed and guarded for your slaves; walk forth boldly into the market place and buy, and fear not!" They will not consent to yield one jot of that great moral principle which has outlawed this infamous traffic—that principle which is not only the conservator of the race, but of the home, of the nation, of civilization itself. The Board of Public Safety and the Mayor of Louisville should halt before they step over a precipice beyond which is a bottomless pit of popular wrath. They do not understand what sentiment they are defying.

A NEW LEAFLET.

Harriette A. Keyser's address before the Suffrage Committee of the New York Constitutional Convention, on "The Value of the Workingwoman to the State," will be issued at once as a leaflet, and may be ordered from the *Woman's Journal* Office, Boston, Mass., at 15 cents per hundred.

LUCY STONE MEMORIAL FUND.

The mite-boxes for the Lucy Stone Memorial Fund in aid of the Kansas campaign for the equal suffrage amendment may be obtained at five cents apiece, postpaid, by addressing Mrs. E. B. Dietrick, Wianno, Cape Cod, Mass. The best memorial to those who have gone before is to help the cause for which they lived and labored. The Kansas women are working heroically, but they lack the sinews of war. Send for the mite-boxes.

NEW YORK NOTES.

The final hearing before the suffrage committee of the Constitutional Convention took place on Thursday afternoon, June 28. It was specially arranged for Senator Carey of Wyoming, who spoke for over an hour, making a careful statement of the facts with regard to woman suffrage in that State. The hearing took place in the Assembly parlor, which was crowded. Many questions were asked the Senator in regard to the practical effects of the reform, several of them based on the recent articles in the *Forum* and *North American Review*. All of these he answered with great care, taking pains to make no over-statement, and impressing the committee with his entire reliability.

Mrs. Mary T. Burt, president of the State W. C. T. U., on the morning of that day had presented the petition from that body asking for suffrage, which aggregated nearly 40,000 names, and was a third of an mile in length. She followed the Senator in an earnest speech, and Mrs. Mary Seymour Howell made the last address, which was warmly received. The chairman of the committee, Mr. Goodelle, announced that this closed the hearings, and that the report of the committee would be made July 11.

The suffragists ask to have an amendment striking out the word "male" submitted to the voters. The opponents strenuously object to this. Mr. Francis M. Scott, of New York, at the recent remonstrants' hearing, declared that it "would be little less than a crime" to let the people vote upon it. The action of the Suffrage Committee will be awaited with interest.

PROGRESSIVE CALIFORNIA POPULISTS.

The California Populists, in their State Convention at Sacramento, not only put a strong woman suffrage plank into their platform, but elected Mrs. Margaret V. Longley, of South Pasadena, vice-chairman of the convention. Next morning, according to the *San Francisco Examiner*,

McWhorter, of Fresno, called attention to the fact that Mrs. Longley was not on the chairman's platform. He was appointed to conduct the lady to her place, and the delegates jumped to their feet and cheered as she made her way to the stand. Mrs. Longley is a pleasant-faced elderly woman, with a melodious voice. . . . Her address was very brief. She said she had been surprised into accepting the position, as she had hoped never to hold public office until her sister women were given the right to vote for her. The applause with which this sentiment was greeted was evidence enough that the Populists are strong on woman suffrage.

Later, Mrs. Longley presided during one of the most exciting sessions of the convention, and is said to have acquitted herself admirably. The suffrage plank adopted was as follows:

As our Government should derive its just powers from the consent of the governed, as set forth in the Declaration of Independence, and since this principle is ignored where one-half of the governed are disfranchised, therefore we declare that suffrage should be equal and without distinction of sex—based upon an educational qualification.

A FORTUNE IN SUDS.

Mrs. Isabel Judd, of Chicago, who was left a widow a few years ago, without means, is making a fortune by a high-class laundry. She had been accustomed to opulence, and tried in vain to turn her various accomplishments to pecuniary account before she hit upon her present business. The "Isabella laundry" makes a specialty of doing up fine table linen, which it is hard to get well laundered. It washes and delivers thousands of napkins daily to the different Chicago clubs. It is run wholly by women, who find the pay better and the surroundings pleasanter than in a factory. Mrs. Judd takes pains to make the work-rooms comfortable and attractive. She provides a place where the women and girls can get themselves a warm lunch, and has rented and tastefully furnished a flat as a home for those who have not homes of their own. No work is done after 5.30. Hence women of exceptional intelligence are glad to enter her employ. The forewoman is a young American woman who used to be a professional nurse. She says her present work is easier, pleasanter and more profit-

able, and it is her ambition some day to run a laundry of her own. In this she is encouraged by Mrs. Judd, who is a warm believer in this kind of work for intelligent women thrown on their own resources.

ILLINOIS NOTES.

Mrs. Catherine Waugh McCulloch, representing the Equal Suffrage Association of Illinois, addressed the Illinois State Democratic Convention held at Springfield, June 27, asking that a woman be nominated for one of the trustees of the University of Illinois. Dr. Julia Holmes Smith was nominated as one of the five trustees. The *Chicago Legal News* says concerning this action:

The Democrats have nominated a woman for trustee of the State University. Will the Republicans put a plank in their platform in favor of the "equality of men and women before the law," and, in consideration of the fact that women are eligible to only a few offices, nominate two women for trustees?

There is a difference of opinion among Illinois lawyers as to whether women can vote for trustees of the State University. The Legislature, in 1891, gave women the right to vote for all school officers, and the Supreme Court held that the law was constitutional, so far as it applied to officers not named in the constitution. The question now raised is whether the trustees of the State University come within the scope of the law. Attorney-General Moloney says:

The only question to be determined is, are the trustees of the University of Illinois school officers within the meaning of the act of 1891? Of course, it is admitted that the trustees are not constitutional officers, and hence the Legislature might have permitted the women to vote for them had it seen fit. The question is, has it done so?

Mr. Moloney holds that a University is not a school, and that University trustees are not school officers. The Attorney-General, however, has of course no authority to determine the constitutional question. Henry Raab, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, holds that the University is a school, and that women can vote for trustees. He has issued a circular to that effect from the Department of Public Instruction. The women mean to offer their votes, and let the matter be decided by the Supreme Court. It will save the lawyers lots of trouble (to say nothing of the women) when full suffrage is granted, and the necessity for splitting these fine hairs is at an end.

June 28 was woman suffrage day at the Ottawa (Kan.) Chautauqua Assembly. A special to the *Topeka Capital* says: "The all-absorbing theme was 'equal rights.' Not a prayer-meeting, not a normal class, not a conference passed without mention being made of woman's cause. Men, women and children indicated their fidelity to the cause by wearing yellow badges. The Woman's Council headquarters presented a lively scene. The poles of the tent, the table and chairs were decorated with yellow bunting, and the motto, 'She flies with her own wings,' was plainly visible."

The Kansas Prohibitionists have declared for equal suffrage.

The protective committee of the Buffalo (N. Y.) Woman's E. and I. Union is desirous that an abstract should be compiled of the laws of each State in regard to the rights and property of women.

In the New York Constitutional Convention, June 28, Mr. McDonough, of Albany, presented the petition of the W. C. T. U., containing 37,700 signatures for prohibition and 35,500 for woman suffrage. The petition was a third of a mile in length.

The report of the twenty-sixth annual Convention of the National-American Woman Suffrage Association, edited by Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton, is now ready, and may be ordered from the *Woman's Journal* Office, Boston, Mass. Price, 25 cents.

August 6 will be the anniversary of Mrs. Zerelda G. Wallace's birthday, and on account of her supreme interest in the question of women's enfranchisement and her well-known desire to spread the knowledge of all the great reforms of the day, especially the woman question and the temperance question, the Indiana W. C. T. U. will observe the day by special meetings in the interest of equal suffrage and the dissemination of literature.

Miss Clara M. Fuller, of Holyoke, Mass., read an essay on "The Woman of the Nineteenth Century" at the recent graduating exercises of the public school. Miss Fuller's name headed the roll in both scholarship and deportment. Her essay, in which she made an earnest plea for equal suffrage, is highly praised. Miss Fuller is a niece of Mrs. Bessie Blodgett, and of the lamented Hannah Wilde. She says she chose her subject "for Aunt Hannah's sake."

A book against woman suffrage is soon to be published by Harper & Brothers. It will be entitled "The Women's Conquest of New York." It will give an imaginative account of how women got the ballot, how they misgoverned the country, and how the men took the suffrage away from them again by main force. As was to be expected, "the author's name is withheld." This anonymous tale will be read with special interest in Wyoming, Colorado, Kansas, England, Canada and New Zealand.

Among the contents of the *Woman's Journal* for July 7 are "John Hancock in a Grotto," a clever allegory by the Countess von Krockow; an autobiographical sketch of Mrs. Emily P. Collins, and a report of the reception given her by the Hartford Equal Rights Club, in honor of her eightieth birthday; Organize Dress Societies, by Mrs. Frances E. Russell; From Different Standpoints, by Grace Manchester; Women in the Churches; In Southern Colleges; In a Nutshell, by Lillian Whiting; notes from the suffrage campaigns in Kansas and New York; "Womanism" among Southern Presbyterians; Echoes from the Denver Convention; W. C. T. U. Franchise Notes; the weekly New York Letter by Mrs. Lillie Devereux Blake, etc.

A PET CANARY.

A Fable for To-day.

Once upon a time, there was a happy little canary. It chirped, twittered and sang in its cage, and every one said what a joyous little creature it was. Sometimes it looked at the birds flying among the trees, and thought it would be nice to be free and go where it pleased.

But on the whole it liked its cage, which was a good thing, as it could not get out.

Its mistress said it could never take care of itself. It would freeze, or a cat would catch it, or it would eat something it ought not. If it met with no harm, it would get to be a wild bird, and lose all its charms. She loved it just as it was, and wanted it to stay so. It had a nice cage, and plenty to eat and drink. What more could it want? The place for a canary was at home; and she carefully fastened the hasp on the cage.

Sometimes the canary wanted to take a fly around the yard, and got cross and would not sing, but generally it thought its mistress was right. Perhaps something would happen to it. Anyway, it was improper for a canary to wish to get out of its sphere. No good, modest bird would be discontented.

So all went along quite happily, till the mistress was called away, and left it to the care of a friend, who forgot it.

There was no food nor water in the cage now, and, though there was plenty in sight, the poor little bird beat and fluttered against the bars in vain. The hasp was strong.

When its mistress came home, it was lying stark and stiff in the bottom of the cage, and all her tears could not bring it to life.

Moral: It is very well to be petted and cared for, but it is better to be able to take care of one's self.—*Ellen Bertha Bradley in Woman's Journal.*

GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS AND THE ANTI-SUFFRAGISTS.

It is a matter of small consequence, but the rather superfluous collection of names of supposedly important persons indorsing the proposal for a statue or some other public memorial of George William Curtis contains many a name of late identified with the anti-woman suffrage agitation in New York. It is not too much to say that no other one man did so much to create, in New York society, the soil for the remarkable development of sympathy and interest in woman suffrage with which the recent campaign for the striking of the word *male* from the Constitution astonished the conservatives. Moreover, this work was entirely characteristic of Mr. Curtis—the keynote, indeed, of all his public activity in both politics and literature. It was for this that he was called by the coarser of mind and speech a "Miss Nancy" and a "man milliner" in politics and journalism. His courage, however, was that of his chivalry, and he never abated or veiled his convictions on woman's rights in any company or on any occasion. To him the elevation of women promised more.

for civilization and political reform than any other possible thing, and he would modify his always just and penetrating judgments of men and things according to their relation to this cause, dearer to his heart than all else, because, in his view, embracing all else. If ever a statue could kick, or bust animate itself to protest, the coming monument to this champion of civic womanhood would reject the lip-service of professing admirers who insult his main contention. We wonder that the indelicacy of their position does not suggest itself, if not to those who are only cowardly in this matter, at least to some of the more virulent and diligent contemners of woman suffrage exalting the woman suffragist who was at once the most effective, the most distinguished and the most popular champion of that cause in his lifetime. Perhaps they would plead that they ought not to be shut out from the privilege of securing their names a little reflected lustre, or, at all events, a little passing publicity by attaching them to George William Curtis's, any more than they ought to be left off the indorsement of a Lincoln monument because Abraham Lincoln was a woman suffragist early and late. But, with Curtis, woman suffrage was, as we have said, the dominant, the characteristic note, and no despiser of woman's proffer of political help is fit to be a sincere friend and guardian of his fame.—*Boston Transcript.*

MISS PEABODY'S CONVERSATION.

The late Elizabeth Peabody had not only a heart of inexhaustible kindness, but a wonderful memory and an immense fund of knowledge on all sorts of subjects. Her friend, Mr. Thomas Cushing, relates a striking instance of her rare charm in conversation, as illustrated during a visit she made at his home. Mr. Cushing says: "Having lingered at my rather early breakfast table as long as my engagements would allow, and left unwillingly, when I returned for my midday meal I found the circle at the table still unbroken, and as deeply interested as ever in Miss Peabody's conversation. Had not the necessity existed of re-setting the table, perhaps they would have remained there till the evening meal."

Mrs. Ida M. Madole, of Kingman, Kan., is the author of a leaflet containing ten spirited suffrage songs, which are being used effectively in the campaign. They may be ordered either from the author, or from Mrs. Ella Kinsey, of Kingman, Kan., at five cents per dozen, or thirty-five cents per hundred.

The Yellow Ribbon Speaker.

Equal Rights Readings and Recitations, in Prose and Verse, compiled by REV. ANNA H. SHAW, ALICE STONE BLACKWELL, and LUCY E. ANTHONY. For sale at *Woman's Journal* Office, 3 Park St., Boston, Mass. Price, post-paid, 50 cents.

The Woman's Column.

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THE WOMAN'S FIRST FOURTH OF JULY.

BY VIRGINIA MCCLURG.

There's an era the ages will blazon 'till wrong shall be shorn of its might,
'Till dawns the all-glorious morning that ne'er can be vanquished by night;
When woman, aroused from her slumber, joined the ranks of the strong, marching by,
And the continent's crest shed the splendor of the woman's first Fourth of July.
Long ago, when the battle was ended, and o'er the Atlantic's white foam,
Like crimson of wartides, fast ebbing, the red-coated British went home,
Bells clanged, and the thunder of cannon through the green seaboard echoed the cry,
"Independence declared!" and the nation thus kept its first Fourth of July.
Yet the mothers and sisters of heroes who sent them away to the field,
The first in the home and the love-life, the last to bid patriots yield,
The wives of a purpose unshaken, whose honor no foe could decry,
Not for them was the newly-born freedom, They kept not the Fourth of July.
But the soft hand which balanced the cradle, grasped also the swift rolling world,
And over the low, rafted rooftrees were the flags of all nations unfurled.
New fields opened wide to the vision, smiled o'er by the limitless sky,
And far in the heights gleamed the dawning of the women's first Fourth of July.
From the realms of fair art and strict science, from strongholds of study and thought,
From the church where the leper finds cleansing, from the courts which are sold not nor bought;
From the van of the march of the human breathes forth woman's proud, patient sigh—
We have toiled, we have fought, we have conquered—now give us our Fourth of July!
In the name of the children Christ suffered before all to come unto Him,
By the home-light that shines nearest heaven, when earth's faded glories grow dim;
By the gentle hands folded forever—our dead who so peacefully lie;
By the blood and the tears of our martyrs—we ask for our Fourth of July.
It has come! passing fair on the mountains are the feet of the heralds of day,
In the clear ~~golden~~ West the star trembles that ~~showed~~ where the newly-born lay.
Oh, weak and oppressed, lift arms shackled, to freedom; for none can deny
The triumph of truth and of justice in the women's first Fourth of July.
Ring clear, all ye bells, and the cannon will thunder the news unto men—
That the women, long weary with waiting, are free, strong and radiant again.
Our free flag is unrolled far above us, the blue star-sown spaces of sky—
Firm and pure as our own snowy summits, we welcome our Fourth of July.
Denver, Colorado.

A TRIANGULAR FIGHT.

The Democrats of Kansas held their State Convention in Topeka, July 3, and adopted a platform strongly opposing the woman suffrage amendment, and demanding a repeal of constitutional prohibition. On this platform, intended to outbid the Republicans for the German and saloon vote, they nominated for governor Hon.

David Obermyer unanimously and by acclamation. Obermyer is a loud and virulent opponent of both woman suffrage and temperance. Here is the platform.

We oppose woman suffrage as tending to destroy the home and the family, the true basis of political safety, and express the hope that the helpmeet and guardian of the family sanctuary may not be dragged from the modest purity of self-imposed seclusion to be thrown unwillingly into the unfeminine places of political strife.

The Democracy of Kansas again demand a re-submission of the prohibitory amendment to the vote of the electors of the Commonwealth, believing that experience from year to year since its adoption has demonstrated that it was the work of folly and fanaticism—that it has not, in the slightest degree, lessened the evils of intemperance, and has been the fruitful parent of fraud, bribery, perjury, and official corruption, and in lieu thereof we favor a system of high license and local option, and demand the repeal of the iniquitous laws passed for the purpose of carrying into practical effect the purpose and intent of said amendment.

This refusal of the Kansas Democrats to fuse with the Republicans against the Populists, increases the chances of Populist success, while their bitter opposition to the Amendment will probably help the Amendment by enlisting more Republicans in its favor. It is now a triangular fight—the Populists for woman suffrage; the Republicans non-committal; the Democrats against it. If the Populists and Republicans generally vote for the Amendment, it is sure to be carried.

"SYMPATHETIC STRIKES."

In view of the amazing spectacle of incapacity and unreason shown by the male voters of this country, who arrogate to themselves the sole possession of political wisdom, we suggest to the logical sex that if the wives, mothers and sisters could have a voice, some better settlement might be attained, and certainly nothing worse could well result. Women are not fools. They are as deeply interested in the consequences of a strike as are the men. To them it means suffering and possible starvation for their children and themselves. Surely they ought to be consulted. If "sympathetic strikes" are to be the order of the day, let the sympathetic sex have a chance to express themselves.

CHICAGO WOMEN'S CLUB.

Mention has already been made of the cheering fact that the Chicago Woman's Club has added an Equal Suffrage department. A prominent member says, in a private letter:

The vote carried, 98 to 27, and the movement is already getting fashionable, as it is in New York. For myself, I have long been ashamed that I was not doing more in this line; but other things have drawn me away from it, until I saw at last that it was every believing woman's duty to give her strength and energy to this most fundamental work. I was more glad of the result for the club's sake than for suffrage, for I think a club like ours ought to put itself on record on this question, and has peculiar responsibilities growing out of the practical character of its work.

The W. C. T. U., of Fremont, Neb., has paid in full for its Temperance Temple which was built at a cost of \$10,000.

MRS. MINERVA R. TOBEX, of Boston is giving a course of lectures on "Household Sanitation" at the New England Chautauqua, at Lakeview.

REV. MRS. SARAH M. BARNES, pastor of the Universalist Church at Junction City, Kan., was seventy years old on June 22d, and the anniversary was celebrated by her friends gathering at the church in the evening. There were choice gifts, good wishes, music, and poems of pleasant remembrance.

MRS. MARCIA HARBERT DANIELS, who was elected on the Danville (Ill.) School Board last April, is the first woman chosen in that city for that position. She is a daughter of a Massachusetts father and a Kentucky mother. Her grandmother was a sister of Nancy Hanks Lincoln, the mother of President Lincoln. She was born in Indiana, but has lived in Danville for nearly twenty years. For eight years she served as professor of mathematics in a prominent seminary, after which she became the wife of Mr. J. A. Daniels. She is the mother of five promising children, a thoroughly capable woman, and a suffragist.

MISS IDA PLATT, of Chicago, graduated from the Chicago College of Law, June 15th, and has received a license to practise law at the bar of Illinois. She is the first colored woman admitted to the bar of that State. Miss Platt is about thirty years of age, is a woman of marked ability, an excellent shorthand law reporter, a proficient in music, French and German, and graduated from the Law College with honors. A student's standing must be as high as 85 to graduate, but Miss Platt's marking was 96, being eleven above the required number. She has a very pleasing appearance and agreeable manners, and enters on her professional career under most favorable circumstances.

MISS CLARA BARTON has returned to Washington from the Red Cross relief work in the Sea Islands of South Carolina. For ten months she has been working, on an average, nineteen hours a day. Thousands of families have been fed and sheltered, and no one knows how many lives have been saved. Miss Barton, before her departure, published in the *Charleston News and Courier* a strong appeal for aid for the sufferers along the coast of the mainland, who have been hardly touched by the relief work, and who are almost as destitute as were the people of the Sea Islands. The South Carolina papers can hardly praise Miss Barton enough. Early in her visit the *Charleston News and Courier* announced its willingness to have her vote if she wanted to (she does), and declared that her sphere was "at least as large as an earthquake or a cyclone."

"MERE NERVOUSNESS."

Arthur Jones pushed his cup one way and his plate another, then, rising, he sent his chair with a bang against the wall.

"As usual, when I come home tired and hungry, nothing fit to eat or drink upon the table!" he exclaimed in a harsh voice, that expressed quite as strongly as his words his inward irritation.

"Why, Arthur!" was the only reply of the pale, weak-voiced woman who sat at the opposite side of the table.

"Oh, you needn't exclaim in that tone!" the husband rejoined, holding the door in his hand as he was going out. "Talk of Job! I don't believe he ever knew what it was to have his patience tried as mine is. A home thoroughly uncomfortable from top to bottom, insolent servants, and every change from bad to worse, smoking fires, ill-cooked food, and coffee and tea that would poison a horse, and, to crown all, a wife that is nothing but nerves, and—" he added, as the bright drops began to flow down the pale face—"and tears!"

"Oh, Arthur!" was the piteous sound he heard, accompanied by a sob, as he crossed the threshold.

He closed the door with a bang, muttering that he would go down to Barrett's to see if he couldn't get a meal fit to eat there, and was proceeding to put on his coat in the hall, when he turned, and saw his mother standing beside him.

If there was any person in the world whom Arthur Jones thoroughly loved and respected, that person was his mother, or, more strictly, his stepmother. She was, in truth, an admirable woman, and entering her husband's family when his children were very young, had fulfilled her duties in the most exemplary manner. Her nature was large, genial and loving. Love was the mainspring of all her actions. In addition she was strictly just, and possessed a well-cultivated mind and excellent judgment.

Habitual respect compelled external restraint of Arthur's irritation, as he turned and met the sorrowful gaze of the clear, serene eyes that looked into his. He waited a moment for her to speak, then said, in tones that in their gentleness contrasted strangely with the loud, harsh ones his voice had assumed in addressing his wife:

"Did you wish to speak to me, mother?"

"Yes, Arthur," Mrs. Jones replied. "Will you come into the library with me for a moment?"

The habit of acquiescence in her wishes made him follow her.

After they had seated themselves, Mrs. Jones said:

"I never wish to interfere between husband and wife, but I am sure, Arthur, you will allow me to ask if you are in the habit of addressing your wife as you did just now?"

Arthur was confused. He had all the looks of a child-culprit at the mother's knee, as he answered:

"I am afraid I have spoken pretty harshly to her sometimes."

"And do you think yourself justified—?"

"Maybe not, mother," her son inter-

rupted. "But just see here," he spoke with the old boyish eagerness of self-defence, "what can a fellow do when he never has a decent meal in his own house; and when he comes home, after a hard day's work, his wife creeps down, with her hair tucked behind her ears and her morning wrapper still on, and sits down, without a word of apology, to the half-laid table and the half-dressed food that her servants choose to prepare for us, and shuffles off all responsibility by declaring that she is so 'nervous?'"

"God forgive you, Arthur," said his mother, slowly. "This is worse even than I feared. While you have been condemning Alice so utterly, has it never occurred to you that you may be in the wrong?"

"But, in the name of all that is good," Arthur exclaimed, "what has Alice to do, or to bear, that should make her nervous?"

"A great deal, my son. In the first place, she has never recovered from the terror of that dreadful accident four years ago, when so many persons lost their lives in that railway collision; when she saw the dead and the wounded all around her, listened to their groans and shrieks of agony, and endured an hour's suspense before you were extricated, alive and almost unhurt. Then followed that long illness, then the birth of little Alice, and, in quick succession, of the two younger ones. She has three children under four years of age, all sickly, irritable little creatures, requiring constant care and patience, and awakening constant anxiety. A strong woman, of the firmest constitution, would droop under the unceasing strain of four such years; and Alice was always delicate. She is confined entirely to the nursery. The baby is troublesome at night, and, since you have gone to sleep in another room, she takes little Johnny to bed with her, and, with the two, gets hardly any sleep. All the care of the household devolves upon her. Tell me, Arthur, you who are brave and honorable when you are not self-deceived, do you think your conduct just or kind, or even what Alice would have a right to expect if she were an upper servant and not your wife, whom you have sworn to love and cherish?"

Arthur was silent. If any one but his mother had addressed him in such terms, he would have retorted angrily. But habitual respect kept him silent, and the restraint helped him to control his anger and to consider what he had heard. The first words he said were:

"You really think that Alice is ill—that what I have been accustomed to call 'mere nervousness' is actual disease?"

"Her whole system is weakened by over exertion, long continued, by unfavorable conditions of various kinds, and I see no reason why the evident disorder of the nervous system may not be called real illness."

"Alice complained a good deal of her heart, of pains and palpitations, and deathly sinkings, a year ago," Arthur said. "I remember I felt alarmed, for her feet and hands would grow cold, and she would seem as if she were dying. But I spoke to the doctor, and he said there was no disease of the heart, and that the sen-

sations were merely nervous. Since then I have laughed at her complaints, and sometimes have been angry at inconvenient times. And recently she says nothing about them."

"And yet she was, as you say, like one dying for two hours this very day. She thought herself dying, and left a loving message for you. She told me that since you have left her room on account of the baby, you are so little together that you see nothing of her sufferings. And she often has these attacks when she is all alone at night, and does not ring the bell because you complained of being awakened."

"Is this true, mother? Good heavens! What a brute I have been! Let me go and ask her pardon. Poor Alice, poor girl!"

"And that is not all. To-day, before she was able to sit up, she insisted on going to the kitchen to see that the cook was getting dinner properly. The effort caused her more suffering, and she was only able to arrange her dress a little and creep down-stairs as you came home."

"And I spoke harshly to her! Come, mother, every moment is an hour until I can beg her forgiveness. How blind and brutal I have been!"

Alice was lying on the couch in her own room when mother and son entered. As Arthur went towards his wife, guided by the sound of her low sobs, for the room was but dimly lighted, Mrs. Jones quietly withdrew. But she had scarcely taken half a dozen steps before a shriek from Alice drew her back. Arthur had approached his wife so silently that until he laid his hand upon her shoulder she had not been aware of his presence. She believed him far away, and a sudden fear fell upon her. And that scream of terror, followed by a long and deathly swoon, was the immediate consequence. When she recovered, however, to find her head resting on her husband's shoulder, and to hear his words of tender affection, mingled with prayers for forgiveness, whispered in her ear, the mother saw that she needed no better remedy.—*The Dawn.*

Mrs. Rachel Foster Avery writes to the *Woman Voter* of Denver Col.:

Thoughtful men are now expressing the opinion that the affairs of the municipality ought to be regarded as are those of any corporation for business purposes. We do not want "Republican chalk" or "Democratic blackboards," "Prohibition ink" or "Populist text books" for our schools. We do want the best chalk and blackboards, the purest ink and the most scientific books, absolutely regardless of the political bias of those who may furnish them.

This is solid common sense.

A young man at Hazleton, Pa., who tried an experiment at a young woman's social club, has given to the world a reversal of the familiar error that all women, like all elephants, are afraid of mice. This young man dropped his mouse upon the floor of a crowded club-room and awaited developments. He did not have long to wait. One of the young women had seen him in the ill-intentioned act. She promptly killed the mouse and then thrashed the young man, throwing him down a flight of stairs. He alighted with a new theory of women and mice, which may be divined from this truthful narrative.

A CLEAN GOVERNMENT.

[From the poem by Ella Gilbert Ives, read by Mrs. Louise C. Purlington at the breakfast given in honor of Frances Willard in this city, June 23, 1894.]

Once introduce the washing tub
In government, and—there's the rub!
The very halls of state they'd scrub—
These women, bent on purifying,
O, how they'll keep the suds a-flying!
Clean streets, clean alleys and clean marts,
Clean halls, clean faces and clean hearts!
They like to see things sweet and clean,
And when they've tried it, fact discloses
That even election day's serene,
When polling booths are decked with posies,
And gentlemen take their place
By gentlemen to serve their race.
One such, in dauntless womanhood,
Withstood the world, a deer at bay:
Clear-eyed, she saw the highest good,
And dared the inner voice obey.
Alone upon her solemn quest,
As pure and high as Holy Grail,
As Galahad the sacred test
Of knightly met, she could not fail.
No foe could make her spirit quail,
Or steal the jewel in her breast,—
A goading yet divine unrest.
The peaceful warfare wages still
To which her mortal life is pledged;
For her great spirit drank its fill
At freedom's fount, till, newly fledge,
An eagle, gazing at the sun,
Its swift, untrammelled flight begun.
On those great wings upborne, a brood
Of callow young, a multitude
Of earnest souls with longings rife
Have left the nest for larger life,
And in the fields of air, full play
For growing pinions find away.
"Dux femina facti," we quote
With love and pride, and fondly voice,
Of heart and hand the dual choice;
And yet—this woman cannot vote!

AN ARMENIAN GRANDMOTHER.

After the grandfather's death, his sceptre does not pass to the oldest male member of the family, as in other Oriental countries, but to the grandmother, who henceforth bears the title of the *Metz Nan*, which means grandmother. She is the only queen inside and outside of the family. Her orders must be followed without hesitation. Even the male members of the family must obey her. Every evening the men of the household gather from the fields, where they have been working, and give their account to the *Metz Nan*, and receive further instructions.

The authority of the *Metz Nan* extends outside the limits of her family. When she passes through the streets of the village, men and women must stand still and bow to her; and the young women must draw near and kiss her hand. Her voice has weight in the public affairs of the community. You often see her sitting in the assembly of the elders, where no other woman is allowed to sit; beside the priest, near the fireside—the most honorable place in cold Armenia—and talking about public subjects.—O. Chatshumian in *The Jabberwock*.

VERMONT ANNUAL MEETING.

The Tenth Annual Meeting of the Vermont Woman Suffrage Association was held in the Congregational Church, at Barton, Thursday evening and Friday, June 28 and 29, 1894.

During all the sessions Mrs. A. D. Chandler presided. Good singers furnished excellent music at the opening session, and words of welcome were spoken by Rev. A. C. Swain. Mrs. I. E. Campbell, of Bellows Falls, responded for

the Convention. Mrs. Chandler, who has served the Association with great faithfulness and acceptance during the past two years, declined a re-election, on the ground that equal rights should be the governing principle in woman suffrage associations in the bestowment of honors. The officers elected were:

President—L. F. Wilbur, Esq.
Secretary—Laura Moore.
Treasurer—Mr. C. W. Wyman.
Auditor—Mrs. A. D. Chandler.
Vice-Presidents for every county save two.

A pleasant feature of this meeting was the aid given by new helpers from our own State. Good service was rendered by Mrs. Phebe Stone Beeman, Miss E. S. Eaton, Rev. Mr. Atwood, the treasurer, and others. Addresses were made by Miss M. Nettie Chase, Rev. E. W. Pierce, and Rev. F. W. Reeder, all new and valuable helpers. The plan of work for the coming year is the "enrolment" of friends who will aid in securing municipal suffrage in the Legislature of 1894.

COLORADO ANNUAL MEETING.

The first annual convention of the Non-Partisan Equal Suffrage Association of Colorado began at Unity Church, Denver, on Friday, June 29. The church was filled, the audience being composed largely of women, with a fair proportion of men. Most of the well-known suffrage leaders were present. Among the prominent ladies present were: Mrs. Routt, Miss Ammons, Mrs. E. M. Ashley, Miss Mary C. C. Bradford, corresponding secretary; Dr. Helen Bingham, Mrs. Belford, Mrs. Dora Buell, Mrs. R. L. Cochrane, Miss Kennedy, Mrs. John R. Hanna, Miss Clint, Mrs. Lafferty, Mrs. Morse, Mrs. Helen M. Miller, Miss Pease, Mrs. Gilbert McClurg, Mrs. H. B. Stephens, Mrs. Platt, Mrs. T. M. Patterson, Mrs. Rockwell, Mrs. Scott Saxton, Mrs. L. M. Stansbury, Dr. Lydia Ross, Mrs. Coleman, Mrs. Louise M. Tyler and Mrs. Olive Wright, Dr. Love, Mrs. Teetor, Mrs. Richardson, etc.

There were many delegates from outside towns of the State, and a large number of the 110 auxiliary leagues were represented. The morning was devoted to business. In the afternoon a memorial service in honor of the late Lucy Stone was held, and many eloquent tributes were paid to the character and to the work of that great leader of women.

Mrs. L. M. Stansbury said of her: We cannot be content with our own lot so long as our sisters suffer wrong, and if the spirit of Lucy Stone rests upon us we shall never be satisfied with half measures. We have heard of the privations she endured to gain an education, but when she had gained it she was not content until the high school and the college were opened to all girls. We have heard how she gained freedom of speech for herself by her indomitable courage and will, but she was not content until every woman might speak freely out of the fullness of her heart.

In the evening there was an interesting program of music and addresses, one of the speakers being Henry B. Blackwell, the husband of the late Lucy Stone. Mrs. J. L. Routt presided gracefully over all

the meetings. The centre of the decorations at the church was a United States flag, its blue field decorated with only two stars. These stood for Wyoming and Colorado, the two States which have adopted equal suffrage. The flag was made by Mrs. H. B. Stephens, and is to be kept till stars are added for all the States in the Union, as each in turn adopts equal suffrage.

Mrs. Routt, in her annual address, said:

I sometimes wish that this present movement had been termed woman's duties and responsibilities instead of "woman's rights." We are not engaged in a crusade.

There are thousands of happy women, who, in their sheltered lives, have never for a moment felt the slightest curtailment of their liberties, yet they are now cordially and earnestly supporting this reform because they recognize the needs of less fortunate women, and fully realize what a protection the ballot would give them.

This great duty and greater responsibility has been gallantly accorded us by our fathers, husbands and brothers, and we must respond by pledging our assistance in the "struggle for good government and nappy homes," and say to them that we do not wish any longer to be a privileged class in the State, but to share with them the responsibilities of political life.

Women who are anxious to do good in the world and effect reforms must educate and prepare themselves for the work. We must not be deluded with the idea that now we have the ballot we can transform the world into a "Utopia" with one bound.

All reforms are of slow growth, and we must labor and wait, guiding the currents of pure home influence, until a vast volume of power is gained, which will be felt in every department of city and State government.

Mrs. Mary C. Bradford spoke interestingly on the subject of "Good Government." She thought the ideal of this was possible of attainment. She urged all women to study everything that could give them an insight into the management of human affairs. The Good Government Committee of the Equal Suffrage Association had started this work of investigation, and she hoped to see it carried on to the end. It was woman's part in the dawn of her career to think and reason and act, and so do something to show her interest and ability.

Mrs. Dora Phelps Buell spoke of woman's duty in these times, when she is in the beginning of her career. She deprecated the influence of wire-pulling politics. It was not to such work as this that woman should devote herself. She should take love for her guiding star. She should put aside all bitterness. She should see to it that laws are upheld; but she should see that laws agree and harmonize with the great law, the law of love, the law of humanity. The instincts and the promptings of sisterhood should be heeded always. The one remedy for the evils of the day she declared to be the uplifting of all human beings.

The secretary read resolutions, previously adopted, calling for a better government and purer primaries, for an initiative and referendum law, and for raising the age of consent in Colorado from 16 to the legal majority.

Tuesday, July 24, will be Woman's Day at the New England Chautauqua, Lakeview. The Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association will hold a platform meeting with addresses on woman suffrage.

Mrs. Mary J. Coggeshall opened her pleasant home to the members and friends of the Des Moines Woman Suffrage Society one Saturday afternoon recently, and about one hundred accepted the invitation.

The ladies of Fort Worth, Tex., have organized an auxiliary of the Texas Equal Rights Association. They have about forty members, and the work is in good hands. Mrs. Judge Nugent is president, and Mrs. H. M. Price secretary.

Miss Katherine J. Musson, an indefatigable worker, has been of incalculable value to the single-tax movement by means of lectures, writing, published articles, etc. Her preference is black-board illustrations, so well done as to give great delight and instruction to her audience.

The great public questions all come home to us women. The national question of peace and war is of at least as much importance to women who carry on a large part of the home business as to the men at the front. The battles are fought by the women in the homes as well as by the men on the field. We cannot bear the gun, but we do bear its burdens; we risk our lives, not at the front of battle, but in the strain and stress at home. The soldier's wife, mother, sister, perils her life with his. Not alone the men of the North won its battles, but as truly the women who bore their share of the strain. And for this reason, we refuse to admit, in this nineteenth century, that, because we cannot fight, we shall have no voice in the nation's affairs.—*Mary T. L. Gannett.*

THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL this week contains a full account of the reorganization of the Colorado Woman Suffrage Association, the Vermont and Michigan Annual Meetings, Letter from New Mexico, Iowa Suffragists, Monsignor Satoli not Opposed, Women at Tufts and at Cornell, From Delaware and Pennsylvania, From the Home Standpoint, A Fair Minded Georgia Opponent, Humorous Anecdotes, Tippy the Fireman's Dog, Gossip and Gleanings, Poetry, Mere Nervousness, The Women of Armenia, Kansas Democrats Divided, Party Platforms, Immigration Statistics, Utopia for Girl Graduates, by Mrs. Livermore.

A Washington correspondent writes to an exchange:

I am in favor of electing at least one dozen women as members of the House, woman suffrage or no woman suffrage. The place is so foul and nasty that to sit for two hours in its bad-smelling atmosphere completely prostrates one. The House appoints committee after committee to look after the "ventilation," and it results in nothing. What the place needs is a regular house cleaning, the floors scrubbed, the cellars white-washed, the carpets shaken, the walls frescoed, and woodwork re-painted. If there were a few women members, they wouldn't be there a week before they would have the bad-smelling old place fit to live in. It is not fit to live in now. It is dangerous. And yet, from 1,000 to 3,000 people are there from six to ten hours every day. Please elect a few women this fall, and have the place cleaned.

KANSAS DEMOCRATS DIVIDED.

The Democrats of Kansas are somewhat divided on the question of woman suffrage, and many propose to vote individually for the Amendment. The Democratic women of Kansas had representatives at their State Convention, July 3d. Mrs. Hib Case, of Topeka, was the first person to enter the hall after the doors were opened. Mrs. Case is an equal suffragist, and has the courage of her convictions. She walked up and down the aisles, and placed an "address" on every delegate's chair. The address set forth reasons why the Convention ought to incorporate a suffrage plank in its platform. Mrs. Case said afterwards that she had not worked in vain, because the most of the delegates read the address. About twenty-five women attended the Convention.

Nathan Cree, member of the Committee on Resolutions from Wyandotte County, submitted a minority report as follows:

I, the undersigned member of your Committee on Resolutions, beg leave to dissent from so much of the report of said committee as condemns woman suffrage, and I respectfully submit the following resolution as a minority report:

Resolved, That the pending Amendment to the Constitution of our State, conferring the right to vote upon women, presents a question concerning a change in our fundamental law upon which the Democrats of Kansas are divided in opinion, and we declare that neither the support of said Amendment nor opposition thereto is a tenet of the Democratic party of Kansas, and we further declare that the members of that party are free to vote upon said Amendment according to their judgments touching its merits.

The minority report on the equal suffrage question was voted down overwhelmingly. HENRY B. BLACKWELL.

UTOPIA FOR GIRL GRADUATES.

Sir Thomas More published his famous "Utopia" in 1516. It was an account of an imaginary commonwealth on the island of "Utopia"—formed from two Greek words, meaning "Nowhere." A companion of Americus Vespucci was said to have discovered this island, where a perfect state of society existed, and to have narrated the story to good Sir Thomas. A system of government prevailed so very like that advocated by the Nationalists that it is surprising none of the hyper-critics of the day have thought of charging Bellamy with plagiarizing from "Utopia."

But the wildest and most Utopian of all the schemes adopted by this famous commonwealth, and which called out immeasurable laughter and ridicule from all Europe, was that relating to the education of girls. For in "Utopia" as extensive and liberal an education was given to girls as to boys, and nothing was lacking to develop in them a noble and symmetrical womanhood. Sir Thomas More defended the Utopians in their astounding departure from the custom of those times, and replied to those who attacked him and them that "if the reproaches cast on the female understanding were sound, they would but afford so many additional reasons for bestowing on it all possible cultivation."

Only 370 years ago! And now we see that Sir Thomas More was a prophet,

and, as far as the education of girls is concerned, that "Utopia" has come to pass in America. Never were the girl graduates from seminaries, "fitting schools," normal schools and colleges so numerous as this year. The papers inform us that "more women are seeking admission to colleges than the colleges have room for." The secretary of the New York State University reports 23,556 girls and 18,243 boys in the seminaries and academies of the State of New York, the former being 56 per cent. of the whole. Of honor credentials, the girls received this year 298 to 140 granted to the boys—a proportion of 68 per cent. for the girls. "The number of girls who entered college last year from Regents' schools was 84 per cent. greater than the year before, and this year will show a similar increase. "At this rate," says the secretary, "it looks as if early in the next century the colleges would graduate more women than men, just as the academies do now."

I recently met the dean of the Women's College of Brown University, and learned that the nine women students with whom the college opened three years ago had increased this year to 73. A larger increase is expected next year, but how to accommodate these earnest and well-fitted students is a problem that taxes the university seriously. The financial distress of the country has delayed the erection of buildings for their occupancy, but they cannot be much longer dispensed with. The dean spoke in terms of commendation of the women students, who are welcomed by the faculty, the young men of the university, and all others concerned. Their admission was a popular movement from the start, and the women of the Providence Club promptly manifested their interest by taking measures to found scholarships for the assistance of needy women students. Among the graduates this year was Miss Mary Woolley, former treasurer of the New England Wheaton Seminary Club, who has received much commendation from the college faculty, and was graduated with high honors. She had taken exceptionally high rank as a teacher before she entered the university.

How little while ago it seems since Dr. E. H. Clarke published his book, "Sex in Education." With what ponderous solemnity he iterated and reiterated that the higher education of women meant their physical and domestic ruin! And now what rubbish the book is!

MARY A. LIVERMORE.

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WOMEN'S ASPIRATIONS.

BY CHARLES T. CATLIN.

[From] a poem read at the recent anniversary of
Nichols Academy, Dudley, Mass.]

The fever's epidemic, the atmosphere polemic,
There's a fearful smell of powder in the air;
There's a sound of many waters, voice of moth-
ers, wives and daughters,
And we men would better face the music fair.

They are piling up petitions, they are fighting
politicians,
They are terrorizing father, brother, son;
They know each Judge's ruling, they will have
no further fooling,
And—we wouldn't be astonished if they won!

Well, why should it alarm us? How can their
voting harm us?

Do we really dread integrity and brains?
Then wherefore cry "Confound it!" and try to
get around it,

When we'll have our labor for our pains?

Then, again, I rather think that the tyranny of
Drink

Will meet its most uncompromising foe;
There'll be something salutary in the sentence
mortuary

When the woman's little ballot answers "No!"

Fellow-man who say you're quaking, lest this
suffrage undertaking

May make a precious rumpus in the house,
Dismiss your dismal stew, she will vote and so
will you,

And you'll simply keep as quiet as a mouse!

For the thing that's right, you see, is the thing
that's bound to be,

And it's better he and she should pull together;
So we may as well prepare, for she's surely
"getting there,"

Over prejudice, tradition, wind and weather.

ACTION AT ALBANY.

The Woman Suffragists of New York have reason for encouragement in the fact that the sub-committee on woman suffrage of the New York Constitutional Convention decided, 3 to 2, in favor of submitting to popular vote the question of endowing women with the suffrage, and so reported to the full committee. The heaven is working, and will eventually leave the whole lump of electors.

The Committee on Woman Suffrage, however, which was known to be strongly opposed, met on July 18 and reported adversely, 13 to 4, against all the proposed woman suffrage amendments except the proposition to give women the power to vote for school officers. Upon this no action was taken.

It seems almost incredible that the Con-

stitutional Convention will indorse the adverse report of the committee. A demand made by more than 400,000 citizens of the State, including many most eminent women and men, is certainly entitled to go before the voters for acceptance or rejection. No such popular expression will come before the Convention for action on any other subject, and to refuse to allow the voters of the State to pass upon it would show a bigotry and intolerance quite at variance with the spirit of the age.

MARGARET W. CAMPBELL.



There will be found in the *Woman's Journal* this week an autobiographical account of the suffrage work of Margaret W. Campbell, prepared by her at the earnest request of Lucy Stone. It will be a revelation to the younger workers. Long lives of labor and privation have paved the way for the easy paths women now tread. If the heroic struggles of the woman suffrage pioneers were fully made known, no nobler chapter of human history could be written.

WOMAN'S DAY AT SO. FRAMINGHAM.

Next Tuesday, July 24, will be Woman's Day at the N. E. Chautauqua, South Framingham. It will attract a large gathering of suffragists and others who will gladly avail themselves of the opportunity to hear Mrs. Livermore, Mrs. Howe, Mrs. Walton, Mrs. Clafin, Miss Yates, Rev. Charles G. Ames, H. B. Blackwell, etc. The trains leave B. & A. station at 8.30 and 10.15 A. M. Special return tickets are sold for 95 cents, both ways. Tickets of admission to the grove can be had by application at the *Woman's Journal* office, 3 Park Street.

MRS. CHARLOTTE PERKINS STETSON, of San Francisco, Cal., is about to edit a new monthly periodical entitled *The Impress*. Helen Campbell will be associate editor, and Paul Tyner the publisher. We wish it success.

MRS. MARY H. HUNT of this city was the only representative of Boston who addressed any of the great evening sessions of the National Educational Association recently convened at Asbury Park, New Jersey. Mrs. Hunt spoke the last evening before an audience of nearly eight thousand people, on "The Perpetuity of American Institutions."

MISS ELIZABETH BURRILL CURTIS, daughter of the late George William Curtis, was one of the most impressive speakers who has appeared before the New York Constitutional Convention in behalf of woman suffrage. Her father was the leading advocate of the measure before the convention 22 years ago, and the appearance of this young lady in his stead was a pathetic reminder.

MRS. JULIA WARD HOWE has been invited to read a poem at the Bryant Memorial Celebration, to be held on Aug. 16, at Cummington, N. H. If William Cullen Bryant had lived until the third of next November, he would have been one hundred years old. It is in honor of the centennial of the famous poet's birth that exercises befitting the occasion are to be held near the Bryant homestead.

MRS. MARY J. SERRANO, who has done much excellent work in the translation of Spanish fiction, has sailed for Spain, where she will study contemporary Spanish literature, and also collect material for a series of parlor lectures. Mrs. Serrano was appointed by the Spanish Government judge of the awards in the Spanish literary and educational exhibits,—a well-deserved compliment.

MISS FRANCES E. WILLARD was introduced as "one of America's uncrowned queens" to the great convention of the Society of Christian Endeavor at Cleveland, O. She was greeted by the audience standing, and giving the Chautauqua salute. She spoke of "Woman and Temperance." In part she said, "I wanted to see you, for you do so much good. I wanted to bring you an elder sister's love. It is with joy that I think of these fresh young soldiers; this generous enthusiasm, and the beautiful hopes you represent. In this city twenty years ago the Woman's Christian Temperance Union was formed. I am one who believes that women will bless and brighten every place they enter, and will enter every place. I believe that we are getting ready for greater victories and more accomplishments than we have ever dreamed of. Woman's mission is not only in the home, but to make the whole world homelike. Protection for the home will become the watchword for the twentieth century."

THE LADY SOMERSET PARK.

"You must not return to New England without having seen the 'woman's park,' the most lovely spot in Colorado," said a bright-faced energetic woman to me as I was leaving Unity Church on the adjournment of the Woman Suffrage Convention.

Forty miles south of Denver, among the foothills of the Rocky Mountains, near the summit of the great Divide, which is the watershed between the South Platte and the Arkansas rivers, lies a wonderful undulating valley—or "park," intersected by grotesque rocky masses of red and yellow sandstone, carved by the storms of centuries into the most extraordinary shapes and figures. Between these singular cliffs and turrets are grassy meadows and slopes clothed with beautiful flowers and fragrant herbage and primeval groves of lofty pine trees. Surrounding the park are immense mountains, their lower portions composed of limestone, gypsum and gravel, while above, tower precipitous cliffs of porphyry and granite. This "woman's park," the property of a joint stock company, organized by Mrs. Olive Wright, of Denver, contains 360 acres, and is the eastern part of a tract known as "Perry Park," which contains 4,000 acres. It was supposed to belong to Perry Park, but was accidentally overlooked, and has come into the hands of a company of Denver ladies, who have formed a joint stock company of \$100,000, for the ownership and development of a park, to be managed and controlled wholly by women. Working in harmony with the proprietors of Perry Park, and availing themselves of its stage line and other facilities, these enterprising women have erected a frame building for a kitchen, with a temporary dining-room attached, and several tents, with sleeping accommodations. Rev. Dr. McIntyre, of Denver, has put up a tent for his family; other visitors have come to enjoy the wild sequestered scenery; a number of Denver families are preparing to follow, and the undertaking is fairly launched, in spite of hard times, railroad strikes, and general discouragement.

Lady Somerset Park offers unsurpassed advantages both for summer and winter rest and recreation. It is 6,500 feet above the sea, with a cool, dry, bracing air fragrant with resinous pine forests, is sheltered from western winds by the surrounding mountains rising several thousand feet higher, and is open to the sun. Here is perfect quiet, broken only by the song of birds and the "sough" of the wind in the lofty pines. Unlimited freedom to ramble over the grassy, undulating mountain slopes tempts even the most indolent to activity. There is no dew to wet the clothing, and even in the hottest hours of the day the air is bracing and prevents excessive perspiration. The nights are deliciously cool. A more perfect contrast to the moist, changeable climate of the Atlantic and Pacific coasts can hardly be imagined. No greater natural alternative is possible. Perennial springs of pure cold water from the granite ranges break out 500 feet above the camp, furnishing ample bathing and irrigation

when they shall be conducted in pipes to the tents and cottages.

We congratulate these Denver ladies upon their useful and charming enterprise. They ought to succeed, for they are making available the finest hygienic and climatic conditions in the world.

Let all who need a change of climate and a glorious seclusion from care open correspondence with Mrs. Olive Wright, president of the Lady Somerset's woman's park, 2059 Jay Street, Denver, Col. Having visited Colorado Springs and Manitou and the far-famed Garden of the Gods, I give the preference to Perry and Somerset Parks, as containing, within available distance for pedestrians, more grandeur and beauty and variety than any other spot known to me on the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains.

HENRY B. BLACKWELL.

CO-EDUCATION IN VIRGINIA.

CULPEPER, VA., JULY 13, 1894.

A Normal Institute, consisting of teachers from the city of Alexandria, and thirty counties of Northern Virginia, is now in session here. The proportion of female teachers is very large, about twenty-five women to one man. Quite a number of students are not teachers, many of them probably looking forward to work in that line. Some are young people, who know the value of education, and want the benefit of the fine instruction given at the institute, to supplement the regular school term.

Most of the teachers are young people, though here and there a gray head is seen among the fresh faces, as they are busily occupied with their note books. Mr Pace and Miss Fariss, of Richmond, both excellent in their way, are in charge of the Institute. Miss Fariss's lectures on physiology, delivered in clear, earnest tones, with the aid of the hideous charts representing the fearful internal complications of the human interior, are extremely interesting.

Miss Celestia Parrish, one of our best and most progressive instructors, delivered a fine lecture, at the opening of the Institute, on "Women as Educators." Miss Parrish is professor of methods and pedagogy in the Lynchburg Female College. After her lecture here, she went, with her co-worker, Miss Hunt, to Cornell University for the summer course. For years past she has gone, during each vacation, to some Northern school. To hear this Virginia woman tell a Virginia Teachers' Institute that she "goes each recurring season to the North, for the best and latest thought and methods," shows how fast sectional prejudices vanish in the light of knowledge. Miss Parrish herself is a fine type of the new South, and what its women may become with the advantages within reach of the present generation. To a great extent she has made her own opportunities, and the story of her struggles to obtain the higher education reminds one of Lucy Stone's pathetic experience in the same direction. Miss Parrish was early left an orphan, and her childhood was spent in the care

of two aunts, simple country folks with limited means. When they had given her a comfortable home, and sent her to the neighborhood school, where she soon mastered all the branches taught, they thought they had done their full duty by their charge. When the ambitious girl expressed her eager desire for more knowledge, the old ladies and their friends and neighbors deemed her demands altogether unreasonable, and she took her difficult path up the hill of knowledge alone and unaided. Teaching in the public schools and saving every possible penny for the college course for which she longed, seemed at first her only opportunity. Her anxiety for self-improvement, with the strong, fine character she everywhere displayed, soon began to attract attention. One locality, where she taught sixty pupils in a public school, was near a college, and one of the professors, sympathizing with the studious girl, agreed to give her some assistance. He kindly set her long tasks, giving her examinations at intervals, and rendering necessary aid when called upon. It required the strongest resolution, and sometimes physical torture, which she resorted to unflinchingly, to keep awake in the hours she had set herself to study at night, after teaching her school, making reports, etc., all day. Many a lesson in the classics or the higher mathematics was learned by the invincible student kneeling on pebbles before the trunk or chair on which her book lay, that she might thus keep off the slumber which her weary frame demanded. Happily she was of strong physique, and has been able to preserve the health and strength now so valuable and so highly valued by her native land.

Miss Parrish has hardly reached middle age. Possessed of a fine presence and musical, well modulated voice, with earnest, persuasive manner, she makes an admirable lecturer. Her great desire now is to see the Virginia colleges opened to women. To that end her best efforts are given. In full accord with the progress of the day, and understanding well the needs of her country-women, whose cause she advocates, she is well fitted to be the standard-bearer of a noble cause. It is quite safe to predict that the walls of prejudice and injustice which now hedge in our State institutions of learning will ere long fall before the attacks of this earnest, loving and gracious woman, so that her sisters may enter in and rejoice.

ORRA LANGHORNE.

The Art Institute of Chicago has received a gift from Harriet Hosmer of the cast she made in 1853 of the clasped hands of Robert Browning and his wife. This is the cast of which Hawthorne wrote in "The Marble Faun": "It symbolizes the individuality and heroic union of two high, poetic lives." The autograph of "Elizabeth Barrett Browning, Rome, May, 1853," is on the wrist of one; "Robert Browning, Rome," on the wrist of the other. Miss Hosmer has refused in England an offer of \$5,000 for this unique cast.

CHICAGO LAW GRADUATES.

Two women, Ida Platt and Loise Foskette, graduated this year from the Chicago College of Law, and have been admitted to the bar. Sketches and portraits of both are given in the *Chicago Legal News* of June 30. Miss Platt is the first colored woman ever admitted to the bar in Illinois. She is about thirty years of age, a native of Chicago, and a graduate of the high school in that city. Her parents were born in the North, and she has been a stenographer and law reporter for ten years. She is proficient in German, French and music, and had a high rank for scholarship, standing 96 in her class.

Miss Foskette was born in Palatine, Illinois, twenty-eight years ago. She received her education in the public schools of Chicago, and graduated from the Cook County Normal School in 1886. She has been a teacher seven years; five years in the public schools of Chicago. The *Legal News* says of her:

Miss Foskette is, so to speak, a womanly woman, polite and pleasing in manner, in earnest in whatever she undertakes. It seems incredible that she should have attended the public schools as a teacher in the day time, and for two years in the evening attended every recitation of the Law College, got the legal tasks assigned her by the professors, and not only maintained her standing in the class, but graduated eleven ahead of the required number, being 96, while only 85 was required to pass. Such continued application and perseverance certainly deserve success.

Judge Shepard, one of the professors in the Chicago Law College, speaking of the ability of women as law students, said: "So far as my observation goes, women are remarkably good students, accurate and discriminating. The two members of the senior class, the Misses Foskette and Platt, especially attracted my attention, because of their ability to not alone learn the letter of the law, but to understand its principles and their application, and I predict a successful career for them at the bar."

ELEVEN HUNDRED WOMEN VOTE IN MUSKOGON.

MUSKOGON, Mich., July 12, 1894.

Our school election occurred on Monday, July 9, 1894; 2,633 votes were cast. The women cast 1,101, and the men 1,532. It was the largest vote ever polled in a school election in this city. The woman's vote has steadily increased from year to year, but made the first decided advance last year, when many foreign women voted, as they did this year. Our first vote numbered just 13 timid W, C. T. U. women. We entered the hall in a body, and the men looked surprised.

MARTHA J. W. JANES.

COLLEGE WOMEN.

At the recent Yale Commencement, Miss Elizabeth Deering Hanscom of Lowell, Mass., received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. As her name was first on the alphabetical list of candidates for the Ph. D., she has the honor of being the

first woman to whom Yale University ever granted a degree.

Miss Margaret Benson has won distinction as the only Doctor of Science in botany at the University of London this year. This talented young lady passed the B. Sc. examination in 1891, and was first in first-class honors in botany. Only three other ladies share with Miss Benson the distinction of being Doctors of Science. Of these, the first, Mrs. Bryant, passed in philosophy; Miss Scott, who came next, took her degree in mathematics; and the third, Miss Ogilvie, chose geology as her subject. Miss Benson's sister received her diploma of M. D. on Presentation Day at London University last May.

Prof. Mary Roberts Smith, a graduate of Cornell and formerly connected with Wellesley College, has been appointed to a position in the social science department of Leland Stanford University.

The marriage of Dr. Mary V. Mitchell, physical director at the Woman's College of Baltimore, to Mr. Robert P. Green, of Swarthmore, Pa., is a recent event. It was the third wedding in two years of lady professors in the gymnastic department at the college, and the students and professors now have a standing joke about the Chair of Physical Culture being fated to the occupants who think themselves proof against affairs of the heart. Dr. Mitchell came to the college two years ago to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Dr. Alice W. Hall, who married Professor Chapman, then of the Johns Hopkins University, and subsequently superintendent of education in Wisconsin.

At the commencement exercises of Elmira College the degree of Doctor of Philosophy was conferred upon Miss Jeanie Elizabeth Hotchkiss, of the class of '87.

A WOMAN TRUSTEE.

The Republican women of Chicago, led by Miss Ada Sweet, are endeavoring to secure the nomination of Mrs. J. M. Flower as trustee of the State University on the Republican ticket. Mrs. Flower is an ex-member of the Chicago Board of Education, and a woman of great ability. Should this effort be successful the election of a woman trustee becomes a certainty, as the Democrats have nominated Dr. Julia Holmes Smith for the office, and the Prohibitionists have put Mrs. Rena Michaels Achinson and Mrs. Amelia E. Sanford on their ticket. All are excellent and able women, well qualified for the office.

MORE INTELLIGENCE NEEDED.

It is very amusing to read the various comments made when some voting "privilege" is accorded to women. "Now," says some enterprising journal, "let us see if the women will take advantage of the favor thrown out to them. If the majority of them don't want the privilege of voting, why should we bother to give it to the few who do? We don't need more voters, but more intelligent ones!" This being so, how many men would have to come off the list of Ameri-

can voters? It is a question of right and wrong. In any "intelligent" country, intelligent persons are supposed to govern. Intelligence has no sex, and its rights should be respected wherever found. The voices and work of a few thoughtful women will do a great deal to counteract the influence of "bought-up" votes of the masses of ignorant male citizens.—*Boston Ideas*.

LEAVENWORTH LEAVENED.

The series of equal suffrage meetings in Leavenworth were concluded last night, and it is not an exaggeration to say that the bright and brainy women orators have captured the thinking class, and made converts of the best people of Leavenworth. If the movement becomes as popular over the whole State of Kansas it is in Leavenworth to-day, the amendment will safely carry. The conventions of the two political parties soon to be held in Topeka will find they will have a subject of much more moment to deal with than the party leaders have imagined, and it is not at all improbable that the plank will be included in the platform of one or both parties. The question of equality for women has become popularized among the better classes, and the politicians will be forced to recognize its importance.—*Leavenworth (Kan.) Times*.

The attention given woman suffrage by leading magazines is indicative of the prominence the question has attained among the issues of the day. The *June Forum* contained articles for and against, by Miss Mary A. Greene in favor, and Hon. Matthew Hale opposed. The *Century* for July takes up the question with unfavorable editorial comment, and in the August number arguments pro and con will be given at length, by Senator Hoar in the affirmative, and by the Rev. Dr. Buckley in the negative.

A paper which should interest all thinking women, particularly mothers, is Mrs. Alzina Parsons Stevens' discussion of "The Child, the Factory and the State," in the *June Arena*. Mrs. Stevens is the State assistant inspector of factories of Illinois; she has all the facts at her fingers' ends, and knows what she is writing about. The picture she shows—a plain statement of statistics—of disease and misery and slave wages and insecure employment, should make an impression upon the minds of those who have had happy childhoods, and who strive to secure happiness for their own little ones.

Woman Suffrage Tracts.

A full set of Woman Suffrage Tracts, forty different kinds, postpaid, for 10 cts. Address, Leaflet Department, Woman's Journal Office, Boston, Mass.

50 Nice Visiting Cards BY MAIL, 10 CENTS.

All kinds fine Printing. W. C. CANNON, 298 Washington Street, Boston.

The Florence Crittenden Home in Norfolk, Virginia, was dedicated April 25 to its Christ-like work of reclaiming and redeeming outcast women. This is one of the homes receiving a thousand dollars from the gift of \$5,000 to the National W. C. T. U. by Charles Crittenden.

Mrs. Graves, of Battle Creek, for twenty-four years president of the Battle Creek Woman's Club, and for a number of years an officer on the school board of that city, has just passed away at the age of seventy years. The Woman's Club attended in a body the funeral of their lamented leader.

Mrs. Katherine Lente Stevenson, of the *Union-Signal* editorial force at Chicago, is visiting old friends and former haunts in and around Boston. She will spend a month in the East, and will preach the annual sermon at the New England Woman's Christian Temperance Union Conference, Ocean City, July 15.

The Lincoln (Kan.) *Beacon* says that eight Democratic papers in Kansas are supporting the suffrage amendment: The *Kansas Democrat* (Hiawatha), the *Crawford County Democrat*, *Westphalia Times*, *Pittsburg Messenger*, *Parsons Eclipse*, *Wyandotte Herald*, *Fort Scott Dispatch*, and *Woodson Democrat*.

Women voted for the first time in Stark County, O., at a recent school election held in West Brookfield, which has been made a separate school district. Under the new law the women were privileged to vote, and out of seventy-seven ballots cast, thirteen were those of the new voters. The poll would have been considerably heavier but for the steady rainfall.

An election will be held on July 24, at which the men citizens of Boston will have the privilege of voting for or against the "act to incorporate the Boston Elevated Railway Company, and to promote rapid transit in the city of Boston and vicinity." This is one of the matters in which the women citizens of Boston would have a voice, had the last Legislature extended municipal suffrage to women.

The *Woman's Journal* this week contains articles on Mrs. Stanton and Kate Field, College Women, Chicago Law Graduates, the Value of Receptions, by Lillian Whiting, Autobiography of Margaret W. Campbell, Overheard at Hotel Vendome, Women in the Ministry, Rev. Dr. Kelley on Woman's Sphere, All Along the Line, Both Sexes on the Jury, Poems Press Points, A Parsnip Stew, from Harper's Young People, What Women Say, Gossip and Gleanings, Children's Column, Co-education in Virginia, Notes and News, Our New York Letter, Texas Annual Meeting, Southern Bazar Postponed, Minnesota Populists for Woman Suffrage, Massachusetts Clubs and Leagues, Woman's Day at South Framingham, The Lady Somerset Park, Summer Lectures at Greenacre Inn, Convention in Bay City, The Woman's Republic, Protest against Woman Suffrage, No Party can Ignore Woman, A Point for Woman Suffrage, Literary Notes, etc.

THE WOMAN'S REPUBLIC.

If, as we hope and believe, Kansas, next November, joins her neighbors, Colorado and Wyoming, in extending full suffrage to women, there will be established a nucleus of three great States, which will attract and unify the other communities lying between the Missouri River and the Pacific Ocean. Utah, Nevada, Nebraska, Montana, Idaho, Arizona, New Mexico and Oklahoma will follow. There, for the first time in the world's history, men will have honored their own mothers, sisters, wives and daughters by conceding to them a perfect legal equality of rights, duties, privileges and opportunities.

Such an advance in civilization cannot fail to make itself felt in social and political conditions. Denver, Cheyenne and Topeka will soon lead in every enviable characteristic which adorns and dignifies enlightened communities. Woman suffrage will build up an *imperium in imperio*, a republic of republics, with an elevation of thought and feeling as pronounced as is the physical altitude of this region above the surrounding States of the Union. Being thus lifted up, they will draw the whole American continent to themselves. They will be a light set upon the hills, a beacon to their Eastern neighbors, to feudal Europe, to despotic Asia, to benighted Africa, to Latinized Mexico and South America, and to the semi-barbarous islands of the farthest seas.

Is this a mere chimera, a Utopian dream? No one would so regard it who attended the recent sessions of the Colorado Woman Suffrage Association, June 29 and 30, and noted the quality of the women participants. No one would so regard it who knows the beneficent work of these women, irrespective of party, in harmonizing discord, allaying suspicion, and organizing the intelligent womanhood of the great West in support of liberty and law. Not that all these women will work in any one political party, or take identical views of political duty or of personal character; but we hope and believe that they will agree to differ, and mitigate the excessive bitterness of party asperity, and be able to come together, after the November elections, to deliberate and act as women by non-partisan methods, as protectors of women and children, and as guardians of domestic purity and peace.

If women can do this, under the peculiar difficulties of the present crisis, they will prepare the way for the redemption of woman everywhere from her age-long and world-wide slavery to man. The secluded women of China and Japan, of India and China and Asia-Minor are vitally interested in the adoption of the woman suffrage amendment in Kansas, though her very name is unknown to them.

Let women and men everywhere recognize Kansas as the battleground of 1894 in the struggle for human liberty. Let every dollar and every effort be expended upon her sacred soil. If only the merits of the question can be made apparent to the voters of Kansas, she will place herself beside her sister States, forming a

trinity in unity for the political redemption of the race.

Contributions to the Kansas campaign may be sent directly to Mrs. Laura M. Johns, president, or to Mrs. Hopkins, treasurer, Kansas Equal Suffrage Association, Salina, or to Mrs. S. A. Thurston, Topeka. The campaign is in the hands of the State Association, and outside help can best be utilized through the resident workers.

HENRY B. BLACKWELL.

WESTERN SUFFRAGE NEWS.

The Woman Suffrage Circle of Duluth, Minn., has decided to hold regular meetings the last Saturday of each month, and active measures are to be taken to advance the cause of suffrage and have it brought before the people of Duluth as one of the issues of the day.

The Sixth Ward School Suffrage Association, Precinct C., of East Toledo, O., was recently organized. The club was formed for mutual instruction in their duties, obligations and privileges as voters on school affairs; also to awaken an interest in what pertains to school trusts, in properties and school sanitation. Mrs. Rachel Godfrey is president, and Mrs. H. Harpster is secretary.

The Guthrie County (Iowa) suffrage societies recently met in a two days' convention at Panora, and organized a County Society with the following officers: President, Mrs. J. A. Dosh, Stuart; vice-president, Mrs. Moore, Panora; secretary, Mrs. Lillian M. Brown, Guthrie Center. The report of the first year's work of the Panora Club, given by the secretary, Miss Katie Hammer, showed that from nine charter members the society has grown to number twenty-two active workers, and many others have expressed a desire to become members. One oratorical contest has been held, and a prize, consisting of the "History of Woman Suffrage," won by a young lady, and 225 names were secured in the suffrage enrolment book.

A new leaflet for suffrage work is just out. It is a story of one woman's evolution from an opponent into a radical suffragist, and is well adapted to the use of Equality clubs. The author, Mrs. T. B. Young, of Des Moines, offers it to the public at 5 cents each, or thirty copies for \$1.00.

Mrs. Catherine Waugh McCulloch writes to the *Illinois Suffragist*:

I spend hours almost every day in special department work, interviewing politicians, writing answers for Chicago papers to objections as to women's eligibility to hold office and vote for trustee, and answering sometimes a dozen letters each day about suffrage work. I could not do so much if Mr. McCulloch did not give me the use of his stenographer so frequently. This is as much and more than I can do without seriously interfering with my own business. I do not want to be from home evenings, either; for my time there is all too short for visiting with my invalid mother, and romping with our dear little boy, and I do not stay from home evenings unless in case of absolute duty.

The Woman's Column.

VOL. VII.

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EDITOR:

ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

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THE MAIDEN'S MITE.

A subscriber remits twenty-five cents for her COLUMN, with the following stanza:

Take my mite; it is late in its coming!
Unpardonable am I, and yet,
Each week did I send you a quarter,
I still were most greatly in debt!

S. B. R.

WOMAN'S DAY AT MASS. CHAUTAUQUA.

Half a mile from South Framingham, on a branch road which carries visitors to the grounds, is a beautiful tract of woodland overlooking a pond, and crowned by an eminence commanding a wide and varied outlook. It is called "Lakeview," but it used to be called "Harmony Grove," and for many years was annually used by the Abolitionists for their Fourth of July celebrations. There, too, in 1871, the suffragists of the State, in the early days of the woman's rights agitation, held a basket picnic, at which Lucy Stone, Wm. S. Robinson (Warrington), Charles W. Slack, Abby and Stephen Foster, Rev. Mr. Wiggin, of Medfield, Rev. Geo. W. Stacy, of Milford, Margaret W. Campbell, Joseph A. Howland, of Worcester, Mrs. Livermore, Rev. Jesse H. Jones, Dr. Mercy B. Jackson, and Mr. Davis of the Clinton *Courant*, were the speakers, and Henry B. Blackwell read an original poem. Mr. Garrison was to have presided, but was called away to attend the obsequies of Rev. Samuel J. May.

This year the managers of the Massachusetts Chautauqua Sunday school Assembly set apart July 24 as "Woman's Day," the exercises of the morning and afternoon being assigned to the State Woman Suffrage Association. It was the last day of the assembly. A drenching rain, following the protracted drought, greatly diminished the attendance. Nevertheless, a faithful few gathered from Natick, Foxborough and adjoining towns, and the inmates of the tents and cottages turned out in force, so that an audience of three or four hundred met at 10.30 A. M. and again at 2 P. M. in the beautiful auditorium. Mrs. Mary A. Livermore, as president of the State Association, called the meeting to order, and made a stirring opening address. There was excellent vocal music—solos, quartette and choir. Rev. Charles G. Ames, Mrs. Julia Ward Howe and Mrs. Livermore spoke. In the afternoon there were addresses by Henry B. Blackwell, Rev. J. W. Hamilton, D. D., Mrs. E. N. L. Walton, Mrs. Adelaide A. Clafin, Miss Elizabeth U.

Yates, of Maine, and Rev. Dr. J. W. Bashford, president of Delaware College, Ohio.

HENRY B. BLACKWELL.

OREGON ANNUAL MEETING.

The Oregon State Woman Suffrage Association held its first meeting of the season at the parlors of Mrs. A. S. Duniway. Dr. Lydia Hunt King, president, stated its objects in a brief, well-chosen speech. Mrs. A. S. Duniway gave a stirring account of the progress of the cause in different parts of the Union. Mrs. DeLashmutt heartily indorsed the equal suffrage movement, and suggested that the women petition the mayor to disperse all riotous gatherings. Dr. Francis A. Cady gave an encouraging report of the work in Kansas. Brief speeches indorsing equal suffrage were made by Mrs. Durgin, Mrs. Fletcher, Mrs. Blake, Mrs. Rorabacher, Mrs. Harvey, Mrs. Ingle, Mrs. Cooke, Mrs. Parsons, Mrs. H. R. Duniway, Mrs. W. C. Duniway, Miss Blake and Miss Robertson. Mrs. H. R. Duniway sang most effectively the "Battle Hymn of the Republic," and Miss Ruth Duniway gave a pleasing recitation.

GOOD WORK IN MISSOURI.

Mrs. Ellen D. Morris, of Kansas City Mo., has printed and circulated two new leaflets for the benefit of the Franchise Department of the Missouri W. C. T. U. One is called "Woman and the Bible," by Mrs. Clara C. Hoffman, the other, "Legal Status of Women in Missouri," by Mrs. E. M. Winch. Both are clear in statement, and convincing, and their broadcast sowing will do much good. Ten thousand petitions have been printed, many of them already in circulation, asking for a change in Section 2, Article 8, of the State Constitution, striking out the word "male."

NEW JERSEY VOTERS.

Women voted in Union Township, N. J., last week, for the first time, for school trustees. There are two villages in the district, and when the Roselle voters arrived they were accompanied by their wives. Objection was raised, but the chairman ruled that the women could vote under the State law, and then the opposing farmers started home in haste for their wives, daughters and sweethearts, and soon returned with a force of the fair sex equal to the Roselle contingent. All the women voted, and one of their number was elected trustee.

At the sixty-sixth annual Council of the Diocese of Kentucky, Rev. George Fitzhugh, of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Hickman, Ky., offered an amendment to Section 3, Canon 2, Title A, to omit the word "male" from the requirements for delegates to the Council. The amendment was referred to the Committee on Canons.

MISS ANNA L. HAWKINS was graduated from the Maryland Institute recently. She is the first woman to receive a diploma in the architectural division, and will make a profession of architecture, for which she has shown decided talent.

MRS. ELIZABETH HELLMAN is postmaster of Williamsbridge, a suburb of New York City. She is reported by the local papers to rule the politics of the place, but to do it in a model fashion, so as to relieve the fears of the public as to the future, when emancipated woman will have her hand on the helm. Mrs. Hellman has been in the real estate business since the death of her husband, four years ago, and has made a good-sized fortune.

MISS CARRIE M. WATSON is librarian of the State University at Lawrence, Kansas. She read a paper at the late annual meeting of the Kansas Academy of Language and Literature, in which she named and discussed the books issued by Kansas and "formerly of Kansas" authors, during the last year. Her brief, pointed, and gracefully appreciative analysis made a literary treat out of a seemingly dry subject, "The Bibliography of Kansas."

MADAME CASIMIR-PERIER, the wife of the new French President, is a very accomplished woman. She is a good English scholar, writes cleverly, and can seize a political situation keenly. This political instinct she inherited from her father, M. D. Ségur, who held office under Thiers, in 1872. As a hostess, at her home in the Rue Nitot, she exhibited admirable qualities. Bright, entertaining and amiable, she attracted the best people to her salon. It is said that her husband relies greatly upon her advice.

MISS FULTON and MRS. NOYES of the American Presbyterian Mission at Canton, were recently walking out, when a Chinaman fell down in a swoon in front of them. Miss Fulton immediately applied smelling salts to the sick man, who, however, died very soon, being stricken with the plague. The natives around attributed his death to the ladies, and commenced an attack upon them with stones and bricks. They were, however, after some difficulty, rescued by a party of Custom House officers.

KATE CHOPIN, the name attached to "Bayou Folk," is not, it appears, a *nom de plume*. She was Miss Kate O'Flaherty, of St. Louis, who, notwithstanding her name, had a mixed Irish, French and American parentage. She married a Louisiana by the name of Chopin, and lived until the death of her husband at Natchitoches. Mrs. Chopin has five sons and a daughter. These so absorbed her life that she has only recently turned her attention to writing. "A No Count Creole," published in the *Century*, was her first success.

THE SEA OF LOVE.

BY F. R. HAVERGAL.

There is sultry gloom on the mountain brow,
And a sultry glow beneath.
Oh for a breeze from the western sea,
Soft and reviving, sweet and free,
Over the shadowless hill and lea,
Over the barren heath!

There are clouds and darkness around God's
ways,

And the noon of life grows hot;
And though his faithfulness standeth fast
As the mighty mountains, a shroud is cast
Over its glory, solemn and vast,
Veiling but changing it not.

Send a sweet breeze from thy sea, O Lord!

From thy deep, deep sea of love!

Though it lift not the veil from the cloudy
height,

Let the brow grow cool and the footsteps light,
As it comes with holy and soothing might,
Like the wing of a snowy dove!

HAWAIIAN WOMEN DISFRANCHISED.

Rev. Sereno E. Bishop, writing from Honolulu under date of June 23, gives in the *New York Independent*, on account of "the birth of the Hawaiian Republic." He says:

The late prominence in America of the cause of woman suffrage led a number of our good ladies into an earnest effort to induce the convention to permit the Legislature to authorize it, at least under the property restriction for senatorial voters. This was at first somewhat favorably regarded. On fuller consideration it was voted down, 22 to 8. It was apparent that a majority of the lower class of native women, under the influence of royal *ventre* dances and *kahunas*, had reverted to habitual licentiousness, increased by the presence of wifeless Asiatics of double their number. These women are all Royalists. There is also a large number of Royalist half white women holding property, but of limited intelligence. In their case, not having gained their property by their own exertions, the possession of it is no criterion of intelligence or character. The time for experimenting with female suffrage was felt not yet to have arrived at Hawaii.

In a state of society such as is above described certain stringent provisions might have been needed in order to limit the suffrage to women of good moral character. But we cannot believe that the great body of property-owning, educated women in Hawaii, able to speak and read the English language, are less moral than the men of similar qualifications who are made voters. "Where there's a will there's a way." Let the women of Hawaii continue to demand the ballot.

H. B. BLACKWELL.

REV. MARY M. DENNIS.

Since last January Miss Mary M. Dennis has been the pastor of the East Park M. E. Church of Indianapolis, Ind. This church is the out-growth of a Sunday school started by Mrs. S. A. Heath in October, 1892. As the attendance increased, the services of Miss Dennis were obtained for evangelistic work, and a church was organized. The membership has grown to 127, of which it is said ninety per cent. have been converted and brought into the church under the ministry and labors of these godly women. A pretty little building has been built, furnished and finished at a cost of \$2,600, all but \$795 of this amount having been raised before the day of dedication, June

24. The *Western Christian Advocate* gives an account of this work, and a cut of "the first meetinghouse built by a woman pastor, she being the first woman pastor in the Methodist Episcopal Church, and says:

Here is a church formed out of new material. Perhaps not twenty were ever members of any other church organization. It may be questioned whether the success of this movement in the hands of "those women" is not suggestive of the reserve power of the Church in directions not yet fully comprehended.

Miss Dennis is the daughter of Mrs. Margaret R. Dennis, of Richmond, Ind., a well-beloved co-worker with the late Dr. Mary F. Thomas in suffrage, temperance and other reforms. Remembering the heroic but unsuccessful efforts of the late Rev. Anna E. Oliver, of Brooklyn, and of the Rev. Anna H. Shaw to obtain recognition from Methodist Episcopal authorities respectively in New York and Massachusetts, it is gratifying to find that Miss Dennis's pastorate has been sanctioned by the presiding elder, Dr. Dashiell, and that the dedication sermon was preached by Rev. Dr. Sims, of the Meridian St. Church, which is one of the leading churches in Indianapolis. Dr. Sims preached from the appropriate text "The gates of hell shall not prevail against it," but whether he made an application to the opponents of the admission of women delegates to the General Conference is not reported. The attitude which her own conference shall take at its next meeting toward the woman pastor will be awaited with interest.

A BABY'S INFLUENCE.

A pretty story is told of a baby's influence over fallen women in a Russian gaol: "The gaoler was Colonel V., and he and his wife had just arrived to take charge of a large prison in one of the central provinces. The colonel was a terrible disciplinarian, but a kind enough man in his way. His wife was a gentle little enthusiast, who had made up her mind to reform all the women prisoners. This particular gaol had a very bad reputation, and the women especially were often in mutiny. Colonel V. got along famously with the men, but the women were too much for him, and he meditated flogging and all sorts of terrible measures. Once Madame V. took a walk through the prison yard when the women were exercising. Behind her walked a nurse, with her baby. The prisoners, as soon as they got sight of the baby, flocked around, and Madame V., at first fearing violence, was relieved to see that only babyolatry was the matter. First one and then another of the women begged to hold the child a moment; some laughed with joy, and many shed tears. Madame V. had a happy thought, and she spoke it out. "The best conducted woman of you all at the end of the week will be allowed to tend the baby for half an hour." Never was a change so instantaneously wrought. The women became amenable to every word of the warders, and at the week's end it was with the utmost difficulty that Madame V. could decide, among so many well-conducted prisoners, which had the

best claim to the promised reward. The baby's visits were afterwards frequent, and the women's wards were completely reformed."

A DEBATED DELEGATE.

In London, July 23, Miss Dawson, who was elected by the Birmingham Synod as a delegate to the Wesleyan Conference, took her seat in that body that morning. Rev. Owen Watkins called the attention of the conference to her presence, and moved that the question of her right to sit as a delegate be referred to a committee. Mr. Price Hugh moved an amendment that the conference proceed with the order of the day, and, in a speech in support of his amendment, advocated the admission of women as delegates. An excited debate followed, and an amendment was finally adopted without expressing any opinion as to the election of Miss Dawson, instructing the chairman of district synods not to accept the nomination of women as representatives until the whole question is decided by the conference.

PROGRESS IN MICHIGAN UNIVERSITY.

One of the most important advances in favor of women that has been made recently is the unanimous adoption of the following resolution by the Board of Regents of the State University of Michigan:

Resolved, That henceforth in the selection of professors, instructors and other assistants for the University no distinction be made between men and women, but that the applicant best fitted for the position receive the appointment.

For years that faithful advocate of all good things for women, the venerable Lucinda H. Stone, of Kalamazoo, Mich., has labored to have this action taken by the University authorities. In this she has been supported by the Woman's Press Association, the Equal Suffrage Association and other organizations of progressive women. But the employment of women on the faculty has been as bitterly opposed in some quarters as was the admission of women to the University nearly a quarter of a century ago.

The names of one hundred women appear on a Louisiana list of persons producing sugar and receiving bounty thereon.

The women of Louisiana are mad—at least some of them are. A committee of them went to Baton Rouge to "petition the Legislature," quite a new departure for Southern women. They told the governor what they wanted, very pluckily and very explicitly, only to be told by the governor in response, that "women were too good to be dragged into politics." And that is what made them mad. Small blame to them; for whether one is in touch with their demands or not, one can recognize that when a woman asks for bread—politically leavened—she does not care to be supplied with sugar plums and metaphorically told she is a pretty child. The governor of Louisiana was gallant, but not up to date.—*New Orleans Times-Democrat*.

KANSAS OBJECTIONS TO WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

Con Healy, of Salina, Kansas, sums up the objections of Kansas remonstrants in a letter to the *Salina Advocate*, as follows. We commend them to the Massachusetts and New York remonstrants:

"The following reasons why women should not be given the privilege of voting are given just as they were culled from the groups of threes and fours and fives and dozens that stood around on the streets and discussed the all-absorbing topic on last Saturday. They are fair samples of the reasons given by Populists, Republicans and Democrats, and with the exception that the more forcible and expressive phrases heard on the streets are sacrificed for the sake of elegance and rhetoric, they are quoted just as heard."

A stalwart Democrat: "Women have no business in politics. That is not their sphere."

Another Democrat: "Women have as much right to vote as men, but they don't want to vote."

A Republican: "My wife don't want to vote."

Another Republican: "My wife wants to vote, but I tell her that I am the delegate that casts the vote for both of us."

A moss-back Democrat: "Women have too many rights now. They have more rights than the men."

A sentimental Democrat: "Put women on an equality with men, and men will no longer feel bound to protect and respect them."

An old bachelor Populist: "Woman naturally leans on man and looks to him for support and protection. Man was intended by nature to be the provider and protector, and woman was intended to rock the cradle."

A Populist, head of a large family: "My wife has done more toward making a home and a living since we have been in Kansas than I have. She managed the farm for two years at one time, while I held a county office, and I spent all I made out of the office trying to get re-elected. All that saved us from bankruptcy was the fact that she wasn't in politics too. If she wants to vote, excuse me."

A sanctimonious Republican: "The Lord intended man to do the voting."

A sanctimonious Democrat: "Amen. The Lord never intended that woman should vote." (No passage of Scripture was quoted to prove either assertion, but the impression was made that both were special revelations to the man who made them.)

A Populist, of a mathematical turn: "Female suffrage would double the vote and thereby double the corruption and the expenses of election."

Another Populist: "Not one woman out of twenty would vote if they had the chance."

A Democratic pessimist: "Only the very worst class of women would vote."

A Democratic Free-thinker: "Women are easily influenced, and they would vote as the preachers would tell them. Religion and politics would become mixed, and in a few years we would be under the rule of the church as badly as ever were the people of Europe. Remember what I tell you; that will be the result of woman suffrage."

A Y. M. C. A. Republican: "Only the most degraded class of women in the cities will vote. The great mass of virtuous

Christian women in the cities and country will never go near the polls."

A badly-scared Populist: "All the women in the cities will vote and the women in the country will not, and by that means we will be ruled by the towns."

An alarmed Republican: "The women in the country mostly belong to the Alliance and have been taking more interest in politics than the women in the towns. The country women will vote and the town women will not, and we will be ruled by the country—see?"

A mild-mannered Populist: "Every woman would vote the same way that her husband did, and we would only double the vote without making any change in the result."

A peace-loving Democrat: "Woman would vote contrary to the wishes of her husband, and the result would be domestic trouble, divorces and shattered homes."

A home-loving Democrat: "Woman would take too much interest in politics and neglect the home. She can't tend the baby and the caucus at the same time."

Another Democrat: "You can't get women to take any interest in politics; they are too much taken up with gossip and dress, and when election day comes around they would know no more about voting than a man would about trimming a hat."

A colored voter, politics unknown, more than likely a Democrat: "The average woman is not intelligent enough to vote. She is smart enough in some ways, but she has no education in that line."

A Democrat, foreign born: "My wife is a damn sight smarter than I am, but I have too much respect for her to ask her to vote. Man is by nature the ruler, and he has held that position from Adam down to the present."

A philosophical Democrat: "It is woman's nature to quarrel over insignificant matters, and to quibble over small things. She can't take a broad view of anything. If she could vote, she would keep the State in continual strife over things of no importance."

A far-seeing Republican: "Women have a tendency to rush into things blindly. They don't stop to reason, or consider, or to weigh matters. They jump at conclusions without inquiring into details or particulars."

A Populist who believes in special privileges to none: "If women vote, let them work poll-tax and be prepared to shoulder a musket and go to war."

A philanthropic Democrat who is concerned about the destiny of the human race: "It is necessary that woman's life be as quiet and free from excitement as possible. The turmoil and contention that are connected with politics would so affect women as to have a bad effect on generations yet unborn."

A bashful old Populist bachelor: "The Australian ballot law requires that the voting booths be so constructed that the lower limbs of the voter be exposed as high as the knees."

A broad-minded Republican: "If women voted, they would want the tickets cut bias, scalloped around the edges, and printed on pink perfumed paper. They would insist on having the booths trimmed with fringe around the edges and bottom, and having a looking-glass in every booth. Then, when they got in there to vote, the men would have to stand around and wait while the women arranged their hair and straightened their hats."

A fastidious young Republican dude: "A handsome woman becomes positively ugly with the ballot in her hand."

A pessimistic Democrat: "Women in politics would become jealous of each

other, and none but very homely women could be elected to office."

Many men of one mind hide their real objections, whatever it may be, under the rather indefinite observation that "women's sphere is in the home."

One voter who is only half as broad and doubly indefinite as the last class mentioned: "Woman's sphere is a hemisphere."

In this way the great army of anti-suffragists surged back and forth all day, arguing, and contending, and contradicting, and wailing, and refusing to be comforted. But as the day wore away, the arguments that were jagged and rough-edged in the morning, had, by friction and jostling with other contradictory arguments of the same nature, become smooth and harmless, and the men who had wielded them as deadly weapons in the morning discarded them as worthless. Though but few took any particular pains to defend woman suffrage, yet by the time evening came, most of the opponents of the cause had succeeded in convincing each other that they were wrong, and woman's rights had gone up fifty per cent.

W. C. T. U. FRANCHISE NOTES.

In West Washington, where last year there were one local and two county superintendents of franchise, there are now twenty-five local and eight county superintendents. Mrs. E. P. Spinning, State superintendent for West Washington, writes: "Among our superintendents are women of marked ability."

Mrs. Helen D. Harford, one of the national lecturers of the Franchise Department, lately organized an Equal Suffrage Association of fifty members, at Newberg, Oregon. She writes: "The sentiment here is strong in favor of suffrage."

A conference was lately held at Hagerstown, Ind., by members of the Young Woman's Branch of the W. C. T. U. from several counties, for the discussion of aims and methods. Miss Mary G. Hay, of Indianapolis, gave a talk on "Woman and the Law," in which the ballot for woman was shown to be necessary, and the conference adopted, as the first of the resolutions in behalf of practical and aggressive work, "That we advocate equal suffrage as the only relief from the liquor traffic."

A pamphlet of sixty pages, entitled "Legal Condition of Girls and Women in Michigan," compiled by Mr. Melvin A. Root, will be found of much value and interest. It was prepared with great care, and was submitted to the critical correction of one of the ablest judges of long practice in Michigan. The pamphlet shows the legal inequalities between men and women that still exist, even in a State so progressive as Michigan, and it furnishes a strong argument for equal suffrage. It is commended in the highest terms by the officers of the State Equal Suffrage Association and others. It may be ordered from Wesley Emery, Lansing, Mich., at ten cents per copy; two copies fifteen cents; fifteen copies, one dollar; one hundred copies, six dollars.

Mrs. Martha G. Kimball, who lately died in Philadelphia, was the first person to suggest the observance of a national Decoration Day.

The National Temperance Society will hold its fourteenth annual camp meeting, August 1 to 5, at Ocean Grove, New Jersey. A large number of eminent speakers are announced, among them Mrs. Mary Clement Leavitt, honorary president of the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

Miss Elizabeth Whiting is to be matron of the new Wellesley College Dormitory, "The Fiske," which is to be occupied next fall for the first time. The cottage dormitory system which obtains in certain other educational institutions is in use at Wellesley. Professor Sarah Whiting will be with her sister in "The Fiske."

Hon. Carroll D. Wright, Commissioner of Labor, in the June *Forum* makes it appear that marriage is not a failure in the United States. The proportion of divorced to married is one in 185. American girls are more fascinating and attractive than their overburdened European sisters, and the industrial conditions are more favorable here than in the Old World.

Mrs. J. Ellen Foster, president of the National Woman's Republican League has accepted the invitation of the Kansas Republican State Central Committee to spend two weeks in canvassing the State. The Woman's Republican Association of Kansas, has also tendered cooperation. Mrs. Anna Diggs and Mrs. Ellen M. Lease are actively at work in the campaign for the Populist party of Kansas.

In New York State 350,000 women are engaged in industrial pursuits, yet these women and all the women holding property and paying taxes are denied the ballot, while male occupants of almshouses have it! What a delightful satire on republican institutions? The negro and alien may vote, no matter how ignorant, but woman, no matter what her position or intellect, may not? Reason is said to be a goddess. Perhaps this is why there is so little of reason in politics. It has never had a chance, owing to sex.—*Kate Field's Washington*.

The *Woman's Journal* this week contains an additional chapter of Margaret Campbell's Autobiography, Miss Daphne's Trial and Triumph, an original story, Poetry, the Women of Armenia, by Ohannes Chatschumian, Mr. Roe at Fitchburg, A Baby's Influence, Dick's Butter, Humorous Anecdotes, Literary Notices, Kansas Objections to Woman Suffrage, Mrs. Bacon's Address, An Anomaly, The Childbearer, by Wendell Phillips Garrison, Press Points, Women in the Churches and in the Colleges, A Model Election Canvass, Pacific Coast Woman's Press Association, California Council Prospectus, Two Press Women Converted, Populists not Cranks, A Coming Voter, Woman's Day at Mass. Chautauqua, Hawaiian Women Disfranchised, Oregon Annual Meeting, The Heavenly Twins, The Maiden's Mite, Catholic News for Woman's Rights, A Kansas Interview, Progress in Michigan University, Our New York Letter, In Memoriam, etc.

COLORADO POPULISTS AND WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

The Populists were largely instrumental in carrying woman suffrage in Colorado, and it is greatly to their credit. But for them woman suffrage would have been defeated. Yet there is no doubt that a large proportion of Republican votes were also given for the measure, and that, but for this, woman suffrage could not have been carried. What proportion each party contributed to the result is, of course, a matter upon which opinions differ. But naturally each party desires to secure the votes of the enfranchised women at the coming election. Women might easily turn the scale, if they voted as a unit. Therefore the National Convention of Republican Leagues, at its recent convention in Denver, not only reaffirmed its last year's declaration in favor of woman suffrage, but "congratulated the women of Colorado upon their possession of the elective franchise," and "cordially invited their coöperation in the work of rescuing the country from Democratic and Populist misrule."

As non-partisan advocates of woman suffrage, the *Woman's Journal* and WOMAN'S COLUMN rejoiced at the passage of this Republican resolution. Whereupon the editor of the COLUMN has received the following indignant letter:

DENVER, COL., JULY 15, 1894.

Have you no appreciation of justice and those who *do* justly? Of consistency and those who *are* consistent?

Are you not aware that the movement to enfranchise Colorado's women was a result of Populist victory in this State in the elections of 1892? That Populist officials, legislators and individuals inaugurated woman suffrage in this State, and, despite Democratic and Republican opposition, carried it?

Then why do you print, without protest or comment, the contemptible fling against the People's Party contained in the resolution favoring woman suffrage, as offered and accepted at the recent National Convention of Republican League Clubs held in this city? If you seek justice, *do* justice.

B. L. BAILEY.

If woman suffrage had to depend for its success exclusively on the votes of any one party, it would be defeated. Nor can any party reasonably claim the support of women who do not approve of its general principles, solely because it has favored their enfranchisement. We have no wish to underrate the value of Populist or of Republican support, nor to do injustice to any party. The Populists deserve the thanks of women for the very large measure of support they have given. None the less we rejoice that the Republicans passed the resolution. The time is coming when all parties will be vying with one another in their efforts to show that they were always the best friends of woman suffrage, and Mr. Bailey's letter is itself a case in point.

HENRY B. BLACKWELL.

NEW YORK NEWS.

ALBANY, JULY 25, 1894.

Too late for my letter last week came the announcement that the sub-committee of the suffrage committee had recommended the Tucker amendment by a vote

of three to two, the three in favor being Messrs. Lauterbach, Towns, and O'Brien. The two opposed were Messrs. Cochran and Cookinham. The amendment thus advised was the one prepared by Hon. Gillson J. Tucker, which provides that the question, "Shall the word 'male' be stricken from the Constitution," etc., shall be submitted as a separate amendment.

This report was presented at a meeting of the full committee, held on Wednesday, July 18. Mr. Lauterbach made an earnest and eloquent speech in support of this recommendation, but it was rejected by a vote of 13 to 4. The four in favor were Messrs. Lauterbach, Towns, Tucker and Bigelow. Mr. O'Brien, in full committee, voted in exact opposition to his vote in the sub-committee.

The committee will send to the convention, probably in the course of the next two weeks, a majority report against all full suffrage amendments, and a minority report in favor of the Tucker amendment, or some modification of it. Then the tug of war will really begin. Already our friends are canvassing for votes. As there were one hundred and ninety-five members elected to the convention, a constitutional majority of eighty-eight votes is required to carry any proposition. One of our warmest friends announced that he had made a partial canvass of the convention, and we already had seventy-six votes according to that.

Now, friends of our cause in New York, the time has come when action is of vital importance. Meetings should be called in every county—meetings of the people in the county who believe in our cause. Outside talent is not needed. You yourselves, your earnest women, your ministers, the leading men who favor us, can summon the people to a church or courthouse and there make addresses, setting forth your wishes, and pass resolutions calling on your delegates to cast their votes in favor of the political equality of the women of the State. Then letters should be written. Each delegate should receive by every mail letters urging him to record his vote for us. You have heard that, in committee, many members have said that they would be glad to vote for the amendment, but that their constituents did not approve. This excuse should be made impossible by the demands that should come to each man from his home people.

Last spring, women of all classes joined in the uprising in favor of woman suffrage; now these women are idling by seashore or in the mountains, enjoying vacation leisure, while Mrs. Greenleaf and the other well-known officers of the association are hard at work in Albany, by no means an attractive summer resort. Will not you, who are enjoying cool breezes and country scenes, help us now by aiding in holding meetings, writing letters and circulating the petition? We earnestly entreat your assistance.

LILLIE DEVEREUX BLAKE.

Arrangements are under way to make Woman's Day at the New England Fair a greater day even than it was last year.

The Woman's Column.

VOL. VII.

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EDITOR

ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

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MR. AMES' NEW PLAN.

Mrs. Livermore has spoken of woman suffrage as a new movement. She might have spoken of suffrage itself as new. It is only a short time since men voted, or since there has been any attempt to make a government of and for and by the people. Suffrage is one method of attaining good government—the highest wisdom for the best welfare of all. None should vote but those who know how. Without wisdom and justice in legislation, no good government, no good society, is possible. In earlier ages it was sought through patriarchalism—the oldest man of the family was king and priest. But a government of one, or a few, tends to despotism. It is very difficult for anyone outside of the circle of power to get inside. Power often gets into bad hands. So with social progress there has been a gradual extension of power from the few to the many. Manhood suffrage is a sign of the advancement of the race. Womanhood suffrage comes as a new unfolding of spirit power. Until men and women become capable of self-government, they will be misgoverned, even under the forms of a republic.

"Rule them and fool them, for so it must be."

Ignorant people are incapable of combining for their own welfare. Therefore no one ought to rule until he knows how. It is absurd to take a watch to a blacksmith to be mended. It is reasonable that persons who have not reached mental maturity—idiots, lunatics, criminals, and aliens—should be forbidden to vote. But sex is not a reason for exclusion. Fix the standard of fitness, and then admit all who can come up to it; that is the principle of good government. Some women are qualified to rule, as some men are qualified; some are not. Call a halt on unconditional cheap suffrage! Let me suggest a plan: From and after Jan. 1, 1901, let all new applicants for registration as voters pass an examination. Let those who can discriminate between the executive, legislative and judicial branches of government, men or women, be admitted, and let all others be excluded. We can no longer afford to include all masculine ignorance and exclude all feminine intelligence. Have a moderate qualification, easily ascertained, for all qualified citizens to enter and no others. Take suffrage from no one who now has it, but enter the new century with a new set of books. "Strike for that which ought to be: God will bless the blows!"—*Rev. Charles G. Ames.*

SCHOOL ELECTION IN NEW JERSEY.

At West Orange, N. J., on July 16, the school election brought out an unusually large attendance. When the meeting was called to order, at four o'clock, fully one-half of those present were women. The greatest interest was felt in the election, as there were three tickets in the field, and the workers on each were up and do-

ing. Large stages and vans were provided to bring the women over the mountain section from the foot of the cable road, others came down from the Pleasantdale district, while still others came from the Valley and other parts of the township. A noticeable feature of the day was the presence of very many persons who had never before taken an interest in the school elections. The ladies of Llewellyn Park turned out in large numbers, and altogether the attendance was phenomenal. A steady stream of votes poured in and the hours slipped away, and it was not till nearly 7.15 o'clock that the last vote was recorded and the polls declared closed. The tally sheet showed that 824 votes had been cast. The canvass of the votes was immediately begun and continued till 10 P. M., when the result was reached. The count showed that the regular ticket had been elected by an overwhelming majority, there having been 534 regular ballots cast to 219 for the Citizens ticket, and 71 for the third ticket. Among the candidates elected was Wendell Phillips Garrison, who received 578 votes.

NORTH DAKOTA AHEAD.

The Republicans of North Dakota have followed in the wake of those of California, and put a woman suffrage plank in their platform at their State Convention, on July 20. North Dakota is ahead in the fact that the Republicans also unanimously nominated Miss Emma F. Bates, of Valley City, for State Superintendent of Public Instruction. White and orange are the colors of the party, and whether this means silver and gold—for the platform demands legislation that will maintain the parity of these metals—or prohibition and woman suffrage, it will be equally acceptable to the progressive and patriotic voters of that State. Miss Bates was also asked to address the meeting of the Young Men's Republican League of the State, and received a vote of thanks and three cheers. The League resolved in favor of a national law establishing an arbitration court to adjust differences between capital and labor.

The Wisconsin Republican State Convention met at Milwaukee on July 25. The platform reaffirmed the platform of the National Republican Convention of 1892, which contained the following: "We demand the ballot for every citizen of the United States."

The Arkansas Republican State Convention, July 24, also reaffirmed the National Republican Platform of 1892.

The Illinois Republican State Convention at Springfield, July 25, nominated Mrs. J. M. Flower, of Chicago, for trustee of the University of Illinois. She received 876 votes. Two other women were candidates for the position; Mrs. Mary A. Ahrens, who received 449 votes, and Mrs. Isabella L. Candee, who received 43.

MISS HELEN M. WINSLOW has accepted a position as associate editor of the *New Cycle*, the official organ of the General Federation of Women's Clubs.

MISS FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE has been appointed an honorary president of the Tropical Section of the International Congress of Hygiene and Demography, to be held at Budapest from September 1 to 9.

LADY SOMERSET is as indefatigable a worker as Miss Willard. During the last year she held 115 meetings, 27 conferences, travelled over 8,000 miles, spoke in twenty counties to about 200,000 people, besides being one of the editors of *The Woman's Signal*.

MISS MARION DUNCAN, who has been trained by the British National Health Society, has just been appointed to the post of Inspector of Laundries and Workrooms by the Vestry of St. Mary Abbots. She is successor to Miss Lucy Deane, another of the Society's students, who a short time ago was selected by the Home Secretary as an Inspector of Workshops and Factories.

MRS. ROGER A. PRYOR and the Daughters of the Revolution, whom she represented on the occasion of the unveiling of the monument to Mary, mother of Washington, paid a graceful tribute to Mrs. May Burrows Greene. Mrs. Greene is the daughter of Cyrus Burrows, who in 1833 assumed the whole expense of erecting a memorial stone to Mary Washington's memory. The corner-stone was laid by President Andrew Jackson, and ten thousand dollars was spent upon the carved columns and shaft. But before the structure was completed, the generous donor died, and the Civil War exposed the monument to destruction by relic-hunters. The beautiful insignia of the Daughters of the Revolution, mounted in white enamel and gold, and suitably inscribed, was a delightful expression of sympathy and remembrance.

MRS. MARIA VANDERBILT, widow of William H. Vanderbilt, is a quiet, retiring woman, who allows her son to attend to her financial affairs. Her daughters are more self-assertive. These women are each worth at least fifteen million dollars, Mrs. Elliot F. Shepard, Mrs. Sloan, Mrs. Seward Webb, and Mrs. McK. Twombly each received ten million dollars from their father, and have grown steadily richer. Each is possessed of strength of character and marked individuality. They manage their own money and spend it in their own way. Mrs. Shepard has built several houses, and has endowed beds in hospitals and scholarships in women's colleges. Since her husband's death she has taken in hand the fitting of her son for business life, and this will be done thoroughly. Mrs. Shepard's sisters are like her. All are liberal, but all use their great wealth with the skill and discrimination that has characterized the Vanderbilt men and women.

PIONEER WORK IN COLORADO.

Our destination was Baker's Park, where there were three small villages—Howardsville, Eureka and Silverton. These villages and the mining camps near them contained three thousand people, only fifty of whom were women. It was important that so many voters should have some information upon the proposed amendment to the State constitution, before voting for or against its adoption. The miners would come to the nearest village on Saturday nights and Sundays. It had been arranged that the first meeting should be at Howardsville on Saturday evening, and the second at Silverton on Sunday evening; the Eureka people would make it convenient to attend at Howardsville. Judge Jones, of Silverton, was a member of the executive committee of the State W. S. A., and would attend to the local arrangements, so we felt the necessity of making a great effort to reach the appointments in good time.

We reached the place, near a spring of good water, where the burro trains halted for dinner and rest. We had made good time thus far, and felt quite sure we could reach our destination in good condition by 7 P. M., but we had no idea of what was before us. We started out, after our own short rest and refreshment, in good spirits; but soon the various little paths, made by the constant travel of burro trains, began to disappear and were at last all merged into one trail, worn deep in the soil. Winding around the hillside, it made a sharp curve, and began to descend on the brink of a fearful precipice. One misstep might plunge both animal and rider down thousands of feet to the bottom, where lie huge boulders and jagged rocks, frightful enough to look upon from a place of safety, but, when seen with the possibility that you may be dashed down upon them at any moment, the path too narrow to turn or dismount, your life depending upon keeping your balance true upon the back of the sure-footed little beast, there are no words to describe one's feelings. I seemed to hold my breath, my heart to stand still, until the danger was passed. At four o'clock we reached the summit of the range, 12,500 feet above sea level. The descent on the westward side of the range is very steep and sudden, being 2,300 feet in the first two miles. It was impossible to keep on the saddle for some part of the way, and I was glad to trust to my own feet, helping myself down by grasping the roots of trees washed bare by melting snows, and lying along the path within reach. Much valuable time was consumed in the descent to the bottom of the gulch, and we made haste to follow the stream, which rushed along its stony bed. Soon we came to a mining camp, alive with men, where the gulch is so narrow that we had to look almost straight upward to see the little patch of blue that reminded us that we were in the same world that had seemed so vast when we were at the summit. We paused to inquire which path to take to Howardsville, and learned that we had five miles yet to travel to reach that village. While we were talking, black clouds rolled

down the steep mountain side, and rain, hail or snow pelted us in our faces nearly the whole distance. We tried to urge the burros to greater speed, but to no purpose; darkness came down upon us, and still no town in sight. But everything which had a beginning must have an end, and so did that day's journey. About eight o'clock the lights of Howardsville flashed upon us, and we were soon at the door of the hotel. The landlord informed us that the audience had adjourned to meet at 2 P. M. on Sunday, as they all thought it would not be possible for me to speak to them that night, even if we arrived before it was too late.

When I was lifted off the saddle my feet refused to support me at first, but after some effort I managed to walk to a room, where I tried to rest on a bed through which every slat in the bedstead could be felt.

At the appointed hour on Sunday we had the largest building in the village filled with eager listeners, mostly men. Judge Jones met us at the close of the meeting, and escorted us to Silverton, five miles farther on, where a large hall, built of rough lumber, without seats, except two or three near the platform, was packed with men who stood patiently and quietly for nearly two hours. That they approved of the principles advocated was shown by the large vote cast in favor of the amendment in that precinct.—*Margaret W. Campbell, in Woman's Journal.*

FROM PALMETTO LAND.

Editor *Woman's Column*:

My hopes and fears have corresponded with our unusually erratic seasons, which have embraced a freezing spell in late April, which absolutely killed fruit and flowers, then a most disastrous drought, and for the last three weeks we have had floods of rain. Yet, despite the untimely frost, notwithstanding the drought and the excessive rains, our lovely land is now smiling in glorious promise of abundant crops. We are feasting on luscious melons, and a vision of coming pears and figs swells into sight among the thick boughs of the trees. Thus I, though once in a while flat on the ground from the half admitted futility of my labors, have a knack of picking myself up, and with a laugh assuring everybody that "I'm not hurt in the least."

I like that poem of dear Lide Merriwether's, called "Keep the Plows A-Going"—

Do burrowers under ground your labors trouble?
Who, blind of purpose, won't the truth confess;
Whose only argument is sneer and quibble—
That purblind mole, the great omniscient Press?
Stand to your plows! Turn up the vast areas!
Pour in your shot and shell, shaped as Ideas!

This running amuck of popular sentiment doesn't feel good to the feet. Here, for instance, is a thorn. A stranger passing by my home remarked:

"They told me at the hotel that the lady who lives there wants to VOTE! Single, I s'pose?"

"Well, no, she aint; she is married."

"Great Snakes! You don't say so! And what does *he* say to *her* wanting to VOTE?"

"Oh, *he* thinks she ought to vote—upholds her in it from the word go."

"Well, I never! I dunno what we are comin' to! It's awful!"

I have seen no notice in the *WOMAN'S COLUMN* of that good thing written by our Empress, Josephine K. Henry, in reply to a Kentucky judge who made an "old fossil" speech to the girls of Harrodsburg College. Some gentlemen friends of Mrs. Henry had her reply struck off as a circular, and distributed 4,000 copies. I quote a sentence or two from it:

A countless number of earnest talks have been given to sweet girl graduates about woman's sphere, and against woman suffrage; yet facts all about us prove that the girls throw such chaff to the winds, and go to join the great column of American women whose goal is the ballot. They do not regard commencement orators as fountains of wisdom, and believe woman's sphere is to do anything and to be anything that God gives capacity for.

In strong contrast to the Kentucky fossil was an address to the graduating class of that progressive school in Charleston, S. C., presided over by Mrs. Isabel A. Smith, at 101 Meeting street. This was delivered by Hon. James Simons, of Charleston, whose sentiments bespoke the broad and generous mind ever open to conviction. He said:

We men have to look to our laurels, for you are pressing us hard. I am personally acquainted with more than one woman doctor of medicine of ability. I have the honor of knowing women scholars and professors of reputation. I hear there are twenty-one law firms in the United States composed of husbands and wives. For the last two years a woman has carried off the honors at Oxford, England, and holds the distinguished title of "senior wrangler." When I was in Chicago, last summer, I went to the stand in the railway station to buy a newspaper; imagine my surprise at seeing the young woman in charge lay down a volume of Blackstone's "Commentaries" to serve me. I was naturally interested, and asked if she were studying law with the intention of practising the profession? She replied, with the greatest enthusiasm, "Oh, yes, I am working hard with that in view. You see I have a good many spare moments, and I belong to a night class." And then, with pardonable pride, "I am the only woman in the class."

VIRGINIA D. YOUNG.

Fairfax, S. C.

The *Suffrage Advocate*, of Lawrence, Kansas, is an admirable weekly paper, established July 5, as a medium of communication for speakers and organizers, and an encouragement to friends of the woman suffrage amendment. It proposes to continue its publication until victory crowns its labors next November.

In the University of Wisconsin, Mrs. Helen Campbell, who has been doing post-graduate work with Dr. Richard T. Ely, Dean of the School of Economics, was appointed associate professor, to lecture on "Social Economics and Women," and "Household Science." Mrs. Campbell also gives a short course at Bay View, Michigan, summer school, beginning August 6, and will lecture during the winter at Leland Stanford and Denver Universities.

REMEMBRANCE.

BY MARY ELIZABETH BLAKE.

When, in the first wild throes of grief,
The sick heart turns from all relief,
And backward counting, sad and slow,
An hour, a week, a month ago,
To days ere yet the light had flown
From those dear eyes we called our own—
We ask of God the seal to set;
"How long, O Lord, ere we forget?"

For still to live through unknown years,
Lost voices ringing in our ears,
Lost faces held in memory's grasp,
Lost hands that nevermore we clasp,
And feet whose steps have died away
Walking beside us day by day,
Seems all too hard for love's regret,
And so we pray, "Let us forget!"

But when above life's troubled springs
We feel the stir of angels' wings,
And His dear blessing, sweet and slow,
Drops on the wounded hearts below;
When Faith ascends the golden stair
Of love and hope and trust and prayer—
Though grief and pain may linger yet,
We would not, if we could, forget!

THE MOTHER SEX.

There is one reason why the subject of woman suffrage is especially appropriate for an assembly devoted to Sunday school and other educational matters. It is the fact that we speak for the mother sex. However great our interest in politics, in silver, tariff or labor, we realize that behind all there is another and greater question—one which is, indeed, the end of all politics and government. That is the question of the child. The great question underlying all others in America is whether here we are to have homes, not hovels and holes on the one hand, or palaces on the other, as in the older countries; but homes with the right kind of children growing up in them. I heard two schoolgirls in the street singing, the other evening, "My Country, 'tis of Thee," and my heart thrilled with the thought that they were so learning patriotism. But I felt that there was a deeper patriotism yet in Lucy Stone, who used to say, "I cannot sing that song; it is not my country yet." When the girls, at twenty-one, try to put their patriotism into action, the door of the Republic is shut in their faces. Even the highly educated women professors of political economy in our colleges have no right to help as voters in directing the course of affairs. Women, in nearly all new things they have attempted, have been told they "could not" do them. But no sooner have they been told this than they immediately have "gone and done" whatever it was, from riding a bicycle or teaching a swimming school, to climbing the highest of mountains or treading unbeaten tracks in Japan or the heart of Africa. It is often said, emphatically: "Why talk so much about your rights? Just go and take them!" But, certainly, in the matter of suffrage, we must talk until the voters will act. Not God himself, without a miracle, can change the laws of Massachusetts unless the men and women of Massachusetts will do their part.

But we have gained, in the fifty years of agitation. Woman suffrage to-day is a question pretty well understood. It is admitted on all hands that justice is on our side. I saw in a newspaper, lately, a whimsical complaint of a man, that the evening before he had to listen to a girl who sat in a hammock and discoursed for an hour on "The equality of the sexes before the law," and he said: "The worst of it was she was a pretty girl with curly

hair, and dressed in white muslin with a blue sash. If she had been a different kind of a girl I could have stood it." Well, I don't suppose she wished him to stand it. But, to-day, just such sweet girls, all over the world, are talking woman suffrage; charming young matrons and silver-haired ladies, like Mrs. Howe, whom all the country delights to honor. Yet we are loftily told that a "high political expediency" demands that justice in our case should be ignored. Now I am not a fanatic, and am willing sometimes to compromise. But I have yet to hear a plausible argument against woman suffrage on the side of expediency. As a rule, the disasters of nations have not come from yielding to the claims of justice, but from ignoring them I shall not especially extol the virtues of women. There are fools and knaves among them, as among men; and their sins, while less brutal, are often far reaching. But evil women are not prevented from wrongdoing by the lack of a vote. Evil men in power know very well how to get the help of evil women, and do get it. But good women who are in a majority, are made powerless, and many are feeling it keenly. Nobody need tell me it is for the good of this country that Mary A. Livermore and Julia Ward Howe should plead in vain for the liberties of its women! Let me hope that I may be able to move some of you to deeper feeling, to a change from such opinion into real conviction, so that you will work for woman suffrage, feeling that you are thereby, in some degree, working for the coming of the kingdom of God upon earth.

ADELAIDE A. CLAFLIN.

THE COMING VOTER.

On the day that the Junction City (Kan.) *Tribune* was twenty-one years old, a little daughter came to the home of the editor. Many congratulations were received, but none more graceful than the following:

Headquarters Suffrage Amendment }
Campaign Committee, }
SALINA, KAN., July 14, 1894. }

Mr. and Mrs. Charles S. Davis:

MY DEAR FRIENDS—Permit me to congratulate you on the advent of Cecil Margaret. I envy you the possession of a daughter. May she live to be as beautiful as her name, and as useful as her mother and grandmother, and may she be equal to the exercise of the suffrage, which I hope will be hers when she attains her majority. I rejoice to think that, in all probability, she will not have to struggle for that right as we have done. Yours very cordially,

LAURA M. JOHNS.

A STATION AGENT WORTH HAVING.

Margaret MacDonald, a nineteen-year-old girl, station agent for the Lehigh Valley Railroad, at Warrior Run, Pa., a few weeks ago saved an express train from being telescoped by a runaway engine on a down-grade, by her quickness and presence of mind. The train had stopped to take on an invalid passenger, when she heard the noise of the approaching engine. Supposing it to be a train, she ordered a man to run back and flag it, but at the same time ordered the passenger train to start at full speed without waiting for the passenger. The latter order saved the train, for, although the runaway engine overtook it at the foot of the grade, the train was then under such headway that the shock was almost im-

perceptible. Miss MacDonald applied for the place as station agent when her brother who held it resigned, a year ago. While waiting to get a man agent the company allowed her to run the office, and so well did she attend to the duties that she has since been made the regular agent. The station is a most important one, being at the foot of the heavy mountain grade, where the single track converges into the many which lead to this city.

A MALE TERMAGANT.

Termagants are not always women. Mrs. Ellen Battelle Dietrick, in the *Twentieth Century*, says:

Another male termagant has appeared on the stage, scolding frightfully at the feminine Americans who ask for the rights, duties and privileges properly belonging to American people. This termagant does not call himself a "termagant." He seems to imagine that it is a term peculiarly applicable to women, and especially to women who wish to become self-governing. But this is an error. A "termagant" originally was a great quarrelling boaster, a violent character of the masculine persuasion. He was first portrayed among English-speaking people as a specimen of masculinity from the Orient, wearing gowns, and only from the gown-wearing was the title gradually associated with the feminine sex. Thus we see that the title correctly belongs to the masculine sex, or, rather, to the scolds of that sex. I think all who read the violent tirade of the editor of the *Philadelphia Globe*, in the June number, will agree that he therein proves his title clear to be ranked among the termagants.

Mrs. Julia Ward Howe has accepted an invitation to be present at the Bryant centennial in Cummington, Aug. 16.

Miss Alice King, the blind novelist, who died recently in England, must have been a woman of extraordinary perseverance. She was born with defective vision, and became totally blind at the age of seven. Nevertheless her education went on under her mother's guidance, and she acquired by ear seven languages. She learned to use a typewriter, with which she wrote her manuscripts, which were afterward read to her by her sister. Most of the proceeds of her literary work were devoted to benevolences.

The San Antonio (Texas) *Daily Express*, of June 13, contained a letter from Elizabeth A. Edwards, an Oklahoma lady, remonstrating against the views expressed by Bishop Johnston, of Texas, in an address before the graduating class of St. Mary's Hall, San Antonio. Mrs. Edwards shows that the bishop fails to realize the position occupied by women to-day, and the trend of thought in favor of the equality of the sexes. She also makes an excellent plea for woman suffrage in behalf of the home, in which she says:

Men do not vote for measures that meet the approval of wife or mother; they vote to suit themselves, and they themselves are the product, not of the home, but of all the environments that lie outside the home. Shall woman not desire the ballot then, that the influence of her pure, moral nature may make itself felt in shaping the conditions that control the destinies of her children?

The old joke about the inability of a woman to drive a nail has passed into silent and sympathetic dust. The other day a farmer's wife, three miles west of town, successfully shingled the entire one side of her dwelling-house while her husband was in town looking up a carpenter.—*Oklahoma Tribune*.

At the recent commencement exercises of Schenevus (N. Y.) Academy, Lee Boorn chose woman suffrage as the subject of his oration, and made a strong and sensible address, which showed him to be well grounded in the literature of the question. The Schenevus *Monitor* published the address in full.

Helen M. Stoddard, president of the Texas W. C. T. U., has been for the past twenty years an ardent advocate of woman suffrage. She was converted by a lecture of Susan B. Anthony's. The Texas W. C. T. U. is doing a great work for suffrage under the impulse of Mrs. Stoddard and its other progressive leaders.

The Chicago *Advance*, the leading representative of Orthodox Congregationalism in the West, is liberal on the woman suffrage question. In a thoughtful leading editorial of July 5, entitled "Should Women Vote?" it quotes Lord Rosebery's definition of politics as "a living and ennobling effort to carry into practical life the principles of a higher morality," and in widening the franchise we have hit on the conscience of the community," and asks, "What if, in this country, in lifting the ballot to the hand of woman, we should also hit on the conscience of the people, to the decisive advantage of every humane and good cause?"

A coarse fellow recently laughed uproariously in derision when he saw a young woman riding a bicycle in Lincoln Park; but his arrest was speedily caused by the plucky damsel whom he had offended, and the spirit of chivalry in the breasts of American men was illustrated by the fine of twenty-five dollars promptly imposed by a Chicago magistrate. It is the fashion to speak lightly of the great progressive city by the lake, but we think this simple incident shows a forward movement toward the higher civilization with which few European cities could compete.

The *Woman's Journal* this week contains another chapter of Margaret W. Campbell's Autobiography, Discussion at Honolulu. The Head of the Family, Reform the Constituency, Woman Suffrage at the Summer Assemblies, Ballots and Bullets, A Male Termagant, The Ballot a Sacred Trust, by Elizabeth Cady Stanton, A Word of Disapproval, Addresses by Mrs. Livermore, Mrs. Clafin, Rev. Charles G. Ames and Rev. J. W. Hamilton, Wafts from Palmetto Land, The Populist Program, Mrs. McComas for California Republicans, Grandmother Chippy, Brother Sam's Daughter, Poetry, Humorous Anecdotes, Southern Presbyterians Deny Free Speech to Women, Woman Suffrage and Law Enforcement, Facts about Women Physicians, Women as Barkeepers, besides many important news items of varied interest.

THE BALLOT A SACRED TRUST.

Editor *Woman's Column*:

The tax-paying women of New York should read, mark and inwardly digest Article II., Section 3, of their Constitution, which says:

For the purpose of voting, no person shall be deemed to have gained or lost a residence by reason of his presence or absence while employed in the service of the United States, nor while engaged in the navigation of the waters of this State, or of the United States, or of the high seas, nor while a student of any seminary of learning, nor while kept at any almshouse, or other asylum, at public expense, nor while confined in any public prison.

As mothers, wives, sisters and daughters are "persons," would it not be consistent to add to this beneficent section the following:

No person shall be deemed to have gained or lost a residence, for the purpose of voting, because of presence or absence from the fireside of statesmen, bishops, judges, or merchant princes while they are revolving round the cradle in the nursery, the range in the kitchen, or the dining-table three times a day, nor when on the high seas, travelling on the eastern continent, sailing up the Hudson, or basking in the sunshine of Saratoga or Newport.

If this right of suffrage is considered so sacred for every popinjay of twenty-one in a theological seminary, for every red-headed jockey trotting on the tow-path of the Erie Canal, for every rheumatic pauper from the almshouse, for every inmate of idiot and insane asylums, partially restored to normal conditions of health and intelligence, for every begrimed stoker from the hold of an ocean steamer, and even for every criminal in our jails and prisons, when pardoned out, as is usual, just before the time expires—why is this right considered of so little value for intelligent, educated tax payers, who pour millions of dollars into the treasury of the State every year?

Now while one hundred and seventy-five grave and reverend seigniors at the capitol in Albany are supposed to be making a faithful study of the Constitution of the State, it would be well to call their attention to some of the inconsistencies of that document.

If I were not one of the victims, shorn of all my natural rights by the provisions of this Constitution, I should regard Article II., with all its sections, as one of the most laughable pieces of prose I ever read. Let the reader give play for a moment to his imagination, and watch the motley crew coming to the polls from all these favored public institutions. It is election day. The criminals have no time to change their garb, so they rush to the polling precinct in striped attire. The insane, with straight-jacket in hand; the idiot, in midnight costume; intoxicated men, supported on either side by designing friends, who guide their hands to the ballot-box; sailors, rolling from side to side; troops of corrupt, dishonest men, who bribe voters and bet on elections (described in Section II.), though forbidden by the Constitution to do either; and last, in the noisy, jostling crowd, the pale student, with beaver hat, cane, cigarette and patent leather boots,

threads his weary way, half frightened and half amused with this surging, motley crew.

What can be the effect on his mind of this first lesson in republican government? He would either look at all in its comical aspects, and describe it to his companions with roars of laughter, or his heart would be filled with sorrow at such a desecration of a sacred right and duty. In view of the present condition of our country, thoughtful women feel very unwilling to trust all their public interests in the hands of voters as described in Article II., Section 3.

A member of the Constitutional Convention writes me: "I fear we shall not get a one-third vote for your amendment. Liquor-dealers, brewers, gamblers and Tammany politicians are all against it, and they carry the elections." With all this and the dead weight of respectable conservatism I fear I shall never see the victory. This prolonged struggle of half a century seems to me like a painful dream, in which one tries to fly from some impending danger, yet cannot move.

ELIZABETH CADY STANTON.
New York, August 1, 1894.

Los Angeles women are working hard to get Kate Tupper Galpin nominated on several tickets as non-partisan candidate for county superintendent of schools.

Mrs. Julian Ferry, formerly of Schenevus, N. Y., has been appointed to a position in the office of the Adjutant General of Michigan, at Lansing. Mrs. Ferry has the talent to fill it with ability.

At the Iowa Republican State Convention, in Des Moines, July 25, a resolution declaring in favor of woman suffrage was introduced and referred to the platform committee, but no action was taken upon it.

Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Stetson has been visiting at Stanford University, and has been invited to lecture there. Mrs. Stetson's little volume of poems is almost entirely gone, and a new edition is being arranged for.

Mrs. S. S. Wetherbee, of Kansas, writes to the *Union Signal*: "There are now 797 prisoners in our State prison, and of that number only fourteen are women. And yet women are such a dangerous class they cannot be trusted with the ballot!"

The *Lexington Leader* says:

It is hereby positively asserted that woman suffrage is becoming more popular in Kentucky than at any previous time in her history. Somebody has suggested that Kentucky colonels have had something to do with this.

Frances Willard attributes her gain in health and weight to the fact that they made her eat five meals a day in England, and hearty meals at that. There is a growing belief that the "food cure," properly administered, is more efficacious than medicine in rebuilding shattered constitutions and toning up weak nerves. It was advocated in this country a few years ago by a celebrated Philadelphia specialist in nervous diseases. Miss Willard weighs 142 pounds now, though she was "almost a skeleton" two years ago.

The Woman's Column.

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WHAT'S IN A NAME?

BY WENDELL P. STAFFORD.

Come, name the child, my dear. "What's in a name?"

Yet we are moulding now the speech of men:
For, oh, how many, many thousand times
This name will be pronounced in days to come!
With tender iterations of the home,
With every fond addition and sweet change
That love delights in—crooned in cradle song,
Then shouted on the green by boys at play,
Then murmured softly under moon and stars
By lips that make it music then, ah me!
Banded about the rude ways of the town
In praise and blame from kindness to scorn,
And blown, perhaps, world-wide for ill or good;
Spoken at last, one day, with awed, hushed
breath,

Then treasured in a few fond, faithful hearts,
Read a few years upon a low, white stone,
And then forever, evermore forgot!
So name the child, my dear. "What's in a name?"
—*The Green Bag.*

Subscriptions to the WOMAN'S COLUMN are in all cases 25 cents a year. On new subscribers only we allow to agents a commission of ten cents, but this does not apply to renewals.

AN APPEAL TO THE N. Y. CONVENTION.

The politics of the State of New York have been, ever since the days of Aaron Burr, a synonyme for corruption. An illiterate element, mostly of foreign birth, has dominated its cities, and, through the cities, the State. The attempt to check municipal misgovernment by placing New York city under the control of boards appointed by the State Legislature, has demoralized the latter, and made local corruption general and all-pervasive. Today it is difficult to conceive of anything worse or more scandalous than the political condition of New York city, as shown by recent investigations. Misgovernment has become systematic and chronic, and apparently incurable. It is not exaggeration to say that the cities of New York State are ruled by the baser elements of society.

This state of things is neither temporary nor accidental. It naturally arises from the suffrages of an ignorant and depraved constituency, manipulated by demagogues. The cure must be in accordance with the cause. *New York politics can only be reformed by reforming the voting constituency.*

The constituency can only be reformed in one of two ways: Either the ignorant and depraved voters who now turn the scale and decide the majorities must be excluded, or some more enlightened and moral class of voters must be added to the body politic as a counterpoise.

But the Constitutional Convention apparently does not propose to do either the one or the other.

Let us look at these two alternatives: The difficulty of excluding a large body of voters from the exercise of a vested right legally conferred is very great, especially in view of the fact that a majority of votes must be had for the provision that would exclude. Moreover, the sense of personal wrong which would be aroused in the class excluded would become a perpetual source of irritation and danger.

But the present voters are only one-half of the adult population. The other half are excluded on the ground of sex. Now assuming, for the sake of the argument, that as large a proportion of the disfranchised women, as of the men who now vote, are unfit to vote wisely, the fact remains that among the women there exists a vast number of educated, patriotic, intelligent, faithful, responsible persons, much larger, even in New York city, than all the hoodlum voters who now decide and degrade municipal and State elections. In other words, to place the ballot in the hands of such women as can comply with stringent qualifications of character and intelligence, would more than outnumber all the illiterate and depraved male voters, and would put the control of both parties into the hands of the better element of society.

And yet, so far as we know, it has not even been proposed in the New York Constitutional Convention to enlarge the voting constituency on a basis of education, or property, or character. Is it too late to make that demand? Why should not the great body of New York women of American birth and breeding, trained in our schools, members of our churches, anchored in happy homes, be empowered to help good men rescue the government from mercenary politicians, venal judges, brutal saloonists and bribed policemen?

Will the *Outlook*, the *Nation*, and *Harper's Weekly* tell us why? Or, if no sufficient reason exists, will they not move for a change in the right direction?

Oh, that the members of the New York Constitutional Convention would rise to the level of their great opportunity—the greatest that any body of men in any country has ever had! Let them add to the voting constituency of the Empire State hundreds of thousands of intelligent, moral, responsible, law-abiding American citizens, who will vote not only as a right, but as a duty, for the protection of their homes and the welfare of their country.

HENRY B. BLACKWELL.

MRS. MARY H. HUNT addressed the National Educational Association, recently convened at Asbury Park, New Jersey, on compulsory temperance education as related to "The Perpetuity of American Institutions."

MISS HELEN GOULD, daughter of the late Jay Gould, sets a good example by inviting two or three score of children every summer, from the crowded tenement region of New York, to spend a few days on her delightful country estate.

MISS EMMA FARNSWORTH, of Albany, N. Y., is achieving considerable distinction in photography. She has been awarded a medal on work exhibited at the Photographic Salon at Paris, two medals in England, two in Toronto, one in India, and one at the joint exhibition held in Philadelphia last year, being the only woman honored on that occasion.

MRS. JOHN RICHARD GREEN was chosen one of the committee of the London Library, at its recent annual election, her name being proposed, with that of St. George Mivart and Mr. Herbert Spencer, by Mr. W. E. H. Lecky, the historian. She is the first woman ever brought forward for this committee, and, in Mr. Lecky's words, the question was one of efficiency and not of sex.

DR. ANDERSON BROWN, one of the foremost women physicians of England, has established an industrial farm for inebriate women. The test of the practicability of outdoor life as a cure for drunkenness will be made under the auspices of the Women's Temperance Association. Fruit growing, poultry raising, gardening, bee keeping and butter making will be among the branches taught.

MRS. MARIE G. NEWCOMB, who died recently in New York, painted a picture called "The Horse's Need," which she presented to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, to be devoted to a fund for the erection of a drinking fountain in that city. The picture was exhibited and sold, and the proceeds devoted to the intended object. The drinking fountain has been erected on the Bowery, near Cooper Union. It has basins for horses and dogs, and cups for men.

DR. CHARLOTTE E. BENTON has occupied the responsible position of dental surgeon at the New York institution for the deaf and dumb for over a year. She has charge of nearly 350 patients of all ages, from children to young men and women, and with the exception of Saturdays, she is at her chair from six to eight hours daily. She likes her profession, and thinks women are wonderfully adapted to dentistry. While in college she compared the work and methods of men and women, and found that in zeal and perseverance the women were rarely equalled by the men.

THE LUCY STONE BIRTHDAY MEMORIAL MITE-BOXES.

Officers of Suffrage Leagues and individuals who have in their possession the Lucy Stone Birthday Memorial Mite-boxes will please forward the amounts found in the boxes on her birthday, Aug. 13, to Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton, treasurer of the National-American W. S. A., Warren, Ohio, as per instructions printed on every box. Send a check, or money order, and name and address to Mrs. Upton in the letter enclosing the sum collected.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVORERS FOR WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

One of the most significant "suffrage straws" to be discerned in the drift of current events is the gradual tendency during the past year of the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor toward the acceptance of the principles embodied in the demand for the enfranchisement of women. This great and rapidly growing international society now has an actual enrolment of over two million members, embracing thirty evangelical denominations.

At the recent Cleveland (O.) convention, over forty thousand Christian Endeavorers gathered under their banners, wearing their badges. The society is composed chiefly, as its name indicates, of young people, earnest, energetic and enthusiastic. In all the work and methods of the organization there is no distinction of sex, except that men are more generally elected to the offices. For the first time in the series of conventions, the local committee of arrangements had a lady upon it, Miss Miriam C. Smith. She was secretary, and the *Golden Rule* says, "No committee ever had, or ever will have, a better." Much of the work of the organization is practical. One of its standards is for "good citizenship." The annual report of President Clark says:

From east and west and north and south has come the good news—Christian Endeavor stands for the election of good men, for the enactment of good laws, for sturdy and steady opposition to the saloon, the gambling hell, the lottery, the violation of the Sabbath. . . . To be a Christian Endeavorer does not mean that one is necessarily a Republican, or a Democrat, or a Populist, or a Third Party man, a Blue or a Grit, a Tory or a Liberal. It does mean that he is necessarily a good citizen, and that he will exert every ounce of his influence, to whichever sex he belongs (if the young men will excuse the generic pronoun) for the right.

In all this good citizenship work, young men and young women have joined hands. Notably in Chicago and in Kansas City, Mo., they have taken a decided stand during the past year in behalf of clean municipal government. Inevitably the growth of thought has been towards equal suffrage.

When the host of young Christian Endeavorers shall become fully convinced of the right of women to the ballot, and of the righteousness thereof, a wonderful impetus will be given the movement.

F. M. A.

THE MOTHER OF METHODISM.

"Mrs. Wesley, the mother of John and Charles Wesley, was the true founder of the Methodists," says Julia Wedgewood. Great as John Wesley was, his thoughts and inspirations at critical times came from his mother. The very name of Methodism would seem to have come from her. When John's brother, Samuel, was a scholar at Westminster, his mother wrote him, in 1709, and mentions the word which gave the nickname by which the sect was known. "I would advise you," she tells him, "as much as possible to throw your business into a certain *method*, by which means you will learn to improve every precious moment." These words were the origin of the little Oxford Methodist Society. She was a marvel of intellect and will. Her father, Dr. Annesley, was a distinguished Dissenting preacher. For all that, she left her father's sect for Episcopacy at thirteen years of age, and wrote a learned account of the controversy to explain her conduct. And yet to-day the great society, founded, named and inspired by a woman, denies to women the right of ordination to preach the Gospel, or to serve as delegate in the General Conference!

MRS. HELEN M. GOUGAR is at work in Colorado trying to effect a fusion or coalition between the Prohibitionists and Populists. The difficulty seems to be that many of the third party Prohibitionists are not in sympathy with the Populist program; while many of the Populists are not in favor of prohibition. Moreover, the Populist party managers have a strong conviction that such a coalition would lose them more votes than they would gain thereby.

FANNY CROSBY, the blind Methodist hymn-writer, is now seventy years of age. She has written about 3,000 Sunday school hymns, many of which are widely known. She was born at South East, N. Y., in 1823, and lost her sight when six weeks old, through the ignorant application of a warm poultice to her eyes. She has been an inmate of and teacher in the Institution for the Blind in this city since 1835. In 1858 she was married to Alexander Van Alstyne, a musician, also blind. Her first poem was published in 1831, and her first volume of verse, "A Blind Girl and Other Poems," in 1844.

LOUISE CROUSE, a full-blooded Indian girl, twenty years of age, who is now working her way through the Normal School in Oswego, N. Y., by doing sewing, scrubbing, washing, or anything else, has had a life hard enough to discourage her. Her mother died years ago, and her father is a drunkard; but she has worked steadily on in spite of many privations, and is now struggling to earn money to educate a sister. She has still two years of study ahead of her, and after completing her Normal College course hopes to take up medicine, and thus fit herself to work helpfully among her own people. She has given some lectures on life among the Indians, and is a very clever teller of stories.

The Wyoming Republican Convention, on Thursday, Aug. 2, nominated Miss Estelle Reed for Superintendent of Public instruction.

The North Dakota Republicans adopted as a part of their platform the following:

We commend to the favorable consideration of the next legislative assembly the question of granting suffrage to women.

A prohibition plank was also incorporated in the platform, and a pledge to do all in their power to promote equal suffrage without regard to sex. As a substantial evidence of their sincerity, they placed upon their State ticket for superintendent of public instruction the name of Miss Emma F. Bates, of Valley City, and the nomination was made unanimous.

Hon. D. C. Zercher, assistant secretary of State of Kansas, a prominent Populist, a member of the executive committee of the People's party and treasurer of the State central committee, reports the outlook for the success of the woman suffrage amendment this fall, in Kansas, as exceedingly bright. He says:

The Democrats are in the field with a ticket, and will cast about twelve thousand votes in the State. It will draw some re-submission Republicans, its platform coming out square for that issue and against woman suffrage. The People's party has endorsed woman suffrage, believing that it is in line with the doctrine of equal rights to all, but it does not make that a test of party fealty. It looks now as if the suffrage amendment to the constitution would carry by a close vote. The indorsement of suffrage by the Populists has undoubtedly strengthened the party. Since the State Convention, several prominent woman suffrage women have come out squarely for the People's party and its interests, and are doing good work for the cause of Populism.

MARRIED BY A WOMAN MINISTER.

While Rev. Anna Shaw was speaking in New York, last fall, she was listened to with great delight by many, and especially by a young German lady, who declared she would certainly have only a woman minister perform the service when she came to be married. But learning that Dr. Shaw was in Kansas, and would not be likely to return to the East at the time desired, she looked about for another ordained woman. Through Mrs. Blake, probably, she discovered that Rev. Phebe A. Hanaford was residing at 336 West 51st Street, New York, and sought her assistance. The result was that, on July 21, 1894, Mr. Carl Ernst Theodore Strünck and Miss Christiana Louise Volkens were united in marriage by Rev. Mrs. Hanaford, and on Aug. 4, 1894, the bride's sister came to the same parlor, and Mr. Armin Bruno Carl David Eichler was married to Mrs. Johanna Catherina Filian, *nee* Volkens, by the above-named woman minister.

On June 20, 1894, Rev. Mrs. Hanaford went out to Glen Ridge, N. J., and officiated at the marriage of Mr. Edward Frithiof Linquist and Miss Annah Ayres. She had christened the bridegroom twenty-two years before, while she was pastor in New Haven, Conn.

THE WINNER.

BY ELLEN E. CHASE.

With happy heart and uplifted eyes,
He, hoping all, the wondrous race began.
Lo! close beside him Want and Sorrow ran.
Each stumbling oft, he helped again to rise,
Himself forgetting and the longed-for prize.
Then Malice, smiling, with unholy ban
Smote him, who, loving God and fellow-man,
Had dared forego earth's counsels, worldly wise.
Hapless he fell, heart-wounded, in the race,
Earth's jeering clamor in his deafening ears;
The smiting glance from many a mocking face
Piercing the darkness of Death's vale of tears.

But angels, watching where high Heaven begins,
Cried out, with joy triumphant, "Lo, he wins!"
—*Woman's Journal.*

A LUCY STONE BIRTHDAY CELEBRATION.

CHICAGO, JULY 31, 1894.

Editor *Woman's Column*:

Aug. 13, the birthday anniversary of Lucy Stone, will be commemorated in Chicago by a joint memorial at Willard Hall, at The Temple, at 3 P. M., in which all of the local Suffrage Associations and the W. C. T. U. Franchise Departments of Cook County will take part.

Any one desiring to help the Kansas women in the name of Lucy Stone, can send or give any amount (no matter how small) to Mrs. Minnie Barker Horning, The Temple, Room 1116, or on Aug. 13, at the birthday celebration. All money so received (unless otherwise designated) will be sent to Kansas, one-half in the name of the Franchise Department of the W. C. T. U. of Cook County, and the other half to the treasurer of the Illinois E. S. A., toward the redemption of the \$50 pledge made by our Association to the Kansas campaign. This will be an excellent opportunity to help the Kansas women, and we trust our Illinois workers will avail themselves of it.

TEXAS PLAN OF WORK.

FORT WORTH, TEX., AUG. 4, 1894.

1. A State Central Committee of three, two of whom shall reside in the same city, shall be elected by this Association, entitled "The Central Committee for Practical Politics."

2. Said Central Committee shall appoint a committee of one or more to go before every State Convention that assembles during this campaign, to demand an equal suffrage plank in their platforms.

3. Said committee shall appoint a committeeman in each of the congressional districts, except the one where the Central Committee is located, making fifteen members altogether, to be called "The State Suffrage Executive Committee."

4. The committeeman in each congressional district shall appoint a County Chairman at the county seat of each County, who shall associate with him or herself two others, and the three shall be called "The County Suffrage Committee" for that county, and shall be empowered to do what they deem best to secure the suffrage vote.

5. Said County Committee shall see that the suffragists of said county have a candidate for the Legislature to vote for. If the nominee of the dominant party refuses to pledge himself in writing to vote for equal suffrage in the Legislature, then the County Committee shall secure an

independent candidate who is an equal suffragist, and take steps to combine all independent votes, and all voters who belong to the minority parties, on said independent candidate, and elect him if possible.

6. If said County Committee does not understand its duties, and fails to make the necessary combinations, the County Chairman shall report the fact to the committeeman of the congressional district, or the State Central Committee, who shall send a speaker to said County to enlist one or more speakers on suffrage, and to make the necessary combinations to secure an equal suffrage candidate for the Legislature.

7. This organization shall be purely non-partisan, and shall be called "The State and County Suffrage Executive Committees for Practical Politics."

8. Its object is to secure a Legislature which will pass an equal suffrage law, and elect a U. S. senator to succeed Senator Coke.

"YOURS FOR VICTORY."

FARGO, NO. DAKOTA, AUG. 2, 1894.

Editor *Woman's Column*:

At the State Prohibition Convention held July 31, in Fargo, North Dakota, five W. C. T. U. women voted for superintendent of public instruction, and carried the nomination of Miss Emma T. Bates. We propose to elect our candidate next November. Yours for victory,

MRS. H. L. CAMPBELL.

Alexandra, Princess of Wales, is at her most winning best when she visits the sick and sorrowing in hospitals, and she is specially gentle to little children. She was touched and amused, when an invalid child in an accident ward, lately, shyly addressed her as "Mrs. Princess of Wales."

"Universal suffrage is a great boon; but it keeps the thoughtful patriot awake o' nights," says Richard Watson Gilder, of the *Century*. And a great many other thoughtful patriots quite agree, these days, with Mr. Gilder in this.—*Chicago Advance.*

Mrs. Eva M'Laren, the superintendent of work amongst municipal voters, has published a circular letter, calling the attention of the British Women's Temperance Association in England to the importance of women taking part in the coming elections. It gives valuable information upon the various steps to be taken with regard to the election of suitable women on the parish and district councils.

The *Woman's Journal* this week contains An Appeal to the N. Y. Convention, Christian Endeavorers for Woman Suffrage, White Sisters in Africa, Women Physicians for Indian Women, Empress Catharine's Girlhood, Plucky Miss Murphy, Margaret W. Campbell's Autobiography concluded, Mrs. Mehitable Baker on *The Outlook*, Edith Thomas's Protest, In Memoriam, Married by a Woman Minister, What Women Say, What Men Say, Lucy Stone's Birthday Celebration in Chicago, Story, Poetry, Humorous Anecdotes, College Women, Texas Plan of Work, Memorial Mite-Boxes, Our New York Letter, and great variety of short editorials and news items.

In the Isabella County Convention, preliminary to the Michigan State Republican Convention, the following resolution rounded up the platform:

We believe the continued safety of a republic depends upon the intelligence and loyalty of its supporters, and that it should be sustained for the welfare and happiness of its people; we, therefore, believe that the right of suffrage should be based upon intelligent citizenship, without regard to sex or color.

Judge Nathan Cree, of Kansas City, Kan., one of the ablest lawyers in the West, and a Democrat, has in press a work on suffrage, in which he takes strong ground for woman's complete enfranchisement, and gives unanswerable reasons for its justice and expediency. Judge Cree is a ripe scholar and a careful student of all social questions. He changed his views on suffrage as a result of careful study of social questions, and in writing his able book on the Initiative and Referendum.—*Kansas Advocate.*

In the call for the Colorado Republican State Convention, which is to meet in Denver on Wednesday, Sept. 12, 1894, to nominate State officers, special

attention is asked to the action of the State Central Committee, whereby women are to be recognized in the organization of the State, County and Precinct Committees.

The call also contains the following:

It is hoped that the Republican women of the State will actively participate in all primaries, and that they will be fully recognized in the selection of delegates to this and all other conventions of the party.

Business men are waking up to a sense of the need of woman suffrage. At one of the Washington Street restaurants, in Boston, on Friday, two gentlemen were discussing the strike. One brought his fist down hard, and said: "So long as we naturalize foreigners in so short a time, just so long must we have such outbreaks. They work hard for fifty cents in their own country, come here, get two dollars, and strike for three. In this locality, when ——— wants to get anything his own way, he brings up a tribe of Italians, who vote just as he tells them, while there are women in the same town, taxed property holders, who can have no word to say. I tell you, it isn't fair."

Eschscholtzia Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, with the venerable and beloved Mrs. Jessie Benton Fremont as Regent, was organized at the residence of Colonel S. O. Houghton, in Los Angeles, California, on the anniversary of the Battle of Bunker Hill. The fourteen charter members represent many distinguished Colonial patriots, notably General Hugh Mercer. About one hundred guests from the city and suburban homes assembled, and after the formalities of organization, and the reading of letters and telegrams of congratulation, the company drank, with many an eloquent toast to the success of the new Chapter, in tea that was brewed in camp-kettles that are heirlooms in the Dorsey family, they having been used by Washington and Lafayette during the Revolution.

EDITH THOMAS'S PROTEST.

BOWLING GREEN, KY., AUG. 5, 1894.

Editor *Woman's Column*:

The cause of the remonstrants has its poet! Edith M. Thomas has lured her muse from the realms of Greek mythology and exalted sentiment into the dusty strife of the political arena of New York State. The *Critic* publishes this, her "Protest":

And wouldst thou set thy tender hand, my love,
To make the iron law
Whereby to rule the mobile land, my love,
Commoved by every flaw?

And when the hosts together rush, my love,
And law lies trampled down,
Wouldst thou that sword of thine should blush,
my love,
And win thee dark renown?

Nay, make not law, but be thou law, my love,
And rule the land through me;
And if, at need, the sword I draw, my love,
Come, winged victory!

I once heard Bishop Penick, of this State, lecture on his experiences as a missionary in Central Africa. He said that whenever these barbarians contemplated war a council was called—a council of men and women. They reasoned that as a woman is greatly inconvenienced by having the men of her household drawn into the army, she should have a voice in declaring war. If the lawmakers of America will take pattern by these uncivilized Africans, the chances of war will be reduced to the remotest of possibilities, and the fighting woman will never materialize.

"Nay, make not law, but be thou law, my love,
And rule the land through me."

This pretty little sentiment is the burden of the legislator's song in every State. The men who framed the constitution of Kentucky, some forty-four years ago, were of the opinion that "my love" should "rule the land" through them, and "my love" acquiesced as a "womanly woman" should. Then these gallant legislators went to work and framed laws that forbade a married woman to make a will, that gave her husband absolute possession of all the property she might have at the time of her marriage or might acquire thereafter; and in order to keep her from acquiring any, they made it lawful for her husband to collect her wages and spend them as he pleased. Then they crowned their work by fixing the "age of consent" at twelve years.

In the course of time "my love" began to be dissatisfied with these arrangements, and concluded that she would rather help "make the law," as far as a disfranchised citizen can do such a thing. After a ten years' struggle she has just succeeded in straightening out the middle of "married women's property rights." Her experiences in "being law" and in "making law" without a vote have combined to breed in her soul intense dissatisfaction with the existing order of things. To be law means to be a slave. To make law without a vote means to be a beggar and a suppliant in the halls of legislation and the courts of justice. Neither attitude can be pleasing to a self-respecting woman, and she now proposes to make the law in pure masculine fashion, with a ballot for her tool.

Since the remonstrants are bringing

poetry to the front, we may as well remind them that our cause, too, has its minstrel. In Charlotte Perkins Stetson we have a woman who unites the most advanced ideas with the loveliest poetic art, and I give her poem "To a Young Wife" as a striking contrast to the weak sentimentalism of Miss Thomas's "Protest":

Are you content, you pretty three years' wife?
Are you content and satisfied to live
On what your loving husband loves to give,
And give to him your life?

Are you content with work? to toil alone,
To clean things dirty and to soil things clean?
To be a kitchen maid—be called a queen—
Queen of a cookstove throne?

Are you content to reign in that small space—
A wooden palace and a yard-fenced land,
With other queens abundant on each hand,
Each fastened in her place?

Have you forgotten how you used to long,
In days of ardent girlhood, to be great,
To help the growing world, to serve the State,
To be so wise and strong?

And are you quite convinced this is the way,
The only way a woman's duty lies—
Knowing all women so have shut their eyes—
Seeing the world to-day?

Have you no dream of life in fuller store,
Of growing to be more than that you are?
Doing the things you now do better far,
Yet doing others—more?

Losing no love, yet finding as you grew,
That as you entered upon nobler life
You so became a richer, sweeter wife,
A wiser mother, too.

What holds you? Ah, my dear, it is your throne!
Your paltry queenship in that narrow place,
Your antique labors, your restricted space,
Your working all alone!

Be not deceived! 'Tis not your wifely bond
That holds you, nor the mother's royal power;
But selfish, slavish service hour by hour—
A life with no beyond!

LIDA CALVERT OBENCHAIN.

COLLEGE WOMEN.

Miss Annie Thomson Nettleton has resigned her position in Vassar College, to become presiding officer of Guilford Cottage, at the Women's College of the Western Reserve University.

Miss Florence Walker, of Le Roy, N. Y., who has taken her degree of Bachelor of Literature this year at Chicago University, has been offered a fellowship in the University worth \$600 annually.

Miss Florence M. Cronise, for three years professor of modern languages in Otterbein University, Westerville, O., will go to the west coast of Africa next October, and engage in missionary work.

Miss Graybiel, late lady principal of Hiram College, and Miss Frost, of the class of '94, at Hiram, will go to India as missionaries in September, Miss Graybiel returning to work from which she has been absent some years.

Miss Evangeline Hathaway, of Woodfords, Me., a Wellesley graduate, will make an extensive tour through Europe this summer, and next winter will take a course of study at Oxford University, England, for her second degree.

Miss Kate M. Edwards, a Cornell University graduate, of the class of '88, has been appointed Associate Professor of Greek in Wellesley College. During the first year after graduation Miss Edwards held a fellowship at Bryn Mawr, and from

1889 to 1893 was instructor in Greek at Wellesley. She has been taking a graduate course at Cornell during the past year, and expects to take the examinations for the doctorate in September next.

Prof. Helen R. Martin, of the Ohio Wesleyan University, is taking her second Old World tour, studying art and architecture. Prof. Clara A. Nelson, on her fourth European trip, is making a study of French literature. She will remain a year. Miss Elizabeth E. Troeger, of the department of art, will spend the ensuing year in Paris, in the study of her profession. Two instructors, Miss Grace Stanley and Louis Dole, are at the University of Chicago, taking post-graduate work.

F. M. A.

WOMEN PHYSICIANS FOR INSANE WOMEN.

The Board of Directors of the Western State Hospital for the Insane, at Staunton, Va., has elected Dr. Chertsey Hopkins, a daughter of Dr. B. A. Hopkins, of Warm Springs, Bath Co., Va., to fill the vacancy on the medical staff of the hospital, occasioned by the resignation of Dr. Callie Haines, now Mrs. J. H. Bader.

The Board passed a resolution expressing their appreciation of and thanks to Dr. Haynes "for the faithful, patient, able and conscientious discharge of her duties as a medical officer of this hospital, and certify that her services for three years among the female patients have been very beneficial to them and gratifying to the Board."

Dr. Hopkins, who was selected from the eleven women physicians applying for the place, graduated at the Hollins Institute in Roanoke, taught school at Warm Springs, where she is a great favorite, for several years, and then attended lectures at the Woman's Medical College in Philadelphia, where she graduated last spring in a class of fifty-two, of whom eight were from the South. She is one of a talented and progressive family. Her sister, Miss Irene, is a trained nurse of reputation; another younger sister, Miss Ora, will probably take the medical course; and a brother, Frank, is now half way through his course in the same profession. An older sister, Miss Nannette, has for five years been principal of the Agnes Scott Institute, at Decatur, Ga., which, in a short time, has reached an attendance of 300 pupils.

The election of Miss Hopkins has started anew the agitation for the employment of a woman physician in each of the hospitals for the insane in Virginia.

BANQUET TO TWO OHIO SENATORS.

State Senators Clark and Chapman, who were instrumental in extending school suffrage to the women of Ohio, were tendered a banquet in Cleveland, June 30. One hundred and sixty persons sat down to the beautifully decorated tables; presidents of various clubs were the hostesses, and twenty toasts were responded to by gentlemen and ladies of the city.

The Woman's Column.

VOL. VII.

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EDITOR:

ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

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MBS. STANTON TO THE N. Y. CONVENTION.

To the Members of the Constitutional Convention:

NEW YORK, AUG. 13, 1894.

Honorable Gentlemen—Before making your final decision as to the disposition of Article II., Section 1, of the Constitution, I would ask the serious consideration of every member as to his duty to vote for its submission to the people of the State.

It is not inconsistent for a member to vote for submission in the convention, and against the amendment in the general election. In the one case he maintains the sacred right of petition; in the other his individual convictions on the question. In point of character, numbers and position, so respectable a petition has never before been presented to any legislative assembly, and no member should allow his prejudices against the demand itself to blind his sense of justice as to the sacred right of petition, which you deny if you take no action on the amendment.

We do not ask any one of you, *Honorable Gentlemen*, to sacrifice your cherished prejudices, or to revoke any of your oft-repeated opinions against the demands of the amendment; we only ask you to defend the sacred right of petition. The questions for you to consider are:

I. Is the petition signed by sufficient numbers to command your attention?

II. Are the petitioners residents of the State, of legal age, tax payers, and responsible citizens?

III. How were the names obtained? Was there any deception or undue influence used with the petitioners?

We reply.

I. The vote of the State of New York, at the last election for President, was a little over thirteen hundred thousand. The petition before you is signed by nearly seven hundred thousand. Is that a sufficient number to make a petition respectable? If not, what is the limit you require? You certainly would not throw into the waste-basket a petition signed by every legal voter in the State, and surely seven hundred thousand names command more notice than a passing jest at the object of the petition.

II. The petitioners are residents of the State, of legal age, responsible citizens, who pay millions annually into the treasury; they represent the brain, the sinew, the wealth, the *élite* of the Empire State. There are hundreds of names on

the petition of those who have no superiors in your body, leading judges, lawyers, bishops, clergymen, editors, financiers, and successful business men and women.

III. Every one who signed the petition did so voluntarily. The petition did not go round from door to door begging the people, but the people sought the bureaus where the petitions were kept, and flocked in large numbers daily, believing in the object of the amendment.

When a petition of such magnitude is presented to a Constitutional Convention, its submission to the people should be compulsory, and not discretionary, with so small and conservative a body as usually comprises such conventions, and some law should be enacted to this effect, remembering that the source of all power in a republic resides with the people. I do not take the position that every inconsequential petition presented by a handful of erratic theorists should command such attention; but those only making reasonable demands, by responsible citizens, and of sufficient numbers compared to the vote of the State.

If this petition, signed by seven hundred thousand responsible citizens, is submitted to the present voters of the State and is defeated, as it may be, there is nevertheless a principle involved in your action in the Constitutional Convention. It is not the question of woman suffrage that it is your duty to maintain, but the right of petition, and according to the facts as stated in regard to the petition before you, I claim that it is your duty to submit the amendment to the vote of the people.

ELIZABETH CADY STANTON.

N. Y. CONVENTION REFUSES REFERENCE.

The amendment that has been discussed for several evenings before the New York Constitutional Convention provides that the electors may vote on the proposition in November. Thursday it was decided to close the debate and take a final vote. The House was crowded. Each side was given half of the three hours given to debate before the roll was called. The question was on agreeing with the adverse report of the Suffrage Committee on the amendment providing that, at the general election next succeeding the election at which this Constitution shall be submitted to the electors of this State for adoption or rejection, the question, "Shall the word 'male' be stricken from Article II., Section 1 of the Constitution, and cease to be a part thereof?" shall be separately submitted to, and be decided by the said electors; and in case a majority of the electors voting at such election on that question shall decide in favor of such striking out, then and not otherwise the said word shall be stricken from this section, and cease to

be a part thereof; and in that event every female citizen shall thereafter be entitled to vote at all elections held in this State upon the same qualifications and conditions as are in this section prescribed as to male citizens. Nearly two hours were taken in explaining votes on the roll-call. The result was, ayes 97, noes 58, thus killing the amendment.

MARY FROST ORMSBY has for the fourth time been appointed by the American Peace Society a delegate to the Peace Congress, which meets in Antwerp. Aug. 29.

MISS ELSIE S. NORDHOFF, the author of a short story called "Helmweh," in the August *Harper's*, is a daughter of Charles Nordhoff, the well-known correspondent.

The perpetrators of the Vineyard School Board fraud, whereby the women voters were excluded, are trying to circumvent their opponents, the woman suffragists. The bogus board of education, elected on the preceding Friday, organized, July 30, by choosing O. H. Adams president, and Levi D. Johnson clerk. Lawyer Alvord, counsel for the women, says the suffragists, next move will probably be to take out a quo warranto, and try to have the election set aside.

Kansas suffragists read with some alarm a letter from Mr. I. O. Pickering, prohibition candidate for governor, in which he says that the suffrage amendment is likely to fail through failure to comply with the requirements of the Constitution. He has carefully examined the journal of the House, and finds that nowhere is the proposed amendment entered with the yeas and nays. This is contrary to the direct provisions of the Constitution. Mr. Pickering thinks that the failure to do this is because of negligence of those having the matter in charge. In addition to this, there is a discrepancy in the age fixed for residence of voters in the State. The resolution, as passed, reads six months, while the joint resolution, as published in the session laws of 1893, specifies one year as the time.

Speaking of this letter to a *Capital* reporter, Mrs. S. A. Thurston, who has charge of the woman suffrage campaign committee work, for the State, said:

I do not think the discrepancies will materially affect the amendment, if it is passed. Of course, it is likely that the matter will be taken to the courts and tested when the amendment carries. This is not a new question to me, as I have already consulted concerning it with several lawyers, and they all agree in saying that the published amendment, as sent out through the official paper, would constitute a legal publication of the act, as required by the law. In addition to this, the Supreme Court has been very liberal in deciding questions arising from constitutional amendments, and have recognized and followed the intent of the people, wherever it has been possible; hence I do not have any fears as to the final outcome of the matter, should it be brought into the courts.

MY MOTHER.

BY MARY A. MASON.

Some one I love comes back to me
With every gentle face I see;
Beneath each wave of soft gray hair
I seem to see my mother there.
With every kindly glance and word
It seems as if I must have heard
Her speak, and felt her tender gaze
With all the love of olden days.
And I am moved to take her hand
And tell her, now I understand
How tired she grew beneath the strain
Of feeling every loved one's pain.
No further burdens could she bear;
The promise of that land more fair
Alone could tempt her from her child.
And now if I could keep her here,
No sacrifice could be too dear,
No tempered winds for her too mild.

Then I would smooth and kiss her face
And by her side take my old place
And sob my years and cares away.
The tears I have so long repressed
Would lose their ache upon her breast;
I think if I could feel her touch
Once more, it would not matter much
How sunny or how dark the day.

I love each mother that I see
That brings my own so near to me;
For though I never more may frame
Upon my lips that hallowed name
To any who will draw me near
And answer me with warm caress—
As long as there are mothers here,
No child can be quite motherless.

A DAY WITH LUCY STONE.

"People never look and act as you have imagined they will," said Polly, meditatively.

"Yes?" I answered. "For instance, until I saw you, from my brother Jack's accounts I naturally expected to find in you the meekest and most amiable of maidens, a room-mate after my own heart, who would make the beds, and—"

"Oh! I don't mean *common people*," continued Polly, not sparing even herself in her withering scorn, "but really distinguished persons, about whom one has heard and read and thought. Now, of course, I had heard of Lucy Stone all my life, and somehow I had thought of her as a rather masculine woman, with a commanding voice, that would strike terror into the souls of ordinary mortals not particularly dedicated to the cause of Woman's Rights. But when I was in Boston I saw—"

With a sigh, I laid down my Roman History at the page headed "The Second Triumvirate." A year's experience as room-mate to Polly, since her memorable visit to Boston, had taught me what to expect when a sentence was prefaced by "When I was in Boston." I was in for it; so I drew nearer to me the combination of shoe-box, ottoman and "divan," which our small apartment boasted, comfortably ensconced my feet thereon, after the manner of schoolgirls, and prepared to listen to my Polly's "reminiscence."

Whereupon that young woman, in her most oratorical manner, and with a glance over my head, as if addressing a large and highly appreciative audience," began:

"We were spending some weeks in Bos-

ton, my sister and I [I have heard that once or twice before, Polly, dear], putting in the long summer days in delightful rambles over historic ground, and finding the crowning pleasure of the day when, hot, tired, but triumphant, we reached the cool retreat and hearty welcome that always awaited us in Milton.

"You must be sure and meet Mrs. Stone," our friend had said to us, as we sat on the cool piazza, resting, after a wearisome day spent in the Hub. "I shall write to her and ask if I may bring you to call."

"It was such a funny, characteristic answer that came back to us in the next mail. I believe I remember every word of it:

"We shall be glad to see you and the little girl (my friend's baby, who naturally had not been mentioned in the request to call) and her nurse. We shall expect you to come early and to take lunch with us.

"On the outside of the envelope was added:

"We have plenty of Jersey cow's milk for the baby. Of course, bring your friends with you. I forgot that inside.

"Somehow we didn't seem to mind the pre-eminence given to baby, and we were just as eager to accept her postscript remembrance of us as if she had fairly "gushed" over her delight at the prospect of meeting us. We were invited for the Fourth of July, so that is one 'Glorious Fourth' I shall always remember. It was such a lovely day, and everything seemed so beautiful as we drove through the streets of Milton and Dorchester. I remember how the breeze came to us, fresh from the ocean, as we came nearer the sloping green lawn, from the crest of which Mrs. Stone's house looked down on the beautiful Dorchester Bay. She met us at the turn of the driveway, and such a dear, motherly soul she looked, in her soft black silk, and the snowy kerchief crossed over her breast.

"She was disappointed about the baby's not coming, but she soon forgave us, and led us in to the quiet, homelike rooms. We seemed to feel at home at once, and were all chatting away in a few minutes as if we had been friends of years' standing—hearing all about the work of the *Woman's Journal* in which Mrs. Stone, Mr. Blackwell, and their daughter, Miss Alice, then away on a visit, were all interested.

"Right in the midst of our chat the neatest of maids came to announce lunch. Of course I had brought my boarding-school appetite along with me, and you should have seen it turned loose on that bill of fare—all its articles home grown, Mr. Blackwell assured us, from the spring chicken to the *splendidest* strawberries, fairly drowned in the promised Jersey cow's—not milk, but richest cream!"

A slight reminiscent smack of the lips from Polly, and a groan from Polly's hungry room-mate.

"It was just a delightful afternoon that we spent, listening to the life-stories of that sweet-voiced woman. She found out I was from Mt. Holyoke, and we began at once to compare notes, as its girls will, you know, whether they were there

in the thirties or nineties. It was such fun to hear her tell how she had shocked people, in the early days of 'The Sem,' by distributing copies of the *Liberator* in the reading-room.

"The Stones were always rebels, my dear," she said. "My grandfather fought in the Revolution, and we have all followed in his footsteps."

"She looked positively mischievous as she said this, and I almost wished I'd been there to help her make things lively. After all, the seminary must have been very interesting in those early days; it would have been jolly except for—"

"Yes," I interpolated, "for a young lady as devoted to the domestic work-system as you are, and for one who groans as if she had the toothache when it is her turn to get up and turn the steam on in the morning, it would have been charming in those *early days* to rise at the bewitching hour of half-past five to start the fire in her box stove."

Polly judiciously ignored any attempt at queenly sarcasm, and calmly continued:

"Then, of course, there were stories of her life at Oberlin, and of her experiences in the lecture field before and after her marriage. But it was most pleasant of all to hear her tell of having adopted the bloomer costume at one time. I could just picture to myself how funny the dear, roly-poly little woman must have looked in its hideous combinations, and was glad that she had found out 'it brought ill-repute to the cause she loved,' and so she had gone back to the dear black silks and white kerchiefs.

"The day wasn't over until we had climbed, with Mr. Blackwell, to the top of the house, and from this height had looked over to the city of the gilded dome, then back to the Blue Hills, and finally rested our eyes on the bluer waters of Dorchester Bay, below us. 'It was like sight-seeing from Bunker Hill monument, without any of that 'tired feeling.' Then down we went again, only in time for a few moments' chat with Mrs. Stone before the carriage came to take us home. Mr. Blackwell had insisted upon piloting us, in his own carriage, through the streets made somewhat riotous by the patriotic demonstrations of numerous small boys. His wife came with us to the driveway, and gave us her good-byes with a bunch of deep red roses from the bush near her.

"Good-bye, Mrs. Stone," Mr. Blackwell said, with a gallant wave of his hand in our direction. "Your husband has gone off with three handsome ladies. You need not look for him soon."

"Good-bye, Mr. Blackwell," she answered, in her quiet, motherly voice, "your wife will expect you to tea."

Polly's oratorical manner (largely cultivated since her sojourn in Boston) vanished abruptly at this point, and it was in her own impulsive, girlish fashion, with a little break in her voice, that she added:

"Oh, Beth! she was lovely! I just delight to think of her as she stood there, that soft summer day, with the late sunlight playing over her dear face, and the

sweet, summer roses all about her. Everything seemed, like herself, tranquil and good. I shall always remember the picture she made, if I live to be an old, old woman; and now, whenever I think of it all, something seems to add Lowell's words: 'Earth's noblest thing, a woman perfected,' as a proper label for my loved memory portrait."

Ding-a-ling went the hour-bell, ending Polly's little speech without ceremony, while I went down to recite Ancient History, with a most confused idea as to the worthies composing the various triumvirates, but thanking my little room-mate for at least one Boston "reminiscence," and the glimpse it had given me of the home-life of a noble American woman.—*Sadie B. Pritchett in Woman's Journal.*

THE METHODS OF THE REMONSTRANTS.

DUBLIN, N. H., AUG. 10, 1894.

The woman who opposes woman suffrage has always one convenient advantage over its advocates. She reasons fairly or unfairly; in the one case she establishes her point; in the other case, if convicted, she can turn round and say, "I told you so. Just like a woman! Can such beings be intrusted with the ballot?" This last is the moral that might be drawn, for instance, from a circular now before me and printed for the use of the opponents of woman suffrage in the neighborhood of Boston. It consists of what purport to be extracts from what they call a "recent speech" of mine, a speech made, in reality, seven years ago.

The speech was addressed to a body of woman suffragists and was designed to warn them against extravagant claims and extreme statements. Sentences from this speech have been picked out here and there and strung together, leaving out, without any indication of the omission, intermediate and qualifying clauses. As a result, while it contains no words that I did not say, it conveys a wrong impression of what I did say.

This is an old trick, familiar in every political campaign. Such things are often done among men, though always admitted, when pointed out, to be unfair. This circular shows that women, otherwise respectable, will occasionally practise ways that are dark. It is a wholesome confirmation of the cautions I offered. We must not claim the suffrage for women on the ground that they are all angels. The remonstrants, at least, evidently are not all such. We must rest the claim on the more substantial ground that women are human beings; that they are no worse than men, if no better; and that they need the ballot, just as men do, for self-respect and self-protection.

In the words of the address, itself, words which those who garbled these extracts did not see fit to copy, "No great extension of the suffrage—and there was never any so great as this—ever failed to bring with it risks and drawbacks on the way; but the result of those risks and drawbacks is a true republic."
—*T. W. Higginson in Boston Transcript.*

DR JACOBI'S NEW BOOK.

The New York *Home Journal* says, in reference to Dr. Mary Putnam Jacobi's new book, "Common Sense Applied to Woman Suffrage:"

It is a work that should be read especially by those men and women who are halting between two opinions, or who let "I dare not" wait upon "I would." In her exposition of the historical origin of the movement, and its present relation to social conditions and tendencies, Mrs. Putnam-Jacobi meets in a calm and candid spirit the current opposing arguments; and the tenor of her essay is such as to inspire the doubting and hesitating with confidence in the expediency, as well as faith in the justice, of granting the suffrage to women. If she shall not have succeeded in her immediate purpose of influencing the Constitutional Convention to take this important step in the line of Democratic progress, her work will not the less have contributed to the final triumph of the cause it so powerfully advocates.

Three young Turkish women have recently arrived in France in order to go through a regular course of medical training at French universities. One of them is the daughter of a pasha.

Numerous Iowa papers are indulging in comment over the fact that the women of Clarke County have been the first to exercise the right extended to the women of the State, by the new school suffrage law, to vote on the issue of school bonds.

The *Tax Reform*, Chestertown, Md calls the attention of suffragists to the argument made for equal suffrage in Henry George's "Heart of the Social Reform," which that paper has printed as a tract in the "Sterling Library," and sells for two cents per copy.

Mrs. Minnie Sherman Fitch, wife of Lieutenant T. W. Fitch, of Pittsburg, and oldest daughter of General W. T. Sherman, is to be the honorary president of all the managers and committees of ladies appointed in connection with the coming G. A. R. encampment.

Radcliffe College conferred its first degrees on June 25, 1894. The class this year numbered 22. During the past twelve months the course has been greatly extended, and is now very much the same as that usually taken at Harvard. Two of the young ladies graduated have already been engaged as teachers: Miss Grace Coleman has taken a position in a Connecticut school, and Miss Mabelle F. Weeks, of West Medford, is to teach in Mrs. Emerson's private school in New York city.

The legislators of France have been at work on the reform of the present marriage laws. It is a well-known fact, established by documentary evidence of the plainest kind, that marriages are becoming fewer every year. France now stands in the twelfth rank in this respect. Hardly seven out of a thousand marry yearly. It is, of course, a case where laws can do but little, but French laws appear specially framed to hinder matrimonial unions. They meet the aspiring Benedict at every turn. The French marriage bureau is a regular Circumlocution Office, where red-tapeism holds sway.

MISS HAMILTON, of India, who has just been appointed the physician of the harem of the Ameer of Afghanistan, will be accompanied wherever she goes by a personal guard of six native soldiers.

OLIVE SCHREINER-CRONWRIGHT considers simple domestic labor quite as elevating as writing books, and she and her husband prove their belief by working a dairy on their farm. "Krautz Plaats," in South Africa. In the intervals of this work they devote themselves to their literary labors.

MRS. JOHN A. LOGAN has deferred her European trip until October, when she will go abroad for a stay of several months, to confer with the sculptor Franklin Simmons, who has been awarded by Congress the making of the bronze statue and pedestal of the late General Logan which is to be placed in Washington. Mrs. Logan will occupy much of her time while abroad in writing, as she has undertaken to accomplish considerable literary work during the next year.

MISS WILLARD and MISS GORDON returned to "The Eagle's Nest" chalet, in the Catskill Mountains, July 27, where they will have two stenographers, and continue their work for the W. C. T. U. Miss Willard is to complete her "Handbook of History and Methods," her booklet on "How I Learned the Bicycle, with Reflections by the Way," and, besides preparing her annual address, she will send out leaflets and articles for the press, and will write an editorial each week for the *Union Signal*, the organ of the White Ribbon movement.

SENORA CANDELARIA, who is said to be one hundred and nine years old, is the last survivor of the Alamo. She was in the fort during the twelve days from February 23, to March 6, 1836, when 177 Texas Americans held it against 6,000 Mexicans. Senora Candelaria asserts that she was supporting the head of Colonel Bowie, who lay ill in the fort, when the Mexicans rushed in and killed him and wounded her. Her life began under the dominion of Spain, and she has seen five flags float over Texas. Her home is near San Antonio.

MISS WHEELER, who presides over the training-school for nursery maids connected with the New York Babies' Hospital, on Lexington Avenue, teaches her pupils all that is necessary in the care of infants, but she wisely refuses to instruct them in medical lore, holding that in that a little knowledge is a dangerous thing. The nursery-maids are taught to make poultices, oil-skin jackets, plasters, etc., to use the clinical thermometer, to give hot and cold and mustard baths, to care for the skin, mouth, eyes and ears of the babies, and when, how, and how much to feed them. The maids also learn plain sewing and mending, the laws of ventilation and temperature, and to train the babies into good habits. System is the strong point. During the summer the hospital and training-school are transferred to their warm-weather home at Oceanic, New Jersey, and the nurses acquire the best of practice in travelling with babies, sick and well.

THE MEMORIAL MITE-BOXES.

Holders of the Lucy Stone mite-boxes should open them after her birthday, Aug 13, and forward the sums collected therefrom to Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton, Treasurer National-American Woman Suffrage Association, Warren, O., who will pay them out for the Kansas Campaign expenses. The money should be sent by postal order or check, payable to Mrs. Upton. ELLEN BATTELLE DIETRICK.

Cor. Sec. National-American W. S. A. Wianno, Mass., Aug. 13.

WOMEN POPULISTS IN COLORADO.

A series of popular Populist meetings have been held at prominent points in Eastern Colorado during the past week, as follows:

At Brush, Monday, Aug. 6, afternoon and evening.

At Akron, Tuesday, Aug. 7.

At Yuma, Wednesday, Aug. 8.

At Holyoke, Thursday, Aug. 9.

At Julesburg, Friday, Aug. 10.

At Sterling, Saturday, Aug. 11, all day and evening.

These meetings were addressed by Mrs. Dora Phelps Buell, the most eloquent of the women speakers of Colorado. Miss Julia Cadwell enlivened the meetings by a series of Populist songs—a feature that was highly appreciated by all lovers of good music.

POPULIST WOMEN WELCOME OUTSIDE AID.

TOPEKA, KAN., AUG. 8, 1894.

Editor *Woman's Column*:

Enclosed please find resolutions adopted by the Woman's Progressive Political League at its last meeting. We hope you will publish as soon as possible, for the Populist women of Kansas do not desire to appear ungrateful to their friends.

ELIZABETH M. WARDELL.

Sec. W. P. P. L.

Whereas the Republican State Convention showed to the women who appeared there to ask for recognition the utmost discourtesy, and whereas the Populist Convention extended to them a warm and courteous welcome, yielding the platform to their speakers for as full an argument of their case as they care to make, and incorporated in their platform the plank asked for by the women, thus giving them for the first time in the history of our State a political home; and whereas, reports of protests on protests heaped on officers of the National American Woman Suffrage Association by Kansas suffrage women against the action of certain suffrage leaders, reach our ears;

Therefore be it *Resolved*, By the Woman's Progressive Political League, that the action so strongly criticised was the only course open to women who had not surrendered every spark of womanly dignity and independent self-respect; and be it further

Resolved, That we believe their course in espousing the cause of the only party in the State which takes for its platform "justice" and "equality" will not only not hurt suffrage in our State but will give it a new impetus everywhere, for it proves that women are progressive. It is right, and the "right must prevail;" and be it further

Resolved, That we believe their presence in our State during this campaign will do the cause good, and we desire it.

Mrs. Bina Otis is addressing many Populist meetings.

IDAHO REPUBLICANS FOR WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

BOISE CITY, IDAHO, AUG. 9, 1894.

Editor *Woman's Column*:

I hasten to tell you that the Republican State Convention now in session here, has just adopted—without a dissenting vote—a resolution favoring the submission of an equal suffrage amendment to the votes of the people. When I arrived, on Tuesday last, I found much favorable sentiment, and did all I could to crystalize it into practicable form. The resolution is as follows:

4. We favor submission of an equal suffrage amendment to the constitution, to a vote of the people, by the next Legislature.

The *heartiness* of this action is a pledge of its sincerity. These men mean what they say. But one legislative action is required for submission. The "next general election" will be in the fall of 1896, when, if goes well, the question will go to the people. I pray their voice may be the voice of God.

By the papers which I sent you, you know about the fine convention in Wyoming, and the nomination of a lady for State superintendent of public instruction. She is a charming person. I should enjoy giving you some gossip about that convention! These are rich days for us. It is equal to a university education to touch so much vigorous life as we have in this grand tour through these mountain States. Oh, the mountains and the valleys! Oh, the richness of plains transformed by irrigation from arid wastes to the garden of the Lord!

There are splendid types of Americanism here on the borders of the frontier. The men of this convention are quite equal to the average Republican of Massachusetts in knowledge, and not far behind in average culture. Some of them are equal to the best anywhere.

We are to rest (now for the first time in four months) a few days, and then begin again in Colorado. A letter addressed to the Brown Palace, Denver, will always reach me.

Mr. Wilson, the Republican nominee for Congress, is an open friend of woman suffrage. J. ELLEN FOSTER.

KANSAS APPEALS FOR AID.

To the Suffragists of the United States:

We are using, in the most economical manner possible, the moneys sent to us. We are making each dollar do duty for two; but, in spite of all our care, *we are in debt*. Now we want to clear up all debt before Sept. 1, and we are anxious to have enough money in the treasury then to pay the expense of the remainder of the campaign, so that we may feel conscience-clear in asking people to work for us—sure that we can pay their expenses, and sure that we can pay the bills of employees, printers, etc. We shall sleep the better when our treasury is thus replenished, and be the better able to bear the burden of this work. If any suffragist has a dollar to spare, let him or her spare it *now*, and spare it to Kansas. If you ever intend to help to secure the enfranchisement of women, do it now.

Send contributions to the Treasurer of the Kansas Woman Suffrage Amendment Committee, Mrs. Elizabeth F. Hopkins, Salina, Kan. Let your action in this matter be as prompt as possible, for the time is short. LAURA M. JOHNS.

Chairman, Salina, Kan.

S. A. THURSTON.

Acting Secretary, Topeka, Kan.

SENATOR HOAR ON WOMAN'S VOTING.

In the August number of *The Century* there is a spirited discussion of woman suffrage, in which Senator George F. Hoar advocates it, and the Methodist Rev. Dr. Buckley opposes it. We are not allowed to copy Senator Hoar's powerful argument entire, as we would gladly do.

Mr. Hoar says:

I lament that Lucy Stone should not have lived to see the full triumph of the cause to which she devoted herself. We hear often of gentlemen of the old school. Lucy Stone was a lady of the old school. Her gracious smile would have been a most precious ornament in any household, however exalted or however humble. Her appearance by the sick-bed would have been a healing power like that of the best physician. Men and women would have entrusted their children to her, and the children would have gone to her without a misgiving. If she had been a queen, her personal qualities would have prolonged the life of a monarchy. She was an embodied argument for woman suffrage. The universal testimony to her loftiness, sweetness, uprightness, and wisdom is but a new challenge to those who are to undertake to tell us, if they can, why Lucy Stone should not have been permitted to vote.

MERGED IN THE WOMAN'S COLUMN.

With the August issue *The Woman's Standard*, of Des Moines, Ia., closed its eighth volume. This monthly paper has been one of our most valued exchanges. It has always been an able and discreet advocate of woman suffrage, and has aided greatly in the work in Iowa. Owing to the financial depression, and other unpropitious conditions, *The Woman's Standard* now suspends publication for a time, and the WOMAN'S COLUMN will be sent to fill unexpired subscriptions. We shall miss the Western news of the suffrage movement which the *Standard* has supplied, and hope that Iowa friends will not fail to send word of what is going on "all along the line."

Prof. W. H. Carruth, of Lawrence (Kan.) University, will lecture upon suffrage to the Germans of Eudora, Kansas, some time this month.

Few names are more widely known in French literature than that of Comtesse de Gasparin, who has just passed away at a ripe old age. Born at Geneva in 1813, she was a sister of the celebrated botanist, Boissier, and became, in 1840, the wife of Count Agénor de Gasparin. No great lady of her time has been a more prolific, popular or graceful writer. Among those who bore tribute to her style was Sainte Beuve. A number of her works were on religious subjects, but many are descriptions of travels: for she may be regarded as pioneer of French women explorers.

The Woman's Column.

VOL. VII.

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EDITOR:

ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

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EBB-TIDE.

From hour to hour the tide drops down,
With lessening force the current flows,
The shelving banks are bare and brown,
And narrower yet the river grows,
And where its broadest flood was spread,
Shines slender as a silver thread.

Left high upon the shingly shore,
The vessel lies with slanting keel,
Till all around her hull once more
The slow returning waters steal
And lift and bear her, fast and far,
To where the fuller currents are.

So we, whom Fortune's ebbing waves
Have left upon a barren beach,
Whose hopes are laid in nameless graves,
Whose joys are passed beyond our reach,
May patient wait, subduing pain—
The tide that ebb'd must flow again.

And as it deepens—lo! the bark
Of life, with all its good and ill,
Shall rise upon the waters dark;
Its prow shall lift, its sails shall fill,
And, borne by currents strong and free,
Glide onward to the shoreless sea.

ONLY ONE TO FORTY.

The New York petitioners for woman suffrage number 625,000; the remonstrants only 15,000. Yet more money was expended in securing the smaller number. It was found impossible to induce any considerable proportion of women to sign remonstrances against their own enfranchisement.

Only a very small minority of women are actively opposed to woman suffrage. While precision can only be attained by a census, we may affirm, as the result of careful observation and enquiry, that not one woman in a hundred has any strong feeling against it. More than fifty women are actively at work in its behalf, where one woman works against it. The few women who actively oppose it are usually women of leisure and social position, some of them keen politicians and political office holders. The army of women who advocate it are mostly women of moderate means and practical ability, busy with family interests and domestic cares, admirable housekeepers, active, also, in charitable and church work, members of literary clubs and leagues, of W. C. T. Us. and similar organizations. They are frank, open and honorable in their advocacy, willing to be publicly identified with the movement.

Between this great body of advocates and the small body of remonstrants is a majority of women who may be classed

as indifferent, having never given much consideration to the subject. Their thoughts, like those of the mass of men, are engrossed by daily personal cares and duties. They will vote when they have the power, as most men vote, without giving politics any large share of attention. To ask that a majority of all women shall demand suffrage before it is granted, is to impose a task that has never been imposed upon any class of men, and, if imposed, would be fatal to manhood suffrage, and put an end to representative government altogether.

In New York, as in Massachusetts, the remonstrants have had the great advantage over the suffragists of a newspaper press active in their behalf. *The Outlook*, *Harper's Weekly*, *Herald*, *World*, *Evening Post*, etc., have given them editorial aid and comfort. They have placed their petitions in public places, have made urgent newspaper appeals, and in some cases house-to-house canvasses. With what results? Only one woman remonstrant to forty women petitioners!

This is the Massachusetts experience over again on a larger scale. Some years ago it was announced, with a flourish of trumpets, that the petitioners for woman suffrage, some 15,000 annually, should be "snowed under." A systematic effort was made by hired canvassers and personal appeals. As a result, 3,000 remonstrant names were sent in. But the suffragists that year, without hiring a single canvasser, increased their petitioners to over 23,000, outnumbering the remonstrants nearly eight to one. So the effort was abandoned as hopeless, and a petty war of anonymous printed misrepresentations, such as Col. Higginson has recently exposed, personally addressed to legislators, has been adopted. These futile efforts will also in time be abandoned, simply because they are found to help the suffrage cause. The effective opposition to woman suffrage is not the work of the remonstrants, but the corrupt use of money and influence by the liquor interest, using as its tools mercenary politicians, venal judges, brutal saloonists and bribed policemen. HENRY B. BLACKWELL.

The sensational statements made in the *Kansas State Journal* of Topeka and the *Kansas City Star*, relative to an alleged quarrel between the National-American W. S. A. and the Kansas Equal Suffrage Campaign Committee have no foundation in fact, and are authoritatively contradicted by the treasurer of the N. A. W. S. A., Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton. She telegraphs:

WARREN, OHIO, AUG. 20. I know nothing about the alleged disagreement. All the money has been and will be sent to Kansas as subscribed. No one has ever suggested to the treasurer what should be done with such money. The money subscribed by Massachusetts was sent when received, and applied as directed by senders.

MISS MARY WILKINS has written a new story with a suggestive title, "A New England Prophet." It is to appear in *Harper's*.

MISS MARY LITHEGON, of Manistee, Mich., who recently inherited a fortune of \$800,000 by the death of an uncle in Glasgow, Scotland, will take a course in medicine at Ann Arbor and finish her studies in Paris.

MISS KATHARINE L. SHARP, the librarian of Armour Institute, Chicago, has in charge the department of library science in that institute, and has been so successful both in material and training, that seven out of the ten students of the past year have already secured positions for next year in various libraries.

MRS. ELLEN A. RICHARDSON is rapidly arranging the details of the Home Department for the Food Exposition, which is to be held in Boston in October. She has already interested many from other lands and in different sections of our own country through her connection with the Columbian Exposition, and her recent trip to California and Mexico.

MISS SADIE MONROE SWIFT, the clever official reporter of the Middlesex and Barnstable terms of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, who won the distinction of being the first and youngest woman to be officially recognized in Boston as a court stenographer, has made another record. This summer she rode on her wheel to Yarmouth from Boston, over a route 88 1-2 miles long, in less than ten hours, on an extremely hot day, being the first woman to make the run.

MRS. BEATRICE POTTER WEBB, who is said to have inspired William Black to write *Sunrise*, and to have suggested the *Princess Casamassima* to Henry James, is probably the richest and most beautiful woman in the Socialists ranks. She comes of a wealthy and intellectual family, and was educated by Herbert Spencer, but instead of devoting herself to society, she joined the Socialists, tried work in different shops, wrote such vigorous articles on "sweating" that Parliament took up the matter, and at last married Mr. Sidney Webb. They are now living in East End lodgings on about three hundred pounds a year.

MISS COMSTOCK, who is president of the Comstock Banking Company in Green City, and cashier of the Comstock Castle Bank in Green Castle, Mo., is probably one of the youngest bank officers in the country. She entered the bank at Green City in March, 1889, as assistant cashier and bookkeeper, which position she filled in all its various duties. In September, 1892, the owners of that bank organized one in Green Castle, when they made Miss Comstock president of the old bank and cashier of the new one. As the president and directors of the latter bank live at some distance from it, Miss Comstock has the real work of the bank to do.

THE LAW-MAKING SEX.

We are not indebted to "the law-making sex" for one step in progress. Every concession has been wrung from our opponents. The page of history is black with the oppressions of women, lightened only by their own protests and appeals. To confine myself to my own State of New York, these facts I can vouch for. Woman has declared her own wrongs, and pressed their consideration on "the law-making sex."

Women have demanded political equality for nearly half a century, and as yet the lawmakers have conceded the right in only two States. Should these victories be attributed to the women who have travelled all over the country, holding meetings, circulating literature and petitions, writing arguments for papers and magazines for all these years, or to "the law-making sex," that has listened, and at last, moved by a sense of justice, done its duty?

We must remember the tremendous pressure brought to bear to hold women in bondage. Not only all the powers of earth—laws and constitutions—but the decrees of Heaven, the Scriptures and religious superstitions. When Massachusetts finally enfranchises the women of that State, as she must do in the near future, shall we attribute the victory to "the law-making sex," with all the frivolous objections they have put forth, or to the patient, persevering efforts and able arguments of Lucy Stone and her coadjutors for nearly half a century?

ELIZABETH CADY STANTON.

AN INVENTION OF THE ENEMY.

SALINA, KANSAS, AUG. 18, 1894.

The purpose of a sensational article which appeared in the *Topeka State Journal* and *Kansas City Star* of August 14 is to make a breach between the National-American and State suffrage organizations, and to prejudice, by means of rumors of "wars among the women," the voters of the State against the pending amendment, and thus secure its defeat. An editorial in the *Salina Republican-Journal* of August 15 testifies to the alacrity with which men will run into the trap set for them; when, speaking of Rev. Anna Shaw's alleged dispraise of Mrs. Johns, he says: "If this wrongful war is continued and Miss Shaw is to have her way, the suffrage people need not expect much help from the Republican party."

It appears that the avalanche of anathema referred to has fallen upon me in consequence of my abiding Republicanism, and if I and my sisters are now to be rewarded for loyalty and service by Republican votes against the amendment, just because a woman from outside of the State is reported to wage a "wrongful war" on a Kansas officer of the Suffrage Association, we must conclude that the Republican idea of justice is not up to our standard.

A short time ago Governor Tilman and Senator Butler drew pistols on each other in a car in the presence of ladies, and passed the lie and other bad words until the air was lurid and the ladies scared.

In the House of Commons the members had a regular "set to," a hand to hand scuffle, and fought on the floor like ruffians; lawyers hurl epithets and statute books at each other promiscuously in the "temple of justice," and editors fill columns of their papers with abuse of each other in the language of the fish market, but nobody threatens them with disfranchisement on that account. Yet if women have such difference of opinion as makes one want to oust another from an important office, and there is some angry talk about it, then it is immediately proposed that all the women of the whole State be punished therefor by votes against the pending amendment. Gentlemen and brothers, we insist that in this conclusion you are neither logical nor just, and you are not consistent.

The article first mentioned was written for the express purpose of working injury to the amendment; and that is certain to be its effect, unless people open their eyes wide enough to see that the press from now on to election day will be filled with all manner of trumped-up stuff for the misleading of the unwary and to put clubs into the hands of the opposition. Nearly every statement made in the *Journal* and *Star* articles is false: "The women of the East" did not raise "\$30,000;" Rev. Anna H. Shaw does not give her Sunday night collections to the cause and her time besides; it is not true that of the fund subscribed to the Kansas campaign "no more will be forthcoming until the Kansas women reorganize the Campaign Committee;" the "National Committee" has not demanded that the Kansas president be "deposed," and there is not a "war on."

The truth is that the sum pledged (not by the National Association but by individuals in the Convention of the National in Washington, and to which the West contributed largely) was less than \$2,300, of which sum \$1,047.73 has been placed in the hands of Mrs. Elizabeth F. Hopkins, of Salina, treasurer of the Campaign Committee, and the remainder will follow as soon as the subscribers redeem their pledges. Miss Shaw has no inclination and no authority to stop its payment—at least no more authority than has any other member of the National Committee, of which I am also a member.

It is true that the National and State officers of the Suffrage Association have not been agreed upon the method of conducting the Kansas campaign, but the Kansas officials have had to do what they thought right, as nearly as they could, and will continue so to do. There is difference of opinion between us as to the limits of authority of National over State organizations, but what of that? Men have been disputing the extent of Federal authority for a hundred years, and came to bloodshed over it, and they have not fixed its limits yet. Pray sirs, permit us to talk out our differences, and don't punish us so disproportionately as to vote against our enfranchisement, and this especially as our dispute is now ended, and our plans made for pushing the work of the Suffrage Campaign Committee along its original non-partisan lines. In these

plans the women of all parties concur. There is no schism between the Populist and Republican women; they are working together amicably for enfranchisement, though entirely loyal to their respective parties. The committee has engaged speakers for the fall, and is making their routes; organization is going forward; our debts will soon be paid, and our credit is so good that the business people with whom we have dealings solicit our patronage. Our speakers are of every shape of political belief, but no speaker sent out by our committee will talk politics. Women who speak on any political platform will do so independently of the Suffrage Campaign Committee, as will any men in the State who speak for their respective parties. I emphasize this fact, so that those who have given money which they intended for the support of suffrage work purely, may be sure that it is not diverted from the use for which it was contributed.

And now I want to call attention to the fact that Miss Shaw has had nothing whatever to do with the publication of the statements which call out this letter. She is making no fight on any officer of the Kansas suffrage organization, and will be chagrined and justly indignant when she finds herself made to appear as the sort of bushwacker this article advertises her. I do not believe that she ever used the language attributed to her, and I am ashamed that any Kansas man should defame her by publishing such a tissue of falsehoods. LAURA M. JOHNS,

Pres. Kansas Equal Suffrage Ass'n.

BICYCLE COSTUME.

The bicycle is becoming decidedly a factor in dress reform. Like many other new ideas, the rational-dress bicycle clubs are Australian importations. The custom of men and women riding long distances attired very much in the same kind of costume, regardless of the sex of the wearer, is due to the wedding-trip fashions of the country. The bride and groom go on their honeymoon not in railway trains, but on bicycles. Should they temporarily abandon their wheels, no change of dress is deemed necessary. The Maoriland rational-dress wedding party have been in Europe this spring, and are now on their way to the United States, having announced their intention of riding across the continent on bicycles. Their tour of the world is certainly one of the most unique ever undertaken.

Madame Gounod and her son are making the journal of the great composer ready for publication.

The Premier of New Zealand has recently been waited upon by a deputation of ladies who asked that women should be accorded the right to become members of Parliament. Mr. Seddon, in replying to the arguments of the ladies, acknowledged that the right to sit in Parliament was the logical outcome of the enfranchisement of women, but he thought they should first politically educate themselves before being granted the higher privilege.

GOOD ADVICE TO WOMEN VOTERS.

J. Ellen Foster, in *The Home and Flag* for August, says:

The first impulse of the average woman when she holds the ballot in her hands is to resolve and declare that she will cast an independent vote; that she will not be led by any party "boss"; that she has "come into politics to elevate and purify it." She must not forget that this Government is administered by party organizations, and that ordinary citizens can be of better service in well disciplined ranks than as bushwackers. The occasions are extremely rare where independent voting is a wise use of the elective franchise. This tendency to independent voting among women is due to their unique position in the home. There woman acts as a unit; in theory she is supreme in that little kingdom, succeeding or failing according to the party of her motive, the perfection of her ideal and the strength of her effort. When she becomes a voting citizen she finds herself one of a heterogeneous mass of voters, clamoring for many men and many measures. As one of this mass, the value of her vote depends not alone on the quality of her citizenship, but on her wisdom in helping to secure the highest attainable good. Sometimes this attainable good will be her ideal good, sometimes it will be far beneath it; let her always remember that it is better to raise the whole people an inch than a few people a mile. Evolution, not revolution, is the philosophy of political reform; it is the Divine plan of the universe.

TEN OBJECTIONS TO DISENFRANCHISEMENT.

WEATHERFORD, TEXAS, AUG. 10, 1894.

The opponents of woman suffrage have long bored us with a multitude of weak objections to the measure. Such objections should be heard with candor and answered with due respect. It is usually an easy task to show that they are unphilosophical, and repugnant to reason and common sense. It is well to have these objections offered; they often afford opportunities of presenting counter-arguments in a forcible manner. I shall now endeavor to retaliate by offering a few really valid and unanswerable objections to woman's disenfranchisement.

1. It violates the doctrine of the political equality of all citizens, as taught in the Declaration of Independence, since it denies to one half of our citizens any voice in the government.

2. It perpetrates the grievous injustice of "taxation without representation," as many women pay taxes who are not allowed any expression of choice as to how their money shall be used.

3. It is contrary to the American idea that the just powers of government are derived from the consent of the governed, because women are governed, yet deprived of the ballot—the only possible form of consent.

4. It deprives woman of her only adequate and effective weapon of defence and protection, inasmuch as she is unable physically to wield any other, and must rely on intellectual and moral forces for her preservation.

5. It takes from woman one of the most cogent reasons for the higher and broader acquisition of knowledge in regard to public affairs, since she has no voice in

the decision of questions relating to the welfare of society.

6. It gives rise to many unjust legal discriminations against women, as seen in our laws concerning marriage and divorce, the custody of children, the rights of property, and many other things in which men and women are equally interested.

7. It makes the "odious penalty of disenfranchisement" perpetual, by basing it upon sex—a natural condition which cannot be changed—instead of on acquired qualifications such as age, education, intelligence, etc. Minors can outgrow their disabilities, and vote when they reach the legal age; aliens can secure the same privilege by naturalization; but women must suffer lifelong disenfranchisement solely because of their sex.

8. It degrades woman by classing her with minors, idiots, and criminals. Minors are not allowed to vote because they have not the necessary age; idiots cannot vote because they lack the needed intelligence; convicted felons do not vote because they have forfeited that right by their crimes against society; but our wives, mothers, and sisters are excluded for no other cause than that of being women. Our opponents with their lips declare their high regard for woman; but by their actions and policy they are striving to keep her in this degrading position.

9. The disenfranchisement of woman violates the spirit of our national Constitution, which declares, in effect, that women are citizens. Webster defines the word "citizen" to mean "a person, native or naturalized, who has the privilege of voting for public officers, and who is qualified to fill offices in the gift of the people." The right of suffrage, then, inheres in citizenship; and women, being citizens, are clearly entitled to exercise it. No State has a constitutional right to exclude any citizen from voting merely because such citizen happens to be of the female sex.

10. Dr. Franklin, the Revolutionary patriot and philosopher, truly said: "Liberty, or freedom, consists in having an actual share in the appointment of those who frame the laws. . . . Those who have no voice or vote in the electing of representatives do not enjoy liberty."

If these observations are correct, then we have twelve million citizens in the United States to-day who do not enjoy liberty in the full, round sense of the term. Let us speedily do away with this monumental injustice, so inconsistent with the true idea of liberty and civilization.

REV. B. W. WILLIAMS.

WILL THE CO-EDUCATED CO-EDUCATE?

In the July *Forum*, Mrs. Martha F. Crow, of Chicago University, presents a spirited summary of the answers of women graduates of co-educational colleges to the question, "Will the co-educated co-educate their children?" The question was submitted to all married members of the Association of Collegiate Alumnae who graduated before 1875. Of these there were 180, and "the prayer for answer by return mail was responded to by 133," indicating an uncommon interest

in the question. One hundred and nine of the answers were unreservedly in favor of co-education, twenty reservedly so, three strongly in favor of separate schools, and one undecided. Either the letters were remarkably well written, or Mrs. Crow has a genius for editing. The following are a few of the replies given:

The association [of young men and women] is intellectually an inspiration, socially a benefit, and morally a restraint.

It is in the interest of woman's advancement that men should learn increasingly to respect her intellect, and also that she herself should discover that she has an intellect that can cope with man's without disparagement.

The constant association tends to lessen rather than create the desire for each other's society.

It leads to a broader sympathy, a truer understanding between men and women; and it tends to banish that consciousness of sex which is inimical to purity of mind.

The letter of one of the few in favor of separate education is quoted by Mrs. Crow almost entire. In brief, it says:

I think a course in a co-educational college is less protected and agreeable, socially, for a girl than a course in a girls' college. I do not think I should send my daughter to a co-educational institution unless she could live at home at the same time.

The subject of co-educational marriages is frequently touched upon in the correspondence. "Sixteen," says Mrs. Crow, "mention the fact that they have united in marriage with a college mate, and the exclamation has usually a note of jubilation unmistakably spontaneous."—*Outlook*.

A WOMAN'S SUGGESTION.

Mrs. Mary Mapes Dodge suggested to Mr. Kipling the idea of writing children's stories. She asked him one day if he would not like to try his hand at something for *St. Nicholas*. He took to the idea at once—said that nothing would give him more pleasure than to be a *St. Nicholas* writer, as he had been brought up on that magazine; he and his sister used to fight for the first reading of it when it came to them out in India. But he had never written for children, and it would be something of an experiment; his first story, perhaps, would not be very good, the second would be better, and the third might be a real story. It turned out much as the author had predicted. The first two stories were printed and did not attract special attention (they are not included in the "Jungle Book"); but the third was *Rikki-tikki-tavi*, and the fourth was that stirring tale of the dance of the wild elephants in the jungle, *Toomai of the Elephants*. In the past three months nearly 20,000 copies of these jungle stories, collected in book form, have been sold in England and America.

MRS. MARGARET SANGSTER is a member of several clubs; she is also corresponding secretary of the Woman's Board of Missions. In addition to attending to the duties devolving upon her in this capacity and to her many literary labors, she finds time for occasional domestic duties, and is a skilful housekeeper.

Lady Henry Somerset is making a second visit to America. She reached New York August 11, and is accompanied by her son, H. S. Somerset, and his friend, A. H. Pollin.

Mrs. H. P. B. Stevens, who has so ably edited the Woman's Club Department in the Portland (Me.) *Transcript Monthly*, has given up that work on account of other cares. Her successor is Mrs. Caroline W. D. Rich.

The *White Ribbon Herald*, of Baltimore, Md., resumed publication in June, with a new editor. M. A. Lake is making it an admirable paper, and keeps the woman suffrage question prominent in its columns. Success to the paper and its editor!

It seems that President Choate of the New York Constitutional Convention was again the women, too. Either it isn't true that he was persuaded by his wife to go to the convention, in order to assist in the cause, or else he's a gay deceiver.—*Boston Herald*.

The Milwaukee Woman's Club, under the presidency of the wife of the present governor of Wisconsin, created the stock company for the building of the Athenaeum, the first literary institute which the city possessed, and which, like the New Century clubhouse in Philadelphia, paid five per cent. upon its investment the first year—the business being managed solely by women.

On Aug. 8, Misses Willard and Gordon left Twilight Park to attend the W. C. T. U. camp-meeting of Vermont, near Rutland. This is the only engagement they have made before the autumn conventions of Iowa, Ohio and Pennsylvania. The unveiling of the Chautauqua and Children's fountains is fixed for Sept. 28, when the Chicago welcome will be given to Miss Willard in Willard Hall.

Mrs. Lillian Cole Bethel, the Parliamentarian, has just completed a circuit of several cities in California, giving drills in Parliamentary Law. She visited San Francisco, Oakland, Stockton, San Jose, Santa Cruz, Saratoga, Winters and Sisson, giving drills in each. She was invited by the Federation of Women's Clubs to give the drills in San Francisco, and the lessons proved so popular that she has been urged to give them the third time. In September she will fill engagements in Denver and Boulder City, Colorado.

Miss Mary Cooke lately made the ascent of Long's Peak in Colorado, 14,271 feet high. The last two miles of the climb had to be made on foot, the final mile through snow between two and three feet deep, in which the travellers sank above their knees at almost every step. Most of the men in the party gave up and turned back, but Miss Cooke and the guide kept on to the summit. An experienced mountain-climber said he thought he knew something about ascending mountains, but this was beyond anything he had yet encountered. Women have made the ascent of Long's Peak before, but seldom when there was so much snow on the ground.

THE NEW YORK CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

The hour to which New York suffragists have looked forward with both hope and dread for many months has passed. The vote upon our question has been taken in the Constitutional Convention.

It signifies little what the nature of the amendment was upon which this vote was taken. It was in effect a vote upon woman suffrage pure and simple. The men who believed in equal rights, and who were strong enough in backbone to scorn the party whip, opposed the adverse report of the suffrage committee, and were upon one side. Those upon the other were men to whom political position was more than principle, and who in no case could be counted upon to record themselves in opposition to their party leaders. These supported the committee's report. It was the test vote, which showed us who were our friends and who our enemies. It was the vote which, had it been favorable, would have been the opening door to ultimate success, but which, unfavorable, was the turning of the key in the lock of the door already closed. It settled us. It showed us that there was no more to look for from the Convention, unless it should be some minor privilege granted without much discussion.

But was it defeat?

It seemed so, and that was the next day's sensation. The headlines in the morning papers said that "WOMEN ARE NOT TO VOTE." The newsboys around the doors of the Assembly Chamber shouted, "Woman suffrage murdered!" But even the newsboys understood that our conservative opponents were enjoying the short triumph of an hour. One of these boys, when cornered and told that he was all wrong, waved his arm theatrically, and said:

"It dies to live again!"

"But it has not died," we objected.

"No, no!" he answered, with eager encouragement, "it will be up all right next week."

Defeat? The idea is absurd. Put us back one year ago and it is easy to see that whatever the outcome of the Constitutional Convention vote, we have gained mightily. It is a simple example in arithmetic. Subtract woman suffrage in New York in the fall of 1893 from woman suffrage in New York in the fall of 1894.

We have as remainder—what? The names and addresses of friends of the cause in every county, almost every township in the State, a large number of new political equality clubs, and an immeasurable gain in public sentiment. We have had a campaign which, in the opinion of an experienced leader, is the most educational one ever conducted. We have rolled up a monster petition indorsed by over 625,000 citizens. We have turned the Constitutional Convention into a woman suffrage meeting for four long evenings, and sixty loyal men have publicly identified themselves with our movement. Can this be called defeat?

The woman suffrage question has been the great one of the Convention. No other

has approached it in interest. It seemed, when sitting in the sessions where it was discussed, that every man wished to speak upon it, and those who did so delivered themselves with all the oratorical power of which they were possessed. The leader of the woman suffrage forces was Mr. Edward Lauterbach, of New York, a man of eloquence and moral power. His speech, which opened the discussion, lasted one hour and twenty minutes, and was by far the finest yet heard in the Convention. He stood at the head of the middle aisle, where he commanded the entire house. Friends and foes alike listened with spell-bound attention. There was not a sound—scarcely a movement. His beautiful wife sat always near him, and as he went back and forth upon the business which devolved upon him as leader, he frequently stopped to consult with her. She followed the discussion with intense interest, and applauded enthusiastically when she was pleased.

Mr. Dickey, of Newburgh, had by him his two young daughters on the evening of the vote. He supplied them with members' lists, and they kept a careful record of ayes and noes. In the three-minute speech allowed each delegate before voting, Mr. Dickey announced that he wished woman suffrage because he had a wife and three daughters. "You see what a pull we five will have at the polls," he said, "when they can vote, as well as I." Mr. Dickey is one of the strong men of the Convention.

ISABEL HOWLAND.

WOMAN'S DAY AT WORCESTER.

Woman's Day at the New England Agricultural Fair this year will be on Tuesday, Sept. 4. It promises to equal if not exceed in excellence that of last year. With such talented speakers as Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, Miss Elizabeth U. Yates and Mrs. Mary Sargent Hopkins, a most brilliant day is assured.

The members of Suffrage Leagues in the State are most cordially invited to be present. All the railroads give reduced rates, and the Committee of Arrangements for the Fair promise greater attractions in the way of exhibits and entertainments than in previous years.

Electric cars run from the R. R. station direct to the Fair Grounds every two minutes.

MISS FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE has been appointed an honorary president of a section of the International Congress of Hygiene and Demography, to be held at Budapest from September 1 to September 9.

The *Dallas News* has given the Texas suffragists a column in its weekly and Sunday daily for woman suffrage items. Mrs. Annie E. Smythe is in charge of that work. The *News* is the leading paper of the State. A duplicate edition is published in Galveston, and suffrage will have the benefit of that circulation also. The *Texas Farm and Ranch* is also debating suffrage. The "antis" in Texas, as elsewhere, are helping the cause beautifully.

The Woman's Column.

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THE WEDDING DAY.

BY JEAN INGELOW.

It's we two, it's we two, it's we two for aye,
All the world and we two, and Heaven be our
stay.

Like a laverock in the lift, sing, O bonny bride!
All the world was Adam once, with Eve by his
side.

What's the world, my lass, my love!—what can
it do?

I am thine and thou art mine; life is sweet and
new.

If the world has missed the mark, let it stand
by,

For we two have gotten leave, and once more
we'll try.

Like a laverock in the lift, sing, O bonny bride!
It's we two, it's we two, happy side by side.

Take a kiss from me, thy man; now the song
begins;

"All is made afresh for us, and the brave heart
wins."

When the darker days come, and no sun will
shine,

Thou shall dry my tears, lass, and I'll dry thine.
It's we two, it's we two, while the world's
away,

Sitting by the golden sheaves on our wedding
day.

DUTY OF NEW YORK SUFFRAGISTS.

The New York suffragists, if defeated in the Constitutional Convention, will appeal to the Legislature. They must have a governor who will sign the bill. Therefore their first work should be to secure from each party a nominee who is friendly to woman suffrage. And if only one such candidate is nominated, every effort should be made to elect him, irrespective of party. To do so, no change of parties will be needed. If either party is so unwise as to nominate for governor an opponent, every suffragist can vote his party ticket except for governor. No man can be elected in New York State, under present political conditions, with 625,000 citizens and their friends working against him.

But it does not necessarily follow because the New York Convention has voted 97 to 60 against the separate submission of woman suffrage to the voters, that no partial concession will be made to the rights of women in the body of the new constitution. When the convention has completed its work, the attitude of the suffragists towards the new constitution will depend largely upon whether it contains any important provisions in their favor. If so, it will be to their interest to urge its adoption. If not, to defeat it.

The six hundred thousand suffrage petitioners ought to be able to influence half a million men to vote either for or against the new constitution as the interest of the cause may require.

AN AMERICAN CITIZEN.

A fund of twelve thousand dollars is being raised by the Prohibitionists of Indiana to prosecute the Government officers if Mrs. Helen M. Gougar is not allowed to vote. She has announced from her home at Lafayette that at the coming fall elections she will walk to the polls, and if denied, as she expects to be, she will go into court, to know why she, as a citizen of the United States and a taxpayer, is not allowed the right which men have. In this step she is aided by the State Central Committee, and instead of giving the State ticket so much attention, they will make Helen Gougar the issue of their campaign. They go on the theory that the Constitution of the United States guarantees the rights of American citizens. Other States are to rally round the Indiana Prohibitionists. They have been assured of the support of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, and Populists are interested in the matter.

NO SECOND PLACE.

The Colorado Women's Democratic Club resents the patronizing tone of certain State leaders of that party, and has decided to hold aloof unless recognized as equals. Resolutions were adopted, Aug. 24, at its meeting in Denver, that

Whereas only three Democrats voted for suffrage and eight against it when the question came before the Ninth General Assembly, and whereas the Colorado Woman's Club recognizes with profound sorrow that its members were not indebted to Democracy for their right to vote, therefore, *Resolved* that the Democratic women of Colorado can never be auxiliary to the Democratic State Central Committee, but must be a part of it. The resolutions went on to say: "The Democratic women of the State will take no secondary place in the councils of the Democracy, and they cannot be relegated to any such proposed position, even by the authority of two existing Democratic State Central Committees in this one State, a condition which neither Democratic principle or precedent upholds or authorizes. Were it otherwise, the Democratic women of the State would have the same right to organize a State Central Committee from their own numbers, entirely ignoring the rights of male voters who might desire to participate in their deliberations."

Evidently, the Democratic managers will find that Colorado women will decline to engage in Democratic politics unless these are run on Jeffersonian principles.

Mrs. Laura M. Johns will begin her campaign for the suffrage amendment in Kansas on Sept. 3.

MARY WILMER SMITH, a graduate of the Philadelphia Optical College is one of a firm of jewellers and opticians at West-erly, R. I.

HELEN M. STODDARD, president of the Texas State W. C. T. U. has been for the past twenty years an ardent advocate of woman suffrage.

Miss HELEN PEEL, a granddaughter of the famous English statesman, has emulated Mrs. Peary by taking an Arctic voyage from England to the Kara Sea.

MRS. JULIA S. CONKLIN, of Westfield, Ind., delivered the memorial address at Columbia City, and the Fourth of July address at Salem, Ind. Mrs. Conklin is prominent in the Woman's Relief Corps and the Eastern Star work in her State.

MRS. SHIPLEY, a teacher in the colored schools of Philadelphia, is quietly doing a work of unique beneficence. She rents a cottage for the vacation in Asbury Park, where she entertains aged and invalid persons who would not otherwise be able to have such an outing.

ELEANOR KIRK AMES and CAROLINE B. LE ROW have lived together in peace and harmony for nineteen years. Mrs. Ames is the editor and proprietor of *Eleanor Kirk's Idea*, a weekly paper for women, and Miss Le Row is the principal of the Girl's High School in Brooklyn, N. Y.

MRS. S. F. GRUBB, Superintendent of Work among Foreigners, keeps a missionary at the port of New York and distributes monthly to the incoming immigrants about 20,000 pages of tracts on topics related to good citizenship. She has published these tracts in seventeen different languages.

MRS. E. B. LELAND is the basso trombonist in the orchestra of the First Baptist Sunday school of Baltimore. She began the study of the instrument some time ago, partially for the benefit of her health, and she has not only made a success of it musically, but has expanded her lungs and improved her health generally.

Miss MAURY, a relative of the well-known physicist Maury, has remained in Cambridge during the summer to finish a piece of original research work in the Harvard Observatory in connection with spectrum analysis of the star light, a subject in which she is greatly interested. She left Cambridge recently for Cape Breton, where her family have been spending the summer.

Miss KATE SANBORN is a grand-niece of Daniel Webster. She was for four years Professor of Literature at Smith College. Her book, in which she related some of her experiences on "An Abandoned Farm," at Metcalf, Mass., has been as successful as it is entertaining, and she has lately written another, which gives accounts of some later experiences. It is entitled "Abandoning an Adopted Farm."

"A HEAP TOO NARROW."

My friend, Mrs. Hoxie, had just been reading aloud from the August Century the views of Messrs. Hoar and Buckley upon woman suffrage. As she read "The Right and Expediency of Woman Suffrage," my inner woman could not be restrained from voicing an occasional note of admiration; but as a dumb spirit seemed to possess me during the reading of "The Wrongs and Perils of Woman Suffrage," my friend turned to me as she closed the book, inquiring, "Well?"

"Oh!" I answered, "Mr. Buckley's attempt to exclude the light from woman suffrage reminds me forcibly of an instance that occurred when I taught at the — Springs, over in the Chilhowee."

"Tell me about it."

"Why, among the mountain women that frequented the hotel, to sell nuts, fruits and 'pretties,' was the Widow Brown. She was the only mountain woman thereabout that could read and write, and there was an air of intelligence and refinement about her that contrasted so sharply with her worldly surroundings that I was moved to make some inquiries concerning her previous history. I learned that her father's family had been 'good livers,' and that her descent in the social scale was due to the fact that the man whom she chose to be her 'head' was 'no 'count,' and that through weary years, by her own hard, honest labor, she had supported her children and the 'head of the house.' My heart went out to her, and I became one of the constant purchasers of her wares. Later, accepting her hospitable invitation, I called upon her at her windowless hut.

"Not long afterwards, it was said, 'The Widow Brown has moved; she has gone to live in Happy Valley.' Subsequently, encountering her in the hotel grounds, I inquired if she liked her new home.

"'Oh, yes!' she said, 'I have a right comfortable cabin.'

"'And,' I queried, being always drearily affected by the windowless mountain cabins, 'have you windows?'"

"'Yes, two.'

"'I am glad; it must be very pleasant.'

"'Why,' hesitatingly, 'I never was wonted to windows, and they didn't seem natural, and I nailed boards across them.'

"'And now does it seem homelike?'"

"'Well,' dubiously, 'it is better—especially when I sit with my back to them; but it aint to say plumb homelike, for a right smart chance of light gets over the edge, for all the boards I could get were a heap too narrow.'"

ELIZA R. SHIER.

Wolf Creek, E. Tennessee.

ANOTHER WOMAN STEAMBOAT CAPTAIN.

Mrs. B. S. Leathers has applied at New Orleans for a captain's license, to be used on the *Natchez*, one of the finest floating palaces on the Mississippi. The New Orleans *Daily Picayune* publishes an interview with Mrs. Leathers in which she tells how she came to apply for a license.

It is an interesting story, charmingly told. She says:

It all came about in this way. My husband has been on the river almost ever since he can remember, for his father before him, as you well know, is an old steamboat man. For thirteen years since our marriage I have lived on the river, I may say knowing every turn and twist in the Mississippi, every landing from New Orleans to Vicksburg, and every corner of the *Natchez*, from pilot-house to lower deck, as thoroughly as though it were a home on land. Indeed, the river is my home, and I have learned to love the water so much that I feel more at home upon it than on shore. I suppose it all came through the position accorded me by my husband when we were first married. Our lives have been that of two dear companions—partners, if you will, or comrades, rather. I know every detail of his business, because he makes me his confidante, and I know, too, just how much money we can afford to spend and when it is necessary to save. He has taken such an interest in my desire to be his good friend and comrade that he has taught me everything connected with the management of such a big boat as the *Natchez*, and when the boat was being built, some two years ago at Jeffersonville, Ind., he took me with him to the dockyard day by day and I saw every nail driven into the *Natchez*, from the time it was a mere skeleton to the day when her wheels were put in motion and we came sailing down the Mississippi, to enter the upper coast trade between Vicksburg and New Orleans. I do not care for society, and we have no children," Mrs. Leathers continued, smiling, "so I tell Captain Leathers that the *Natchez* is my 'baby.' Such a dear, great, big baby," she said, looking caressingly around at the great steamer, a poem written in gold and white, and looking fresh and dainty in the new robe just now being put upon it. "Can you blame me for loving it?"

"But you want to know about this captain's license?" she said. "Well," as I remarked before, "my husband and I are good comrades, and his interests are mine. Sometimes the emergency arises when he is called off on business, and, in order to cover the law, we must have a captain on board. Now, it is always trying to have to take a new hand on board, especially one who does not know every nook of the ship, and who has to act as captain. In such cases the newcomer is a mere figure-head, and I have really to do all the commanding, or coaching, I should call it, I suppose. Captain Leathers and I have talked the matter over together, and he thinks it would be better for me to have a captain's commission and direct the movements of the boat when he is called away than to have to employ strangers and pay them, and, as I tell him, entail additional expense that I could easily save. So I have made an application, and must appear at the custom house before the United States Commission, in a few days, to pass examination, in order to get a license."

"Of course, you have no fear of the result?"

Mrs. Leathers laughed in a way that showed she had not; but she modestly answered: "It would be a strange thing, if, after being thirteen years on the river, and living in steamboats all that time, I did not know something of the management and direction of a boat."

"But how would you act in a great storm?"

Mrs. Leathers laughed heartily, and said: "Why, my little woman, that would depend entirely on the nature of the storm." And then she began to talk in a nautical way of storms generally, using technical terms, and showing a familiarity with boats and machinery that

seemed marvellous to the uninitiated scribe. She talked of Mrs. Captain Miller, who has a license, and of Miss French, who acts as pilot on the Mississippi, and has also a commission; but she did not know of any other women who had taken out licenses as river captains.

Then she led the way to her pretty rooms on the boiler deck, dainty apartments, arranged with all those pretty feminine fripperies that every woman, whether on land or sea, delights in; she has bathrooms adjoining her apartment, and all the comforts of a first-class home, though floating on the river. A glance around the apartment showed an accomplished and thoroughly feminine woman. There were such beautiful evidences of handiwork, such delicate attention to detail and graceful arrangement. And standing there, looking at the slight, almost girlish, figure, for Mrs. Leathers is very young, again the thought came to the writer, How would she act under the trying emergency of a great storm? But there was that about the open, frank face, essentially delicate and sensitive though it was, that seemed to answer the question, and say, like many a woman with less stout a heart, she could be a heroine when the occasion demanded.

Mrs. Leathers is a Louisiana girl, a Miss Douglas by birth, and her old home was in Tensas parish, where her father was a large planter. She is a woman of fine education and culture, and had the honor of representing Louisiana as commissioner to the World's Fair, being alternate to Miss Katherine Minor. She visited Chicago, and had a graceful ovation in the Louisiana Building. She is devoted to her husband and his interests, and, as said above, has applied for a license as captain for no other purpose than to aid him should emergency arise. But for all that, Louisiana is proud of her prospective first woman steamboat captain, and none the less proud that it is from so essentially a womanly standpoint that she has asked for the license.

A FALLACY.

This whole outcry of "one vote, one sword," is founded on a fallacy. The barbarous tribes that were wont to put women in the van as fighters have all died out. By the process of natural selection the mothers, who are makers of men, have been guarded in time of war by all nations that were fit to survive. The women have a greater role than that of fighting; they are the fountain of the race, at which it recruits its losses, perpetuates its hopes, and conserves the results of victories already gained.—Frances E. Willard.

Cattaraugus county, N. Y., has two women who are regularly ordained Congregational ministers.

A New York woman tells the following little incident: "I was at a woman suffrage parlor meeting," she said, "and I saw one of the most charming society women in town among the guests. She always seemed to me as if she ought to be kept in a glass case, she was so exquisite and refined. After the meeting was over, I said to her: 'How do you happen to be here?' 'Well,' she said, 'I'll tell you. Last fall I talked with fifteen men of my acquaintance, urging them to stay in town to vote at the election. Not one of them did, and I came to the conclusion that if the respectable men wouldn't vote, the respectable women ought to.'"

"I GUESS I CAN."

BY MRS. EMMA PLAYTER SEABURY.

She washed the dishes, and made the bed,
And patiently got on her knees to scrub;
In winter she milked the cows in the shed,
In summer bent o'er the steaming tub;
She made the garden, and swept and baked.
And cooked for boarders, and raked the hay,
And never complained that her poor head ached,
Or John was almost always away.

When they asked her if she would like to vote,
She said with a sigh and a look remote,
"I have done more work than my old mau,
If I have the time, why, I guess I can."

She rocked the cradle the while she churned,
She kept the children so clean and neat,
And most of the living her poor hands earned,
While John talked politics in the street.
When any were sick, the watch she kept,
She gathered the little ones Sabbath day,
And walked two miles to the church away.
She mended and sewed while her husband slept,
She taught the children each day a spell;
When they asked if she favored the suffrage plan,
She timidly glanced at her husband—"Well,
If John is willing, I guess I can."

And so she drudged, and she baked and brewed,
And toiled from dawn to the midnight drear.
John drank, and gossiped, and spat and chewed,
And talked and grumbled, of "woman's sphere."
And her children grew into stalwart men,
Brave and helpful, and by her side;
She knew she made them, and once again,
When they asked the question, she said with pride,

"There's a hundred-dollar woman sometimes
Yoked to a small ten-dollar man.
I'm sure it isn't one of the crimes
To vote against him. I guess I can."

Monte cito, al.

SENATOR CASTLE ON LUCY STONE.

CHICAGO, ILL., AUG. 25, 1894.

The seventy-fifth anniversary of the birthday of our well-beloved Lucy Stone was celebrated in Chicago, Aug. 13, 1894, in a joint memorial, by the local Equal Suffrage Associations and W. C. T. U. Franchise Superintendents.

The memorial was held in Willard Hall, the Temple, at 3 P. M. The friends and admirers of Lucy Stone attended in large numbers. Mrs. Catherine Waugh-McCulloch was chairman of the day.

Senator Castle, chairman of executive committee of the Illinois Equal Suffrage Association, said:

This nation does not worship idols, and yet there are characters that so win our admiration, affection and reverence that we cannot forbear a measure of the adoration that we yield to that mysterious, all-prevailing power we own Supreme. We listen reverently when in the living presence, and stand with bowed heads at the name when a memory. Such an one was Lucy Stone.

Coming to this sphere seventy-six years ago, she early espoused every reform that promised a broader liberty and a higher Christian civilization. She made her impress on the world always in the right direction—always for human rights, always for her sex—ever seeking to give humanity and womanhood broader opportunities and more royal developments for life's work.

Lucy Stone was born in the years of the nineteenth century, but in the practices of the first. She found the nation standing for slavery of a race, and the universal degradation of her sex. Like the great emancipator of Bethlehem, she came on a mission, we know not whence.

She bore her burdens in the same meek spirit of self-sacrifice, achieved her victories, and disappeared from our view, to continue her work we know not where.

Adopting as her specific work women's legal and political elevation, when the prejudices of both sexes were arrayed against the innovation, she lived to be honored as the gentle-mannered priestess of a successfully accomplished revolution—every legal right acknowledged if not granted, every line of cultivation and every avenue to success thrown open to their emulation. Her marked characteristics were her love of justice, a sympathetic heart that reached out to aid the weary and battle-worn, a conscience without a cloud, and a will for the right that no difficulty could daunt and no obstacle deflect.

In Mrs. Stone was an unusual combination of tender trustfulness and independent force. There were times in which she trusted her heart rather than her head, but that well-trained intellect, like the reserves of an army mighty for battle, stood ever ready to defend a breach, or move to an assault. She had untiring industry and commanding genius. Though bitterly and unjustly assailed, she moved on in the even tenor of her way, willing to bide her time and trust her reputation to the calm review of the future. And she lived to be honored by the nation—to have her praises sung alike in the cot of the humble and the palace of the proud.

Lucy Stone has finished her earthly service so far as her personality was its power, but her good works will continue widening and strengthening so long as the world shall stand—always tending to elevate womanhood on to a broader and more helpful plane, so long as there shall be womanhood.

THE MOTHER'S CLUB OF MILWAUKEE.

The Mother's Club of Milwaukee, Wis., was organized about eight years ago. Its purpose is the study of the child in all his phases, physical, mental and moral.

The first department of child life was comparatively exhausted very soon. Bathing, diet, hygienic living were studied and comprehended, and in about a year the club passed from a discussion of the physical welfare of the child to a consideration of his mental being, and the members dived down among educational problems, taking as the basis of their work Bain's "Education" and Spencer's work on education. In this connection the local schools came under inspection and criticism, and the Woman's School Alliance was born to a distinctive work. About this time, too, the Mother's Club became interested in the Froebelian theories of child-culture, and engaged Miss Elizabeth Harrison, of the Chicago kindergartens, to give a course of lectures before it and its friends. From Froebel to physiology was not a very long step, and when the club took up that absorbing study many of the puzzling moral questions that mothers have to settle were discussed at the meetings. The theories of James, Spencer and Sully were studied, and when the club became deeply interested in the many problems of heredity, Dr. Birge, of the State University, came to town and lectured before it, the fathers being asked to come in and listen on that occasion. Child-study has been begun, and by the most competent of persons—the mothers.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA FRANCHISE DEPARTMENT.

LOS ANGELES, CAL., AUG. 15, 1894.

I have just returned from the W. C. T. U. annual "School of Methods" at Long Beach. There I was appointed

State Superintendent of Franchise for Southern California. I have accepted, with a determination to create a "franchise department" in every union in my territory. We are arranging to organize a Woman Suffrage Club on Boyle Heights this week.

The W. C. T. U. Convention above mentioned was a *bona fide* suffrage demonstration. The Contest was one of the most profitable meetings for the cause I ever attended. After it was decided, we called for a vote of the audience. First, every woman who believed in suffrage was asked to stand; every woman rose, so the negative was not asked. Then every man in favor was asked to stand; a large majority stood. When the negative was called, one man only rose. He was invited to the platform to state his reasons, but he did not respond. Several of our best men spoke for it, including Mr. Denio, the delegate to the Republican State Convention, who worked hard for our woman suffrage plank. Long Beach is his home. The two ladies who won in the contest are quite old (it was an "old woman's" contest), one being over three score and ten. ALICE M. MCCOMAS.

SOUTHERN WOMEN.

Mrs. George C. Ball, of Birmingham, Ala., is writing very entertaining columns for the *Age-Herald*, under the head, "Social Notes." Her notes are of society in the highest sense of the word. There is no advance in literary club life, musical circles and art leagues that does not find encouragement and approval for itself at her generous and discriminating pen's point.

Miss May De Jarnette, of Spotsylvania, Va., is doing some excellent work in illustration. Some of her late bits were illustrations for *Puck*, created for the bright text prepared for that paper by her mother, the noted Southern writer, Mrs. Eva Magruder De Jarnette.

Lovely Margaret O'Brien, whose sweet verses have sung themselves into many hearts, is now Sister Margaret Mary of the convent of Loretto, Ky. She donned the white veil, August 15. Surely from her consecrated life and great talents much good will grow for helping of the suffering world!

Mrs. J. S. R. Thompson, of South Carolina, is doing much to interest women of the South in an industry that lies at the door of every one of us, the distillation of perfumes. From the Southern Cape Jessamine perfume has been garnered by careful and studious amateurs that brought ten dollars per pound. One lady made in a few weeks hundreds of dollars.

At the Alabama Chautauqua, at Shelby Springs, the afternoon of talk on "Southern Writers," led by Miss Alice Caller, was deeply interesting. Miss Caller is herself a writer and a teacher of note.

M. Y.

In Japan there is but one lady lawyer, —Madame Tel-Sino. In England, as far as we know, there are none. In this country there are about one hundred.

During the Australasian triennial W. C. T. U. Convention, Miss Harris, of Victoria, stated that out of a million population in the colony, there are 114,229 women wage-earners, of whom 30,924 were under twenty years.

Senator Blair has introduced two bills in Congress for the manual training of women. One is for instruction in the art of cooking, sewing, care of health, and nursing the sick, and another for a school of mechanical arts and normal instruction in the culture, care and training of domestic animals.

Miss Tompkins, of Kentucky, a very clever young woman who has been acting as purchasing clerk for the United States Supreme Court, has been appointed assistant marshal of the court, a position never before held by a woman. Miss Tompkins was formerly secretary of the Southern Exposition held at Louisville, and has held a number of important positions, although she is not yet thirty years of age.

In Milwaukee, Wis., the war against married women as teachers in the public schools is on again. A strong effort is being made to have the School Board adopt regulations against employing such. One of the city's papers observes, editorially, that the teacher in love should more sensibly be disbarred, and the writer commits himself fearlessly, as an indifferent Benedict, with the statement that "the teacher in love is far less capable of teaching school than the one who has passed that stage."

Mrs. Zulme E. Hearsey, of Baton Rouge, La., is one of the most successful business women in her State. After the close of the war, her husband being an invalid, Mrs. Hearsey opened a large bookstore, which at once sprang into popular favor, and to-day is recognized headquarters for all standard publications, as well as the rendezvous of all book-lovers and littérateurs. She employs a force of thirty newsboys. She also manages a large floriculture trade.

The WOMAN'S JOURNAL this week contains: The Duty of New York Suffragists, Educated Voters Needed, Ask for Qualified Woman Suffrage, From Kansas Headquarters, Lucy Stone's Birthday Memorial at Chicago, Another Birthday Meeting in Freeport, Business Woman's Dress, Woman's Council at Bay View, Woman's Day at Lily Dale, Mother's Club of Milwaukee, The Ella Reed Home, Appeal to Texas Democrats, Women Students in Europe and America, New Suffrage Songs, King's Household Bible Readers, Marching Forward in South Dakota, Movement in Many Nationalities, The Press on the N. Y. Convention, Woman Suffrage in France, Woman Physicians, Another Woman Steamboat Captain, A Heap Too Narrow, What Women Are Doing, Humorous Anecdotes, Notes and News, Poems, The Country Week of Job and Joggins, The Bryant Celebration, Record of a Woman Candidate, A Woman Book-Broker, Southern Women, Gossip and Gleanings, etc., etc. Each number of this paper is worth a year's subscription.

TIME LOST NOT HER TIME.

The most insistent claim made in defence of the present political subjection of women by the rulers who wish this subjection to be perpetuated is that all the interests of women are fully protected under masculine rule. A recent decision of the Supreme Court of Iowa strikingly illustrates the absurdity of such a pretense. A married woman of Manson, Ia., Mrs. Hall, having fallen into a water main (carelessly left open by municipal employees), and having, thereby, sustained serious injuries, which incapacitated her for work, sued the town for damages, and received a verdict in her favor from the jury, awarding her \$3,000. The town authorities appealed from the District Court's decision, and their appeal was sustained by the judge of the Supreme Court on the following assumption: A married woman being a "mere housewife" for her husband, and he being bound for her support, her earnings belong to him, and any loss of time occasioned by the wife's injury is solely his loss; therefore, the husband only can recover damages, and the wife's claim is not valid, as the time lost is not her time! Mrs. Ellen B. Dietrick, in the *Twentieth Century*, says:

This remarkable decision (rendered in June of the present year) places the wife in that Asiatic category which speaks of a man's wife, and his ox, and his ass, or anything which is his. It deals with the wife as a chattel, not even possessing the measure of individuality conceded to the average modern man-servant or maid-servant. It degrades housekeeping below the level of all self-supporting occupations, for the "mere housewife" is not credited with earning even her own support! It reeks of the ignorance of the days of barbaric despotism, when parents sold their boys for one purpose and their girls for another; or, of the days of savagery, when captives became their captor's property, male captives being broken to one form of yoke, female captives to another. Behold how far the rights of woman have travelled in the year of our Lord, 1894, in a land which wishes to be considered as Christian!

EDUCATED VOTERS NEEDED.

There is a growing feeling among thoughtful people that the thousands of uneducated foreigners landing every day on our shores should not so soon be admitted to the governing power of this country. The law says they must be naturalized first, and be here a certain length of time; but who keeps the record of their arrival and the prescribed time from the steerage to the polls?

In a heated election, politicians care more for party success than for the welfare of the State, and then the "interested vote" buys up the "ignorant vote." I think we should have at least a qualification of reading and writing and ability to understand the English language. This would help to make our people homogeneous, and, as it would take most foreigners at least two years to accomplish this, we should be sure that they had been in the country long enough to know something of the spirit of its institutions. There are many good reasons why we

should have an educational qualification.

1. It would limit the foreign vote.
2. It would decrease the ignorant native vote by stimulating the rising generation to learning. Children in the street would say to each other: "You better go to school if you hope to vote when you are twenty-one."

3. It would dignify the right of suffrage in the eyes of our people to know that some preparation was necessary for the exercise of so important a duty.

An attainable qualification in no way conflicts with our popular theory of "universal suffrage," of "suffrage a natural right." On the same principle that we say a man must be twenty-one for a legal voter, so we may say he must read and write the English language with ease and understanding.

We cannot take the right from those who already exercise it; but we can say that, after 1898, no one shall be permitted to vote unless he can read and write the English language.

One of the most patent objections to woman suffrage is the added ignorant and depraved vote that would still further corrupt and embarrass the administration of our Government. Thus we are deprived of the influence of educated, virtuous, law-abiding women in our public affairs for fear of the ignorance of the masses. Several of the women who enrolled themselves as remonstrants in our late campaign in New York said they would favor educated woman suffrage, but they thought our ignorant vote was already far too large for the safety and stability of our Government.

The intelligent, organized laboring men were hampered in the recent strikes by the violent, unreasoning, ignorant voters, whose folly they could not control.

It is the interest of the educated working-men, as it is of the women, that this ignorant, worthless class of voters should be speedily diminished. With free schools and compulsory education, there is no excuse in this country for ignorance of the elements of learning.

On this point the senior editor of the WOMAN'S JOURNAL, in a recent editorial, said:

The recent serious disturbances throughout the West by large bodies of ignorant voters have intensified the very general feeling that suffrage should have certain reasonable limitations of personal character and intelligence. To reform politics we must reform the constituency. To recall a vested right is impossible, but to double the vote by admitting all women seems to many another step in a wrong direction. Why not extend suffrage to responsible, intelligent women only, on reasonable qualifications of personal fitness, and thus elevate the body politic? The admission of a new class offers a golden opportunity.

ELIZABETH CADY STANTON.

WOMEN LIFE SAVERS.

The Buffalo (N. Y.) *News* says that a crew of women life-savers has been organized in that city by Admiral Edwin D. Ayres, of the State Volunteer Life Saving Corps, and they will soon be equipped and ready for work.

The Woman's Column.

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THE TRUMPETER.

BY HELEN GRAY CONE.

Two ships, alone in sky and sea,
Hang clinched, with crash and roar;
There is but one—whiche'er it be—
Will ever come to shore.

And will it be the grim black bulk
That towers so evil now?
Or will it be The Grace of God,
With the angel at her prow!

The man that breathes the battle's breath
May live at last to know;
But the trumpeter lies sick to death
In the stifling dark below.

He hears the fight above him rave;
He fears his mates must yield;
He lies as in a narrow grave
Beneath a battlefield.

His fate will fall before the ship's,
Whate'er the ship betide;
He lifts the trumpet to his lips
As though he kissed a bride.

"Now blow thy best, blow thy last,
My trumpet, for the Right!"
He has sent his soul in one strong blast,
To hearten them that fight.

THE HOWE FAMILY.

This week the *Woman's Journal* publishes seven portraits, made expressly for it from photographs of Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, of Dr. Samuel G. Howe, her illustrious husband, and of their five children, with a brief, authentic, biographical notice of each. The object in doing so is two-fold. When the history of woman's enfranchisement in America is written, three names, among others, will be forever identified as central figures, with the formation and work of the American Woman Suffrage Association—Lucy Stone, Julia Ward Howe, and Mary A. Livermore. Each of these noble women has been a wife and mother, each one the centre of a happy home. It is also significant that the anti-slavery, woman suffrage and temperance reforms have been largely, though not exclusively, carried on by wives and mothers. In the case of Mrs. Howe, it has been shown that study, accomplishments, society, literature and domestic life have proved not only compatible but co-operative with her public work—helps not hindrances each to the other. So symmetrical and many-sided a development of womanhood is the best possible answer to the objection that interest in public affairs will endanger the home.

These women have done their public work both before and after the birth of their children. All three have enjoyed the love and reverence of their households. And in each case, in their advancing years, their children have risen up and called them blessed.

HENRY B. BLACKWELL.

DECENCY CAMPAIGN IN ASHLAND DISTRICT.

LEXINGTON, KY. AUG. 29, 1894.

An incident, showing what the State president of our Equal Rights Association has accomplished, both in actual good and personal fame, came to our notice a short time ago. My mother, wishing to engage, as washerwoman, the wife of one of the farm hands, asked him what wages his wife earned. The sable ex-lord and master answered, with becoming meekness, "I dunno, ma'am; she don't let me know. She don't let me get a inklin', she seh woman's wages belongs to herse'f. Miss Laura Clay done 'tended to that."

The women of this section are "tendin'" to many things, just now. There are in Lexington woman clerks in the post office and the stores, women typewriters, stenographers, and bookkeepers galore. We have here a woman doctor, with a good practice, an enthusiasm for her profession, and many friends. The assistant clerk of the court is a bright, capable little lady, the friend of all the lawyers in Fayette County.

The present political campaign is, probably, the most heated, perhaps the most exciting, in the history of the famous Ashland District. "Who will be the congressional nominee?" is the all-absorbing topic. The vivid interest the women take in this vital question is bringing about much discussion of the cause, which only needs agitation to win friends wherever men and women think. It is pitiful to see the efforts women must make, and the time they must give, to influence votes, since they can cast none. They attend public speaking, and take active part in barbecues and mass meetings—because they cannot go to the polls. It demonstrates clearly that "the way-faring man, tho' a fool," could not, if he were less determined to err herein, fail to see that "the quietest, most dignified way a woman can express an opinion" is by means of "the little white ballot." Yet at all these political gatherings it has been noted that there has been better order than ever before, because of the presence of the wives, mothers, sisters, and daughters of the voters.

The following bit of conversation between two Lexington newsboys, overheard on the day of the great Owens barbecue, and quoted in a Louisville daily, bears its own moral:

"Don't you see," said the supporter of Owens, "that he is 'bliged to win? Look at all the ladies wearing Owens badges.

Is there any use trying to beat the man they're for?"

To which the Breckinridge "man," wise as Carter Harrison in his day, responded: "Get along! you may have the women; we've got the votes!"

HENDERSON DAINGERFIELD.

MRS. RICHARDSON, of Boston, has been given *carte blanche* to secure the very best cooking lecturers, and all that money and talent can do will be expended to make the Home Department of the World's Food Fair an educational influence that shall long be felt in New England.—*N. E. Grocer*.

FRAU PROFESSOR VON GIZYSKI, of Berlin, wife of the professor of ethics at the University of Berlin, has organized a committee of German women to visit other countries to study the woman question. Two of these ladies are now in London—Frau Hanna Bieber-Boehm and Frau Jeannette Schwerin. They express themselves delighted to hear the progressive utterances of representative English women.

MRS. GEORGIA WASHINGTON, a graduate of the Hampton School, and for ten years an assistant in its work, has started a school at Mt. Meigs, Ala. She has shown great pluck, care and self-denial in getting this school under way, and deserves the hearty support of all interested in the Negro race. Mr. H. B. Frisell, principal of the Hampton, Va., Institute, gives her missionary enterprise his hearty indorsement.

MRS. M. B. DINGEE, for seven years the editor of that excellent woman suffrage paper, *The Wisconsin Citizen*, announces her intended withdrawal, her term of office having nearly expired. Her successor will be elected by the Wisconsin Woman Suffrage Association at its annual meeting in Racine, Oct. 2. It will be difficult to find a successor as competent. We hope that Mrs. Dingee may be chosen to succeed herself.

MRS. JOSEPH COOK has prepared an effective and valuable leaflet on temperance work in mission fields. She presents the extent and results of the rum-trade with native races, the efforts of the W. C. T. U. in missionary fields, and the temperance work of the missionaries themselves. The millions of Africa and Asia and Oceanica have survived through their previous freedom from distilled liquors, but the Hindu youth are taking to them, and one of the strongest objections of high-caste women to Christianity is that it permits drink. The greatest guilt occurs from the African rum-trade. The negroes have so linked Christianity in their thought with their rum-traffic that, if Bishop Taylor may be believed, there is a rum factory in Liberia which the natives call "The Good Jesus Factory."

Mrs. Laura M. Johns' suffrage tract, "Leading Questions," has been translated into German. Five thousand copies have been printed.

A King's Daughter has built a \$12,000 annex to Bellevue Hospital in New York. The simple legend "In His Name," is inscribed in the stone walk at the entrance.

The Denver Republican committee has refused, by a vote of 120 to 39, to admit the women delegates, who thereupon withdrew, and will call a meeting in a few days to decide upon future action.

The effort to boom Hon. Joseph H. Choate for governor is dying out. No man can succeed in politics who is not true to his friends and his principles. Hon. Levi P. Morton seems likely to be the Republican nominee.

Attorney-General Standish, of North Dakota, states that any woman having the qualification that would entitle her to vote if she were a man, will be entitled to vote for superintendent of public instruction at the forthcoming State election.

The Epworth Leagues of Indiana, in annual convention at Peru, adopted resolutions urging the promulgation of Christian citizenship and the reception of women as delegates to the General Conference.

Both wings of the Democratic party of Colorado have recognized the women of the party. If accurate figures could be procured, it would probably be discovered that in Colorado there are more women than men who believe in Jeffersonian principles.

The Michigan Prohibitionists, at the State Convention in Kalamazoo, Aug. 8, indorsed woman's suffrage in their platform, as follows:

5. Intelligence should be the test of citizenship, and civil and political rights should not be abridged because of sex.

The British Woman's Temperance Association has added to its departments that of securing the appointment of police matrons in all police stations. The work is in charge of Miss Florence Balgarnie, who devoted much time while in America to an investigation.

Aug. 17 was a great day for the Indiana W. C. T. U. Its building for an Industrial School for Girls was dedicated, four thousand assembling on the grounds near Hadley, to participate in the all-day services. The building has cost over \$16,000. A fund of \$2,000 was contributed on that day to complete payments. The school will be opened in the fall.

The proposal of the Mayor and Board of Public Safety of Louisville, Ky., to license prostitution in that city has called forth a strong editorial protest against it by the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, and also an admirable, convincing letter of warning against the scheme by J. W. Walton, Esq., of Cleveland, O., who was largely instrumental in bringing about the abolition of the shameful registration system inaugurated in that city last year by its Director of Police. We trust Louisville will not go forward with the disreputable experiment.

NEW YORK SUFFRAGE CAMPAIGN RE-NEWED.

Mrs. Jean Brooks Greenleaf, president of the New York Woman Suffrage Campaign Committee, has issued from the headquarters, No. 17 Madison Street, Rochester, N. Y., the following ringing address:

Dear Friends: The deed is done! Ninety-seven members of the Constitutional Convention have determined that the petition, indorsed by over half a million citizens, asking that the word "male" should be stricken from the Constitution, shall not be submitted for the decision of the electors of the State. The members of this convention are all men. True, by the act which called this body into existence, women were as eligible to its membership as were men; but they had no power to elect themselves, and men declined to choose them. Great care was taken to send delegates to this convention to represent the different vocations likely to be affected by changes in the organic law of the State. Banking, law, commerce, agriculture, labor, manufactures, liquor dealers, etc., were represented, but the interests of women, who constitute more than one-half of the citizens of the State, had no representative selected by women among the 175 men elected last November to formulate the constitution by which all citizens, irrespective of sex, were to be governed.

Our defeat is not a Waterloo; it is a Bunker Hill! Our work in the Constitutional Convention ended, what next? Reorganize your forces! Issue calls for rallies in your county. Employ local talent, both men and women, but secure all the masculine hearers possible. Pass resolutions of thanks to, and appreciation of, such men as have been true to the interests of the unrepresented citizens of the State, and send a copy to your delegates, also to those delegates-at-large who have been true to American principles—Messrs. Lauterbach, Frank, Gilbert, Vedder, McDonough, etc. Induce every Political Equality Club or Campaign Committee to send personal letters thanking our friends in the convention for their able and effective work.

Beside this, take up the petition work again. The work for this Constitutional Convention is a thing of the past, but close upon it comes the Legislature. To that we must refer our case. The affirmative vote of two successive Legislatures will bring the question to the ballot-box, where we endeavored to have it brought through this convention. No time should be lost. If we can carry the Legislature of 1895, we are one year nearer ultimate success.

For this new petition no signatures should be solicited that were affixed to that presented to the Constitutional Convention, as we shall use that with the Legislature. We seek only new names to add to those already obtained. We wish no duplicates. Therefore, dear friends, send for the new petition to the Legislature, roll up your thousands of signatures, and return to Headquarters, 17 Madison Street, Rochester, before Jan 1, 1895.

Be not disheartened! Let us change our seeming defeat into a victory by our

tireless energy! Remember the Revolution of our forefathers, and the struggle for freedom and justice thirty years ago. The familiar order, "Put none but Americans on guard tonight!" can be given with equal force now.

Men of New York who love liberty send no one to the Legislature to be a lawmaker for all who does not believe in equal rights for all, let his creed or nationality be what it may.

Falter not! When a small body of men can deny the expressed prayer of hundreds of thousands of the citizens of New York State, it is not the time for vain regrets, it is the time for decisive action. JEAN BROOKS GREENLEAF,

Chairman.

MALE AND FEMALE ATTIRE.

The paper on "Male and Female Attire in Various Nations and Ages," by Mrs. Ellen Battelle Dietrick, in the *August Arena*, will get a wide reading. It is an historical examination of the fascinating subject of costume, which meets the arguments of those opposed to modern dress-reform movements on the grounds of custom and historical precedent by showing that women were the original inventors and wearers of trousers, and that their early use by men was deprecated as effeminate. Strabo, a Greek historian, about 450 B. C., remarks this peculiar feminine costume, which the Persians adopted after conquering the Medes from the vanquished. The Greeks and Romans, Thracians, Cicilians, etc., then all wore skirts, men and women alike. Tertullian, in the third century, A. D., remonstrates against the effeminacy of Roman nobles in adopting trousers imported from Persia. To-day the Greek and Highland soldiers wear short skirts. The hardy women of Northern China wear trousers, and are as strong and active as the men. So that custom and history show that the sexes have exchanged costumes, and at different periods of high civilization, as well as of barbarism, they have dressed exactly alike. The article is illustrated with costumes of men and women in skirts and trousers in different ages, nations and countries.

Mrs. S. B. Bangs, of Minnesota, for the last year the efficient secretary of the Duluth Associated Charities, was recommended some weeks ago by the Woman Suffrage Society of that city as an independent candidate for county superintendent of schools. Last week she was nominated for that position on the Populist ticket. She was also strongly supported in the Democratic County Convention by ex-Mayor d'Autremont, Mr. Hollenback and Judge White, and was nearly indorsed, when Mr. Greene moved that the "office be passed by" whatever that may mean. The Democratic convention therefore did not nominate a candidate for school superintendent. It did, however, refuse to nominate G. H. MacClelland, and was especially good-natured toward Mrs. Bangs. Now, then, let the Democratic County Central Committee put the name of "Mrs. S. B. Bangs" in the vacancy in the ticket, and thereby honor the Democratic party.

The Woman's Column.

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ALICE STONE BLACKWELL

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THE ADVANCE GUARD.

BY HARRIET PRESCOTT SPOFFORD.

What gleam is in the mountain pass,
What glamour borne of airy flame,
What sheen of golden spears that steal
Along the way the south wind came!

Now tossing every gilded plume
Out on the open, see them swarm,
Their vast battalions just beyond—
The scouts of frost and whirling storm.

Sweet summer from her purple seat
Sees them and shivers with affright—
Their bright encampment gilds the field—
Alas, her day of doom and blight!

What matters all your dusty glow,
Your glancing cheer, your laughing nod?
You bring the downfall of delight,
Unwelcome flower, O Golden-rod!

—Harper's Bazar.

MRS. JULIA WARD HOWE.

This distinguished woman was born May 27, 1819, in New York City. Her parents were Samuel Ward, and Julia Rush Cutler. In childhood she devoted much time to the study of French and music, and afterwards to various other languages. Miss Ward began to try her hand at versification at a very early age. She left school at sixteen, but after that had several tutors, with whom she especially studied German and Latin. Her first poems were published in the *New York American*, a daily paper conducted at that time by Charles King, who was afterward president of Columbia College. Essays of hers were published in *The Theological Review*, then conducted by Leonard Woods, Jr., and in the *New York Review*, of which Joseph G. Cogswell (subsequently Astor librarian), was at that time the editor and proprietor. In her young ladyhood, while participating in the social occasions of the time, she took a great interest in humanitarian questions, and was always a believer in human progress and in the ultimate victory of good over evil. In April, 1843, she became the wife of the noted philanthropist, Dr. Samuel Gridley Howe, with whom she visited Europe shortly after their marriage. Dr. Howe's name, as the instructor of Laura Bridgman, was at that time very prominent in European circles, and his reputation was such as to secure to the newly-married pair the *entrée* to some of the best houses in London. An extensive journey on the continent led them to winter at Rome. There, in the following spring, their eldest child,



MRS. JULIA WARD HOWE.

a daughter, was born. She was baptized by Theodore Parker, receiving the name of Julia Romana.

Returning to America, Dr. and Mrs. Howe resided at South Boston for a number of years, but afterward removed to Boston when their eldest children were of an age to go into society. During those years they entertained many guests in a simple and unostentatious manner, and among these were many philanthropists, men of letters, and distinguished foreigners. Mrs. Howe's first volume of poems, "Passion Flowers," was published, anonymously, in 1853, but brought its author name and recognition. It was soon followed by another volume of poems, "Words for the Hour," "Leonora, or the World's Own," a play, and "A Trip to Cuba" a volume in prose. Among her literary labors was the joint editorship, with her husband, of *The Commonwealth*, an anti slavery paper, not long before the war. Mrs. Howe was deeply interested in the incidents of the war, and the poem,

"Weave no more silks, ye Lyons looms,"

was written by her

"When our first dead came back from Baltimore."

The "Battle Hymn" was composed in November of the same year, on the occasion of a visit to Washington, in which she first beheld

"The pomp and circumstance of war."

Her later published works are "Later Lyrics," and, in prose, "From the Oak to the Olive," "Modern Society," and a "Life of Margaret Fuller." She has visited Europe six times, California and the Pacific Coast twice, and made several journeys to the West Indies, becoming warmly interested in the annexation of Santo Domingo, a scheme which Dr. Howe had much at heart.

Mrs. Howe was one of the founders of the New England Women's Club, in 1868, and has been its president for many years. She joined the woman suffrage movement at about the same time, and became its active champion on the lecture platform, as well as with her pen. In 1869 she was one of the organizers of the American Woman Suffrage Association, was always one of its officers, and was one year its president. She is the president of the New England Woman Suffrage Association.

Mrs. Howe was one of the first officers of the Association for the Advancement of Women, and has been for a long time its president. Among other offices, she now holds the presidency of the Massachusetts Federation of Women's Clubs, and a directorship in the General Federation of Women's Clubs. Her continuous good health during a life of three quarters of a century she considers due, in part, to her habits of study and daily yet not excessive, brain labor.

DR. BUCKLEY ON EQUAL SUFFRAGE.

Rev. Dr. J. M. Buckley, in the August *Century*, opens his argument against equal suffrage by an appeal to precedent. "With inconsiderable exceptions," he says, "the common sense of the human race, as expressed in civil government, has confined its prerogatives to men." With inconsiderable exceptions, the human race, until within the last one hundred and fifty years, confined the prerogatives of government to kings and privileged classes. Even so late as the last century, republican government by men, on any large scale, was as unprecedented, and seemed to most people as impossible as equal suffrage seems to Dr. Buckley today. Moreover, if an appeal is to be made to the "common sense of the race" (by which Dr. Buckley apparently means the opinion of the majority, whether sensible or otherwise), the argument would prove too much. For among the majority of the human race, women are still treated after the fashion of India and China, and the opinion prevails that to treat them otherwise would subvert the foundations of society.

Dr. Buckley cites the exclusion of minors as a proof that the exercise of suffrage cannot be absolutely universal, and must be conditioned on the general good. Granted; but where is the proof that the general good requires full-grown women to be treated, in one important respect, as if they were still minors? Minors are not merely excluded from suffrage. They are not allowed to control their own persons, property or earnings; they may be subjected to whippings and other ignominious punishments without trial by jury; and they occupy in general an entirely different status from adults. The legal position of a married woman used to be almost identical with that of a minor. When some married women began to ask to be relieved from these disabilities, it would have been no answer to tell them that they ought not to feel their position humiliating, since all minors, even exceptionally intelligent minors, like young Alexander Hamilton, were subject to the same disabilities.

These disabilities of married women were defended as an integral part of the foundations of society, with much the same arguments that Dr. Buckley uses in behalf of the exclusion of women from suffrage. Yet the other disabilities have almost all been removed without disastrous results. It is only in the matter of suffrage that the fiction of a perpetual minority is still kept up.

Dr. Buckley raises the question by what "fundamental principle" the majority have a right to rule the minority. In deciding what is to be done, where everybody's interests are concerned, we take everybody's opinion and go according to the wish of the majority. Since we cannot suit everybody, we do what will suit the greatest number. That seems to be, upon the whole, the fairest way. This, roughly stated, is the fundamental principle of republican or democratic government. Except where a good reason can be shown to the contrary, everybody is entitled to be consulted in regard to his

own concerns. The laws he has to obey and the taxes he has to pay are things which intimately concern him; and the only legal way of being consulted in regard to them, under our system of government, is by the ballot. A vote is simply a written expression of opinion, written down and put into a box, so that it can be counted. In thus taking a vote, in order to get at the opinion of the majority, certain classes of persons are always passed over, whose opinions it is thought, for one reason or another, ought not to be counted. These classes are children, aliens, idiots, lunatics, criminals and women. There are good and obvious reasons for making all these exceptions but the last. Is there any good reason why no direct account should be taken of the opinions of women?

Dr. Buckley offers two reasons. He asserts that if women had the ballot, 1. They would lose their feminine characteristics; and, 2. The home would be destroyed. If these two points can be established, of course no further argument against equal suffrage will be needed. Much that Dr. Buckley says under this head is true enough, as that "there is a feminine as well as a masculine soul, a spiritual sex as well as a corporeal," and that the "coherence and permanence of the family depend upon the difference in the mental and emotional constitution of men and women." But when he goes on to say that permitting women to vote would result in "the abstraction of the mental and spiritual elements peculiar to women, and their being replaced by those characteristic of man," he asserts something for which there is not the slightest evidence. All the evidence we have points the other way. Men do not become all alike because they all have the right of suffrage. There is an infinite variety of types of character among men. If the fact that all men have equal rights before the law does not wipe out natural differences of temperament and disposition between one man and another, why should it be expected to wipe out natural differences of temperament and disposition between men and women? In many countries the mass of men have no political rights, yet they do not become like women. In England, Wyoming and Canada, women have had political rights for years; yet they have not become perceptibly like men. "The difference in the mental and emotional constitution of men and women" is inherent in their nature, and is not an artificial result of political conditions; therefore, no modification in the system of suffrage is likely to obliterate it. Henry Ward Beecher said he should as soon be afraid that roses would turn into pinks, and pinks into roses, if they grew side by side in the same flower-bed.

ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

Union Signal.

Eight new campaign suffrage clubs have been organized by Mrs. Ruth F. Durgan and Miss Helen Kimber in Atchison, Doniphan and Cherokee Counties, Kan.

MRS. FRANK BURNSIDE is clerk to Prof. Langley, head of the Smithsonian Institute and National Museum. Her capability for grasping details has made her an invaluable assistant.

MRS. OLIVE B. LEE, editor and publisher of *The Period*, Dallas, Texas, was the only legally authorized representative of the Northwestern Texas Press Association at the National Editorial Convention.

MRS. MARY MAPES DODGE, the editor of *St. Nicholas*, will publish, in October, through the Century Company, a series of stories and sketches of Holland, with the title, "The Land of Pluck," and a volume of verse for the young, entitled "When Life is Young."

MRS. S. F. GRUBB, Superintendent of Work among Foreigners, keeps a missionary at the port of New York, and distributes monthly to the incoming immigrants 20,000 pages of tracts on topics related to good citizenship. She has published these tracts in seventeen different languages.

MISS CATHERINE POWER, of Jackson, Miss., is president of the Mississippi Woman's Press Club. She is a daughter of Col. J. L. Power, of the *Clarion-Ledger*, and is associated with him in his business. Col. Power is a prominent candidate for the governorship of his State, and is an advocate of woman's enfranchisement.

An impression seems to be prevalent that Illinois women will vote for the first time under the new school suffrage law at the election this fall. Such is not the fact. Quite a number voted for trustees of the State University at the last presidential election. Miss Caroline A. Huling was among them, and wrote her experience for the *JOURNAL*. No objection was offered to women voting, separate ballots and boxes being provided especially for them.

In Westfield, New Jersey, at a recent school meeting, a despatch from A. B. Poland, State superintendent of public instruction, was read, as follows:

Women have the right to vote at school meetings on all questions, also at elections for trustees.

The chairman, on being asked to rule, announced that in view of the precedent established whereby women had voted at school elections in Westfield, and in view of the official telegrams read in favor of the ladies, their votes must be accepted and counted.

This announcement was received with much applause, which was the first indication of the strong sentiment in favor of the women candidates. Mrs. W. W. Baker and Miss Ella L. Ferris, though not elected, received each nearly 200 votes.

WOMEN ELECTED IN ANN ARBOR.

In Ann Arbor, the seat of the State University and the literary centre of Michigan, took place, on Monday, Aug. 27, the liveliest election for school committee ever held in that city; 988 votes were cast. Miss Emma E. Bowers was one of the three members elected, receiving 524 votes. Two other lady candidates received handsome votes—Mrs. A. B. Stevens, 395, and Mrs. B. C. Burt, 82.

A TWELVE-YEAR-OLD HEROINE.

Little Freda Johnson, a twelve-year-old child, bore her infant brother in her arms, fleeing from the flames that claimed so many victims. Men have pride and balanced minds, and knowledge of chances to sustain their courage, enabling them to confront deadly perils with composure. But the child Freda had only love to fill her young heart and her weak arms with the courage and strength to bear the almost too heavy burden of that baby boy, under which she fell more than once as she ran, struggling, alone, lost from her parents in the smoke, ignored by the grown men and women, fleeing in greater terror than hope.

On she ran, with waning strength, but with a purpose to save Joe, Baby Joe, or perish with him; but when she seemed about to fail, the tongues of flame, reaching toward her, re-animated her and put new force into her frame, and she pressed forward, soul bearing her where body alone would have betrayed her. A pond of water received her and Joe, and they fell into its protecting shallows.

"Joe would have been burned if I hadn't carried him," said Freda, and we wonder what Joe will think of that speech of his twelve-year-old sister when the years have lifted him into manhood and made him dependent on his own brawn to meet the crises of life? And who will sing a song to the honor of Freda Johnson, a song that shall have the voice of a poet for its soul? A heroine this to match with the heroes who risked their lives to save others!

A very successful woman suffrage meeting was held in Newport, R. I., last Saturday afternoon, Sept. 8, in Channing Chapel. Rev. Mr. Cutter introduced the speakers. Several hundred ladies and gentlemen met to listen to addresses by Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, and her daughter, Mrs. Florence Howe Hall, of Plainfield, N. J. Mr. H. B. Blackwell, by invitation, made the closing address. Great interest was manifested, and the WOMAN'S JOURNAL received a number of new subscribers. Among other distinguished strangers present were Mrs. Edward Lauterbach, whose husband made the opening address for woman suffrage in the New York Convention, and Dr. Mamie Hussey, of East Orange, N. J., by whose effort the meeting was brought about.

GOOD NEWS FROM KANSAS.

Editor Woman's Column:

The sentiment in favor of the Suffrage Amendment is steadily growing. The Nemaha County Populist Convention was held at Seneca, Sept. 4. One hundred and fifty delegates were present, and were almost solid for the amendment. The Republicans of the county are likewise heartily indorsing it, and many Democratic votes will be cast for it. Much good work will be done between now and Nov. 4. Let every suffragist, man and woman alike, help to make the victory sure!

SARA L. STORER,
Pres. Nemaha Co. Campaign Com.

UNDERFED WORKING WOMEN.

First to claim my friend's attention were the women who work—really work. Their expression she analyzes as "harassed and nervous," and marvels at their careworn faces. "Is it that they are overworked?" she asked. I hardly thought it was wholly that. "Surely," she added, "you cannot say that they are underfed. Look at the way they dress!" Not necessarily so, yet they *are* underfed. I have lunched for years where hundreds of working-girls and women go each day for their midday repast; one in twenty-five, perhaps, will order something tending to nourish and strengthen; the other twenty-four leave the table more ill-fitted for their afternoon's labor than when they sat down.

I wonder if many of us realize what the working-women lunch and work upon! Physicians would shake their heads and say it could not be done. But it is, and they last longer than would seem possible. A glance through the stores and offices, however, would show that the woman clerk vanishes almost entirely after thirty-five.

At the table with me, yesterday, was a delicate young girl, a clerk in the shoe department of one of our immense establishments, and her repast consisted of two glasses of ice-water, two chocolate eclairs, and several pickles. Think of it! This to sustain her through a long, hard afternoon of fitting shoes! She dresses well; neither big sleeves nor smart gowns pass her by; a home-made hat minus feathers, never rests upon her head, but her worn, anæmic face would suggest less feathers and more nourishing food.

The majority of these women lunch upon a piece of pie and a cup of coffee, or an order of rich, spiced pudding and a glass of ice-water. Occasionally one will rush through an order of fried oysters and a half dozen pickles. The wonder is that they live through the second year. From the table, where they scarcely allow themselves time to swallow the several mouthfuls ordered, they hurry off to "shop," and use forty of the sixty minutes allowed for dinner in this way. Then back to the store to stand five hours in high-heeled, uncomfortable shoes, their pitifully attenuated waists tightly clasped in corsets and bands, and their trembling little stomachs containing ice-water and pie. Add to all this the anxieties naturally attending a working-woman's life, and is it surprising that their faces are harassed, nervous and bloodless?

The young man clerk—who can no better afford it—lives quite differently; meat of some kind forms a part of his lunch, and usually vegetables and a glass of milk, all of which he masticates leisurely, and strolls back to the store, rested and refreshed. He is costumed in a loose, comfortable suit of light-weight flannel, his feet resting upon (not over) the soles of comfortable shoes, his circulation unimpeded, and his body well nourished. What wonder that he keeps his nerves well covered, that ill-temper finds not a home upon his face, and that we find him cheerily selling ribbons long after the

girl with whom he knocked elbows as a cash boy is forgotten.—A. L. in Boston Daily Traveller.

The Board of Regents of the State University of Michigan has resolved "That henceforth, in the selection of professors, instructors and other assistants for the University, no distinction be made between men and women, but that the applicant best fitted receive appointment."

The suffragists of New England will hear, with sympathy and sorrow, of the death of the venerable mother of Miss Laura Moore, at the home of her daughter, last week. She was a woman of the good old Green Mountain stock—the worthy mother of a noble daughter.

MISS LEPHE STILPHEN, a native of Bowdoinham, Me., who at one time worked in the Bates Mills at Lewiston, is doing an extensive real estate business at Seattle, Washington. She commenced her business career with a small capital, the savings of years of hard work, but her first investment proved a lucky one, netting her \$500, and since then has prospered.

MISS ANNA P. CHURCH, of Toledo, O., has lately engaged in the undertaking business. There is a growing feeling that women should care for the bodies of women and children, and this new venture by Miss Church is welcomed in her city. The fact that she has been so well and favorably known in Toledo for many years, will inspire everybody with confidence in her fitness for such sacred duties.

MRS. LAURA OSBORNE, of Washington, D. C., addressed the American Association for the Advancement of Science on "The Child of the Future." She advocated women physicians for each police district, to watch over the interests of little children, especially by assisting ignorant, careless mothers to develop them mentally, morally and physically.

MRS. KATE TUPPER GALPIN is the popular candidate of the women of Los Angeles County, Cal., for County Superintendent of Schools, being admirably fitted for that office by a successful career as an educator and supervisor. Her nomination was secured through a petition of the women, and but for the veto of Gov. Markham, last winter, of the School Suffrage Bill, she would be triumphantly elected by women's votes.

REV. ADA C. BOWLES recently addressed the Annual Reunion of the G. A. R. of Southern California, at Santa Monica, on "Anna Ella Carroll, the Great Unknown General of the Civil War." Much interest was manifested by army veterans in the statements of Mrs. Bowles, as gathered from the published record by Ellen Blackwell, and the general expression was in favor of justice for the memory of Miss Carroll. Mrs. Bowles is to present the subject in several cities of Southern California the coming winter. She also gave one of the evening lectures at the State W. C. T. U. School of Methods, at Long Beach, and is about to begin a county campaign against the "deadly cigarette" by addresses in the cities of the county, being County Superintendent of Narcotics of the W. C. T. U.

COMPULSORY SUFFRAGE FOR MEN.

The New York *World* of Aug. 29 is in favor of compelling "citizens" to vote, ignoring the fact that one-half of our citizens are forbidden to vote because they are women. We commend the article to the remonstrants, who not only do not wish to vote themselves, but are unwilling that the women who do want to vote should be allowed to do so.

We are opposed to making voting compulsory. "One volunteer is worth a hundred drafted men." There is a better way to bring out a full vote of men. Give women the power to vote, and they will not only do so, but will bring to the polls the class of men who now stay away. When the 20,000 women voters of Boston first voted, many hundred men voted who had not done so for years. I heard one such man say at the polls:

This is my first vote in seven years. But the women got so stirred up that I made up my mind to come out in spite of the storm.

The indifference of men is due to the fact that they associate with women who take no interest in politics. Such men go with the women to lecture, concert, theatre or fashionable party, instead of going alone to the primaries and the polls. When women vote, these men will vote with them, and there will be a fuller and fairer expression of public sentiment than ever before. H. B. B.

WOMEN IN THE CHURCHES.

The General Conference of the Wesleyan Methodist Church of Australasia, which met in Adelaide in May, took an important step by expunging the old regulation against women preaching, "in deference to the altered public sentiment on the matter, and the evident necessity for removing all barriers to the exercise of woman's gifts in any sphere to which she is called of God." This conference, at this session, received for the first time a deputation of women—Mrs. Nichols, the president of the Australasian Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and Miss George, who presented the work of their organization. The conference passed a resolution of sympathy with the work represented, and the Methodist papers in the various colonies commented on the addresses of the women in such terms.

Rev. Mrs. Rheubottom is pastor of the Christian Church at Wakarusa, Ind. Very appropriately she took part in a service at the M. E. Church on a recent Sunday morning, when the subject was "Woman's Silence," based on the text, "Let your women keep silence in the churches." Mrs. Rheubottom read an appropriate Scripture lesson, and set forth the Bible proofs that women are called of God to preach the Gospel of Christ. Rev. Mr. Heron followed with a masterly sermon, indorsing the remarks of Mrs. Rheubottom.

At least two women ministers were in attendance at the annual meeting of the Universalists at Weirs, N. H., last month—Rev. Effie K. Jones, wife of the young pastor at Barre, Vt., and Rev. Blanche A. White, of New York State.

Mrs. Jane L. Patterson, editor of the "Home" page of the *Christian Leader* (Universalist), preached at Salem, Mass., on a recent Sunday.

The Unitarian Church at Milford, N. H., was supplied during the pastor's absence, one Sunday, by two young women, who are members. Miss Flora A. Mason, a junior in college, gave the sermon, which was on "Unselfishness," and Miss Gertrude Burns conducted the devotional exercises. F. M. A.

KANSAS CAMPAIGN MEETINGS.

The Kansas engagements of Mrs. Corrie Chapman Catt for September are as follows:

- BURLINGTON, Sept. 12, Mrs. N. L. Castle.
- LEROY, Sept. 13, Mrs. Alice M. David.
- IOLA, Sept. 14, A. L. Taylor.
- CRANFORD, Sept. 15, Mrs. Sue M. Henry.
- PARSONS, Sept. 17, F. P. Dinsmore.
- PITTSBURG, Sept. 18, E. A. Wasser.
- COLUMBUS, Sept. 19, Sallie Hutsell.
- CHEROKEE, Sept. 20, Mrs. M. M. Howard.
- GIRARD, Sept. 21, Mrs. W. M. McDonald.
- FORT SCOTT, Sept. 22, Dr. Sarah Hall.
- MOUND CITY, Sept. 24, Mrs. Mary M. Stearns.
- GARNETT, Sept. 25, Mrs. J. C. Reed.
- OSAWATOMIE, Sept. 26, Mrs. J. B. Remington.
- OTTAWA, Sept. 27, Virginia Parkinson.
- BALDWIN, Sept. 28, State W. C. T. U.

A correspondent writes from Queensland, Australia, as follows:

The woman's movement in Australia is bounding along. A bill providing for womanhood suffrage is to be introduced into our Parliament next session, and you will be glad to learn that a majority of members are pledged to support the measure.

At a great Republican ratification meeting recently held in Kansas, Major E. N. Morrill, the candidate for governor, and Mrs. S. A. Thurston were among the speakers. Mrs. Thurston's address is very highly commended. Hon. E. W. Hoch, following Mrs. Thurston, "made a square stand for woman suffrage."

The third annual meeting of the Womanhood Suffrage League of New South Wales was held in Sydney, June 13. Miss Scott, the secretary, gave a brief account of the work of the League during the past year, and referred to the progress of woman suffrage in the colonies and in other parts of the world. The greatest step was, of course, the enfranchisement of the women in New Zealand, while a general movement among all the colonies is taking place in the same direction.

Miss Alice Stone Blackwell, on her return to Boston from her summer vacation on the shores of Lake Memphremagog, is holding a series of woman suffrage meetings, arranged by Miss Laura Moore, and held under the auspices of the Vermont Woman Suffrage Association, as follows:

- WESTMORE, Sept. 11.
- BARNET, Sept. 12.
- WEST CONCORD, Sept. 13.
- JERICHO, Sept. 14.
- Montpelier, Sept. 15 and 16.
- Waterbury Centre, Sept. 17.
- Sharon, Sept. 18.

All persons receiving the WOMAN'S COLUMN whose term has expired are earnestly requested to remit.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL.

I have often praised this paper as at once interesting and practically useful. It may be worth while to enumerate some of the qualities that make it so. It has long been accustomed to give—

1. Correct information in regard to the facts about women, in this and other countries.
2. Just ideas respecting the rights, duties and interests of women.
3. Sound argument in maintenance of those ideas.
4. Candor, moderation and good temper in argument.
5. Fairness in stating an opponent's position before replying to it.
6. Just and judicious critical notices.
7. Skilful editorial supervision.
8. Interesting and valuable short stories.
9. Good paper in color and texture, good type and clear printing.

No journal better merits pecuniary support and active coöperation. C. K. W.
Newburyport, Mass.

The Woman's Journal.

A WEEKLY PAPER,
Founded by Lucy Stone, 1870, devoted to Women's Interests, and especially to Woman Suffrage.

EDITORS:

HENRY B. BLACKWELL,
ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

ASSISTANT EDITORS:

FLORENCE M. ADKINSON,
CATHERINE WILDE.

"It is the very best paper for women."—*Mrs. Clara C. Hoffman.*

"The best woman's paper in the United States, or in the world."—*Englishwoman's Review.*

"The best source of information upon the woman question that I know."—*Clara Barton.*

"It is so much the best of the woman suffrage papers that no comparison is possible."—*Rev. Anna H. Shaw.*

"It is able, genial and irreproachable—an armory of weapons to all who are fighting for the rights of humanity."—*Mary A. Livermore.*

It is an exceedingly bright paper, and, what is far better, a just one. I could not do without it.—*Marietta Holley ("Josiah Allen's Wife.")*

"The WOMAN'S JOURNAL has long been my outlook upon the great and widening world of woman's work, worth and victory. It has no peer in this noble office and ministry. Its style is pure and its spirit exalted."—*Frances E. Willard.*

"It is the most reliable and extensive source of information regarding what women are doing, what they can do, and what they should do. It is the oldest of the women's papers now in existence, and has built up for itself a solid and unblemished reputation."—*Julia Ward Howe.*

"If any one wishes to be informed on the woman question, the WOMAN'S JOURNAL is the very best means. It is pure, healthful and interesting—a paper that any one ought to be glad to introduce into his family for its literary merit alone, even if he did not believe in suffrage. I subscribe for it for my own granddaughters."—*Mrs. Zereida G. Wallace.*

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The Woman's Column.

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ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

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GOOD NEWS FROM KANSAS.

Miss E. U. Yates, who is holding daily meetings in Kansas in support of the woman suffrage amendment, writes from Lawrence on Sept. 11:

The political situation has changed in our favor since I was here in June. The German-American League, which really prevented our obtaining a Republican plank, is not working in harmony with the Republicans, as it promised to do. Its members are divided among themselves, and will probably not give united support to any party, though we can count on a solid vote from them against the amendment. The people are more and more rallying to our measure, and the politicians are fast concluding that it will pay to support our cause, so that each party may stand as well as possible with the new factor about to be enfranchised. Even Senator Ingalls is on the fence, with only the old Adamic excuse for his position—"the woman thou gavest me." He now acknowledges that "it would be a good thing for the State, but not for the women." We expect that before the election he will come down squarely with both feet on our side of the fence.

MORE FACTS FROM NEW ZEALAND.

I have already cited in these columns the favorable expression of the Right Honorable Sir George Grey regarding woman suffrage in New Zealand. This is now confirmed and supplemented by the testimony of Mr. J. W. Copithorne, of Wellington, recently a visitor to Boston, who was interviewed by a member of the staff of the *Herald*, and whose most interesting talk was published in its issue of the 4th. It is to that portion of the interview about woman suffrage that I desire to call attention, commending it to the reconstituted and to the members of the Constitutional Convention at Albany. The *Herald* says:

As to the results of woman suffrage, Mr. Copithorne was emphatic in pronouncing them thoroughly admirable. It was a remarkable fact that the enactment of the woman suffrage law was really due to the aid given by members of the Conservative minority in the upper house of Parliament. The Liberals were in control of the Government. While apparently in favor of the measure, the Government was in reality opposed to it, and secretly worked against it. The motive of this was that it was felt that while, in principle, woman suffrage was a Liberal measure, women were conservative by nature, and to give them the ballot might endanger the ascendancy of the Liberal party. The Government at the time was strongly under the influence of the liquor interest, which was naturally opposed to woman suffrage and took pains to im-

press this fear upon those in power. The result, however, was quite the contrary to what had been feared. The women voted the Liberal ticket so generally as to give the Liberals an overwhelming and unprecedented majority, apparently entrenching them in power beyond any reasonable prospect of overthrow. But the fears of the liquor interest were justified, for the vote of the women was cast almost solidly against it, and a Parliament favorable to anti-liquor legislation was chosen. The women also looked very carefully to the personal character of the candidates and voted accordingly, so that it was shown that their influence was a purifying one in politics.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON.

N. Y. Evening Post.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE MEANS PEACE.

A political society of men alone, from which women are excluded, cannot maintain permanent peace, because male human beings have in excess the belligerent instinct, which needs to be moderated by the humaner instinct of women. An anecdote of Bismarck is of great value as an official confirmation of what was perceived by those who were in a position to observe the French mind before 1870:

The war of 1870-71 was not desired by Prussia. We were prepared for it; knowing the French, we regarded it as certain some day or other. They had beaten the Russians in the Crimea, the Austrians in Italy; our turn must come. War on the Rhine was fated, all the more because we had been the victors at Sadowa. In 1867, being at Paris with the King, my master, on the occasion of the Exhibition, I made the acquaintance of a French marshal—Vaillant, I believe. He was governor of Paris. We chatted. He said to me, "We shall cross bayonets some day." "Very well, if you like. But, if you please, why?" "Because we are cocks, and one cock does not like to hear another crow louder than himself. At Sadowa you crowed too loud."

"Crowing" is an accomplishment confined solely to the male bird. According to Bismarck, it caused the Franco-Prussian war, with all its horrors.

HENRY B. BLACKWELL.

WOMEN NEEDED IN GOVERNMENT.

A good housekeeper tolerates no dark corners in her domain for the accumulation of dust and germs. Air and light and brush and broom are her preventive against vermin and disease. Shall she not look as well to the ways of her larger household, employing the same methods that have played so large and successful a part in her housekeeping ever since the world began? The trouble is that we have had "bachelor's quarters" so long, and the sole occupant has been so intent on his armament, his argosies, his money-gathering and labor-saving, that he could not be expected to minutely investigate and care for his cupboards and cellars.—*The Woman's Signal, London, Eng.*

Every voting precinct in Elk County, Kan., has a suffrage club.

Sixteen women were this year elected members of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

MRS. FRANCES S. KLOCK, of Denver, Col., is the first Republican woman ever nominated for a State Legislature.

PROF. CARRUTH, of the State University, Lawrence, Kan., is giving suffrage lectures in that State which are scholarly and convincing.

MRS. HEARST, the widow of Senator Hearst, of California, is said to be the most heavily insured woman in this country. She has policies amounting to \$300,000 on her life.

MRS. LAURA M. JOHNS, Miss Elizabeth U. Yates, Mrs. Clara C. Hoffman, Mrs. M. E. Harris, and Miss Helen Kimber are speaking almost daily for the suffrage amendment in Kansas.

MRS. EVA BLACKMAN, of Leavenworth, was elected "Worthy Foreman" of the Kansas Knights of Labor, at their ninth annual convention in Topeka last week. The convention unanimously indorsed the pending woman suffrage amendment.

MADAME TEL SONO, who visited England last year for the purpose of arousing interest in her scheme to build a school in Japan on the lines of the establishment Pundita Ramabi has so successfully completed in India, writes that the school in Japan will be completed in a few months.

The New Century Guild of Working Women, of Philadelphia, Penn., has a Committee on Legal Protection for Working Women, which furnishes advice, court charges, and counsel free to women who work for their living, and are too poor, or uninformed of legal methods, to recover wages due, or money unjustly withheld.

At no time in the history of Colorado politics has there been so much interest in a campaign. The women's clubs, Republican, Democratic and Populist, have pursued the policy of having the leading politicians of their several parties address them, and have been studying out the issues.

MRS. ERNESTINE SCHAFFNER, known as the "Tomb's Angel," who recently lost her daughter by a driving accident, has been doing for nearly ten years her good work of seeking to free from jail innocent persons who are falsely accused. Although she is most of the time upon about \$20,000 in bail bonds, she has not, in all her experience, lost more than \$1,000, and she was cheated out of a large part of even that sum by a dishonest lawyer.

The National Convention of Friends at Chappaqua, N. Y., has fully indorsed woman suffrage by a rising vote of a meeting of 2,000 persons. When the noes were called, only two stood up, and seeing their hopeless minority they sat down. This almost unanimous Quaker vote is a good sign. Dr. Mary Hussey spent one day there, and sent many suffrage leaflets, which were all distributed. Twenty States, as well as Canada, were represented by delegates.

DR. BUCKLEY ON EQUAL SUFFRAGE.

No. 2.

Dr. Buckley affirms that "to govern in the State would unfit woman for her position in the home." This is the crucial point of his argument, and he returns to it again and again. "The vote is the expression of government; voting is governing; to vote is to think and to act in the imperative mood." And that a woman should ever do this is inherently and forever objectionable to men, in Dr. Buckley's opinion. "There is a natural instinct in man which leads him to submit to persuasion by women, and to resist force applied by them. It cannot be eradicated by philosophy, refinement, or religion, and in every generation reappears with undiminished vigor."

In this statement there are a truth and a falsehood closely mixed up together. In human beings in general there is a natural instinct that leads them to submit to persuasion and to resist force. This is illustrated in the old fable about the comparative success of the wind and the sun in their efforts to make the traveller take off his cloak. All men dislike personal coercion. But all men do not dislike to have others vote as well as themselves; nor do they object to the voting of persons who could not with propriety exercise authority over them in private life. A father would resent having his son address him "in the imperative mood," but he does not resent the fact that his son has a vote as well as himself, and shares with him in governing the community. Every man would resent having his wife domineer over him in the home; but it is not every man, by any means, who resents having his wife share with him in the government of the community as expressed by a vote. The one sentiment is natural and ineradicable; the other is a simple matter of prejudice, and is lessening visibly day by day before the influence of "philosophy, refinement and religion." In communities where women have been voting for many years it has wholly disappeared. There, men look upon the objections to equal suffrage expressed in more conservative communities such as American men regard the Mohammedan belief that women would lose their feminine characteristics if they went unveiled.

Dr. Buckley's idea seems to be that any exercise of authority by women is unfeminine. "To vote intelligently is to think and act in the imperative mood; and to be qualified as voters, girls must be trained to think, feel and act in the spirit of boys." If so, women ought to be debarred from voting, not only in the State, but everywhere else. Yet almost everywhere else their votes are given and counted, without visibly bad results—in the college literary society, the Alumni Association, the Teachers' Association, the Temperance Society, the Christian Endeavor Association, the Epworth League, the benevolent and philanthropic societies of all sorts. In every business corporation in which women own stock they have a vote. George William Curtis said: "A woman may vote as a stockholder upon a railroad from one end of the country to the other, but if she sells her stock and buys a house with the money, she has no voice in the laying out

of the road before her door, which her house is taxed to keep and pay for." In the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which Dr. Buckley is a member, the women vote side by side with their husbands and sons, and have an actual share in the government of the church. Yet we do not find that in domestic life Methodist women are more "imbued with the governing spirit," in the sense of disagreeable self-assertion, than the women of more conservative denominations.

The casting of a vote is essentially the expression of a choice, rather than the issuing of a command. True, the result of the election is authoritative; but the taking part in it, along with a thousand other persons on an equal footing, has not enough of the "imperative mood" in it to develop an imperious spirit in any normal woman.

Such a spirit would seem much more likely to be developed by the habitual exercise of direct personal authority. Yet this is exercised by a multitude of women, without objection from any one. It is exercised by mothers among their children, by women teachers, by women who are presidents of societies, and by women who are at the head of large charitable and benevolent institutions. In most cases it does not make them arrogant and domineering in their private life. If a woman can exercise direct government without producing this result, it is hardly likely to be produced by the exercise of the much more impersonal and more diffused authority involved in the suffrage.

The exercise even of direct personal authority by a woman is not always disagreeable to a man, as Dr. Buckley seems to think. If he regards her authority as legitimate, he does not resent it; and if he happens to like the woman, he is apt to obey her with more satisfaction and enthusiasm than he would obey a man in the same position. This is shown in the case of able and popular queens. To cite a conspicuous and modern instance, it is shown on a large scale in the Salvation Army. Many women are "captains," "lieutenants," etc., and they are obeyed by their soldiers as heartily and unhesitatingly as are the male officers—often more so. A military man in England objected strongly to having women called by these titles in the Salvation Army. He was advised to accompany the "captain" of the Salvation Army Corps in his town upon her rounds for a day. He did so; and having seen how implicitly hundreds of rough men obeyed her, he said at the day's end, "She is a captain, and there is no reason why she should not be called so."

Dr. Buckley says that "to govern in the State" (i. e., to share in the government of the State) would unfit woman for her position in the family." That depends a good deal upon what her position in the family is to be. If a woman has a share of authority in the State, she may wish to have a share of authority in the family. But ought she not to have it, and does she not have it already, in all well-regulated families? I knew of a family where the father, strongly imbued with the idea that any exercise of authority by women was unbecoming, instructed his

young son that he need not obey his mother; that he was to take his orders from his father alone. If his mother wanted him to do anything, she must "persuade" his father to tell him to do it. The family was not happy, and the boy turned out badly. Our republic is now conducted upon the principle of that family; and the results are unsatisfactory. But the average American family is not governed in that one-sided way. Neither do the best American families answer to Dr. Buckley's conception of the ideal family—one in which the husband is to do all the "determining," and the wife is either to "coalesce in the determining tendency of her husband," or get her own way by coaxing. In the happiest and most sensible families, husband and wife consult together over all important questions, and the views and wishes of the wife are habitually taken into account in arriving at a decision—not as an exceptional instance of favor and indulgence, but as a matter of course, because the husband is enlightened and fair-minded enough to see that it is right. The number of such homes is increasing, and the despotic family is steadily and inevitably giving place to the democratic family, to the advantage of all concerned. To grant equal suffrage is simply to bring the government of the State into line with the government of the best homes.

If equal suffrage developed in women a domineering spirit incompatible with family comfort, and made them "feel their position in the home an insupportable restraint," it would, of course, increase the number of divorces. Dr. Buckley stoutly predicts that it will inevitably do so. This is a practical test, and if the test fails, Dr. Buckley's theory fails with it. Upon this phase of the question the United States census and the marriage and divorce reports give us some light. Full suffrage was extended to the women of Wyoming in 1869. During the twenty years from 1870 to 1890, in the United States at large, divorce increased three times as fast as the population. In the group of Western States, omitting Wyoming, it increased almost four times as fast as the population. In Wyoming it increased only about half as fast as the population.

"Professor," said a student in a botany class, "is there any way of telling, with positive certainty, whether this is a mushroom or a toadstool?" "Yes," answered the professor, "eat it. If it is a mushroom, you will live; if it is a toadstool, you will die." There is no test so infallible as the test of experiment.

Dr. Buckley tries to weaken the force of the experiment in Wyoming by pointing out that, in 1890, the State had a population of only sixty thousand, seven hundred and five. But eating poisonous toadstools would kill a small number of persons as certainly as a large number. If equal suffrage was the unnatural and essentially pernicious principle that Dr. Buckley thinks, it would make trouble in a community where homes are numbered by tens of thousands, as inevitably as in one where they are numbered by hundreds of thousands. An ounce of experiment is worth a ton of theory.

ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

Union Signal.

BRIGHT OUTLOOK IN KANSAS.

The Topeka (Kan.) *Daily Capital* of Sept. 9 publishes a long article by Mr. Albert Griffin on the probable majority of votes for the woman suffrage amendment. Mr. Griffin gives his grounds for believing that the Prohibition vote will be practically solid for the amendment; that the Populists will cast at least 100,000 votes for it, and not more than 25,000 against it; that one in five of the straight Democrats will vote for it, and among the Republicans, two for it to one against it. He estimates that the vote will stand:

For suffrage,	194,000
Against suffrage,	79,000
Majority,	115,000

On this point, he says:

I am aware that quite a number of Republicans say they intended to support the amendment, but will now vote against it because the Populists have indorsed it, and it is possible a few of them will be childish enough to do so, but, for the honor of the party and of Kansas, I trust there are but few such ninnies in the State. . . . To those of my Republican friends who have been more or less spleeny, I submit that they can not afford to waste another day before putting themselves in line with the active friends of human rights, progress and good government. . . . Republican papers, speakers and voters can and should say, in effect: "Although the party said nothing on this subject, I want it distinctly understood that I am for the amendment." And they should say this often enough and emphatically enough not only to make up for lost time, but to send thrills of joy through the hearts of the noble Republican women who have been so sorely distressed by the refusal of the party in Kansas to take as righteous a stand as it did in California.

Mr. Griffin gives men of all parties this pithy bit of advice:

During the past dozen years nearly all of the labor leaders have become advocates of woman suffrage, and some of their strongest organizations indorse it—largely for the reasons that operated so powerfully in Colorado. The same leaven is working in Kansas to-day in every party, and long before election day the managers of each will have found out that a large part of that class of their voters can no longer be controlled on that question. Consequently, even Democratic papers and speakers are likely to become less and less virulent in their opposition as the day of political judgment approaches; for, when a voting list is to be nearly doubled, it becomes a serious matter for a party, or a party's leaders, to uselessly antagonize those whose votes they will soon be begging for.

The politician is not wise who under-rates this factor. After November next the women will have not only one but a multitude of opportunities to get even with those who can now slap them in the face, politically, with impunity. It is better for a man to think dispassionately before he votes than it is to have to pick himself up afterwards and inquire, "Where'd that mule come from?"

The Topeka *Capital* editorially commends Mr. Griffin's views, and urges Republicans to vote for the amendment. It says:

The suffrage campaign is being made as a non-partisan issue, and not even the Populist papers are pretending that it is a Populist issue. The fact that it was submitted to the people of Kansas by a Legislature Republican in one branch and

Populist in the other sufficiently answers the claim that it belongs to any party.

It is altogether likely that nine-tenths of the laboring men of the State will support the amendment in view of the fact that it will enfranchise their wives, and they know that their wives will vote.

The amendment is bound to carry, unless we are greatly mistaken, and it will be the part of wisdom for all parties to give it a respectful hearing. This the Republican party has done from the very beginning of the campaign, and it has doubtless strengthened the cause among Republicans. The amendment will require not more than 140,000 votes, we believe, to make its success a certainty at the polls, and that it will receive this number is beyond reasonable doubt. The friends of the movement are making an aggressive campaign, upon which they are to be congratulated. F. M. A.

BRECKINRIDGE DEFEATED.

Women have won a great moral and political victory in Kentucky. Breckinridge, the hypocrite and seducer, has been defeated for renomination by a narrow margin, but it will suffice. The plurality for Owens, when the returns are officially canvassed, will probably not fall below 300. In the first pangs of defeat Breckinridge and his friends threatened to contest the election in one of the counties, but their talk proved to be merely bluster, and a contest is now deemed highly improbable. The issue in the bitter struggle closed on Saturday was sharply drawn, and Breckinridge has gone to the wall. The press, without distinction of party or section, rejoice, and attribute Owens's nomination to the heroic efforts of the women. The *New York Tribune* says:

The result is a moral triumph of magnificent proportions. It is due in large measure to the resolute work of the spirited women of the Ashland District, whose noble efforts have received abundant support from the press of the country. Mr. Owens, too, conducted a vigorous canvass against heavy odds. The outcome is one that a large proportion of the people of the United States will view with undisguised satisfaction.

DR. TALMAGE IN NEW ZEALAND.

Rev. T. De Witt Talmage has visited New Zealand, and in his usual breezy, sensational style writes home, giving his impressions of the country, which are very favorable. In his letter he says:

Another surprise to me is that female suffrage is in full blast. I found elegant ladies telling of their experience at the ballot-box, and I hereby report to the American ladies now moving for the right of female suffrage that New Zealand is clear ahead of them, and that the experiment has been made here successfully. Instead of the ballot-box degrading woman, woman is here elevating the ballot-box. And why in New Zealand or America or anywhere else should man be so afraid to let woman have a vote? As though man himself had made such a grand use of it! Look at the illiterates and the incompetents who have been elected to office, and see how poorly the masculines have exercised the right of suffrage; look at the governments of nine-tenths of the American cities, and see what work the ballot-box has done in the possession of man. Man at the ballot-box is a failure. Give woman a chance. I am not clear that governmental affairs will be made any better by the change, but they cannot be any worse. New Zealand has tried it;

let England and America try it. It is often said in America that if women had the right to vote they would not exercise it. For the refutation of that theory I put the fact that in the last election in New Zealand of 109,000 women who registered 90,000 have voted, while of the 193,000 men who registered only 129,000 have voted. This ratio shows that women are more anxious to vote than men. Perhaps woman will yet save politics. I know the charge that she is responsible for the ruin of her race since she first ate the forbidden fruit in paradise, but I think there is a chapter in that matter of Edenic fruit not written. I think that Adam, when he saw Eve eating that apple, asked for a bite, and, getting it into his possession, ate the most of it, and he immediately shook the tree for more apples, and has been eating ever since. If woman did first transgress, I cannot forget that she introduced into the world the only being who has ever done much toward saving it. Woman has started for suffrage, and she is a determined and persevering creature, and she will keep on until she gets it. She may yet decide the elections in England and elect presidents for the United States, as already she is busy in the political affairs of New Zealand.

PATHETIC SCENES AT THE TREASURY.

At Washington, D. C., Sept. 17, twelve additional removals in the classified service, all in the treasurer's office, were made by Secretary Carlisle, in further compliance with the report of the Dockery Commission. Employees of the Treasury Department are thoroughly worked up over the discharges now being made. So far the "axe" has fallen most heavily upon the women employees, and many high priced women clerks have been discharged. The scenes, when the dreaded yellow envelope containing the discharge was handed to the victims, were in many cases pathetic. Many of the women clerks discharged had been long in the service, and one case is mentioned of a woman who was among the first ever appointed to government office by United States Treasurer Spinner, over thirty-five years ago. These eleven women are discharged to make room for men who have votes.

H. B. B.

TO ILLINOIS SUFFRAGISTS.

The Cook County Election Commissioners have decided to furnish ballots and ballot-boxes for women voters for Trustees of the State University. See that other counties follow this good example. *Register Oct. 16. Do not wait until the last day, Oct. 23.* Watch the candidates for the State Legislature. Interview every one before witnesses, and defeat each man who is opposed to giving women township suffrage. Who may be State treasurer or county clerk has nothing to do with suffrage. The Legislature should engage your whole attention.

CATHARINE WAUGH McCULLOCH.
Evanston, Ills.

In the House of Commons, Dominion of Canada, J. Charlton, Esq., a leader on Social Purity questions, has given notice of amendments to the present law, raising the age of protection from sixteen to eighteen years.

While women in Boston cannot register until November, in the country towns of Massachusetts registration for women will close Oct. 1. Let all women outside of Boston see to their registration at once, in order to be able to vote for school committee.

A New York lady of wealth and position was recently called upon by an agent of the anti-suffragists, and, as an inducement to sign the remonstrance, was told that Tammany indorsed woman suffrage. "Anything to beat Tammany," she said, and reluctantly signed the paper. To such tactics are our opponents reduced!

In New York, Sept. 18, a coöperative society of Catholic women has just been formed under the name of the Woman's Catholic Benevolent Legion. The design of the society is to bring together in subordinate councils Catholic women of every congregation in the United States and Canada, and have them coöperate in their respective communities to accomplish a variety of purposes in which women are, or may become, interested.

The Prohibition party of Massachusetts, at its State Convention, last week, adopted a platform containing the following:

Fifth—We affirm it to be the duty of every citizen to cast a ballot at the polls for the election of all public officers, and we deprecate the "stay-at-home voter," who thus puts the making of the laws and the control of our nation into the hands of party politicians rather than into the hands of statesmen; and we further hold that no citizen should be debarred from thus voting by reason of sex, and that justice demands that the right of suffrage be granted to woman.

Mrs. Virginia D. Young, of South Carolina, during her vacation at the seaside this year, made a study of "fiddlers." In a letter to the *Woman's Journal*, she says: "This is a class of amphibia closely related to the crab family. Instead of having claws all around, equally developed, he has one long claw on one side with which he does all his business, doubling it up at the least sound, and backing into his house. I had a strong notion of taking one into my hand, to examine it more closely, but forbore lest I should be bitten. But it dawned upon me, watching its locomotion, that here was exactly the fix women are in who cannot vote—obliged to move one-sided."

"The National Science Club for Women," of Washington, D. C., was incorporated April 8, 1893. Its object is to unite, for improvement and encouragement, all women interested in the study of science and original research. There are four classes of members, viz.: 1. Active members, who pay one dollar annually, recognized as belonging to the corporation, and entitled to vote. 2. Corresponding members, entitled to admission to the meetings of the society, who may take part in its proceedings and contribute to its publications. 3. Honorary members. 4. Fellows distinguished in original research, and elected by the council. Applicants must be over twenty years of age. Their name, residence and qualifications must be stated by the member proposing them to the executive committee. The annual meeting is on the first Wednesday of January, each year, at Washington, D. C.

DECORATIONS FOR SUFFRAGE FAIR.

Editor *Woman's Column*:

May I take this opportunity to remind your readers that when the first of December comes, and we must look about for material to decorate our hall and tables for the Suffrage Fair at Horticultural Hall, we shall have to spend many dollars that can be saved if they will all give a little of their time and strength now? Now is the time to look about for tall decorative grasses and grains, for pine, hemlock and alder boughs, with their cones and berries, and for branches of rose-hips and bayberries. They should be gathered with as long stems as possible, tied in bunches with string or thread, and laid by until some address is given in the COLUMN to which they can be sent. Later come the rich-colored dried hydrangea blossoms, and just before the fair we hope that our country friends will send in barrels of pine boughs and laurel, either in branches or garlands. If all who help us in this way will send a postal to the COLUMN, or to any member of the fair committee, mentioning the amount and nature of the decorative material which she has collected, or for which she will pledge herself, it will greatly aid us in our plans. We hope to be able to sell these things at the end of the fair for Christmas decorations, either for church or home.

I will end my letter with two "suffrage straws:" Last December a friend of mine, a fellow-worker in a girls' club, went abroad for a few months. The first time I saw her after her return, she said: "What is all this about woman suffrage? I heard nothing about it when I went away, but I come back and find the air full of it. I'm beginning to think there is something in it." A few weeks after, on being asked her opinion of it, she said, "I used to be tremendously opposed to it, but now I see that it is coming whether I like it or not, and the only thing to do is to get ready for it and help others to get ready. I think we ought to do something about it in the club."

A few days ago I made an evening call at a hotel which is near our cottage, and found a group of people looking at a photograph of a fashionable New York girl in the latest bicycle costume—knickerbockers, gaiters, and a nice little coat, like a boy's, with plenty of pockets. This led to a discussion of what is essentially modest and womanly, and presently the cleverest man there delighted me by saying that women ought to have freedom to develop themselves in every way; that they should be hampered by neither dress nor custom, and that before long they would vote. This drew out many exclamations of delight and dissent; we all drew up chairs, forming a large group, and the most animated discussion took place that I have heard for a long time. Our friend took the ground that the necessity for developing the material resources of our great country had unduly developed the material side of the mind and character of men, and that this had produced unfortunate results in public matters. He thought that nothing would restore the proper balance and bring a due regard for the moral and spiritual interests of the

country but letting women take a share in government, since they have been less engaged in the struggle for material prosperity than the men. It was interesting to see that in this large group of eager people, there was but one who was really opposed to woman suffrage—a woman. All the rest believed it would be a good thing, if only the evils of the ignorant vote could be averted; but they were opposed to women's voting as indiscriminately as men now do.

MARY WARE ALLEN.

CAMPAIGNING IN KANSAS.

A series of ten non-partisan suffrage meetings in Barton County, Kansas, arranged by Mrs. Frances E. Butler, the efficient county president of the E. S. A., conducted by Mrs. C. L. Denton, president Seventh District K. E. S. A., and assisted by Miss Corning, of Topeka, and Mrs. Butler, of Great Bend, closed recently at Hoisington. Five meetings have been held in county schoolhouses, one in the Christian church at Pawnee Rock, one in the Court House at Great Bend, one in the Christian church at Hoisington; and a Bible discourse has been given by Mrs. Denton, at Buffalo, on Sunday. This is a sample of the work going on in other localities.

Mrs. Denton is a cultured elderly lady, with pleasant face, winning voice and manner, and an able speaker; never dogmatic, but presenting, in an easy, conversational style, arguments that are convincingly logical, enlivened with light, harmless sarcasm, and anecdotes that hold the unflagging attention of her audience for any length of time she may choose to occupy. Her Bible readings are an excellent educational feature of her work.

Miss Corning, with her carefully prepared address, eloquent delivery, and musical talent, added much to the interest of the meetings. Her suffrage solo was an attractive feature. A quartette was organized by Mrs. Butler for this series of meetings. Mrs. Butler is an "all around" woman, possessing the executive ability essential to successful leadership. She is also a pleasant speaker, making no attempt at oratorical display, but giving her thoughts in a clear, straightforward manner, quite captivating to an audience.

A campaign suffrage club was organized at the close of each meeting. They were well attended, the audience showing an appreciative interest in the speakers and music, often culminating in a burst of enthusiasm.

CORRESPONDENT.

Mrs. Priscilla Riley, of Longton, was recently examined by the Kansas State Board of Pharmacy, and was granted a certificate as a registered pharmacist.

In New York there are now twenty or more "trained janitresses," who earn \$400 a year and upward. The first woman janitor began her work about two years ago. She took care of an apartment house.

The Yellow Ribbon Speaker.

Equal Rights Readings and Recitations, in Prose and Verse, compiled by REV. ANNA H. SHAW, ALICE STONE BLACKWELL, and LUCY E. ANTHONY. For sale at *Woman's Journal* Office, 3 Park St., Boston, Mass. Price, postpaid, 50 cents.

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OUT-DOOR AIR FOR WOMEN.

Mrs. Mary Sargent Hopkins, whose speciality is out-door exercise and physical culture for women, will have a series of "Out-Door Papers" in the *New England Kitchen Magazine*. The first, in the September number, is devoted to her favorite instrument, the bicycle. Mrs. Hopkins wisely says: "A woman cannot be at her best mentally or morally, unless she is at her best physically. It seems almost like an insult to tell a tired, overworked woman, who perhaps has been upon her feet all day, that she is suffering for the want of exercise, yet such is often the case. Women do not realize that it is not work that wearies so much as monotony, combined with too little sunshine and fresh air. The woman who stays in the house week after week becomes, after a time, a captive in spirit as well as in body. She narrows in thought and weakens in mind. 'All work and no play' is as bad for Jack's wife as it is for Jack himself."

A COLORADO PRIMARY.

Hon. L. Bradford Prince was for many years a member of the N. Y. Legislature, first in the Assembly and later in the Senate. For some time he has made his home in New Mexico, where he held the office of Chief Justice, and later was Governor of the Territory. In a recent letter to Mrs. Lillie Devereux Blake, he says:

My Dear Mrs. Blake: I have been waiting for a week to tell you of a little experience. On Thursday of last week I was in Denver. In the afternoon I went into the residence part of the town, and was passing through a pleasant street, with pretty houses on each side. In front of one I saw a group of ladies and gentlemen on the sidewalk; a couple of carriages in the roadway. Some persons were standing on the porch. I thought it was a wedding or an afternoon reception. As I came nearer, I noticed that the porch was draped with flags, and that two or three young men on the sidewalk accosted those approaching in a business-like way, which did not seem natural to a mere social scene. In another moment I had reached the groups. The young men had tickets in their hands. One came up and spoke.

"Is this an election?" said I.

"No, a primary meeting," said the young man, presenting a ticket, which I enclose. He explained that under the new régime the polls were open from 4 to 7, and a private house was thrown open for the occasion. I looked at the porch and counted the people on it. There were thirteen women and one man. Everthing was as quiet and decorous as the reception that I had mistaken it for. Everyone was dressed as if for some such occasion. It

seemed to be a pleasant social meeting, and there was nothing to suggest politics but the little ticket in the hands of the young men.

I had seen many "primaries," but this was a new experience. It was one of the first Republican primary meetings prior to the first election in Colorado at which women are to vote. I wished that all the New York Constitutional Convention could have been there.

That is all. I thought it might interest you. All through Colorado the women are taking more interest than the men in the election this fall.

Enclosed was a ticket containing the names of the Republican candidates for delegates, five in all—three men and two women.

A SCANDALOUS SCHEME.

An organization of keepers of brothels, for the purpose of securing a system of municipal license and medical inspection for houses of prostitution in Boston, is reported by the *Daily Globe* of Sept. 27. The movement is said to be the result of recent efforts by the Board of Police to enforce the laws against the social evil. As the names of the officers of the meeting and the resolutions adopted are given, we are forced to believe the report authentic. It is well that publicity is thus given to an effort whose only hope of success is secrecy.

Nothing could emphasize more strongly than this shameful fact the need of women as voters in city elections. If Boston women had the ballot, these twenty-three lawbreakers who thus avow themselves keepers of dens of infamy would be promptly arrested and sent to Sherborn Prison.—*Woman's Journal*.

SOUTHERN NOTES.

Mrs. Ella C. Chamberlain, president of the Florida Equal Suffrage Association, writes: "Please announce that the Southern Suffrage Bazar will be held in Tampa, Fla., Sept. 28 and 29. We have secured a hall for those days, rent free. We have a beautiful display, and a large number of articles." Mrs. Chamberlain has employed her summer usefully for equal rights. She says: "When I started on my trip (in a buggy) to Gainesville in June, I took with me about fifteen pounds of *Woman's Journals* (I did hate to part with them), *WOMAN'S COLUMNS*, 'Southern Solutions,' 'Why Democratic Women Want the Ballot,' etc., and I left a trail behind me that cannot be obliterated. We went through the country, stopping where we could, and at some most unpromising places; but we never stopped at a place where I did not find a man in favor of woman suffrage. Yet often they had never had it talked to them before, and had never met a woman who advocated it. When I crossed a ferry, I said to the boatman, 'I cannot stop to talk to you, but I beg of you to read these papers, and reflect that we women are only asking for what the negro already has.' If a man was discovered leaning over his gate,

I was ready with my papers, and with the same plea. Some said, 'Well, that seems little enough to ask,' and some, 'I never thought of that before, but we are favoring the negro above our women.' I spoke on 'The Bible for Equal Rights' before the W. C. T. U. in Gainesville, for I find that a stumbling-block to a great many through erroneous construction. If I could put 'A Solution of the Southern Question' in the hands of every man and woman in the South, the cause would be won."

Girard, Kansas, has three ladies on its Board of Education, and one of them, Mrs. S. Alice Haldeman, is president.

MISS CHARLOTTE WALDO carries the mail daily from Ashford to Bolton Notch through Bolton hills, said to be "the worst mail route in Connecticut." For \$150 a year she drives 216 miles each week.

MRS. GENERAL GRANT proposes to make her permanent home in San Diego, Cal. U. S. Grant, Jr., bought a handsome home there last winter, in which his mother and family live, save when Mrs. Grant takes excursions eastward and elsewhere. This mansion is one of the finest houses in the town. It stands on a hill overlooking the bay of San Diego.

MISS ELLA L. KNOWLES, of Montana, the young lawyer who lately came within a few votes of being elected State Attorney, has just received a fee of ten thousand dollars for effecting a settlement in an important law-suit involving large mining interests. The matter has been in litigation for two years. Miss Knowles finally arranged a compromise satisfactory to both sides. Her fee is the largest ever received by a woman attorney.

MARIE HOFFENDAHL JENNEY, writing in the *Meadville* (Pa.) *Portfolio* on "Women in the Ministry," says:

"The beautiful thing about women in the ministry is the love that is borne them; the encouraging thing is their increasing number. Prejudice, though feline in length of life, is almost extinct. There are still occasional whispers of a whirlpool ahead in the mist, but too many women have steered beyond for us to believe in it as a seething reality. Beholding high masts in mid ocean, the smaller craft that come after inherit their protection. It remains for these to receive guidance from the white sails of their predecessors."

All who ever knew Charlotte Cushman will regret the recent death of her old attendant and friend, Sallie Mercer. The actress's biography reveals in what estimation she held this faithful mulatto woman, who entered her service at the age of fifteen, and who was her trusted friend till her death. She remained in the family of her late mistress's nephew, W. E. Cushman, more as a guardian of the household than as servant. Sallie Mercer was sixty-six years old, and had been with the Cushman family more than fifty years. Her death took place recently at Onteora, N. Y., where she was spending the summer with Mrs. Cushman.

DR. BUCKLEY ON EQUAL SUFFRAGE.

Under the head of "Notable Reversals of Opinion," Dr. Buckley declares that "some of the greatest of men" have changed their minds about woman suffrage after having favored it. He cites Horace Bushnell, Goldwin Smith, Bishop Vincent, Bright, Spencer, and Gladstone. The first three cannot by any stretch of imagination be classed among "the greatest of men." Moreover, Horace Bushnell and Mr. Gladstone never believed in woman suffrage, and therefore cannot properly be quoted as instances of reversed opinion.

In the case of the few really great men cited by Dr. Buckley, their names would have carried more weight on this question if they had not given their reasons. John Bright, for instance, publicly declared that one thing which had a great influence in turning him against woman suffrage was the action [of his country-women in protesting against the English laws licensing prostitution. He regarded it as inexpressibly shocking that women should say anything in public on such a subject. It was probably to this that Mr. Bright referred in the passage quoted by Dr. Buckley about the evil results to women of "entering hotly into political conflict and discussion." The protest against the evil laws in question was made by Josephine Butler, Florence Nightingale, and the best women of England. The fact that an exclusively masculine parliament could pass such laws, and, in spite of constant protest from women, could keep them on the statute books for seventeen years, until their sanitary inefficacy had become as plain as their moral iniquity, would seem to many of us a strong proof of the need that women should be represented in government. Mr. Bright, in his old age, receded from many of the liberal opinions of his earlier years, not only upon suffrage but upon other questions. It may be added that he was never able to bring over his nearest women relatives to his disapproval of woman suffrage. His daughter, Mrs. Bright Clark, gives woman suffrage lectures; and his sisters, Mrs. Lucas and Mrs. McLaren, have been as active in the suffrage movement in England as Mrs. Livermore and Mrs. Julia Ward Howe in this country. On a subject so closely concerning women, the opinion of the women of the Bright family may be worth as much as that of Mr. Bright himself.

Herbert Spencer, like John Bright, has gone back in his later years upon many of the liberal opinions of his youth. Within a few weeks he has declared, in a published letter, that government by general male suffrage must necessarily be a failure, and that the inevitable destiny of the United States is to become a military despotism of the sternest kind. If Dr. Buckley calls in Herbert Spencer as a witness, he ought to take his whole testimony, and condemn manhood suffrage as well as woman suffrage. It is likely that posterity will give more weight to the opinions of Bright and Spencer in their prime than to those of their pessimistic later years.

Goldwin Smith says it has been a great misfortune for the United States that they ever became independent of England; so

Americans will hardly regard his political judgment as of great value.

In Mr. Gladstone, however, Dr. Buckley quotes a really eminent authority. Mr. Gladstone fears that suffrage would impair women's delicacy and endanger the home. But mere voting, as Dr. Buckley says, is not likely to cause these results; it is not the voting, but the participation in "political work and excitement." But Mr. Gladstone heartily approves of the participation of women in political work and excitement. Mrs. Gladstone for years was president, with her husband's full approval, of the Women's Liberal Federation, an association of many thousand women organized on purpose to do political work for the Liberal party. For years these women have been speaking in public, holding public meetings, distributing campaign literature, canvassing, electioneering—doing every kind of "political work" except the quiet, simple voting, which in itself, as even Dr. Buckley admits, is nothing objectionable. If women can do all this much more arduous and conspicuous public work without hurting their delicacy—and Mr. Gladstone apparently thinks they can, since he encourages them to do it—he need not have much fear of the vote.

In the case of Mr. Gladstone, Goldwin Smith, and Herbert Spencer, it is to be noted that they none of them object to woman suffrage so far as they have seen it in practical operation. In England, ever since 1869, single women and widows have had municipal suffrage on the same terms as men. Mr. Gladstone says that they have exercised it "without detriment, and with great advantage." They have municipal suffrage in Canada, and Goldwin Smith says it is all well enough for women to exercise these "non-political franchises." But it would be hard to convince the opponents of equal rights in this country that municipal suffrage is not a political franchise. Herbert Spencer likewise sanctions municipal suffrage. He objects to parliamentary suffrage for women, partly, as Dr. Buckley says, because of "mental and emotional differences between the sexes," but principally because government rests upon force, and women do not fight. But municipal government rests upon force as well as national government; and whatever mental and emotional characteristics would disqualify women for the one would disqualify them for the other. The only reason for making this "distinction without a difference" is that Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Spencer live in a country where women have exercised municipal suffrage for a quarter of a century, and where none of the predicted ill consequences have arisen.

Dr. Buckley makes much of the fact that two men who voted for John Stuart Mill's bill in 1867 have changed their minds. But he omits to mention that whereas the bill in 1867 received a mere handful of votes, the full suffrage bill when it last came up in Parliament was defeated by a majority of only twenty-three votes in a total of three hundred and twenty-seven, and this in spite of the most strenuous opposition of the party leaders on both sides. In this country also, where forty years ago woman suf-

frage was only an object of ridicule, it has grown to a movement of formidable proportions, which the conservatives are rallying their utmost strength to resist. Compare the votes in the Legislatures a generation ago—in the rare cases where the question even reached a vote—with the close legislative votes of recent years. Abraham Lincoln used to say, "Everybody is wiser than anybody." The marked general change of opinion, both in England and in this country, is more significant than the backsliding of two or three eminent men, especially as a much larger number of eminent men have come over to our side during the same time.

Reversals of opinion due to practical observation of equal suffrage are worth more than reversals of opinion due to theoretical reasonings, or to the conservatism of advancing years. A few such cases of conversion by experience may be of interest here. Hon. N. L. Andrews, Speaker of the House of Representatives of Wyoming (Democrat), said, in 1879:

I came to this Territory in the fall of 1871, with the strongest prejudice possible against woman suffrage, and decidedly opposed to it in all its features. Yet, willing to be fair and candid on the subject, I became a close observer of its practical results. I have for three successive sessions been honored by an election to the Legislature of the Territory, and twice as Speaker of the House of Representatives, and my opportunities for seeing and judging of this matter have not been circumscribed; and I can now say that the more I have seen of it the less my objections have been realized, and the more it has commended itself to my judgment and good opinion. And now I frankly acknowledge that under all my observations it has worked well, and been productive of much good in our Territory, and no evil that I have been able to discern. The only wonder to me is why the States of the Union have not adopted it long ago. The women use the ballot with more independence and discrimination in regard to the qualifications of candidates than men do. If the ballot in the hand of woman compels political parties to place their best men in nomination, this, in and of itself, is a sufficient reason for sustaining woman suffrage.

Judge Brown, of Laramie, Wyoming, said in a letter to Mrs. E. H. Wilson, of Bismarck, N. D.: "My prejudices were formerly all against woman suffrage, but they have gradually given way since it became an established fact in Wyoming. My observation, extending over a period of fifteen years, satisfies me of its entire justice and propriety. Impartial observation has also satisfied me that, in the use of the ballot, women exercise fully as good judgment as men, and in some particulars are more discriminating, as, for instance, on questions of morals."

Judge Kingman, who was for years a judge of the U. S. Supreme Court of Wyoming, some years ago enumerated a number of prominent men and women of his acquaintance who had been made converts to equal suffrage by their observation of its workings, and said: "This change of opinion is general, and no attempt to repeal the law would now avail. The opposition to woman suffrage at first was pretty bitter. To-day I do not think you could find a dozen respectable men in any locality to oppose it."

The people of Wyoming, after twenty years' experience, incorporated woman

franchise in the constitution when their Territory came into the Union as a State, thus showing that Judge Kingman's opinion as to the popularity of the law in his State was correct.

Alice Stone Blackwell.
Union Signal.

THE WOMAN'S CONGRESS.

Mrs. Julia Ward Howe and Mrs. Lily Lord Tiftt, president and secretary of the Association for the Advancement of Women, announce that the Women's Congress will be held this year at Knoxville, Tenn., beginning Oct. 31 and continuing for three days. It will be followed by a supplementary session of one day in Atlanta, Ga., and by a day of visitation at Tuskegee. The topics for discussion are: "A Plea for Humor," Mrs. Julia Ward Howe; "Limits of Self-Sacrifice," Rev. Antoinette B. Blackwell, New Jersey; "Report of the Committee of Ten," Mrs. Gertrude B. Blackwelder, Illinois; "Ideal Justice," Miss Clara Conway, Tennessee; "Art in Its Practical Application to Life," Mrs. Ednah D. Cheney, Massachusetts; "The Changing Type of Womanhood," Miss Margaret L. Chanler, New York; "Importance of Scientific Education for Women," Mrs. Ellen Stevens Hildreth, Alabama; "High Thinking and Plain Living: or, Philosophy and Life," Mrs. Ellen M. Mitchell, Colorado; "State Laws Regarding Marriage; Statistics Collected by Committee on Reforms and Statistics," presented by Dr. Ella V. Mark, Maryland; "Dress Improvement; Its Latest Phase," Mrs. Frank Stuart Parker, Illinois; "Natural Monopolies," Mrs. Martha P. Rose, Ohio; "Waifdom," Mrs. Henrietta L. T. Wolcott, Massachusetts, and "Science Applied to the Nursery and Kitchen." Members of the A. A. W. will be guests during the Congress, and it is important that each one intending to be present immediately notify Mrs. C. J. McClung, Knoxville, Tenn.

W. C. T. U. FRANCHISE NOTES.

Mrs. Louisa Southworth, of Cleveland, State Superintendent of Franchise for Ohio, had a bright idea when she urged every union to start a circulating library of equal rights books, and offered to send any union, for one dollar, three valuable books to serve as a nucleus—"The Yellow Ribbon Speaker," John Stuart Mill's "Subjection of Women," and Dr. Mary Putnam Jacobi's "Common Sense as Applied to Woman Suffrage." There is some temporary difficulty about obtaining Mill's book, but the others are ready. Mrs. Southworth writes:

The work before the franchise superintendents of the W. C. T. U. at the present time seems to me to be distribution of suffrage literature. Through this means we can make more converts than through any other.

Mrs. Southworth shows her faith by her works, and is distributing literature with a liberal hand.

Mrs. Zara A. Wilson, the efficient State Superintendent of Franchise for Nebraska, gave at the Beatrice and Crete Chautauquas, and also at the W. C. T. U. School of Methods, an able address on equal suffrage. The Beatrice *Express* said:

The paper was scholarly, and presented

a most intelligent *résumé* of facts relating to the gradual extension of the right of franchise to different classes of male citizens in this country, until at present the restriction of suffrage is based upon sex alone, except in the case of the idiotic male citizen, the insane and criminals while incarcerated, and those Indians still maintaining tribal relations. The true relation of woman to the church, her duties to the home, and her responsibility to government were also calmly and logically treated.

A SUCCESSFUL WOMAN PASTOR.

A letter written Miss Willard by Mr. George W. Nance, of Harvey, Ill., says:

A lady took charge of two small congregations in adjoining counties in Illinois—herself living at neither point, but sixteen miles away. Each congregation had a small, dilapidated house. The influence of each was the lowest of any in the places. Soon after her pastorates began the houses had to be enlarged, and were finally replaced by good buildings. This was six years ago. The lady continues to break the bread of life to these people. Each congregation has outgrown all in the places, and today are the most influential. These were her first pastorates, she being crowded into her work by speaking on Lord's day while canvassing her county, Whiteside, as president of County W. C. T. U. Her name is Mrs. Clara C. Babcock, of Rock Falls, Ill. Her present address is Thompson, Carroll County, Ill. In addition to her pastoral duties, she has reared a family, and has held several successful protracted meetings in Illinois, Iowa and Indiana. The people with whom she is identified are "The Disciples of Christ," or "Christians."

A NEW YORK GIRL IN CANADA.

One of the bravest and brightest of New York women writes from St. Andrews, Nova Scotia:

One of our friends who, though not a delegate, is closely connected with the convention, says: "I think you ladies have cause for encouragement. You have certainly made a good impression on the convention and the people throughout the State. I suppose you noticed that the newspapers had but little to say against you, while many were outspoken in favor of your cause. I think that the vote of those fifty-eight men will have weight with the State Legislature." There was hardly an orderly or an elevator man in the capitol who did not watch our progress at Albany eagerly, and bemoan our apparent defeat. Several of them declared that the Constitution would be buried at the polls because woman suffrage was left out of it. It is a good sign to see the working people begin to realize that their wives and daughters need the ballot as much as they themselves do. Every labor delegate but one in the convention voted for us. We shall take our case to the Legislature this winter with such a backing from the people as we have never had before. Many men who came to the convention ignorant of the real significance of our cause have been converted. Many more have been educated so far that they will be ready enough to vote for woman suffrage when the party whip is not laid on quite so heavily as it was this summer. We are so near victory now that we cannot feel anything but the highest hope and the most ardent enthusiasm for work. Even in this quiet, dreamy corner of the Dominion there is inspiration as well as fresh energy to be gathered. For have we not here a woman over us? The old minister appealed to his Queen as his final authority. I like to think that all the men over here are subjects instead of all the women.

VERMONT W. C. T. U. PETITIONS FOR SUFFRAGE.

MONTPELIER, VT., SEPT. 24, 1894.

Editor Woman's Column:

In the Vermont W. C. T. U. Convention, at West Randolph, Mrs. Laura Kizer, of Rochester, made the following motion:

Resolved, That we, the Vermont W. C. T. U., in convention assembled, hereby petition the Legislature to grant municipal suffrage to the women of Vermont.

At first only the delegates voted. Then the audience was asked to vote, and almost the whole number voted for the resolution. Only two rose as opposing the resolution, and one of them afterward said she did not object to woman suffrage, but thought the women were not ready for it.

This incident shows that there has been a growth in public sentiment in favor of woman's enfranchisement which is very encouraging. We hope Vermont may have the honor of being the first New England State to enfranchise its women citizens.

PHEBE STONE BEEMAN,
Supt. of Franchise, Vt. W. C. T. U.

WORK OF WOMAN'S RELIEF CORPS.

Eight hundred delegates and visitors participated in the twelfth annual convention of the Woman's Relief Corps recently held in Pittsburg, Pa. The report of the national secretary, Mrs. Sarah E. Phillips, of Syracuse, N. Y., showed the total membership to be 139,091, a gain of 4,751 over last year's report; number of corps, 2,686; amount expended for relief during the year, \$64,151.50; amount turned over to posts, \$30,181.71; amount expended for Memorial Day, \$13,827.37; amount expended for the Women's Relief Corps Home, \$5,824.81; amount distributed to army nurses not in home, \$450; amount expended in pension work, \$259.68; amount expended in relief, from national relief fund, \$150. Total cash expenditure, \$144,845.16; amount of relief other than money, \$55,739.10; total amount of expenditures during the year, \$170,584.26; total amount of relief since organization, \$1,013,560.25. Mrs. Emma R. Wallace, of Chicago, was elected national president, Mrs. Helen F. Morrison, of Smithport, Pa., senior vice-president; junior vice-president, Lizzie R. Herrick, of Seattle, Wash.; treasurer, Mrs. A. A. Cheney, of Detroit, Mich.; chaplain, Agnes S. Parker, of Massachusetts.

Mrs. Ruth F. Durgan and Miss Helen Kimber have organized eight new Amendment Campaign Clubs in Atchison, Doniphan and Cherokee Counties, Kan.

The United States civil service officials have just decided to hold examinations in stenography and typewriting for applicants for positions in the New Orleans custom house. The women typewriters and stenographers in the city say that they are quite sure they can compete favorably with men in these branches; indeed, women seem to constitute the greater number of typewriters and stenographers in almost every branch of mercantile, trade and law offices. A number will compete in the examination to be held soon.

MISS ELIZABETH U. YATES is addressing out-door suffrage meetings in Kansas. Her motto is "Set your traps where the rats are."

The Illinois Republican Women's Committee give the most encouraging accounts of the success of their campaign work. Clubs are being rapidly organized throughout the city and suburbs, and harmony and enthusiasm are prevalent everywhere.

The Free Baptists of Vermont, at their yearly meeting in West Randolph, lately adopted the following resolution:

That we do not go back on our often repeated utterances in reference to the liquor traffic. Like all things that came from the devil, this curse ought surely to be exterminated, and we are in favor of granting to woman her inalienable right to have a voice in this conflict by being allowed to make her voice heard against this home-destroying evil at the ballot-box.

In Boulder, Colorado, Sept. 15, the Populists held their County Convention. Women as well as men were appointed on the committees on credentials, permanent organization and order of business. Miss Ida Black, of Longmont, was chosen secretary. Mrs. Susan Callahan was elected chairman of the county central committee for the coming two years.

In Salt Lake, Utah, Sept. 15, the Democrats held their Territorial Convention. The platform adopted closes as follows:

The Democrats of Utah are unequivocally in favor of woman suffrage and the political rights of women equal to those of men, including eligibility to office; and we demand that such guarantees shall be provided for in the constitution of the State of Utah as will secure to the women of Utah these inestimable rights.

The last communication which Helmholtz made to the Berlin Academy of Sciences, being König's study of the purple substance of the retina, contains the announcement of a discovery in physiological optics made by Mrs. Christine Ladd Franklin, namely that of the normal night-blindness of the fovea. The fovea is the central spot of the retina, and is the point of most critical vision in ordinary light, but is now found to lack the property of adaptation to light of low intensity enjoyed by the retina generally.

The Political Equality Club of Toledo, O., is arranging for a series of lectures to be given on Saturday afternoons. As Ohio women are deeply interested in the privileges and responsibilities involved in the new school suffrage law, considerable attention will be given to school matters. The practical character of the program is commended to the consideration of other Political Equality clubs: Oct. 6, "School Sanitation and Architecture;" Oct. 20, "Australian Ballot;" Nov. 3, "Our Public School System;" Nov. 17, "School Funds;" Dec. 1, "School Officers;" Dec. 15, "A Course of Study for Public Schools;" Jan. 5, "Municipal Government;" Jan. 19, "Municipal Taxation;" Feb. 2, "Foreign and Municipal Governments;" March 2, "City Primaries, Municipal Franchises and Taxation of Public Property within Municipality;" March 16, "Registration Laws;" April 13, "Report of Election;" April 27, "Best School Government; Comparison of Foreign Schools;" May 11, Report of Annual Ohio Woman Suffrage Convention.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE IN COLORADO.

The work of the Republican women of Denver at the recent primaries in that city is worthy of more than mere passing notice. It appears, from all the reports, that Denver has suffered, like all cities of as large a size, from the domination in local politics of the worst element of the party. According to the *Denver Republican*, the result of the late primaries is a well-deserved defeat of the ring and the ringsters, and the women are to be credited with this desirable outcome. We quote from the *Republican*:

There was a revolution in political affairs in Denver yesterday. The machine was smashed to pieces.

The women and the business men joined hands at the Republican primaries in this county, and they turned down the gang for all time. The Republican party asserted itself, and, instead of allowing a clique to conduct the primaries, it did so itself. It was a sad day for the heelers and the bum politicians.

If there was any doubt regarding the attitude of the newly enfranchised voters for good government it was dispelled yesterday. The women did noble service. They gave a splendid example to the men in the intense interest they took in the primaries, working and voting for candidates to the convention who will have the best interest of the party and the State at heart. Through their efforts the men took courage, and together they swept the rings and the combinations out of existence.

In Colorado Springs the women turned out in surprising numbers to the Republican primaries, and the election was the largest for a primary election ever held in the city. The nominations were beyond criticism. Says the *Colorado Springs Gazette*:

The ward and precinct meetings were more largely attended than ever before, and an inspiring sight was the number of women who took part. They were out in every ward, and in some of the precincts they outnumbered the men. They took their full share of the labors, and a woman delegate will go from nearly every precinct to the convention. Those who prophesied that the women would not properly exercise the right of suffrage have missed their guess in regard to Colorado Springs, at least.

This is a splendid beginning for woman suffrage in our sister State, and the force of it will not be lost upon Kansas. There is no State in the Union whose women have done more for the building up of the Commonwealth than Kansas. They have been pioneers equally with the men. Their sacrifices, their courage in time of drouth and distress, and their heroic labors in the early days of Kansas history are a great part of the story of the progress and triumph of the State over all difficulties. The women of Kansas should have the franchise, and they will have it.—*Topeka Capital*.

NOTHING SUCCEEDS LIKE SUCCESS.

In estimating the chances of success in Kansas it should be remembered that the adoption of woman suffrage by the men of Colorado was largely due to the favorable testimony of men and women now resident there, who formerly lived in Wyoming. A similar influence is now at work in Kansas from Colorado. The newspapers of Colorado of all parties vie with each other in their commendations. The *Rocky Mountain News* (Pop.) credits the women with exerting a purifying and refining influence in the primaries, thereby securing better nominations.

The *Denver Republican*, the leading Republican paper of the State, says editorially:

COLORADO WOMEN IN POLITICS.

A very notable object-lesson in regard to the merits of equal suffrage is being

presented by the women of Colorado at the present time. It was not until last November that the right to vote was conferred upon the women of this State, and this is, therefore, their first experience in practical politics.

One of the strongest stock arguments against woman suffrage is that participation in politics would be left to bad and ignorant women, while good and intelligent women would refuse to have anything to do with public affairs, being unwilling to enter the filthy pool of political contention and strife. The conclusion would be unavoidable if the premises were true. But the premises are not true, and so the conclusion is false and without foundation. It has been shown that the most intelligent and cultured women are taking an active part in political matters, and that they have not shrunk from the discharge of the new duties that have been conferred upon them. This is true of the women of all political parties. It was seen in the Populist State Convention which met in Pueblo last week. In that convention there were many good and intelligent women, and there were none of any other kind present. In the Republican primaries, which were held in this city last Thursday, the intelligent women took a most active part. They inspired the good men to go to the voting places, and they went themselves also, and it was due chiefly to their influence that the bad element in the party was defeated. Thus far in the history of equal suffrage in Colorado, the influence of women has been thrown for good government, and there is every reason to believe that it always will be cast for the interests of the communities in which they live, for the election of good officials and for better methods and cleaner, purer politics.

The women of Colorado are studying political questions, and endeavoring to inform themselves in regard to the matters that affect the political well-being of the State, as well as the methods that are employed in the nomination and election of State, county and municipal officials. In this there is promise of better government. There are more good women than bad women, a hundred to one, and the percentage of good women is far greater than the percentage of good men. Women do not support the dives. They are supported by men. There is hardly any vicious or depraved influence in the world which derives its strength from women. On the contrary, it is seen that the churches derive their strength and support rather from women than from men. The conclusion follows that the influence of women in politics will be for good and against evil. This was apparent to the advocates of equal suffrage in the beginning, and now it must be plain also to the opponents of that great reform.

Western Womanhood is the title of a new monthly paper, edited and published by Mrs. May Hewett Lonsley, at Buffalo, N. D., at twenty-five cents a year. The September number contains a sketch of Mrs. Cora Smith Heaton, a graduate in medicine from the Boston University. *Western Womanhood* announces two articles on woman suffrage, pro and con, for its October issue, and says:

Judging from the attitude of the great political parties in North Dakota, woman suffrage promises soon to become an issue that will stir up all the latent enthusiasm which womankind is capable of exercising upon so important a topic. The State Constitution provides that the Legislature may at any time submit this question to the electors, to be decided by a majority vote, and it is not unlikely that such action will be taken at the next session of the law-making body.

The Woman's Column.

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EDITOR:

ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

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AN ANTI-SUFFRAGIST'S LAMENT.

BY HATTIE HORNER LOUTHAN.

[Referring to a Certain Ancient Custom.]

There was once a good old time
In a not far-distant c'ime,
When man was man indeed, and held his own,
sir;
He believed the noblest toil
Was to cultivate the soil;
But now, alas! those good old times have flown,
sir.

Yes, the man he knew his rights.
There were no such scandalous sights
As "Woman Suffragists in mass convention."
Then a woman knew her "sphere,"
And man held her there, that's clear,
And to keep her always there was his intention.

Man was once allowed to plow
With a woman and a cow,
And the woman pulled her share, and ne'er did
falter;
But those good old times have flown,
And we'll surely have to own
That the woman has contrived to slip her halter!

Have the men been half asleep,
That they've let these changes creep—
Let this cry for "equal rights" gain such wide
hearing?
And it's "equal laws" they sing,
"Equal, equal"—everything!
And we'll never get those good times back, I'm
fearing.

Close the college doors, I pray,
Quite against them; take away
All the high-up notions that we've been allowing;
If we give an inch, you see,
They will take two ells, or three,
So we'd better put the creatures back to plowing.

Stop the pulpit—that will tell—
Hush the mighty press as well,
Close the schools, else on results there's no re-
sulting;
And give us back our plow,
With the woman and the cow—
Those good old times for which we all are sigh-
ing!
N. Y. Voice.

MASSACHUSETTS SUFFRAGE FAIR.

The first meeting of the Fair Committee after the summer vacation was held at 3 Park St., Boston, last Tuesday. A good many members had not yet got back from the country, but those present brought encouraging reports, and the chairman was a host in herself.

The City Point League, which is to have an apron table, reports: "We are all interested and working." An intelligent, and deeply interested young worker has undertaken to organize the Boston city table according to a novel plan of her own, which will be described more fully later. Needham is at work. Natick is,

busily preparing a table of children's toys. An energetic lady of Everett, who is to have a table of fruits and jellies, writes: "I am still begging and preserving, with the good cause in mind, and trust we shall make a goodly show." Somerville's table is to be a "country store," and at least one patriotic young housewife of that place is scrimping herself on groceries until the Fair, with intent to buy her supplies for the winter at the Somerville table. Leominster writes: "We shall send a large contribution of fruits, preserves and jellies." Roxbury will have a cake and candy table, and the Roxbury member of the committee thinks there will also be substantial help from that League in regard to the refreshments. Waltham and West Newton are getting up what will undoubtedly be two of the best tables at the Fair.

The Dorchester League has voted to raise a hundred dollars for the State treasury instead of taking a table. A considerable part of the money is ready. In order to raise the rest, each member of the League is to earn one dollar, and an "experience meeting" will be held, at which they will all tell how they did it. One lady who is over seventy has earned her dollar by walking on twenty occasions when she would otherwise have ridden, and thus saving twenty five-cent car fares. The Worcester League also has voted to raise a contribution of money instead of having a table, and Belmont expects to do the same.

Chelsea, East Boston and several other Leagues will not have tables, but will send contributions. It is a good plan for two or more Leagues that cannot furnish whole table apiece to unite in a table.

Cambridge will devote its table principally to bags and caps, and promises to make a good showing. One bright Cambridge girl writes: "I have been thinking about and working for the Fair all summer. I am glad to say that my dear little nieces have all become interested, are making things for me, and want to wait on our table."

Contributions from individual friends will be welcome. The articles may be of any sort. Anything that anybody would like to buy will be acceptable. Experience has shown, however, that useful and inexpensive things are the most salable. It is easier to dispose of twenty articles costing 25 cents each than of one article costing five dollars.
A. S. B.

HIS TWIN SISTER.

The *Kansas Breeze*, in its "Answers to Correspondents," makes the following sensible reply to a "Young Voter" who wants to know whether he shall vote for the equal suffrage amendment:

We know of no reason why your twin sister, who has kept up with you in school, and who keeps books in the same store where you clerk, hasn't as much right to cast a vote as yourself. From your story she seems to be rather

smarter and fuller of business than you are, and has fully as much interest in seeing the State well managed. You need have no fear of the vote demoralizing her, young man. Do you think for a minute that she would come in contact with base men half as often at the ballot-box as she does in keeping those books? She will be all right when she gets the ballot, and when she goes to vote, the crowd around the polls will be better behaved than they have been for years.

A dainty program in a sixteen-page booklet will be issued daily by the World's Food Fair, which will open in this city on Oct. 1.

The most important news since the adoption of woman suffrage in Colorado comes to us this week from Utah. Both political parties, in advance of the election of delegates to the Convention, have pledged themselves to make woman suffrage a part of the new Constitution of the State of Utah. This practically ensures another State where women will be the political equals of men.

It is said that for women to mix in politics would degrade them, but we haven't heard that the ladies who helped remove the political scalp of Brother Breckinridge were degraded by the operation. And suppose they had been able to follow up their political meetings by voting at the primaries, who really thinks they would have been any worse for it. Instead of having three hundred majority against him, if the women could have voted, he would have been gazing on an adverse majority of 3,000.—*Kansas Breeze*

Mrs. F. Brown is the only lady cyclist in Port Elizabeth, South Africa. She can do her fifty miles a day without fatigue, over strips of ground, known locally as roads. When she first started, the bullock wagons used to cause her some alarm, the oxen wander across the roads in such a loose manner. Another little drawback to South African cycling is the dust-storms. Mrs. Brown has been blown clean over, and unable to move, until one of these storms has passed. The moonlight runs, on the contrary, are superb, particularly in the summer, after the oppressive heat of the day.

The Ft. Scott *Monitor* says: "A story of pure, clear grit is told of Miss Eva Thompson, the lady cashier at T. L. Herbert's wall paper emporium. She locked the safe while talking to a man who held a pistol at her head, and then coolly defied him. He dropped his pistol into his pocket with an oath, left the store hurriedly and was seen no more. The brave young lady then promptly lost her self-control. But she never flinched when under cover of a deadly weapon, and gave proof of the utmost self-possession. Miss Thompson is a quiet little lady, and was too modest, it seems, even to whisper the affair in public. But it leaked out, and now she must, though unwillingly, pose as a local heroine." That Kansas girl deserves to vote.

BISHOP VINCENT vs. WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

Dr. Buckley, in a foot-note to his article, interpolates an elaborate plea by Bishop Vincent against equal suffrage. Bishop Vincent's well-known conservatism on the woman question, and his opposition to equal rights for women, not only in the State but elsewhere, go far to neutralize the value of his opinion on this subject; but it is proper to weigh his arguments for whatever they may be worth. He says:

The majority of our best women, especially our most intelligent, domestic and godly mothers, neither ask for it nor desire it.

The same has been true of every advance step thus far taken in the movement to secure enlarged opportunities for women. When a storekeeper in Saco, Me., first employed a saleswoman, the men of the town boycotted his store, and the women earnestly represented to him the sin of which he was guilty in placing a young woman in a position of such publicity. When Elizabeth Blackwell began to study medicine, the ladies at her boarding house refused to speak to her, and women passing her in the street used to testify their disapprobation by manner, and even by remarks. When the effort was first made to secure to married women the control of their own property, women asked with scorn: "Do you think I would give myself where I would not give my property?" A prominent western educator met a band of refined and excellent women, foreign missionaries on their way to the mission field, soon after the opening of Vassar College. They spoke of it with much disapprobation. The leader said emphatically:

The mere fact that it is called a "woman's college" is enough to condemn it. Of one thing I am certain—that no refined Christian mother will ever send her daughter to Vassar College.

When the Oxford examinations in England were thrown open to women, the dean of Chichester preached a sermon against it, in which he said:

By the sex at large, certainly, the new curriculum is not asked for. I have ascertained, by extended inquiry among gentlewomen, that the majority of them either entirely distrust, or else look with downright disfavor upon so wild an innovation and interference with the best traditions of their sex.

In the eastern countries where women are kept shut up in zenanas and are forbidden to walk the streets unveiled, the women themselves are among the strongest upholders of these traditional restrictions, which they have been taught to think add to their dignity. The Chinese lady is as proud of her small feet as any American "remonstrant" is of her political disabilities. Pundita Ramabai says that in India the idea of education for girls is so unpopular with the mass of Hindu women that when an intelligent Hindu proposes to educate his little daughter, it is not uncommon for the women of his family to threaten to drown themselves.

It is a simple historical fact that each improvement in the laws relating to women has been gained, not by a demand from the majority of women, but by the arguments, entreaties and "continual coming" of a persistent few. The progressive

few have always had to contend not only with the disapproval of most men, but with the indifference of most women and the opposition of some.

Bishop Vincent says that "the instinct of motherhood" is against equal suffrage. He might as well say that in India "the instinct of motherhood" is against letting girls learn the alphabet, or that a few years ago the instinct of American motherhood was against allowing women to earn a living by any occupation outside of housework, teaching and sewing. Hindoo women have had it drilled into them for ages that for a woman to be educated would be for her to be unsexed, to forfeit the love of her husband, to lose her womanly influence, etc. Naturally, most of them believe it. American women have had it preached to them for generations by press, pulpit and forum that the same results would follow if they voted; and, naturally, many of them believe what they have been taught. It is no more "womanly instinct" in one case than in the other. If it were "the instinct of motherhood," we should not find it conspicuously lacking in those mothers who possess, in addition to tenderness and purity, breadth of mind and exceptional intelligence—mothers like Lucretia Mott, Lucy Stone, and Mrs. Zerelda G. Wallace, from whom Gen. Lew Wallace says that he drew the portrait of the mother in "Ben Hur."

There is even less warrant for Bishop Vincent's assertion that "the basal conviction of our best manhood is against it." It would not be easy to find better specimens of American manhood than Bishop Simpson, Bishop Bowman, Bishop Hurst, Bishop Gilbert Haven, George William Curtis, Wendell Phillips, Whittier, Longfellow, Emerson, Charles Sumner, Abraham Lincoln. In any State Legislature, when a vote is taken on woman suffrage, it is noteworthy how all the "lewd fellows of the baser sort" form a solid phalanx in the negative, together with a number of well-meaning but fossilized conservatives, while the affirmative vote is made up of men of a distinctly higher class, morally and intellectually. "The basal conviction" of our *worst* manhood is everywhere against equal suffrage. The representatives of the liquor interest, in particular, are always loud in their fears that it will injure the happiness of the home.

In 1891 Florence Huntly collected the opinions of fifty members of Congress on this question, for a symposium in a New York paper. Col. W. P. C. Breckinridge declared himself unalterably opposed to woman suffrage, because "it would affect the present relations between husband and wife."

Many years ago, before imprisonment for debt was abolished in England, the rumor of a projected French invasion threw the country into commotion. The excitement extended to all classes. An imprisoned debtor was discussing the news through the bars of his window with a street beggar and a soldier, who was considerably more than half intoxicated. "If the French effect a landing on British soil, what will become of our liberties?" cried the imprisoned debtor. "Yes, and of our property?" echoed the tattered beggar.

"Oh, d— our liberty and our property!" vociferated the drunken soldier, "what will become of our religion?" Whenever the equal suffrage question comes up, it is hard to tell which is the more edifying, the anxiety of the liquor interest for the happiness of the home, or the tender solicitude of men of the Breckinridge stripe for the sanctity of the marriage relation. If there is any one position a good man can take in which he may be sure of receiving the unanimous and enthusiastic support of all rascaldom, it is in opposing woman suffrage.

Bishop Vincent says: "The movement is at root a protest against the representative relations and functions by virtue of which each sex depends upon and is exalted by the other." On the contrary, it is an endeavor to bring about the fuller recognition of that fundamental principle, and to carry it to its logical conclusion.

Bishop Vincent says equal rights "must make man less a man, and woman less a woman." But we do not find that men are less manly, or women less womanly, where women have been voting for years.

Bishop Vincent protests against the idea that women need the ballot as a protection, and says: "When one sex is compelled thus to protect itself against the other, the foundations of society are already crumbling." Goldwin Smith once wrote an article denouncing the notion that men and women could have any separate interests, yet he declared in the same article that if women voted they would make laws "in their own interest and against that of men." Women love their husbands and sons fully as much as men love their wives and daughters; yet would Bishop Vincent be willing to have all the laws made for him by a Legislature consisting of women alone, and responsible for its acts to a constituency composed of women alone? He would certainly feel that he and other men needed votes to protect them, not against any intentional unkindness or tyranny on the part of women, but against the one-sidedness which must inevitably result when one sex undertakes to legislate for both. He would say, and truly, that it is impossible for a woman fully to put herself in a man's place, and look at things from his point of view. It is equally impossible for a man fully to put himself in a woman's place and look at things from her standpoint.

ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.
—Union Signal.

MASSACHUSETTS SUFFRAGE FAIR.

ROCKPORT, MASS., SEPT. 28, 1894.

Editor Woman's Column:

Now that the time for the Fair is drawing near (Dec. 1 to 8) I should like to make a few suggestions to your readers. One is that no one need hesitate to do something for us because her contribution must be small, if she can make something either pretty, or useful, or still better, both. A good way is to make something that one would like to have herself or to give away at Christmas; then, if it does not sell, she can take it back; but it will be very likely to sell.

Another suggestion is that if we make most of our things out of very expensive

materials, we might as well give the money outright and save the trouble and expense of the Fair. Most of us have bits of silk, kid or pretty calico put away somewhere, and if we really try and notice other people's pretty things, we shall be able to contribute something that will be worth buying, at small expense to ourselves.

That is really the only excuse there is for having a Fair; many people who cannot afford to give much money can spare odds and ends of material and part of their time.

The Cambridge table is to have caps and bags, and one woman of my acquaintance is gathering seeds, which she is going to put in little yellow bags. Her vegetable garden has a border of marigolds and calendulas, and they have been so much admired that it has occurred to her that the seeds might be worth selling. She picks only the large heads of the fine varieties. It takes her about fifteen minutes a day. Cannot some one who has been very successful with some other flower do the same? She has also picked up and carefully washed a good deal of sea moss, which she is going to put into gay paper bags, with directions for cooking it in each one, knowing by experience how much better it is than the moss that can be brought at the druggists'. All the odd bits of silk she could find have been made into little bags of orris root, lavender and pine needles for linen and bureau drawers, and the bits of pretty calico into shoe and duster bags.

These seem very trifling suggestions, but they may help some one to help us. We need a great many things to fill a large hall for six days.

MARY WARE ALLEN.

SOWING SUFFRAGE BY THE WAY.

Mrs. J. W. Smith, an active officer of the Massachusetts W. S. A., lately started with her husband and daughter on a driving tour through the White Mountains. Their carriage, fitted with cunningly contrived pockets, and provided with every conceivable necessity for the month's outing, seemed to have no unfilled cranny whatever. But the devotee of equal rights insisted that room must be made for sample copies of *Journal* and *COLUMN*, and a package of the leaflet, "Twelve Reasons."

Some one tied a bow of brilliant yellow ribbon on the whip, saying, "You must fly the suffrage flag all the way."

From Alton Bay, N. H., the traveller writes:

I left a *WOMAN'S COLUMN* in my room at the Bartlett. Soon after leaving the smart little city of Haverhill, I saw a woman between two men digging potatoes. As she was as far ahead on her row as they, I thought those men would admit that she might go to the polls with them as well; so I dropped one of the leaflets for them. After that I carried them in my hand. When we drove near enough to teams we met, I handed one out, which was always taken with a look and word of gratitude. At one place a man and woman were sorting apples on the ground. I threw out a leaflet, and then we guessed which would come for it. I said the man would, because men had more curiosity than women; and soon he came. At a store we stopped at in Kings-

ton, the keeper came to the door, and I asked him if he would give half a dozen of them to his customers, which he seemed very ready to do, saying that Mary Livermore had been there, "and she was smart." Children took them eagerly, with a pleasant, "Thank you," and no doubt gave them to their fathers and mothers, as they were asked to do. Two portly women in black dresses and white aprons walked stolidly on, and deigned not to pick them up. We concluded they were wives of foreigners at work in the brick yards at Epping, where we then were.

If you could have seen some of the desolate neighborhoods we drove through, where only four or five houses were to be seen, and often two or three of those empty, you would realize that anything good to read would be a godsend. The man at my side was as much interested as I in the distribution, and often said: "Drop one now," even when I was not sure any one saw it. It added much to the pleasure of our journey, and the last one was given to an able-looking woman in Barnstead, of whom we inquired our way. When she saw it was "Twelve Reasons Why Women Want to Vote," she said:

"Oh! then you are one of those political women!"

"No," I said, "but I am one of those women who believe in justice."

We drove on, to find many improvements made since we were here twenty years ago. C. W.

COLORADO'S WOMEN VOTERS.

W. E. Curtis, journeying toward the Pacific, contributes to the story of women in current politics a lively letter from Denver, in which he says:

Last winter the Legislature enacted a law conferring the right of suffrage upon the women of Colorado, and when the November election occurs they will go to the polls with their husbands for the first time. The result of the experiment will be regarded with great interest all over the world. Women have been voting in Wyoming for some years, but the population is so much greater here that Colorado offers a better test of the capacity of the gentler sex in public affairs. Women have been nominated upon all the tickets that have been put in the field so far. The Democratic, Republican and Populist candidates for State Superintendent of Public Instruction are women, two of the thirteen candidates for the Legislature from this county on the Republican ticket and one on the Democratic are women, and the new voters are represented on the legislative tickets in the counties where Colorado Springs, Pueblo, Leadville and Greeley are located. No matter which party wins, there will be at least eight or ten women in the next Legislature.

They have been recognized in committee appointments also. There are two on the Republican and two on the Democratic State Central Committees, and in a conference that is now going on between the opposing factions of the Democratic party the sisters are represented—one from the regular organization, and one from the "white wings," as the silk-stock- ing element of that party is called.

The only manner in which the sexes are separated in politics is in the organization of political clubs. They participate in caucuses and conventions with the men, but they have their own organizations in each ward and their own club-rooms, and their own meetings, which are addressed by both women and men as it happens, and have programs of music as well as speeches.

The registration shows that the voting population of the State will be increased

by 39 000 or 40,000 by the new law, and the Republicans will be the gainers. Nineteen thousand have registered in this county alone. A house-to-house canvass has been made by the women in all of the larger cities by the Republicans, and Mrs. Hall, the secretary of their State organization, and a member of the State Central Committee, tells me that about 65 per cent. of those who have been thus enrolled will vote the Republican ticket.

Very few of the dissolute women have registered. In the "tough" wards of this city, the women appear to take no interest whatever in politics, and in some of the precincts none have registered.

The women of fashionable society are almost unanimously Republican. In the ward where the finest residences are located, and where about one-third of the male voters are Democrats, 600 women are registered. Of these only seven are Democrats.

The most active workers are the wives of bankers, merchants and professional men. They took an active part in the caucuses, and attended the conventions as delegates. On the day the primaries were held, a couple of weeks ago, they served as judges and enrolling clerks, and every woman who had a carriage placed it at the disposal of the committee in her ward to bring voters to the polls.

Mrs. D. H. Moffett, the wife of the richest man in Colorado and the president of the largest bank is the president of the Republican Club in her ward. At the primaries she had an experience which showed that she is quite capable of good service in that capacity. She remained at the polls from the moment they were opened in the morning until the count was finished, having her luncheon brought to her at noon by her butler. During the afternoon she learned that a gang of repeaters were intending to invade the polls. Womanlike, she sent a carriage to the bank for her husband, and when he came repeated to him the information she had received. He drove to the sheriff's office, gave him notice that trouble was expected, and asked him to be ready with a posse of armed deputies to respond to a telephone call.

Pretty soon two wagon loads of toughs came up and offered their votes. Mrs. Moffett challenged them and ordered them away, while her husband started for a neighboring drug-store to telephone the sheriff. Before that official had arrived, however, Mr. Moffett had an encounter with the leader of the gang, and knocked him down. Then he drew his revolver and held the rest at bay until the officers came and arrested the entire party.—*Boston Daily Advertiser*.

TEXAS WOMAN'S CONGRESS.

Final arrangements for the annual meeting of the Texas Woman's Congress, to be held in Dallas during the State Fair, have been perfected. The date is October 31 to November 3, inclusive. The program is in the hands of a competent committee, with Dr. Ellen Lawson Dabbs, of Fort Worth, as chairman, who will arrange for short, practical papers on subjects of especial value to women. The Congress is non-sectarian, non-partisan, and committed to the promulgation of no doctrine or belief. Its aim is solely to bring into closer relations, through an organic union, the various associations of women in Texas, whether literary, educational, scientific, musical, social, philanthropic, or reformatory; to serve as a medium of communication; to keep in touch with each other's development; and as a means of prosecuting any work of common interest. The secretary, Mrs. S. Isadore Miner, of Dallas, invites correspondence from women's societies desiring to be represented in the Congress, or from individuals interested in the work.

Dallas, Texas, Sept. 29, 1894.

Just think of it! Fourteen to sixteen hours is the day's work for most girls employed in factories and shops in Scotland. Wages are often as low as six shillings (\$1.50) a week. We are glad to learn that there is a strong movement on foot for a mitigation of this sad state of affairs through legislation.—*Morning Star*.

There was a new departure at the Texas Farmers' State Alliance's annual seven-day picnic, this year. This was a "Woman's Day." It created so much enthusiasm among the people that fully one-half more were present on that day than on any other, ten thousand being in attendance. The successful management of the program was due to Mrs. Mary Baker-Jack, of Alvarado, who gave the opening address, and was followed by Mrs. Helen M. Stoddard, State President Texas W. C. T. U. Mrs. Annie Diggs, of Kansas, spoke for two hours in the afternoon, and was much applauded by the Populists.

At the third New England Conference of Charities, Correction and Philanthropy, to be held in Newport, R. I., Oct. 10-13, there will be addresses by eminent men on a variety of interesting topics. Several women are on the program. On the morning of Oct. 12, Miss Zilpha D. Smith, secretary of the Associated Charities of Boston, will speak on "High Ideals in Work." On the evening of the same day, Rev. Anna Garlin Spencer, of Providence, will preside, and give the opening address on "What the State and Society Owe to all Children," and Mrs. Glendower Evans, of Boston, will speak on "The Care of Dependent and Neglected Children."

The remonstrants against woman suffrage think it would be "unwomanly" for women to vote. They have an idea that suffragists wish to place women in unnatural positions. But the fact is the so-called conservatives are far less sensitive than the liberals on this point. In Germany, for instance, where the emperor claims to rule by divine right, and where women are especially subordinate to men socially, industrially and politically, there are eight women colonels, all of whom draw their pay regularly, namely, the empress of Germany, the dowager empress, the Princess Frederick Charles of Prussia, the Queen Regent Sophia, Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands, the Duchess of Connaught, the Duchess of Edinburgh and Queen Victoria.

Frances Willard passed her 55th birthday on Sept. 23, and was given, as the Chicago papers said, "such a birthday party as never woman had before." There was a celebration at the Temple in the morning, and at the First Congregational Church in the afternoon. C. C. Bonney made the address of welcome for the citizens of Chicago, and Rev. Dr. J. H. Barrows for the clergy; President Rogers, of Northwestern University for the educators, and half a dozen other distinguished men and women for different classes and associations. Anne Whitney's bust of Miss Willard was unveiled, and so was the Chautauqua fountain. The Boys' Brigades of the city escorted Miss Willard to the church, and there was great enthusiasm. It was a well deserved tribute.

A WAR ON WOMEN.

A special despatch to the *Boston Journal* says:

The Democratic Administration has begun a war upon women clerks. Two of the best 1880 clerks in the internal revenue service were discharged to-day to make room for Democratic heelers. One of the women dismissed was Miss VanVrancken, of New York, who has been the legal adviser of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue for many years. No better lawyer was in the treasury service. She was in the classified service, and won her promotion, step by step, under civil service rules, by competition and through merit. It is the policy of the Democrats to dismiss every woman getting over \$1,200 or \$1,400 a year. The reason for this performance is the thoroughly practical one that women do not vote, and that a \$1,600 or \$1,800 office should go to a Democratic voter only. In the reorganization of the Treasury Department, made necessary by the report of the Dockery experts, more than 200 clerks are to be dismissed. Republicans are marked first, and then women, so that none of the faithful Democratic voters will suffer. Long service, faithfulness, ability, respectability and merit go for nothing in the grand hustle to find places for ward rounders.

The *Boston Journal* has been for years an extreme and bitter opponent of woman suffrage. Yet it affirms that "the thoroughly practical reason for this war on women" is that women do not vote.

Well, then, is not that a "thoroughly practical reason" why women should vote? We pause for a reply. H. B. B.

UTAH FOR WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

We congratulate the suffragists of the United States upon the united action of all parties in Utah. There, for the first time, Republicans, Democrats and Populists in their Territorial Conventions have declared themselves for woman suffrage.

The Republicans led off in their convention on Sept. 11, at Provo, with the explicit declaration: "We favor the granting of equal suffrage to women." The convention was a grand affair, with 500 delegates present and twenty-eight counties represented. Quite a number of ladies of Republican proclivities were present. Hon. John E. Booth, the Republican delegate to the Legislature, who wrote the memorial that was sent with the Governor's signature and the concurrence of most of the members of both parties to the President asking that the franchise be restored to women, was the chairman. The woman suffrage plank was greeted with a storm of applause that was renewed again and again. No other plank was so applauded.

Four days later, on Sept. 15, the Democrats held their convention in Salt Lake City. Four ladies from Provo were present; also the Territorial vice-president, Mrs. Richards, of Salt Lake. The attendance was about 1,500, with a sprinkling of ladies in the galleries. The suffrage plank adopted was as follows:

The Democrats of Utah are unequivocally in favor of woman suffrage and the political rights and privileges of women equal with those of men, including eligibility to office, and we demand that such guarantees shall be provided in the Constitution of the State of Utah as will secure to the women of Utah these inestimable rights.

Vice-President Richards was invited to speak, and said:

In behalf of the women of Utah, I desire to thank you for the strong, unequivocal declaration you have made in favor of suffrage.

Mrs. Bullock was requested to say a few words, and was escorted to the platform by Hon. John T. Caine, president of the convention. She said:

Gentlemen and Ladies of the Convention:—This may seem a little premature, but I say it to see how it will sound. (Applause.) My feelings have been so deeply touched by the generous and noble conduct of the gentlemen of the convention that I have not words at my command in which to thank you. But I do thank you from my heart for the justice you have this day done to your mothers, wives, daughters and sisters. Gentlemen, you need not be alarmed as to the result of the deeply significant act of to-day. A true woman has never yet stepped out of her place, nor will she in the future.

In other speeches that followed, comment was made on the equal rights of women. So we are now secure of another State with a constitution guaranteeing equal suffrage to women.

HENRY B. BLACKWELL.

PARDONED AS A JOKE.

To have pardoned a brutal murderer as a joke is a very serious charge made against Governor Flower by the *New York Press*, with full details. The criminal, Henry Spiez, was sentenced, in 1889, to twelve years' imprisonment for "wilfully, maliciously and deliberately shooting to death a young woman named Ruby Nelson, who had been living with him as his mistress." Q. A. Gates, a casual visitor, was accosted by the Governor, who said: "What had I better do? You know nothing about the case. I will give you a new experience. Whatever you say I will do." Gates, without a moment's thought, said: "Pardon him, of course." Whereupon the Governor, without a word, indorsed on the application before him, "Pardon granted. Recommended by Q. A. Gates."

Mr. Gates gives his reason for recommending pardon as follows:

I felt that the life of a mistress was no matter any way. She had no right to live, and if the man had killed her, he had undoubtedly done a commendable deed, and if any punishment was desirable he had had quite enough. I do not think that a person of that character has any rights that the law or the authorities should recognize, and his getting rid of her is rather commendable than otherwise. This was the argument that passed in my mind when I answered the Governor's question. I do not to this moment know anything at all about the merits of the case. The woman killed was the mistress of somebody, and that is quite sufficient.

If this is New York justice—for the victim, murder, for the seducer and murderer, pardon—it is time that women should be enabled to vote for a Governor who will protect them in their right to life, if not to liberty.—*Woman's Journal*.

Mrs. Mary Jewett Telford, of Colorado, has been nominated for Lieutenant-Governor on the Prohibition ticket. The nomination was made with great enthusiasm.

The Woman's Column.

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GOOD ADVICE.

BY OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES.

Be firm; one constant element in luck
Is genuine, solid, old Teutonic pluck.
Yet in opinions look not always back—
Your wake is nothing, mind the coming track.
Leave what you've done for what you have to do.
Don't be "consistent," but be simply true.
Look in his face, to meet thy neighbor's soul,
Not on his garments, to detect a hole.
"How to Observe" is what thy pages show,
Pride of thy sex, Miss Harriet Martineau.
Oh, what a blessed book the one would be
That taught observers what they're not to see!

WOMAN SUFFRAGE AND THE REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.

The Massachusetts Republican platform, adopted unanimously last Saturday, begins with a declaration for woman suffrage. "An equal share in the government for every citizen" is declared to be "chief among the principles of the Republicans of Massachusetts." Now the only form in which a citizen can have a share in the government is by the ballot, and one-half of the citizens of Massachusetts are women.

The plank which the woman suffragists asked of the committee was substantially the same, but with the explanatory addition of the words "irrespective of race, color, or sex." The objection to the use of the general word "citizen" without explanation is, as Mr. Blackwell pointed out to the committee on resolutions, that people generally do not know, or if they know, do not stop to remember that women are citizens. It is now the business of Massachusetts suffragists to make the fact remembered and understood.

Now let every Massachusetts suffragist see or write to his or her candidates for State senator and representative, and ask each of them if he will, when elected, carry out the declaration of the Republican party of Massachusetts by voting to give every female citizen her rightful share in the government of the towns and cities of the Commonwealth.

Women have always been legally citizens, but citizens have not always been legally voters. More than forty years ago, under a Democratic administration, two sisters of the writer, having occasion to pursue their medical studies in Europe, took out U. S. passports from the State Department at Washington as American citizens. But in order to extend citizenship to negroes, an amendment to the U. S. Constitution now defines citizenship in express terms, as follows: "All persons born or naturalized in the United States

and subject to the jurisdiction thereof are citizens of the United States and of the State in which they reside." And the United States courts have decided that "Women are citizens, and may be made voters by appropriate State legislation."

HENRY B. BLACKWELL.

A PIONEER GIRL.

The Populists of Sheridan, Wyo., have nominated Mrs. Winona Washburn Taylor for the Legislature. A more excellent choice could not have been made. Mrs. Taylor is one of Colorado's pioneer girls. Her father, the late Hon. J. M. Washburn, was one of the first settlers of the Big Thompson Valley, his farm being near the present site of Loveland. Here Mrs. Taylor spent her childhood and grew up to be a bright, winsome, intelligent young woman, with every grace of character and disposition. After her marriage she resided many years in the valley her father had aided to settle, herself and husband becoming noted as breeders of fine stock of various kinds. Mrs. Taylor's papers on farming and kindred topics before the grange and farmers' institutes were always noted for their excellence. Something over a year ago she removed to Sheridan, Wyo., where the Populists, recognizing her worth, have placed her in nomination for the Legislature. She ought to be elected by a handsome majority.

FRENCH BUSINESS WOMEN.

The commercial aptitude of French women being on the field of discussion at a woman's meeting, a French lady present was requested to give her opinion on the subject. "It is all," she said, "a matter of habit and public opinion. We expect women of the *bourgeoisie* to be good *commerçantes*. A husband expects his wife to be his managing partner; a brother will ask his sister to join him in running a business. Here your countrywomen are not asked or expected to do such things, and consequently they do not know how."

AN UNANSWERABLE ARGUMENT.

One of the cleverest arguments in favor of equal suffrage was presented in a private letter to the wife of an unconverted senator, by the brilliant young lawyer, Mrs. Catharine Waugh McCulloch. The epistle was substantially as follows:

Your husband showed the picture of his sweet little baby girl to a group of us, and we declared that she was reaching out her tiny hands for the ballot and was ready to say, "Papa, please let me vote!" Then I showed a picture of my baby boy, who is about a year and a half old, and could not but contrast the difference between the future of the two children; my boy baby will have every door of usefulness opened to him, while your girl baby will find them slammed in her face, simply because she cannot vote. Your husband would be affronted if anyone said my baby was the smarter, yet our State says so indirectly when it does

not allow your girl to look forward to the honors my boy will have as his natural inheritance. She is classed with criminals, the only other class who cannot vote in Illinois. She is classed lower than lunatics, paupers and idiots, who can vote under certain circumstances. I want



CATHARINE WAUGH M'COLLOCH.

your girl to have a fair chance with my boy, and your husband ought to vote for this bill for the sake of the precious little femininity who will be benefited by it."

MISS LULU MACKEY was recently appointed official court stenographer of Trumbull County, O.

MRS. LAURA E. RICHARDS, the daughter of Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, has just published a little book, "Narcissa," consisting of two stories for the little people, a line in which she has been very successful.

MRS. BURTON HARRISON has written a new novel, called "An Errant Wooing," which will appear in the *Century* during the coming year. It is a love story, the characters being American tourists in Northern Africa and Southern Spain.

MRS. MARY H. FORD is giving a series of art talks in Chicago at the rooms of the "Noonday Rest" under the auspices of the Klio Club. Mrs. Ford is well qualified for this work, and will be remembered as having been the official guide in the Art Palace at the Columbian Exposition.

MISS LIZZIE A. SMITH has prepared a lecture on "The Legal Condition of Women in Massachusetts as Holders of Property," which will be interesting and valuable to Women's Clubs and similar associations. It gives a clear and complete statement of the property laws relating to women. At the close an opportunity is given to ask questions. Miss Smith was graduated from the Boston University Law School in 1892, is a regular member of the Suffolk Bar, and was appointed a special commissioner by Gov. Russell. Her functions are the same as those of a justice of the peace, except that she cannot perform the marriage ceremony or read the Riot Act. Miss Smith's address is 17 High Street, Newburyport, Mass.

TODAY

BY SUSAN COOLIDGE.

Be swift to love your own, dears,
Your own who need you so;
Say to the speeding hour, dears,
"I will not let thee go
Except thou give a blessing";
Force it to bide and stay.
Love has no sure tomorrow,
It only has today.

Oh, hasten to be kind, dears,
Before the time shall come
When you are left behind, dears,
In an all-lonely home;
Before in late contrition
Vainly you weep and pray.
Love has no sure tomorrow,
It only has today.

Swifter than sun and shade, dears,
Move the fleet wings of Pain;
The chance we have today, dears,
May never come again.
Joy is a fickle rover,
He brooketh not delay.
Love hath no sure tomorrow,
It only has today.

Too late to plead or grieve, dears,
Too late to kiss or sigh,
When Death has laid his seal, dears,
On the cold lip and eye,
Too late our gifts to lavish
Upon the burial clay;
Love has no sure tomorrow,
It only has today.

—Congregationalist.

BISHOP VINCENT vs. EQUAL SUFFRAGE.

Mrs. Livermore says that just as in normal vision we need two eyes in order to get a correct perspective, so in legislation we need to have both the masculine and the feminine points of view represented in order to arrive at a just result. It is a recognized fact that every great class in the community needs the ballot in order to represent its own specific interests. As the farmers need it in order to represent the agricultural interests, and the manufacturers in order to represent the manufacturing interests, just so the mothers and homemakers need it in order to represent the interests of the home. If any one thinks those interests are adequately represented already, let him look at some of the laws on our statute books—for instance, the laws relating to the "age of consent."

Bishop Vincent says woman's influence is enormous, and "if she use it wisely, she needs no additional power." A growing number of the wisest and most successful mothers think otherwise. Mrs. Zerelda G. Wallace, for instance, points out that a mother must always be at a disadvantage in training her children so long as she has no voice in determining the environment which shall surround her home. She says:

The mother tries to teach her boy that he must be pure and temperate and honorable. That boy goes out from his mother, and the first thing he meets with neutralizes and gives the lie to all his mother's teachings. He says to himself, "Why, mother says so and so," but he finds men in high places violating all those teachings, and he begins to conclude that his mother does not know much about it. From that minute that boy discounts his mother's judgment, and though she must still have a hold on his affections, she does not have a hold upon him in any other way. There

is where you wrong us, gentlemen, and cripple us in training men who will make the statesmen of this nation.

Bishop Vincent says: "Her womanly weight, now without measure, will be limited to the value of a single ballot, and her control over from two to five additional votes forfeited." Has Florence Nightingale's "womanly weight" in the world been "limited to a single ballot" because she lives in a country where women can vote? Take the case of any woman whose goodness and force of character enable her now to "control from two to five votes;" can any one seriously suppose that her personality would lose all its power if she were recognized by law as worthy of having her opinion counted? Whatever means of influence upon public affairs a woman has now, by persuasion, force of personal character, etc., she would have still; and she would have this other very potent means in addition. Indeed, a woman's indirect influence would be strengthened rather than weakened by the franchise. Henry Ward Beecher said:

While woman is excluded with contempt from political duties, her advice and influence at home must always be at the minimum. If once she began to accept public patriotic duties, she then would exert a tenfold indirect influence at home. But now, men take it for granted that women know nothing of public affairs, and that all their suggestions must, of course, be the result of an ignorant simplicity. A woman is not made a safe adviser by being kept at home in ignorance of all public affairs; and, if she informs herself intelligently, then why should she not act just as much as a man? It is amusing to hear men, when pressed upon this point, enlarging upon the silent influence of woman, upon the sweetening home affections, upon their bland and gentle restraints or excitements, and declaring a woman's home to be the only appropriate sphere of political influence; but the moment she takes him at his word, and endeavors to incline husband or brother to any political conduct, they turn with lordly authority upon her, saying, "My dear, your proper duties are in the nursery and kitchen. What do you understand of public affairs?"

Bishop Vincent says: "The curse of America to-day is in the dominated partisan vote—the vote of ignorance and superstition;" and he objects to doubling this vote. As for "the dominated partisan vote," there is abundant testimony from Wyoming, from men of both parties, that women are less dominated by party bias than men, and are more apt to vote for the best man, irrespective of party. As for doubling the ignorant vote, the educated vote would be doubled as well as the ignorant, while the vicious vote would be largely decreased in proportion. This would be the case even if women were enfranchised on the same lax terms as men have been. But the tendency is more and more to ask for woman suffrage with an educational qualification. This would double the intelligent vote without adding materially to the ignorant vote; and it seems to many to be the only way out of the difficulties in which our large ignorant has already vote involved us.

Bishop Vincent says that if women stand outside politics, "the best women may exert a conservative and moral influence over men as voters." The best women must exert a conservative and

moral influence, whether inside or outside; and their influence would be felt more strongly inside at close range than when they are debarred from any direct voice in deciding what shall be done.

Bishop Vincent says: "Force her down into the same bad atmosphere, and both men and women must suffer incalculable loss." The atmosphere of politics depends upon the character of those who take part in politics. The atmosphere of any place where good women mingle on equal terms with men is generally better than that where men congregate by themselves. Frances Willard aptly likens it to the atmosphere of an ordinary car as compared with that of a smoking car. George William Curtis said, many years ago:

I am asked, "Would you drag women down into the mire of politics?" No, sir; I would have them lift us out of it. The science of government is not an ignoble science, and the practice of politics is not necessarily mean and degrading. . . . How can we purify them? Is there no radical method, no force yet untried, a power not only of skilful checks, which I do not undervalue, but of controlling character? Mr. Chairman, if we sat in this chamber with closed windows until the air became thick and fetid, should we not be fools if we brought in deodorizers—if we sprinkled chloride of lime and burned assafoetida, while we disdained the great purifier? If we would cleanse the foul chamber let us throw the windows wide open, and the sweet summer air would sweep all impurity away and fill our lungs with fresher life. If we would purge politics, let us turn upon them the great stream of the purest human influence we know."

Bishop Vincent says: "We know what women can be in the commune, in riots and on the rostrum." What has that to do with the question? Every one knows that bad women can behave very badly. But there is no evidence that most women are bad, or that women will behave worse with suffrage than without it. The women who took part in the riots of the commune lived in a country where women had for ages been carefully debarred from every shred of direct political power. Generally speaking, women have conducted themselves better or worse in public affairs just in proportion to their training, experience and recognized responsibility. Bishop Vincent mentions the "rostrum" as if public speaking by women were analogous to their taking part in a riot. To argue that all women should be debarred from suffrage because some women have joined with men in rioting, is as reasonable as it would be to prohibit all women from speaking because some women as well as some men who speak in public do not speak to edification.

Bishop Vincent says: "Woman can, through the votes of men, have every right to which she is entitled. All she has, man has gladly given her." It is possible, indeed, for women to get many bad laws amended without voting. It is also possible to get from Boston to San Francisco by going around Cape Horn. But if women were forbidden to use the railroad across the continent and complained of the injustice, it would be no answer to tell them that they could reach their destination just as well by the indirect route. The last persons to say so would be the old sea captains who had

made many voyages around the Cape. The experienced men and women who have labored for years to secure our present improved laws for women are not found declaring that women can get everything they need just as well by indirect influence. Samuel E. Sewall, who did more than any one lawyer to liberalize the laws of Massachusetts in regard to women, often testified that it was a much longer, slower and more difficult process, simply because the desired changes were in the interests of a disfranchised class. Moreover, each of these gains, instead of being conceded promptly and "gladly," was won only after a hard fight, and after the very same arguments had been lavishly urged against it that are now urged by Bishop Vincent against equal suffrage. What was true in the past will be found true of the changes still to be made. But, even if every other legal injustice had been removed, the exclusion of women from suffrage would be a fundamental injustice still. To see this, it is only necessary to imagine the case reversed. Suppose men had equal legal rights with women in every other respect, but were excluded from all voice in deciding what should be the laws or who the lawmakers. Would not this exclusion be in itself a grave injustice? Would Bishop Vincent like to occupy such a position? If not, let him apply the Golden Rule.

ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

—*Union Signal.*

A PASTURE WITH A ROCK IN IT.

BY ANNIE TRUMBULL SLOSSON.

"No, I don't go away summers," said good old Aunt Abby. "Oh, yes, I know! most folks do, the best of folks—ministers and all. And they tell me I'd ought to go; say it's refreshing and wakening and lifting and broadening. The church at the Hollow, and the one at the East road, and Mr. Edwards's, all shut up for three weeks at a time in warm weather; and we don't have any Sunday school at all in July and August.

"Mr. Edwards says he gets more strength of body and mind, more help for his work and points for his sermons in his vacation at the seashore or the mountains than in all the year besides. I dare say. But I don't exactly see my way to going; there are things to see to here, and it costs something even at the cheapest places, and I've got a way of my own of having a vacation. I don't know but after all I'm lifted and broadened and strengthened as much, and get as many points out of it as the rest, with all their travelling. Maybe you'll smile when I tell you where I go, and what kind of a place it is. It's nothing in the world but a pasture with a rock in it.

"It isn't half a mile from my house, though I'm right in the busiest part of Factoryville, you know. You go down to the bobbin-mill, and then along north as far as Giles's store; then you turn to the left, and keep right straight ahead. And there 'tis—a good bit of pasture land, and a big boulder nigh about the middle of it.

"I came upon it two years ago. I hadn't lived here long, and wasn't used to a big, bustling town like this; and when hot

weather came I did just ache for fresh air and growing things and woodsy places.

"I went out one day, and walked, and walked, trying to find big trees and bushes and such things. By-and-by I saw something green ahead, and 'twas this. I stopped at the rail fence, and looked over. Just at first it didn't seem very inviting when I thought of the woods at my old home, all dark and cool, with soft wet moss at your feet to step on, and brooks running along; and I says to myself, but out loud, 'It's nothing in the world but a pasture with a rock in it.'

"Well, do you know, I hadn't more than spoke those words than I seemed to see a wonderful meaning in them. I forgot all about the heat and the dusty road, and I crawled through the rails and went over to the bowlder, and sat down on the grass, and I began to think. 'Why,' I went on to myself, 'what's religion when you think of it, or, come to that, what's heaven itself, any more than that—a pasture with a rock in it?' I began to love that place right then and there. I can't tell you what it's been to me, and all the thinking and help and brand-new light I've found there. Points for sermons! Why it's just bristly with them. I find a fresh one every time I go, and I haven't near come to the end yet.

"Some days I'll be so tired I can't do a mortal thing but just stretch myself full length out on the grass and keep still, and then'll come into my head that verse out of mother's favorite psalm—I guess 'twas your mother's too, it's most folks's mother's—about 'He maketh me to lie down in green pastures.' Deary me! I don't want a better sermon; and again I'll get to looking at the grass. There's red-top, and timothy, and a little herd's grass there, and it looks so pretty, shaking in the wind. And I recollect how our Lord took notice of all such little things. 'If God so clothe the grass of the field,' you know; and, before I know it, that's led me off into the most comforting, beautiful thinking.

"And then there's the rock; I can't hardly talk much about that, but you know what I mean. 'Green fields beyond the swelling flood,' as mother used to sing, is all slightly and beautiful; but, after all, it's the Rock up there that's such a thing to lean on and look to. And down here in this world, too, lying down in green pastures, and watching the grass, is nice and comforting in fair days; but come to storms and rough weather, a rock is what we want, after all.

"I believe I get more points out of that bowlder than I do out of the pasture. In a hot afternoon I get on the east side of it in the shade, and then I think of what shall be 'like the shadow of a great rock in a weary land.' Sometimes there comes up a storm, with such pouring rain, and I creep under the lee of that bowlder, and keep safe and dry. And then I'm sure to get to thinking of the 'strong rock for a house of defence,' and of father's hymn,

'Rock of ages, cleft for me,
Let me hide myself in thee.'

"Sometimes it's Moses hiding away in the rock to watch the Lord pass by; again 'ts the rod bringing water out of the rock; and lots of times it's about that tomb hewn out of a rock, that new sepulchre in

a garden wherein was never man yet laid. Or, by spells I think of David keeping his father's sheep, and leading them out in the pastures; or Isaac going out into the fields at eventide, and that beautiful story of the shepherds abiding in the fields around Bethlehem.

"But after all, I come back most times to the thing itself, just as it struck me the first time I ever saw it—a pasture with a rock in it. So I don't go away in warm weather, and I never expect to, now. For I'm getting on in years, and there's plenty of things in my own little watering-place here to last as long as I shall for points to think about, and for strengthening and lifting and widening. It won't be long, at the most, before I go away for good, some summer. I shall be satisfied when I wake up there; I can't help hoping the place will be a little like a pasture, and I'm certain sure there'll be a Rock in it."
—*Sunday School Times.*

The Woman's Journal.

A WEEKLY PAPER,

Founded by Lucy Stone, 1870, devoted to Women's Interests, and especially to Woman

Suffrage.

EDITORS:

HENRY B. BLACKWELL,
ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

ASSISTANT EDITORS:

FLORENCE M. ADKINSON,
CATMARINE WILDE.

"It is the very best paper for women."—*Mrs. Clara C. Hoffman.*

"The best woman's paper in the United States, or in the world."—*Englishwoman's Review.*

"The best source of information upon the woman question that I know."—*Clara Barton.*

"It is so much the best of the woman suffrage papers that no comparison is possible."—*Rev. Anna H. Shaw.*

"It is able, genial and irreproachable—an armory of weapons to all who are battling for the rights of humanity."—*Mary A. Livermore.*

It is an exceedingly bright paper, and, what is far better, a just one. I could not do without it.—*Marietta Holley ("Josiah Allen's Wife.")*

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"If any one wishes to be informed on the woman question, the WOMAN'S JOURNAL is the very best means. It is pure, beautiful and interesting—a paper that any one ought to be glad to introduce into his family for its literary merit alone, even if he did not believe in suffrage. I subscribe for it for my own granddaughters."—*Mrs. Zerelda G. Wallace.*

TWENTY DOLLAR PREMIUM.

To any Suffrage Association, W. C. T. U., or individual, getting up a club of 25 new subscribers to the WOMAN'S JOURNAL at \$1.50 each, the WOMAN'S JOURNAL will pay a cash premium of Twenty Dollars.

Sample copies FREE. One year on trial to new subscribers, \$1.50. Regular price per year, \$2.50. To Libraries and Reading Rooms, \$1.25. Address

WOMAN'S JOURNAL, Boston, Mass.

The author of that brilliant novel, "Aunt Anne," has written a new book which the Appletons are about to publish. "A Flash of Summer" is the story of an unfortunate marriage.

Two-thirds of the senior class at Michigan University have petitioned to have Mrs. Sunderland appointed to the chair of psychology, left vacant by Prof. Dewey's removal to Chicago University. Mrs. Sunderland for years has had a large and appreciative audience of students whenever she has spoken in Ann Arbor.

The annual convention of the Massachusetts W. C. T. U. will be held at Fitchburg, Oct. 16, 17, 18 and 19. The convention will open with an address by Mrs. Helen M. Barker, national W. C. T. U. treasurer, Tuesday evening at 7.30. The regular business sessions will begin Wednesday morning, October 17. Round-trip tickets at reduced rates can be obtained.

Jane M. Slocum, LL. B., will deliver a lecture introductory to a course on Social Economics before the Women's Educational and Industrial Union, in Boston, Nov. 1. Miss Slocum has also a course of lectures on "The Science of Government." She is a graduate of the University of Michigan, and has been a teacher of political economy and civil government in many schools and colleges. She is prepared to give class instruction and parlor talks. Her address is Watertown, N. Y.

Aaron M. Powell has resigned his connection with the National Temperance Society and Publication House, as editor and secretary, and will hereafter edit The Philanthropist, and represent the Philanthropist Publishing Co., at No. 39 Nassau St., New York. He will prosecute the White Cross and Purity Work, and continue to give attention to the National aspect of the Drink Problem. He will accept occasional invitations to lecture upon "The White Cross and Purity," "Woman as a Citizen," "The National Drink Problem," "Whittier," "Wendell Phillips," and "Glimpses in Europe." Mr. Powell gave his lecture on "Woman as a Citizen" before the Washington Co. (N. Y.) Political Equality Club on Oct. 10, and will repeat it at Trenton, N. J., on the 22d inst.

The *Woman's Journal* of this week contains an illustrated article on Illinois Women, Death of Dr. Holmes by Mrs. Howe, Bishop Vincent vs. Equal Suffrage, by Alice Stone Blackwell, Woman Suffrage and Republican Platform, by Henry B. Blackwell, Frances Willard's Birthday, Women Writers on Political Science by Wm. Lloyd Garrison, A Victim of Twins, A Pasture with a Rock in it, Sparrow Court, A Cardinal Point, U. S. Supreme Court and Woman Suffrage, A Missionary Home Again, W. C. T. U. Franchise Notes, Women of the Press, Women elected in Hartford, Women in Politics, Maritime W. C. T. U. Convention, The Lucy Stone Scholarship, Suffrage Revival in California, Woman's Ballots Cast Wisely, Letter from Maine, A Century's Progress, New York Letter, Colorado Items, The Florida Bazar, Appeal to Kansas Voters by H. B. Blackwell, Massachusetts Executive Meeting.

AN APPEAL TO KANSAS VOTERS.

In 1866 the Legislature of the young State of Kansas, fresh from the battles of the Civil War, and inspired by the prophetic spirit of liberty, submitted a woman suffrage amendment to the voters, also a negro suffrage amendment. Invitations to address the citizens of Kansas were sent by Hon. Charles Robinson, the first free State governor, and by Hon. Sam N. Wood, a well-known abolitionist and radical Republican, to active suffragists in the East. In response to their call Lucy Stone and Henry B. Blackwell came to Kansas in February, 1867, took part in the formation of a Kansas Equal Suffrage Association at Topeka, and held a two-months campaign of meetings, speaking in every then organized county. The meetings everywhere were crowded and enthusiastic. A wave of sympathy and interest swept over the State, and it is believed that if the vote had been taken in May both amendments would have been carried. But the Republican party, then overwhelmingly in the majority, was rent by personal quarrels and rivalries. With the summer came a reaction. An anti-woman suffrage association was organized, headed by Eskridge and others. Later came Olympia Brown and Bessie Bisbee, and in the fall Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Susan B. Anthony, who fought a losing battle against the party machinery organized against the women. Then came George Francis Train, whose addresses aroused antagonism and ridicule. In the end both the suffrage amendments were defeated, two to one; the women, without any party support, polling nearly as large a vote as the colored men with the Republican party behind them. But, as a result of the agitation, Wyoming and Utah, in 1869, extended suffrage to women.

It was my privilege to make that glorious spring campaign of 1867 with the dear wife whose life was an inspiration, and whose memory is a benediction. Nearly thirty years have elapsed, and Lucy Stone cannot come back from

The undiscovered country, from whose bourne No traveller returns.

But it seems fitting that her efforts should be crowned with success upon the beautiful prairies which she labored so hard to redeem. Thousands of Kansas men and women, still surviving, will recall her pathetic and earnest words, remembering with pleasure the benignant face of the woman who gave her youth and strength to the cause of equal rights. Will they not, irrespective of party, rally once more in support of impartial liberty and political justice, and place their State beside Wyoming and Colorado, a beacon light to older and less progressive Eastern communities?

HENRY B. BLACKWELL.

THE FLORIDA BAZAR.

TAMPA, FLA., OCT. 2, 1894.

Editor *Woman's Column*:

The Florida Suffrage Bazar was held Friday and Saturday, Sept. 28th and 29th, at Tampa, under so many discouragements that we almost despaired. We could only get a room for two days, and, owing to unavoidable delay, the workmen could not finish it. We moved in without

glass in the windows, which obliged us to move out in the evening. We moved into another unfinished room, and sold on Saturday and in the evening. Of course we had no chance to decorate or make our place attractive. The result, however, has taught us never to be discouraged again. We cleared \$125, which was a surprise to us, and an astonishment to our opponents. This sum we have had the pleasure of sending to Miss Laura Clay.

We have a number of articles left, and intend to add to them, have refreshments, and hold another entertainment during the winter. Of the contributions, \$16.20 was in money, in sums ranging from 25 cents to \$3.25; and in goods and money, Maine was the banner State. How shall we thank the many friends throughout the Union who have helped us? And not here only. Mrs. Warner Snoad sent a package of her books to us from England. We will hold you all in grateful remembrance. We cannot even publish the places from which we received aid, the list would be too long for the COLUMN.

The W. C. T. U. came out strong, and several other societies, Unitarian and Liberal Christians. The Keely Auxiliary of Kansas City, Mo., sent a charming letter and a valuable package. One of the pleasant features was the many letters received from individuals, saying they were not members of any organization, and often adding that they stood alone in their community, but had seen the call in the WOMAN'S COLUMN, and wished to aid. Day by day our respect for the little sheet increased.

Our success cannot be measured by the money we have made. In other ways it is incalculable. We have made friends, developed strength, have a standing where we were unknown. We meet soon to perfect our State organization at the request of friends. We hope to meet many who have helped us, at Atlanta in February; for you are no more strangers, but dear friends.

ELLA C. CHAMBERLAIN,
President Florida E. S. A.

MASSACHUSETTS EXECUTIVE MEETING.

The Executive Committee of the Massachusetts W. S. A. held its first meeting for the season last week Friday, with a good attendance. Miss Lougee had given a quantity of scraps of silk and velvet, which had been worked up into eighteen beautiful doll's bonnets by a West Newton lady. Mrs. Bryant said that Charlestown would have a miscellaneous table, with quilts, sofa pillows, homemade candy, etc.

It was decided to issue the following appeal:

The Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association wishes to raise \$10,000 this year at its Fair, which will be held from Dec. 3 to 8, at Horticultural Hall. Never before in the history of the cause has the outlook been so encouraging. Now is the time for its host of friends to come forward and work earnestly.

A committee will be present every Friday afternoon from 2.30 to 4.30, at 3 Park Street, to receive offers of service from any man or woman, old or young, who is willing to help.

MARY A. LIVERMORE, Pres.
O. AUGUSTA CHENEY, Sec.
ABBY E. DAVIS, Chr. Fair Com.

The Woman's Column.

VOL. VII.

BOSTON, MASS., OCTOBER 20, 1894.

NO. 42.

The Woman's Column.

Published Weekly at 3 Park Street, Boston, Mass.

EDITOR:
ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

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THOUSANDS WILL VOTE.

Illinois women are registering as voters by thousands, and showing an active interest in politics which is revolutionizing public opinion. All the Chicago daily papers are full of facts and comments. The *Inter-Ocean* of Oct. 14, in a leading article, says:

Last week was marked in Chicago, and in Chicago politics, by the especial prominence of women. The only large political gathering of the week in this city was held under the exclusive auspices of Republican women, in the great hall erected as an audience-room for Professor Swing. It was addressed only by women, but the audience was of both sexes, and, while there is only one State office for which women can vote, Republicanism, pure and simple, was advocated, but without any aspersions upon the opposition. It was a model political meeting, indicating the improvements in political methods to be expected from the general and complete enfranchisement of women.

The *Evening Post* says:

Not merely a few but the great majority of the women in all parts of the State of Illinois intend to cast their ballot for trustees of the State University at the next election. The information is not second hand; it comes from the women themselves. They are aroused and thoroughly in earnest in the matter. The *Evening Post* to day is able to print a long list of the names of women who have signified an intention to vote and to supplement this with expressions of opinion from many. They are quiet and temperate in their expressions, but they realize the importance of the concession made to them, and expect to secure further privileges in the near future.

The *Tribune* says:

Women are taking a lively interest in the coming election and will poll a big vote. Returns from the various county seats in Illinois show that they are preparing to exercise their new rights. Men are being influenced by the enthusiasm of the fair sex. The *Tribune* presents below returns from fifty-one counties as to the part women are taking. It is apparent that there is a general interest in the right of suffrage.

The Democratic women also are moving. Every party is on the alert, and every party in its State Convention has nominated a woman for Trustee of the State University. The weekly meeting of the Democratic Women's Central Committee was held at the Palmer House, Oct. 13, followed by a public meeting in the balcony clubroom. Mrs. A. V. H. Wake-man presided over the latter. General Herman Lieb, Mrs. Charlotte Holt, Mrs. Florence W. Meech, and Miss Louise Foscetté spoke in favor of the party's candidates for trustees of the State University.

Richard P. Morgan, one of the trustees of the university, expressed his delight that the women were permitted to vote for trustees, and that each party had named a woman candidate. Their services are needed in the management of the university, and he regretted that an agreement could not be made between the parties for the election of all the women candidates. With women on the board of trustees, parents all over the State would have more confidence in the university, and would not hesitate to send their daughters to an institution where women helped to govern and direct.

SUFFRAGE FAIR NOTES.

The Hartford Equal Rights Club, at its last meeting, voted to have a table at the Massachusetts Suffrage Fair, and subscribed for the *WOMAN'S JOURNAL* for the library of the Sociological School in that city.

Miss A. M. Lougee has sent word to the Fair Committee that she wants two barrels of apples. Another friend wants a bag of self-raising buckwheat flour; another wants several table-scarfs, of a kind that can be washed; and another an umbrella-stand or jardinière "made with broken china." If any League can secure contributions of these articles, these friends are ready to buy them at once and give the price to the Suffrage Association in advance of the Fair. Let us hear from others.

NOTHING SUCCEEDS LIKE SUCCESS.

The St. Louis (Mo.) *Globe-Democrat*, of Oct. 9, contains an editorial on the active part women in Colorado are taking in politics, and mentions that in Arapahoe County, which includes the City of Denver, and which casts about one-fourth of the total vote of the State, 19,000 women have registered and are taking quite an active part in the contest. "These women," it says, "are in large part the wives of bankers, merchants and professional men—the element that controls and adjusts social affairs, and conserves and promotes moral interests." The conservative *Globe-Democrat*, though still fearful of the results, is growing accustomed to the fact that women are actually full voters in two States. It will wait for "time and experience to settle all doubtful points," and takes the position that "it is the part of courtesy, as well as of wisdom, to hope for the best with regard to an innovation of so much importance."

The Boston *Saturday Gazette*, in its last issue, quotes from *Political Progress* the list of countries and States where women have full or partial suffrage. It gives an imposing array of facts, though the list was evidently prepared before the important acquisition of Colorado and New Zealand.

Joint meetings of the Wisconsin Woman Suffrage Society and the Federal Suffrage Association were held in Racine, Oct. 2-5, and were well attended.

All the political parties of North Dakota have declared for woman suffrage.

Mrs. J. E. B. STEWART, widow of the famous Confederate raider, is now the principal of a girls' school in Missouri.

MISS ELEANOR HEWITT, the oldest unmarried daughter of Abram S. Hewitt, of New York, has for several years been roadmaster at Ringwood, where the country home of the family is situated.

The Woman's Council, of Toronto, Can., has decided to urge upon the Provincial Legislature the appointment of a female inspector of factories and workshops for the Province, and to endeavor to obtain from the city the appointment of a second matron at the Central Police Station, and to ask the Minister of Education to introduce manual training into the Public School system.

The State Association of Congregational churches, at its annual meeting this week in Denver, licensed Miss M. G. Bumstead to preach. She is supplying, with marked acceptance, the Congregational church at Highland Lake. Miss Bumstead is a member of a Boston church, and was, for seven years, a missionary in Africa. She is a descendant of one of the first deacons of Park Street Church.

It is to be hoped that the Boston school board will elect Mrs. Emily A. Fifield as soon as possible to fill the vacancy on the board of supervisors left by the resignation of Mrs. Louisa Hopkins. There are several well qualified candidates, but Mrs. Fifield is *facile princeps* in the affection and esteem of the people of this city, as well as in personal fitness for the position. There is no one whose election would give as hearty satisfaction to the general public, or be as good a thing for the schools.

The COUNTESS OF ABERDEEN, during her recent visit to Halifax gave an "At Home" and garden party on the magnificent grounds of the official residence of the Admiral commanding the British squadron in North American waters. It was the most brilliant and successful affair of the kind ever held there. The feature of the function was the entire absence of wines and liquors. This is the first time in Canadian history that the wife of the Governor-General has held a reception without dispensing liquors, and marks a new era in Canadian high social life.

Not a home in Kansas has been broken up, and probably not an iota of domestic discord has ever resulted from municipal suffrage for women during the past seven years. If the women in the towns are capable of exercising judgment and voting their conclusions as to matters of city government (street improvements, police regulations, gas, waterworks, etc.), are the women in the country any less capable of exercising judgment and voting their convictions as to bridges, court house bonds, salaries of county officers, etc.? — Lincoln (Kan.) *Beacon*.

RED BIRDS AND WATER HYACINTHS.

Editor Woman's Column:

In these most delicious mornings of early Southern fall, when merely to breathe is joy, when the sun rises to turn the dewdrops on the purple grasses to pearls, and make

"E'en every common bush aflame with God," upsprings the red bird (they call him the "Cardinal" in Kentucky), and sings such a lifting orison that we begin the day, as Lillian Whiting prescribes, in a state of "spiritual receptivity to all good, high, poetic, uplifting, and, with the 'key thus set,' feel altogether in tune to the sweet influences and grand symphonies of faith and vision."

To my fancy, Master Cardinal, superbly crimson-crested, in his warm rich coloring looking like a bit of living fire, as he flits among the dark leaves of the japonicas, is the harbinger of spring; and so, coming in this afternoon of the year, he affects me with a sense of the unexpected. Perhaps we delight in him the more on that account, as I have in the unexpected allies who have lately come forward of their own volition to enlist under the banner of the Equal Rights Association, or to convey to me their full sympathy with its aims.

A leading citizen of Allendale (a village adjacent to Fairfax), proffered his fealty to the Equal Rights Association recently, and a young man who was with him avouched his belief in the doctrine, to the delight and amazement of a bright-eyed girl present, who burst out, "Why, John, I didn't know you were a woman suffragist!"

Then a young Carolinian "over the river," in Georgia, quite noted as a speaker, wrote me a letter, conveying his felicitations on my work, and offering his aid.

So much for the "Red Bird" part of my heading; now for the "Water Hyacinths." They obtrude themselves as an anomaly that I've been wanting to describe to my flower-loving friends, and will bear a symbolic prefiguring as things out of the ordinary course, and so as typing inconsistencies. The petiole of each leaf-stalk swells out in an oblong receptacle, which secretes water. It reminds me of the side-saddle flower, which grows wild in our woods, and especially affects moist places, having also a receptacle for water in shape of a cup with cover. The water hyacinth bears a pretty lilac flower, enriched in tone by one dominating petal of darker purple, beside which leans the one pistil with its golden stigma. This anomalous flower of queer amphibious disposition is in character like the mind expressed in an article I've just been reading. In it the writer enlarges on the beautiful life of an aged lady, lately deceased, whose husband, years ago, was called to the presidency of a college in another State. It had been customary for his predecessors to give a yearly banquet to his fellow-officials and others, at which wine was served. This South Carolina lady, like Lucy Webb Hayes of blessed memory, (long prior, however, to that noble woman's occupancy of the White House and exclusion of wine from her table), actually had the moral courage to set precedent at defiance in the South, and had

a dinner without wine, which dauntlessness the writer praises to the skies. So far so good; but right here he jumps the track, and goes off on a tirade against the "noisy, bizarre, blustering women of the W. C. T. U., who 'stump the State' to achieve ends which might far more certainly be attained by quietly and prudently abiding at home."

Now see the anomaly of praising one woman for an act perfectly in consonance with W. C. T. U. principles, yet denouncing the organizations for pursuing a general policy of the same nature; in other words, making a stand against the drink habit and the liquor traffic. And it sounded too funny, and amphibious, and anomalous, in view of the fact that our W. C. T. U. annals in South Carolina show the name of this lady's daughter as an actual member, and that she herself was no doubt in full sympathy with the W. C. T. U., but precluded by the infirmity of age from taking active part.

Another water hyacinth in the same paper was a proposal in one column to "incorporate some new material, even if it were necessary to send woman delegates to conventions;" and on the same page asserting that "dependence is placed for the support of the worn-out fathers of the church on the sisters. 'Oh, consistency, thou art a jewel!'"

A friend has just sent me a newspaper, dated July 23, 1896, in which I find a singular custom chronicled under the heading "A Woman To Let." From the context it is apparent that in those days the community took up the cases of unfortunate girls, and provided for them during the period of their helplessness at regular church meetings, where each member obligated him or herself to give a certain amount for the maintenance of the unhappy creature during a limited time; and to the lowest bidder she was "let," and, for the care of her, payment was made out of the common fund.

VIRGINIA D. YOUNG.

Fairfax, S. C., Oct. 5, 1894.

DR. BUCKLEY ON EQUAL SUFFRAGE.

Dr. Buckley says: "'No taxation without representation' as an abstract principle is just, but it does not follow that the representation must be identical." But in the present case the legal representation is wholly lacking. George William Curtis said:

It is not true that, in the ordinary and honorable sense of the words, women are represented. Laws are made for them by another class, and upon the theories which that class, without the fear of political opposition, may choose to entertain, and in direct violation of the principles upon which, in their own case, they tenaciously insist.

Dr. Buckley says that "woman's influence in forming the characters and principles of the lawmakers ensures care for her." Women have always had an influence in forming the characters of the lawmakers. Yet, up to the time when the equal rights movement began, the laws in regard to women were almost incredibly bad. Even now they leave much to be desired.

Dr. Buckley says: "The authors of the Declaration of Independence, the framers

of the Massachusetts bill of rights, did not perceive any incongruity between declaring that 'all men are born free and equal,' and that there should be 'no taxation without representation;' that 'governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed,' and at the same time relieving women from the responsibilities and burdens of government." The authors of the Declaration of Independence did not perceive any incongruity between declaring that "all men are born free and equal," and sanctioning human slavery; or between declaring that there should be "no taxation without representation," and excluding men from suffrage because of their religious opinions. The logical application of the principles laid down by the fathers goes beyond what the fathers themselves perceived, in more than one particular.

Dr. Buckley says: "Taxation is not levied upon the property of women upon different principles, but upon property as such, by whomsoever held." That is not the point. The point is that, while the taxes are levied equally upon the property of men and women, the women have no voice as to how the money shall be spent. What is complained of is not unequal taxation, but taxation without representation.

Dr. Buckley says: "The property rights of woman are better protected now than they could be if she were actively engaged in politics." In most of the States of the Union the property laws are still unequal as between men and women, even after all the improvements of the last fifty years. To show that women's property rights are better protected now than if they could vote, Dr. Buckley says that when it was proposed to pave a certain street contrary to the wishes of the property-holders, mostly widows and single women, some of them went to the authorities and succeeded in persuading them not to do it. But if these women had had votes, they would not have needed to do any persuading. As one of them told Dr. Buckley, "Such a thing would not have been attempted." Dr. Buckley admits that she was "a lady of rare intelligence," and that she regarded the incident as an argument for suffrage. She well might. It was only a chance that the women's persuasions were successful. In many cases they are not.

Dr. Buckley says that "the consent of the governed is and must be taken for granted, except as changes are made by constitutional methods." But it has often been taken for granted unwarrantably in the past in regard to various classes of men. We claim that it is now taken for granted unwarrantably in the case of women, and we are asking that a change be made by constitutional methods.

In reply to the argument that "capacity indicates sphere," Dr. Buckley says, "There are various acts for which woman has the ability that she should not be asked or compelled by law to perform." But there are few things for which she has the natural capacity that she ought to be forbidden by law to perform, and there is no proof that the exercise of suffrage is one of them.

In reply to the argument that "the dignity and authority of the ballot would

increase her influence," Dr. Buckley says: "Since . . . woman's influence is not derived from authority or her true dignity symbolized by the ballot, the clenched fist or the drawn sword, it would add nothing to her power." The suffrage is exercised not only by military officers and pugilists, but by men of the most peaceful professions, and even by ministers of the Gospel. The possession of a vote adds to the minister's power, just as it does to that of men whose professions are symbolized by the sword or the clenched fist. It would add to a woman's power in the same way. In every society of which a woman is a member, in every corporation in which she is a stockholder, the fact that she has a vote adds to her influence and dignity. It would be so, of course, in the larger association represented by government; and all the bad elements that do not want the power of good women increased are strenuously opposed to giving them the ballot.

ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

—Union Signal.

IOWA ANNUAL MEETING.

Iowa will hold its 23d annual meeting in the Congregational Church in Marshalltown, Nov. 8 and 9. A fine attendance is expected, as the situation is central, and the railroad facilities are fine. Mrs. Chapman will be with us. Being on the ground, she writes hopefully of the prospect in Kansas, and says: "Get your third star ready." Three or four prominent supporters of our cause in the last Legislature will address the Convention.

Miss Hattie Dickson, 1110 West Main Street, Marshalltown, is the chairman of the Entertainment Committee. Delegates desiring hospitality are requested to address her.

MARY J. COGGESHALL.

Des Moines, Ia., Oct. 11, 1894.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE AS A FACT.

The Boston *Daily Globe*, in its issue of Saturday, Oct. 13, 1894, takes a step forward in the discussion of the question of woman suffrage which few leading newspapers have taken as yet. Under the caption "Facts about Woman Suffrage," the *Globe* says, editorially:

There is no mistake known among men more common than that of talking against facts.

The innocence of ignorance is seldom more conspicuous than when some people blandly ask: "Do you think women will ever get the suffrage?"

And yet every intelligent observer of human affairs knows that the women have the suffrage already in countries representing 18,000,000 square miles of territory, and a population of 350,000,000.

After enumerating some of the more than twenty countries where women exercise full or partial suffrage, the *Globe* says, in conclusion:

And yet some people are ever asking, "Do you think women will ever get the suffrage?" The world keeps moving, while they neglect to inform themselves. They wonder if something is coming which, to a large extent, has already come.

The *Globe* about sizes up the situation, although in its statement of the extent to which women possess the right of suffrage in the United States, it fails to note that they have had municipal suffrage in Kansas for seven years, and were given full suffrage by a vote of the men themselves

in Colorado a year ago. The friendly aid the Boston *Globe* lends the woman suffrage movement from time to time will be greatly augmented if it will continue to emphasize the fact that women are already voters to a considerable extent.

Woman suffrage is discussed almost wholly as a theory. The articles, editorials, speeches and sermons of its opponents consist chiefly of prolix arguments and allegations based on the inherent right of suffrage, and the nature of women, and of speculations on the effect the possession of the ballot will have upon women, upon their families, upon the marriage relation, and upon the community. Such few facts as may be presented are chiefly illustrations of the exhibition of human nature which women possess in common with men. Witness Dr. Buckley's article in the *Century*, which Senator Hoar characterizes as "the strongest argument ever made on that side." It might be put in a nutshell; woman is not perfect, therefore she should not have the ballot.

The friends and advocates of woman suffrage are given too much, it seems to me, to meeting the enemy upon the latter's chosen ground. Even the admirable article by Senator Hoar in the *Century* conveys the impression that the woman voter is a possibility of the future rather than an accepted fact of the present to a considerable degree. To quote the junior editor of the WOMAN'S JOURNAL, "An ounce of fact is worth a ton of theory," and enough is not made of the fact that women do vote.

The mass of people are ignorant of this fact; indeed, there are grounds for suspecting that a good many persons who are not rated as of the masses are likewise ignorant. The daily press, which is supposed to give the news, is largely responsible for this ignorance. When Wyoming was admitted to Statehood, the fact that it was the first State to come into the Union with a constitution which made its women citizens equal with its men citizens was given but little attention by the press. Lucy Stone, looking from the heights into the far future, said solemnly: "It is one of the great events of history." Had it been the first State to bestow on its admission full citizenship upon a race or nationality—the negroes or the Chinese, the Irish or the Germans—there would have been a great deal said about it.

Not until Wyoming sent women as delegates to the National Republican Convention in 1892 did the press generally give prominence to the fact that women are voters in that State.

Again, when, at the fall election last year, the woman suffrage amendment to the State Constitution in Colorado was adopted by popular vote, but few newspapers outside of that State gave the matter more than a brief paragraph.

While woman suffrage is discussed more, and more in the press, and the reports of suffrage meetings and conventions show an increasing degree of friendliness and accuracy, there is a disposition to minimize its victories and the facts in its favor, and to magnify its set-backs.

Hence there is need to "keep before the people" the extent to which woman suffrage already exists. "Women as Voters"

should be presented at every suffrage meeting. See that everybody knows that women will vote the full county and State tickets in Wyoming and Colorado at the coming election.

A suffragist and a "remonstrant" looked out upon the sea. "Will the time ever come," asked the latter, in melancholy tones, "when these waters shall recede and leave the sands exposed and when they shall dash against the rocks?" "They ebb and flow every day," replied the matter-of-fact suffragist.

FLORENCE M. ADKINSON.

"UNFORTUNATE WOMEN."

The Minneapolis *Times* thus scores a glaring injustice, often exemplified not only in Minneapolis, but in all our large cities:

Yesterday the usual daily spectacle was witnessed in the Police Court, when five unfortunate creatures were brought before the judge and sentenced to pay fines of from \$50 to \$100 each. On what evidence were these women mulcted in these heavy fines? Were they arrested on mere suspicion and compelled to contribute \$300 to the city treasury under threat of confinement in the workhouse? If there was any direct evidence against them they must have had male partners in the offence of which they were accused. How could they be arrested except upon evidence of wrong-doing? If such evidence was forthcoming, the names of their male companions ought to be known to the police. Why were they permitted to escape? Why is it that it is always the poor woman who is dragged into court, and her name blazoned to the public, while the sharer in her guilt is never heard of? Isn't it about time that some of the men who frequent the houses of these women were made to bear their share of the penalty of shame? If the woman is guilty, the man who associates with her is not less so. Why are the police so tender of him? There is evidently something wrong here. How are these dens of vice ever to be suppressed if their male patrons are to be shielded from exposure and punishment? It is not a pleasant subject for discussion, but the gross injustice, and the wretchedly poor policy of persecuting the unfortunate girls, while their male companions are permitted to go scot free, calls for earnest protest. If the policy is to tolerate the places of these women for the revenue they yield to the city, then the present method of "pulling" is easily understood. But if the object of the "pulling" is to suppress them, no more effective method can be adopted than to arrest every man found on the premises, and make him give an account of himself. The *Times* has no word of excuse for the women engaged in conducting immoral houses. But it believes that it is the duty of the police to make no discrimination between the women and their patrons. The police should take extra precautions to secure the arrest of the men who frequent these places. They are equally guilty with the women, and for every immoral woman dragged into the Police Court there should be a companion sinner in the shape of an immoral man.

The New England Women's Press Association held its first literary meeting at Parker's last Wednesday. A paper on "Some Puritan Poets," showing much thought and research, was given by Mrs. May Alden Ward, and the occasion was further enriched by the presence of Madam Sigrid Magnussen, of Iceland, who spoke interestingly of her country and its women.

KANSAS NOTES.

"Woman's Day" at the Iowa State Fair was a grand success.

"Good Roads" was the subject discussed at the last meeting of the Denver (Col.) Equal Suffrage League.

The women of Lynn, Mass., have formed themselves into an organization to be known as "Women Voters." They propose to take a lively interest in school matters this fall.

Sarah Grand says she received only \$984 for the manuscript of the "Heavenly Twins." She lives now in Kensington, a suburb of London. Her married name is Mrs. C. R. McFall.

The Western Yearly Meeting of Friends in session at Plainfield, Indiana, has decided that hereafter all meetings shall be in joint session of men and women.

Mrs. Peary has presented to the National Zoölogical Park at Washington, D. C., the Eskimo puppies, the animals which drew her baby's sled. The presentation was made in the name of Marie Ahnetigo Peary, who was born in the Arctic regions a year ago.

Miss Lenore Ayers, the business manager of the Indianapolis (Ind.) *Organizer*, has been called upon several times of late to fill the pulpit in place of absent pastors. Recently she preached at Haughtville in the morning, and gave a missionary address in the evening at University Place. Both services were very interesting, and she was invited to come again.

Mrs. E. C. Miller, M. D., is working as a missionary among the Yakima Indians. Dr. Schell visited her and gives the *Epworth Herald* the story of her work. She lives among them, and gives them lessons of industry and neatness by example. She preaches, teaches, conducts funerals and attends the sick. There are half a dozen tribes on this reservation of 800,000 acres.

The American Baptist Association (colored), which recently met in Montgomery, Ala., and which claims a constituency of 2,500,000 persons, elected one woman on its list of officers, Mrs. A. A. Bowie, of Alabama, educational secretary. The Foreign Mission Society held in connection also elected one woman official, Mrs. Lucy A. Coles, of Virginia, assistant corresponding secretary.

The last Iowa Legislature gave women the right to vote on the question when an increase of the tax levy is involved. A special election at Sigourney to determine whether the town should establish a new water system, to cost \$20,000, gave the women a chance which was not lost. Seventy-two women voted, and the result of the election was 377 for and 58 against the water system.

The *Union Signal* says:

One Sunday morning recently, Madam Layah Barakat (our white ribbon Syrian), preached at Plymouth Church in Portland, Maine. Her subject was the three covenants, and the sermon was one of great power and eloquence. Among her listeners was a woman from a Congregational church without a pastor. She said, "I think our church would better have no more candidates, but at once call Madam Barakat." This was partly in jest, and yet it shows how the world moves, for this woman was the daughter of one of Portland's former pastors, than whom there was never a more conservative churchman.

Women are taking an active part in general politics in Kansas, as well as in the suffrage amendment campaign. Mrs. J. Ellen Foster has been speaking daily for a month past from the Republican platform. She addresses mass meetings of workingmen and meetings of women. Mrs. T. J. Smith, of McPherson, is also speaking for the Republicans, and Mrs. Inez M. Stein, State organizer of the Kansas Women's Republican League, is organizing Women's Republican Clubs.

Mrs. Clara B. Colby, of Washington, D. C., editor of the *Woman's Tribune*, is addressing numerous Populist meetings. Mrs. Annie L. Diggs and other Populist women are also addressing large meetings. As the Populist party is committed to the suffrage amendment, it is generally presented at their gatherings. Judge F. Doster recently spoke to a full house at Lawrence, and made a strong plea for the amendment, which was received with great applause.

Miss Anthony is speaking at Populist meetings, on the amendment, to great audiences.

Meanwhile, work is actively carried on by the Non-partisan Suffrage League. Mrs. Laura M. Johns has been addressing large audiences in Western Kansas, and feels greatly encouraged at the enthusiasm shown.

Mrs. Carrie Chapman-Catt and J. G. Waters have addressed a large and enthusiastic suffrage meeting in Topeka. Mrs. Catt will speak in the southeastern quarter of the State until election. She has roused active interest wherever she has been.

Miss Yates is holding successful meetings.

Mrs. Luella Kraybill, one of the State suffrage organizers, has organized a club at Frontenac, with Mrs. A. Cameron president. Coffee County has ten clubs, so far, with a membership of over 300, and work still going on.

Professor Carruth, of the State University, and President Brooke, of Lane University, are able advocates of the amendment.

Mr. J. G. Samuelson, secretary of the Trades and Labor Assembly, lately contributed an article to the *Topeka Daily Capital*, and gave reasons why the amendment should be adopted, from the "standpoint of a wage-earner."

One of the many Kansas newspapers that support the suffrage amendment is the *Breeze*, a Republican paper at Topeka, which fully lives up to its name. It finds the arguments against the amendment "so light that to attack them is like kicking at a vacant place in the atmosphere," and it believes that ten years hence the man who voted against it "will look back and wonder what got wrong with his liver."

Ruth F. Durgan is a power for woman suffrage in the First Congressional District of Kansas. She has personally organized fifteen leagues since July 15, and expects to form two more during the present week. She writes from Atchison: "We are not asleep in the First District, if we do not parade the fact. I talk WOMAN'S COLUMN right along."

At the last meeting of the woman suffrage society of Des Moines, Ia., a collec-

tion was taken for Kansas, amounting to \$62 50.

Mrs Chapman Catt writes:

"The tide is turning in our favor, I think. A plan is on foot for counting the ballots and putting every party on record as to what proportion of each will vote for the amendment. All parties feel that they will be in a bad way next year if the amendment carries and they have not done justice to the women. The Democrats are making opposition to the suffrage amendment the chief issue of all their speeches. That helps us with the other parties. They have a good many speakers in the field. The Populists have 130 speakers out now. The Republicans 110 speakers. We have six.

"Senators Carey and Warren probably cannot come for even one speech, as it would require five days to accomplish it. But we have asked them and also the Governor of Wyoming for letters, and perhaps we can issue them in a circular for distribution. The COLUMN has been of inestimable value in the cultivation of sentiment in the State. The workers commend its influence highly everywhere.

"Our meetings are crowded. The interest is keen and active. The chairman of the Republican and Populist State Committees acknowledge the probable victory of the amendment."

A SPEAKER FOR WOMEN'S CLUBS.

Mr. Lee Meriwether, of St. Louis, the author of the entertaining books, "A Tramp Trip; How to See Europe on Fifty Cents a Day," "The Tramp at Home," and "Afloat and Ashore on the Mediterranean," will be in the vicinity of Boston during December and January. He is an attractive speaker, and is open to engagements with women's clubs in this neighborhood. His lectures, "Europe on Fifty Cents a day," and "Signs of the Times," are highly commended.

The charming mother of Mr. Meriwether, whose interest in woman suffrage has made her an active worker in St. Louis, will be remembered by many friends of the cause in this vicinity, and the son inherits her reformatory instincts.

I should be glad to arrange for him any engagements, and letters addressed to me, P. O. Box 1638, Boston, will receive prompt attention.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON.

The Detroit Equal Suffrage Association held its regular monthly meeting in the Hotel Cadillac club-room, Oct. 11. J. M. McGregor and Dr. G. H. Sherman, of the Populist party, addressed the meeting, both warmly endorsing woman suffrage. The subject for discussion was, "What Has 1894 Done for Woman Suffrage?" Mrs. Boutell said it had made women eligible to occupy professorship chairs in the State University, and she paid a high compliment to the regents for the concession. Mrs. Helen P. Jenkins reviewed the attempt of the women of New York to secure equal suffrage in the new constitution of that State.

The New England Woman's Press Association will furnish a table in the Charity Club Kettledrum, on Nov. 7.

The Woman's Column.

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ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

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WILL YOU HELP?

The managers of the Fair for the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association, which is to be held in Horticultural Hall in December, beg leave to present their appeal for aid to every friend of the cause. We pledge our own exertions, and desire to ask the same at the hands of others.

All who are disposed to cooperate with us are requested to communicate with the committee at the headquarters (WOMAN'S JOURNAL Parlors), No. 3 Park Street, Boston.

ABBY E. DAVIS,

Chairman of Committee.

COLORADO WOMEN VOTERS.

A despatch from Denver, Colorado, dated October 22, states that the registration of women in that city is almost as large as that of the men. The total number of names entered on the books, which are now closed, is 61,500. The registration in the county will exceed 70,000. Should 70 per cent. of the persons registered vote, the vote cast at the next election will be considerably more than twice what it was two years ago, when the total vote was 22,975.

This experience of Colorado confirms that of Wyoming. It shows conclusively that not only do the women vote, but they rouse the men to vote more generally than ever before. The result is a fuller and fairer expression of the will of the people, and that is what is needed in the interest of good government.

ILLINOIS WOMEN AWAKE.

The Chicago Tribune of Oct. 17 devotes more than six columns to facts and figures of women's registration, giving the number registered in each precinct of every ward in the city. In Evanston the names of 400 women appeared on the Registrars' books at the close of the first day. Those who registered were among the most prominent women of the place.

The Chicago Evening Post also devotes five columns to the names and addresses of leading Illinois women who will vote at the coming election for trustees of the State University. The Post says:

Not merely a few but the great majority of the women in all parts of the State of Illinois intend to cast their ballots for trustees of the State University at the next election. The information is not second hand; it comes from the women themselves, and they speak in no uncertain tones. They are aroused and thor-

oughly in earnest in the matter. In almost every case where the question has been asked, the reply has been prompt and emphatic, and the Evening Post to-day is able to print a long list of names of women who have signified an intention to vote, and to supplement this with expressions of opinion from many of them. Other names and letters will follow. Every mail is bringing additional replies that show how deeply the women are interested in the subject. They are quiet and temperate in their expressions, but they realize the importance of the concession made to them, and do not hesitate to assert that they expect to secure further privileges in the near future. In short, it looks as if they would be voting for municipal officers before the male skeptics have time to wonder what their intentions are.

JEWISH WOMEN IN COUNCIL.

One of the most noteworthy of the many confederations of women recently organized throughout the country is the National Council of Jewish Women, started in Chicago during the World's Fair, and whose headquarters are in that city. This organization has for its object a closer relation among the women of that race, a medium of communication, and a means of prosecuting work of common interest, also furthers united effort in behalf of Judaism by supplying the means of study.

GREAT MEETINGS IN KANSAS.

Mrs. Laura M. Johns writes, in a private letter:

"We are having big meetings and much interest is manifested. At Emporia, where I spoke on Monday night, hundreds were turned away—they couldn't get in; standing room all taken. Mrs. Catt and Miss Yates find better feeling, and the good feeling growing fast. Things have been coming our way during the past four weeks.

"I am speaking every day and sometimes twice a day. We are all working hard, but we ought to have twice as many people at work, and twice as much money to work with. Good local work is being done. In Elk County, where I now am, every school district is organized. Neosho County has every voting precinct organized. Other counties are the same, and many have a club in nearly every voting precinct.

"The end will soon come. The amendment will carry. We ought to get on a little more steam at the last. Who will give us fifty dollars to help out the campaign?"

PROGRESSIVE NEW ZEALAND.

The New Zealand Legislature, which is the product of the vote of both male and female citizens, is displaying a very creditable determination to discharge its business. The lower house has banished all intoxicating drinks from the bar of the chamber, and further, has passed a resolution limiting the duration of speeches. Henceforth, no one may speak longer than half an hour; and in committee, no member may speak more than four times, nor

longer than ten minutes. It is a curious comment upon the various proverbial sayings as to female loquacity, observes the Review of Reviews, that the first antipodean session in which women had a voice should have put a drastic time-limit upon the chatter of Parliament. Another measure approved by the lower house is a bill simplifying the entrance to the legal profession, and admitting women to practice at the bar.

MRS. EMILY A. FIFIELD, of the Boston School Committee, has secured the passage of an order that "all lunches sold in public school buildings shall be such as are approved by the committee on hygiene and physical training, and that said committee to be instructed to report to the Board a plan for supplying lunches at a proper price." This is an admirable and much-needed reform.

MISS LLEWELA DAVIS, a Welsh lady, a native of Brecon, is the third woman who has gained the Charles Lucus medal for composition at the Royal Academy of Music. Her predecessors who were thus distinguished were Miss Dora Bright and Miss Ethel Boyce. Miss Llewela Davies's musical career as a student has been a brilliant and successful one, almost without a parallel. She has won five yearly musical prizes since 1887, not counting her success this year.

C. H. OGBORN, of Kansas, secretary of the Kingman County Sunday School Association, contributes to the *Suffrage Advocate* a poem neatly disposing of the claim that women ought to be held in subjection because "Adam was first made and then Eve." Mr. Ogborn lays stress upon the text "He gave them dominion," and says: That man before woman was made, we agree; But does power thus rest with priority? If so, then the beast and the fish and the fowl, Then even the greyhound, the earth-worm or owl. Being made before man would rule man—don't you see?

FANNITZA ABDUE SULTANA NALIDE is a fine-looking girl from Beyrout, now staying at a quiet residence in Brooklyn. She is the cousin of the wealthiest Arab in that far-off city, and is known among her countrymen as "the Syrian princess." On the books at Harvard she will be entered as Miss Alice Azeez, and her object in coming to this country is manifold. She wishes to obtain educational honors both here and in England, and while in America will study the government, the people, and occidental methods of doing things. Having done so, she will return to Syria, where she will found a monument to the memory of her father. Her family has for centuries been a ruling force in the Orient. Miss Azeez, though only 19 years of age, has mastered the Arabian, Assyrian, Grecian, Latin, French, German and English languages. Specimens of her needlework adorn the shelves of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, in New York City, and the Peabody Museum, at Cambridge, Mass.

DR. BUCKLEY ON EQUAL SUFFRAGE.

In dealing with the argument that equal suffrage has worked well where it has been tried, Dr. Buckley mentions New Jersey, Utah and Wyoming.

The Quaker element was strong in the population of early New Jersey, and in 1776 suffrage was extended to tax-paying women and tax-paying negroes. According to Dr. Buckley's own statement, there was no complaint made as to the way in which they exercised it for thirty-one years. In 1807, at a county election involving the location of a court house, there was much fraudulent voting. It was done partly by women, partly and largely by men dressed up in women's clothes. Dr. Buckley does not mention the latter fact, although it is historical and well known. The next Legislature took away suffrage from the tax-paying women and tax-paying negroes, and interpolated the words "white male" into the election laws. Dr. Buckley says this was because "the whole State was so disgusted" by the cheating at this county election. The generally accepted, and certainly much more probable, historical tradition is that the tax-paying women and tax-paying negroes had generally voted the Federalist ticket; and so, when a reactionary Democratic Legislature got into power, it revenged itself by abolishing the property qualification, and by setting up instead a qualification of color and sex. At all events, if the New Jersey experience is an argument against suffrage for women, it is equally an argument against suffrage for tax-paying negroes.

Dr. Buckley says that in Utah "the (Mormon) women supported not only polygamy, but anything else suggested by the Mormon hierarchy." So did the Mormon men. The Mormons of both sexes voted the church ticket solid. If this is an argument against suffrage for women who are not Mormons, it is equally an argument against suffrage for men who are not Mormons.

So far as concerns the most objectionable feature of Mormonism, its polygamy, the chief responsibility for it certainly did not rest with the women. It was not they who invented the doctrine, nor was it for their pleasure that the system was maintained. The Gentile testimony is unanimous that it went exceedingly against the grain with the women; that they accepted it most reluctantly, as a heavy cross, and only after imperious and reiterated assertions that it was a divine revelation. There are some men who like to have half a dozen wives, but there is no wife who likes to share her husband's affections with half a dozen other women. As Samantha Allen says, Mormon polygamy was a monument to "the wickedness and smartness of men." If women had not been trained for ages to submit their own judgment to that of men, it would have been harder to convince them that anything so contrary to their own holiest instincts as polygamy was really the will of God.

The disfranchisement by Congress of all polygamists, of both sexes, was in line with a very common practice, *i. e.*, the disfranchisement of law-breakers as a punishment. But the later enactment,

disfranchising the Gentile women and non-polygamist Mormon women of Utah, was a gross injustice. It was taking away the suffrage from citizens who were guilty of no crime, simply for voting the wrong ticket. There could hardly be a worse precedent. It did not even serve any practical political purpose; for the Mormon majority was large and supreme in Utah for years after the women were deprived of suffrage, as it had been for years before they were enfranchised. Both the great political parties of Utah have declared for woman suffrage in the new constitution; and as Congress has just amnestied the male polygamists of Utah, it would seem that the Mormon women might now be amnestied too.

At all events, the only complaint ever made about the voting of Utah women was that they voted the Mormon ticket; and no one will say that American women outside of Utah would be likely to vote for Mormonism.

In Wyoming, where full suffrage has prevailed for a quarter of a century, there is not a shred of evidence that it has produced any of the evil effects which Dr. Buckley has represented as inevitable. He does not attempt to show that it has. He says: "The population is too small, and the conditions are too peculiar, to make the experiment of any value." Dr. Buckley quotes as highly significant the fact that there was fraudulent voting by women eighty-seven years ago in a little New Jersey township containing "about three hundred voters;" but when woman suffrage works well to-day in a community of more than sixty thousand persons, the number of people concerned is "too small" to be taken into consideration. "The conditions are too peculiar" in Wyoming for us to reason from it to other States; but the conditions in Utah are not peculiar enough to make it unsuitable for Dr. Buckley to reason from it to all the rest of the Union! Consistency is a jewel.

Dr. Buckley says the recent unanimous testimony of the Wyoming House of Representatives that woman suffrage works well is "of no importance," because the members were probably afraid of their constituents. But this is only throwing the difficulty one step further back. How do their constituents come to be in favor of it, unless it works well? Moreover, the Legislature merely confirmed the testimony given by all the Territorial Governors for twenty years before Wyoming became a State. Governors of Territories are appointed by the President, not elected by the people; hence their testimony is impartial.

Dr. Buckley says nothing about Great Britain, where 200,000 women enjoy municipal suffrage upon the same terms as men. Mr. Gladstone, who is not in favor of full suffrage for women, acknowledges that they have exercised municipal suffrage "without detriment, and with great advantage." Lady Randolph Churchill and the band of highly conservative English women who a few years ago published a formal remonstrance against Parliamentary suffrage for women, were careful to explain that they had no objections to municipal suffrage, and even thought

its responsibilities had had a beneficial effect on the characters of women.

In Canada, also, women have had municipal suffrage for years, and Dr. Buckley offers no evidence that the foundations of society have been shaken. He seems never to have heard of Colorado or New Zealand; or perhaps he thinks the experiment there too recent (and too successful, so far as it has gone) to be worth mentioning.

A. S. B.

MRS. STANTON TO DR. PARKHURST.

Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton has just sent the following letter to Rev. Dr. Parkhurst:

The state of political affairs in Wyoming is the best answer relative to the effect of woman suffrage upon the purity of elections. There, ever since the women have voted, which is a quarter of a century, it has been impossible to elect any man of doubtful character. At the primary elections men say, "We must put up a man of moral character, or the women won't vote for him." Take a single case like that of Breckinridge, and personal influence and political hostilities might count for something. Not that I think personal hostility has had anything to do with the case of Col. Breckinridge; it was surely broad enough. But the influence of women for a quarter of a century settles the question of the moral effect of women in politics. Invariably the type of civilization of a country depends upon its women. Where woman has the most influence there is the best civilization. Now, on the eve of election, the Democrats in Washington are putting out the women clerks and replacing them with men. This is done merely to obtain the vote of the clerks. Women have no vote. The right-minded men of this city are doing their utmost to do away with the corruption in politics. All the investigating committees prove this, and yet they scorn the greatest power lying right at hand to aid them—the voice and influence of women. Such cases as that of Col. Breckinridge ought to wake men up to a realization of what women could do if they had the power of the ballot.

A CAMBRIDGE RIP VAN WINKLE.

The English high school board of Cambridge, Mass., have made the mistake of excluding the girls from taking part in the debates with the boys. It has been the custom for years for the girls to debate with the boys, and the membership of the society consists of both girls and boys. The society organized at the beginning of the present school term with the following officers, the secretary being a girl: Joseph E. Sharkey, president; Karl S. Barnes, vice-president; Miss Ethel I. Murch, secretary; Walter D. Fuller, treasurer. The society has heretofore been granted the free use of a room in the high school building, where meetings have been held twice a month. A small sum is paid the janitor for his trouble.

At the beginning of the present term (the society reorganizing every year) the request was made for the privilege of the schoolroom as usual, and the high school committee, through Principal Huling, informed the president of the society that the "boys" would be granted the use of the room, if desired. The president was further informed, which he accepted as official, that the "girls" must not be members, or take part in the debates.

The society held a special meeting the

next afternoon, and the following petition was drawn and presented to the high school committee at the regular meeting of the school board.

Whereas, we, the members of the English high school debating society, have learned of the decision of your honorable committee to the effect that girls were to be excluded from said society, because it was thought undesirable that boys and girls should engage in joint debates, and

Whereas, this society by its constitution has hitherto admitted to membership both girls and boys: therefore,

Resolved, That the society respectfully petition the high school committee for a reconsideration of your recent action, and for the granting of permission for the debating society to use the science lecture room with a membership including girls as well as boys.

The committee has the petition under consideration. W. A. Munroe, chairman of the high school committee, says that personally he is opposed to the girls and boys debating together. He says the committee did not exclude the girls from debating. The committee puts the matter this way: If the boys want to debate, well and good, and if the girls want to have a debating society, well and good; but he believed it was best that there be separate societies. He said that until this term he did not know that girls were members of this society, and he never heard of any debating society with a membership of both sexes.

Mr. Monroe is singularly uninformed of the history of high-school debating societies. He will find ample precedents. In Chauncy Hall School many years ago such a society existed, with results in every way satisfactory. Nearly all the co-educational colleges and a multitude of academies and high schools have mixed debating societies, and have had them for years. The action of the Cambridge committee is the reversal of precedent.

WOMEN AND VOTING.

BY LOUISE CASTLE WALBRIDGE.

What! Shall the women vote? No! no!
We cannot, will not have it so;
Our mothers sweet, our sisters, wives,
Whose graceful charms delight our lives,
They mingle at the polls with men?
No! no! 'Twould make them masculine.

The farmer's wife, as we all know,
Must sow the garden, weed and hoe,
Must care for pigs and milk the cow,
And even cultivate and plough.
The babe may cry with all his might—
Mamma must work—and that's all right.

But, should she don her hat and gown,
And take the car to go to town
To cast her ballot—dreadful thought!—
A transformation would be wrought.
Ah! never more to cook or sew,
To sweep or dust, or wield a hoe.

In rags her lord, her children, too,
As we have often said to you.
A man, Of course, is no such shirk,
For he can vote and keep at work,
And woman must less faithful be
If suffrage brings calamity.
In social life she may delight,
Absorbed in it from morn 'till night,
While leaving home for help to keep,
The babes to cry themselves to sleep;
We'll not complain. That's woman's sphere,
Always allowed since we've been here.

But should she once in public speak,
A voice in legislation seek,
Or take an interest in the schools,
And ask to enter where man rules,

'Tis time for her to understand
That these things we alone command.

All who would vote to war must go,
At duty's call, for man does so,
And braves the ills of camp and field,
Until the foe is made to yield.
No coward he; his man he'll shoot;
He'll go—or send a substitute.

The women not in war, I say?
Forgot, indeed, that happy day
The wounded felt their gentle touch,
The sick, for whom they did so much,
Fatigue and danger both defied,
To serve the country at their side.

History has its tales to tell
Of queens who ruled their people well,
Yet rich in traits of heart and mind
Revered by man in womankind;
But these are fables, it must be,
Imposed on our credulity.

We must admit, in England's queen
A noble woman we have seen,
A bright example all her life
As faithful mother, loving wife,
Though she has reigned for fifty years,
Well versed in state-craft, wise as peers.

There's Mrs. Howe, and Lucy Stone,
And hosts of workers as well known,
So gracious, womanly and sweet,
The world pays homage at their feet,
Their lives attuned to this broad creed—
Home first, then thought for all who need.

It cannot be that we wise men
Mistaken all these years have been,
In thinking with so much alarm
That woman could but lose her charm
If she began to legislate,—
For that is why we hesitate.

A GIFTED CALIFORNIA WOMAN.

Mrs. Alice Moore McComas, of Los Angeles, is to take the field as a speaker for the Republicans during the coming campaign. The San Francisco *Chronicle* gives the following sketch of her:

Mrs. McComas is the wife of Judge C. C. McComas, of Los Angeles. For several years she has been prominently identified with the growth of that portion of the southern metropolis known as Boyle Heights. It was she who, almost single-handed, secured the donation from ex-Mayor Workman and Mrs. Hollenbeck of twenty-one acres of land in Los Angeles for a public park, with an appropriation of \$10,000 from the city to improve it. Possibly no single cause ever met with greater opposition, and a less persistent and capable worker would have been discouraged; but, with the leading newspapers to aid her, Mrs. McComas never abated her effort until, after a year or two of hard work, the city had its little park.

Mrs. McComas was born in Illinois, but removed to California a good many years ago, and has ever since been an enthusiastic Californian. Her father, General Jesse H. Moore, of Decatur, Ill., represented his district in Congress for four terms, and died while serving as United States Minister to Peru. Mrs. McComas has always taken an active interest in politics. She was the first woman to edit a woman's department, discussing woman suffrage and politics, in Los Angeles, conducting such a department in an evening daily for over two years. She is still a regular contributor to the press of her city. She has always been a ready and prolific penwoman.

Mrs. McComas is a living example of the "woman with faculty." She is a constant irritation—as one little woman once phrased it—to the type of objector who points to probably neglected homes and

ragged hose in the background when sketching the advanced woman. She has for years done her own housework and enjoyed it. Her home on Boyle Heights is a charming refuge, to which every visitor is welcome, and where every member, from the judge to little Charlie, is interested in doing what they lovingly call "our work." The wife and mother, besides doing a large amount of literary and social work, besides being associate editor of *America's Defenders*, a paper published in New York in the interests of the national soldiers and sailors' work of the W. C. T. U., is treasurer of the Southern Branch of the Women's Press Association, corresponding secretary of the United Woman Suffrage Council of California, vice-president for California of the International Woman's Union, a charter member of the Woman's Parliament, an active and interested member of the Woman's Congress, before which she read a paper in May last, State superintendent of franchise of the W. C. T. U., Woman Suffrage organizer for Los Angeles County, and member of the executive board of the State Woman Suffrage and Educational Association.

As though this were not enough wholly to discourage Satan in the effort to find mischief for this pair of hands, she is to be one of the campaign speakers for the Republican party, and will, besides, attend upon the Legislature at Sacramento this winter as one of the "legislative committee" to take the subject of woman suffrage before that body.

She is a slight, delicate-looking woman, with clear, penetrating eyes, a ringing enunciation, and a faculty for stating her case in a way to carry conviction to her hearers. She is thoroughly at home in discussing topics pertaining to motherhood and the home. "The mother question," as she calls it, lies very near her heart. "Nowadays," she says, "when women are entering the professions, it is well to look at this question. Motherhood should be looked upon as a high and holy profession. It is so regarded by the mothers who are most successful in rearing children, but with the appalling death-rate among children that stares us in the face, one can hardly say that many women have so succeeded. Girls are sent to school to be trained as teachers. They are drilled by the hour, by the day, in music and 'the arts.' They draw and sketch and daub; they murder the King's English, and as many foreign tongues as they can form a speaking acquaintance with, and they take a 'course of lessons' in all sorts of fads, but it does not yet seem to have become fashionable to teach girls to take care of babies."

She advocates the study of motherhood for all intelligent women, and her own blooming daughters are an indication that she puts some of her theories into practice

The Woman's Charity Club is making extensive preparations for a "Kettle-drum," for the benefit of the Free Hospital for Women, to be held at Mechanics Building Nov. 7. There will be supper, a reception, and dancing. The Charity Club has 700 members; Mrs. Micah Dyer, Jr., is its president, and to her untiring efforts, supplemented by the good work done by her staff, is due its prosperity. The hospital was started seven years ago. Forty-three women began a penny fund for the enterprise, and forty-three cents was the nucleus which enabled Mrs. Dyer to open a temporary hospital at 38 West Chester Park. In three years the membership increased to 500. The fund grew also, land on Bunker Hill Avenue was purchased, and a building was erected.

The Texas Woman's Press Association is discussing plans for the organization of a syndicate which will furnish copy to every Texas paper if desired.

Following the precedent set by the World's Fair, the building committee of the Atlanta Exposition has offered liberal premiums for the best design for an exposition building by a woman.

MISS ELLEN A. FORD, the sister of the Messrs. Patrick and Austin Ford, of the *Irish World* and the *Freeman's Journal* of New York, is associated with her brothers in the management of these publications.

QUEEN VICTORIA is said to have become somewhat fractious, and age is telling on her at last. Irritable as the Queen may be under the pangs of rheumatism which now afflict her, no one desires to see her place filled by another. She has kept the balance of moral power in her share of Europe as no crowned head has done before her or will be likely to do after her.—*Boston Herald*.

MRS. JULIA B. NELSON, of Red Wing, Minn., has been nominated for County Superintendent of Schools on the Prohibition ticket. The *Red Wing Argus* says: "Mrs. Nelson is thoroughly qualified for the position, having taught school for twenty-three years. She holds first grade certificates from the States of Iowa, Minnesota, Connecticut, Texas and Tennessee, and was the first teacher in Goodhue County that received a first grade certificate. Mrs. Nelson is the president of the Minnesota Woman Suffrage Association."

The *Woman's Journal* this week contains reports of the New York and Massachusetts W. C. T. U. Conventions, Jewish Woman's Council, Maine Federation of Women's Clubs, Cantabrigia Club, Indiana Collegiate Alumnae, News from Kansas, Illinois, New York and Colorado, a lively discussion on Educational Qualifications for Women Voters, Women of the Press, Ann Arbor P. E. Club, Franchise Notes, A Daughter of Connecticut, Care of Dependent Children.

MADAME ANTAEV, a Russian landowner in the province of Voronezh, which, among others, suffered from the great famine in 1891-2, conceived the idea of helping the peasants by enabling them to emigrate to Siberia. After applying to a great many authorities and spending much of her time and money, she effected an exceptionally good arrangement for 1,000 peasants. Although the admission of immigrants to the lands belonging to the Royal Household in the Tomsk Province is now forbidden, she has obtained a special permit for her peasants to settle there. They have the best land, and will have money for their necessities; £900 were assigned for this purpose by the government, and the same amount was given by Madame Antaev. All the arrangements for the transportation and settlement of these 1,000 people were made by this generous woman. She went all the way with them, providing for them every possible facility on their long journey of many thousand miles. She had a doctor, a camp church, and a priest accompany the party.

ENTHUSIASM FOR SUFFRAGE FAIR.

EVERETT, MASS., OCT. 24, 1894.

Editor *Woman's Column*:

I am growing enthusiastic over my table, and hearing of help in so many directions! I write to our friends to fill jars and glasses with fruits so strongly flavored with suffrage sentiment that he who eats thereof shall straightway become a suffragist in spite of himself. One friend has written that she will fill about three dozen pints and some glasses beside. Isn't that help worth having?

We do not expect many to do so much, but if every friend of the cause will send us one jar, we will make a goodly show, and realize a handsome sum for our table with fruit and pop-corn. A barrel of suffrage apples is always expected, which I hope to sell by the single apple, because they were grown for this purpose. We expect to make a good week's work.

Yours for the cause,
SARAH P. MORELAND.

FOUR STATES IN LINE.

In four States, Illinois, New York, Kansas and Colorado, women are at present manifesting extraordinary activity, and forever refuting the stale assertion that women do not want to vote. From Madison, Wis., a correspondent writes:

In a recent visit to Illinois I was interested to find the absorbing topic among women was registration. At a dinner party each lady was inquiring of her friends whether they had registered, and planning which of them could see Mrs. A—and Mrs. B—to ensure their attention to the matter in time. The next day, at a club of working women in Chicago, the same topic was the all-absorbing one. The relative merits of the candidates were discussed, and a rising count was taken of those who had already registered. Next, those who intended to register, on Oct. 23, were asked to rise, and this appeared to include all the rest of the club. One woman made anxious inquiries in regard to her lack of naturalization papers, which might deprive her of the vote. She was immediately informed of the proper mode of application to remove the difficulty. Another told of the courtesies shown her at the registration office in one of the worst precincts of Chicago, when she took half a dozen of the working women of the neighborhood to register. All her inquiries were politely answered, and several of the men—especially the Irishmen—removed their hats when the women entered the room.

SUFFRAGE WORK IN LEAVENWORTH COUNTY.

LEAVENWORTH, KAN., OCT. 19, 1894.

Editor *Woman's Column*:

As there have been reports from some of the counties in this State in regard to suffrage work, perhaps a short report of our work may be of interest to your readers. We have been doing good earnest work since last May. All through the heated term, when we should ordinarily be taking a vacation, we have had one or two parlor suffrage meetings each week, and some open meetings in the evening. September 13, Mrs. Mary E. Haines began work here, making an entire tour of the county. She organized clubs in the townships hitherto unorganized, and spoke on the amendment each

evening. Mrs. Haines speaks in an easy, conversational style, and makes many excellent points. She is a lady of pleasing address, and has made many friends in this part of the State.

MRS. S. A. LORD,
Chairman Leavenworth Co. S. A.

A JAPANESE CHAUTAUQUA STUDENT.

Among the members of the Class of '95 in the Chautauqua Reading Circle is a young Japanese girl, who expects to graduate with her class at Chautauqua next year. This bright girl student is a member of an educated Japanese family, who gave her every opportunity offered at home, but her desire to come to America was so strong that they consented, and several years ago she entered Wilson College, in Pennsylvania. She was graduated last summer, and succeeded in winning a fellowship in the woman's department of the University of Pennsylvania. She has been taking the four years' course of the C. L. S. C. in order to be well acquainted with this famous American educational plan, and expects to make use of its methods, so far as may be, on her return to her own country.

AN EARLY NEWSPAPER WOMAN.

The first illustrated paper published in America was *Gleason's Pictorial*. It was started in 1851, in Boston, and its editor and publisher, Mr. Frederick Gleason, is now an inmate of the Home for Aged Men, at 133 West Springfield Street. In an interview recently published in the *Boston Sunday Globe*, Mr. Gleason relates an incident of especial interest to women writers. Previous to starting the *Pictorial*, he published *The Flag of Our Union*, a literary newspaper. He offered two prizes for the best stories, and the second prize, \$500, was awarded to Miss Martha M. Clough, who was so surprised that she came at once to Boston. "It seems that she was a Canterbury Quaker," said Mr. Gleason, "and the prize story was the first she had ever written. She was so surprised to get the prize that she thought there must be some mistake about it. But when I put the check for the money into her hands she thought it was all right, and went back and paid off a mortgage on her father's farm with the money. She continued to write for me after that for a long time, and her stories were very popular with my readers."

Harper's Bazar for Oct. 20 contains a sketch of Miss Louise Imogen Guiney, by Mrs. Harriet Prescott Spofford.

Mrs. Zerelda G. Wallace, the well-beloved "Deborah" of the white ribboners, will not be able to attend the National Convention this year. She writes to the *Union Signal*:

My health is broken and I begin to count the days until my change comes. I have no fears for the future—my faith grows with my years and intelligence. I have been reading, the past week, "The Ascent of Man," by Drummond. Read it if you have not; it is as beautiful as a poem, fascinating as a romance. How much we owe to science and the investigation of reverent Christian men!"

The Woman's Column.

VOL. VII.

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The Woman's Column.

Published Weekly at 3 Park Street, Boston, Mass.

EDITOR:

ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

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SUFFRAGE FAIR NOTES.

A great many people are at work for the Fair, but it is almost impossible to get them to report in detail what they are doing.

A young lady in Cambridge announces that she has collected a barrel of rose-haws and another of laurel and bayberries, to aid in the decorations.

The Chelsea League suggests that gifts of potted plants for the Fair would be very acceptable.

A great quantity of hydrangeas are promised.

The Waltham League, already actively at work for the Fair, has had its vigor stimulated by the circulation of a local "remonstrance." Thus our friends the enemy help us.

The Boston Leaguetales will be devoted to 25 cent packages. Contributions for this table are invited by Miss Whiting, who is actively working for it.

It is suggested that night-clothing for children is always salable.

A lady who wears six and a quarter gloves wants a pair of black silk knitted mittens, and will buy them for the benefit of the Fair if some one will knit her a pair.

Another lady writes: "Can you get some one to make me a drawer sachet (heliotrope)? I would like the top in silk or satin, the suffrage color, 17 by 36 inches. I have seen them tufted in silk or worsted. I shall be ready to pay for it whenever it is ready for me."

Many friends are ready to buy their supply of groceries at the Fair, if contributions of such articles can be secured from the dealers.

The Hyde Park League has reorganized and taken up work with energy. It is preparing to have a doll's table.

Remember that it is only a month before the Fair opens, and send in word what you are doing, for the encouragement of others.

Every Friday some one will be present at the parlors of the Association, No. 3 Park Street, to confer with any friends who would like to help. Come one, come all!

MRS. JOSEPHINE SHAW LOWELL.

Mrs. Josephine Shaw Lowell, who has been chosen as the New York women's leader in their crusade against Tammany, comes of a family noted for their interest in philanthropic and reform work. Her grandfather, Robert Gould Shaw, endowed an asylum for sailor's children.

Her father, Francis George Shaw, was interested in the Brook Farm experiment. Her brother, Colonel Robert G. Shaw, organized the first colored regiment. Both he and her husband fell in battle during the Civil War. Mrs. Lowell began her work in the Sanitary Commission, and, when left a widow, devoted herself to good works. She was the first woman on the New York State Board of Charities and Correction, receiving her appointment from Governor Tilden in 1876, and it was through her efforts that the Charity Organization Society was founded in 1881, and that matrons were placed in police station houses. She has always been interested in work for working girls. Last year, during the distress among the poor, she, with several others, started the East Side Relief Committee. In 1884 she published a book on "Public Relief and Private Charity," and she has written much on these subjects for magazines and reviews. Although connected highly in Boston and New York, she cares far less for society than for work, and her two passions are books and philanthropy.

A STATION AGENT WORTH HAVING.

Margaret MacDonald, a nineteen-year-old girl, station agent for the Lehigh Valley Railroad at Warrior Run, Pa., lately saved an express train from being telescoped by a runaway engine on a down-grade by her quickness and presence of mind. The train had stopped to take on an invalid passenger, when she heard the noise of an approaching engine. Supposing it to be a train, she ordered the passenger train to start at full speed without waiting for the passenger. The order saved the train, for, although the runaway engine overtook it at the foot of the grade, the train was then under such headway that the shock was almost imperceptible. Miss MacDonald applied for the place as station agent when her brother who held it resigned, a year ago. She was refused at first, on account of her sex; but while waiting to get a manager, the company allowed her to run the office, and she attended to the duties so well that she has since been made the regular agent. The station is an important one, being at the foot of the heavy mountain grade, where the single track diverges into many.

HOUSEKEEPERS WANTED.

A Washington correspondent writes to an exchange:

I am in favor of electing at least one dozen women as members of the House, woman suffrage or no woman suffrage. The place is so foul that to sit for two hours in its bad-smelling atmosphere completely prostrates one. The House appoints committee after committee to look after the "ventilation," and it results in nothing. What the place needs is a regular house cleaning, the floors scrubbed, the cellars white-washed, the carpets shaken, the walls frescoed and woodwork repainted. If there were a few women members, they would not be there a week

before they would have the bad-smelling old place fit to live in. It is not fit to live in now. It is dangerous. And yet, from 1,000 to 3,000 people are there from six to ten hours every day. Please elect a few women this fall, and have the place cleaned.

The Lutheran Women's Missionary convention, in session recently at Topeka, Kan., adopted the following:

Resolved, That we are in favor of the amendment now pending in our State, granting equal suffrage to women; and we urge all, both men and women, to labor unceasingly to that end till the adoption thereof.

In Chicago 23,000 women have registered to vote for trustees of the State University. Throughout the entire State large numbers have done the same. No one in Illinois ought ever again to say "Women do not want to vote."

MISS EVA HORWITZ has been awarded by the Royal Humane Society of New South Wales a certificate of merit for her heroic conduct in saving a little child from drowning in the Manley baths. The rescue was effected by Miss Horwitz (who is only 11 years of age) with all her clothes on.

MISS STERLING has a model farm at Aylesford, Nova Scotia, to which she brings destitute children from Scotland and educates them to trades. She has a grist-mill, saw-mill, and various workshops on the place, and generally has about a hundred little waifs in training for useful lives. Miss Sterling made an interesting address lately at a woman suffrage meeting in St. John, N. B.

MRS. ORMISTON CHANT and other earnest women have been making a vigorous attempt to prevent some of the London music halls, which serve as places of assignation, from securing licenses from the County Council. The license of one of the most objectionable of these places, the "Empire," has been revoked. All the many diverse theories on the abolition or restraint of the social evil are having an airing in the London daily press.

MRS. LOUISA PARSONS HOPKINS, who lately resigned from the Boston Board of School Supervisors on account of impaired health, has published a strong endorsement of the recent protest against the overcrowding of the public schools. Mrs. Hopkins says: "Much of the wear and tear of the work of supervision was the demand of these conditions upon one's sympathies, and the baffling of all efforts to alleviate the trouble. I hope the subject will be agitated until good rooms are provided, which will satisfy all the disappointed parents and accommodate all the children of the city. It is not, in my judgment, important that the schoolhouses and schoolrooms be elaborate and costly in structure, but that they should be made healthful and ample in all their appointments is imperative." This is sound common sense.

WOMAN'S RIGHTS.

BY LAURA E. NEWELL.

TUNE—*Auld Lang Syne.*

Now former things have passed away,
The good old times of note,
And women kindly ask to-day
The privilege to vote.
No barriers obscure our right,
And home would be the same;
Our votes would bring no harm nor slight;
The ballot we should claim.

In other duties, great and small,
The men and women stand
Together, whatsoever the call,
To strive for fatherland.
But when our country's weal or woe
The ballot must decide,
We ask to vote. Will you say no?
Oh, should it be denied?

Columbia's welfare is our own;
God bless our native land!
Then would ye seek the polls alone,
And spurn our loyal band?
Oh, not as aliens we appeal
For justice, suffrage too;
Then, freemen, let your votes reveal
You to yourselves are true!
Zeandale, Kansas.

DR. BUCKLEY ON EQUAL SUFFRAGE.

Dr. Buckley says the fact that women constitute two-thirds of our church members and less than one-fifth of our criminals is no proof that women are better than men. But unless it can be shown that they are decidedly worse than men, why should they be excluded from suffrage?

Dr. Buckley says the suffragists claim that women will always vote against war. No sensible suffragist ever made so sweeping a claim. When there is a principle involved, or when they think there is, women have often encouraged their men to fight to the uttermost. But all through nature the male animal is more belligerent than the female; and it may be fairly expected that the women's vote would generally be against wars of mere conquest and aggression.

Dr. Buckley says the higher education leads to a wish for suffrage "only when the normal dissimilarity in the constitution of the sexes . . . is ignored or neglected." This dissimilarity is one of the strongest arguments for equal suffrage. If women were forbidden to sing in church choirs, there would be a good argument for their admission if it could be shown that women singers had voices as beautiful as those of male singers, and voices of the same quality. But the argument would become much stronger when it was shown that the women had voices not only as beautiful as those of men, but of a distinctly different quality—that they were able not merely to increase the volume of sweet sound, but to bring in soprano and alto to enrich the harmony. Because women are different from men, they look at public questions from a somewhat different standpoint. They feel certain abuses more keenly; the moral and humanitarian aspects of certain questions appeal to them more strongly. They will bring to the ballot box not merely an added number of good and patriotic voters, but voters of a different and valuable kind.

Dr. Buckley then gives a list of what he regards as "insurmountable objections."

First, he says, if women are admitted, it must be all women indiscriminately. Why so? Maine and Wyoming have lately adopted an educational qualification for all their voters. The tendency seems to be in that direction. There is nothing to prevent any State from extending suffrage to women with an educational qualification, if it seems best.

Dr. Buckley here throws in, parenthetically, the misstatement that "jury duty is a concomitant of the ballot." But doctors, lawyers, ministers and about twenty other classes of men are exempt from jury duty, without being excluded from the ballot. There would be no difficulty in securing exemption for women, when there was any good reason for it. Often the presence of women on the jury would be desirable. Some lawyers, not in favor of woman suffrage, have expressed the opinion that in cases of attempted blackmail, women on the jury would be especially valuable as a protection to men unjustly accused. A pretty but unprincipled plaintiff can sometimes pull the wool over the eyes of a jury of men when a jury of her own sex would see through her at once. In cases where actual wrong had been done to women or girls, the presence of women on the jury would be likely to secure more certain and adequate punishment. In several of our Western States women have served, and they made excellent jurors.

Dr. Buckley's next insurmountable objection is "the physiological and pathological reasons." But the physiological constitution of women in the United States is not materially different from what it is in England and Canada, in Wyoming, and other places where women have been exercising the suffrage for many years, without perceptible damage to their health.

A. S. B.

THE SITUATION IN ILLINOIS.

3933 INDIANA AVE., CHICAGO, }
OCT. 24, 1894. }

Editor Woman's Column:

"Why does this election in Illinois cause so much interest?" This is a question that comes to us so repeatedly that it seems best to answer it through the COLUMN.

The State votes for University trustees only once in three years, and, as there are no political interests at stake, the election has passed by almost unnoticed heretofore.

Our little Portia, Mrs. Catharine Waugh McCulloch, superintendent of legislative work for the Equal Suffrage Association of the State, conceived the thought of inducing the different political parties to nominate a woman for one of the trustees. As the conception of a plan and its accomplishment amounts to the same thing with our hard-working superintendent, she finally succeeded in getting the nomination of three of our best and most capable women. When letters had been written by the hundreds to delegates to the conventions, and personal appeals had been made for weeks, and the prospect of success was evident, many of our best women came to the aid of the State As-

sociation. Then, to the surprise of the women, men of the different parties advised their relatives and friends to form clubs and work for their respective candidates. In many cases the men have instructed and assisted these clubs of women. But it has all been along party lines. At first it seemed very objectionable that our women should become partisan to such an extent, but we have concluded that it will be an educational experience that could not well be avoided under the circumstances.

Another reason why there is a special interest in this election is that it is the only time that every woman citizen of Illinois can vote, as we can only vote for school officers. In large cities, where the members of the Board of Education are appointed instead of being elected, the women have only the vote once in three years for trustees of State University. In smaller places and in rural districts the women have the right to vote for township Trustees and Corporation Boards, and these elections occur every year. It is a little pathetic to see the interest the women take in this little morsel of justice. It can never be said in Illinois that the women do not want to vote, when they make so much of so little. We nearly obtained township suffrage of our last Legislative Assembly, and we have great hope that our present popularity will help us to obtain this additional recognition this winter. Women have registered in large numbers in various parts of the State as well as in Chicago. At one precinct, every woman who registered received an American beauty rose, the gift of one of the political clubs of men. The interests of men and women cannot be separated; they ought not to be; and when the full suffrage comes to us, as it surely will, we shall soon adjust all difficulties in the way, and go on doing as if we had always had the privilege.

MARY E. HOLMES,
President E. S. A. of Illinois.

OLD DEFENDERS' DAY IN MARYLAND.

Editor Woman's Column:

The twelfth of September is annually celebrated throughout Maryland as "Old Defenders' Day," in commemoration of the battle of North Point and the defence of Fort McHenry.

This year the celebration was mostly in the hands of the Junior Order of United American Mechanics, and of the Daughters of Liberty. The latter patriotic organization is composed of the wives and daughters of the "Mechanics." In many places the "Daughters" marched in line, and had mounted guards and marshals, like their brothers.

In Cecil County our W. C. T. U. Convention met Sept. 12th. Mrs. Helen Barker, national treasurer of W. C. T. U., was with us during the day, and encouraged us much by her counsel. For the first time in our history, the committee introduced the following resolution:

Resolved, That we will do all in our power to further the cause of woman's enfranchisement and to spread the doctrine of equal rights for all.

In a large public meeting at night Mrs. Barker made an earnest address. She let her audience know upon which side of the

fence she stood upon woman's right to the ballot. The majority were pleased to know that she stands upon the right side.

A unique feature of the late G. A. R. National Convention in Pittsburgh was the marching, in the rear of the Sons of Veterans, of the Mary Logan Cadets of Columbus, O. Nearly a score of young women in skirted uniforms, with perfect drill, and guns at shoulder-arms, they created a decided impression on parade. They are the young daughters of soldiers, and are under the command of Col. A. G. Chapman, who served four years in the Army of the Potomac. These cadets have attended the National G. A. R. encampments at Detroit, Washington, and Indianapolis. At each they have carried off high honors for soldierly bearing. Their first lieutenant is Sadie Chapman, daughter of the commander, Colonel Chapman. She is also corresponding secretary of the organization.

It is neither probable nor desirable that women soldiers will figure in the military conflicts of the future. But the M. L. Cadets have shown that it is not impossible. Ever since the woman suffrage question began to receive the attention of the daily press, *The Record*, owned and published by Colonel Singerly, the Democratic nominee for governor of Pennsylvania, has favored our cause, and has said so, editorially, many times. A. C. S.

W. C. T. U. FRANCHISE NOTES.

At the annual meeting of the County W. C. T. U., held at Plainfield, N. J., Sept. 18, 19, the franchise superintendent, Mrs. E. S. Baker, of Elizabeth, read a report on the progress of the suffrage movement. There are five superintendents in Union County, and the press is liberal on the subject. She read from the *Elizabeth Journal* an article on woman's political standing in New Jersey, showing that she had been deprived of what had been her right in the early part of the history of the State. She said the women had been most progressive in Westfield at a school election.

The W. C. T. U's. of San Bernardino, Cal., are studying the four political platforms. They propose to have a polling place for women, and, carefully selecting the best men, to ballot for them at election time, stirring up the women to use the privilege, and afterwards publishing the result of the vote. The California unions are doing good franchise work. At the Long Beach School of Methods, one evening was taken up with an "Old Woman's Suffrage Contest." The prize was divided between Mrs. Mary Ziegler and Dr. Rachel Reid.

The Nebraska W. C. T. U. Franchise Department has made a very encouraging annual report to the State Convention. Zara A. Wilson, its superintendent, announces more than fifty county superintendents of franchise, nearly all of them actively at work, and only one is discouraged at the outlook. Twenty-five report advances all along the line, contests held, literature distributed, more voters in school elections than ever before, and a growing belief everywhere that the enfranchisement of women is not far dis-

tant. The Fifth District reports ten local superintendents, the Fourth eight, the Eighth five.

IN MEMORIAM.

Mrs. MARY A. WOODBRIDGE, of Ohio, secretary of the World's W. C. T. U., and corresponding secretary of the National W. C. T. U., died in Chicago after a brief illness, October, 25th. Mrs. Woodbridge was a leader in the Women's Crusade of 1873-4, and was for years president of the W. C. T. U., of Ohio. In 1879, when Miss Willard was made president of the National W. C. T. U., Mrs. Woodbridge was chosen as its recording secretary. She was sent as a fraternal delegate to England to the annual meeting of the British Women's Temperance Association (Lady Henry Somerset president), in 1890. Mrs. Woodbridge was born in Nantucket, and was a cousin of Professor Maria Mitchell and of Rev. Phebe A. Hanaford. Her father, Judge Isaac Brayton, was a member of the Massachusetts Legislature in the days when Edward Everett was governor, and was a judge in Ohio, associated upon the bench with Benjamin F. Wade. When Mrs. Woodbridge was but six years of age, Horace Mann passed a day in Nantucket, examining the public schools, and the precocious little Mary went through the multiplication table backward and forward up to the twenties. As she finished, he laid his hand on her head, saying, "Well, my child, if you persevere you will be a famous woman." As a writer, speaker, editor and administrator, Mrs. Woodbridge filled out a career, worthy of her beautiful home life and rare success as daughter, wife and mother. She was beloved by the White Ribbon women the world over, and will be deeply mourned.

BANQUET IN CHICAGO.

A banquet was given, Oct. 29th, at the Sherman House, Chicago, to Dr. Julia Holmes Smith, Professor Rena Michaels Atchison, and Mrs. Lucy L. Flower, the three Cook County women nominated by the three political parties of Illinois for trustees of the State University. Mrs. Mary E. Holmes, president of the State Equal Suffrage Association, presided. The program and toasts were as follows:

- "Realizing the Hopes of Twenty Years Ago," James B. Bradwell.
- "The Present Campaign," Miss Mary H. Krout.
- "Need of Women in Municipal Politics," Rev. Charles Martyn.
- "Our Candidate," Dr. Sarah Hackett Stevenson.
- "Foreign-Born Women Citizens Want the Ballot," Mrs. E. C. Ewald.
- "Taxation Without Representation," Clarence S. Darrow.
- "Relation of Equal Suffrage to Party Politics," Rev. Celia Parker Woolley.
- "The First Nominee," Hon. Samuel Dickie.

A VOICE FROM MARYLAND.

Rev. Dr. H. M. Wharton, of Baltimore, is an able and popular Baptist preacher, and a man of progressive ideas on the woman question. A Maryland lady who heard him preach from Numbers 27:7, "The daughters of Zelophehad speak right," says: "It was a hot day, but I forgot the heat and sat delighted. Delighted does not half express what I felt.

I know of no word in the English language that wholly expresses my satisfaction. As I listened I thought Lucy Stone could not have preached a stronger woman's rights sermon." Dr. Wharton is a Virginian by birth. He does not belong to Baltimore alone. He has charge of one of Baltimore's largest churches, but travels far and near, wherever he is called. His range of work extends from Connecticut to Texas, and as far West as Chicago. Dr. Wharton is the founder and president of an orphanage in Baltimore, for the benefit of which a bazar is to be held Nov. 15-30. Our correspondent suggests that anything marked "Bazar," and sent to 9 West Lexington Street, Baltimore, the publishing house with which Dr. Wharton is connected, would arrive safely. Maryland women may like to contribute.

TO MEMBERS N. A. W. S. A.

Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton calls attention to the following proposed amendment to the constitution of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, which she wishes to have acted upon at the coming convention at Atlanta: To amend Article IV, Section 5, which reads, "This Association shall elect Vice-Presidents to represent States where there is no auxiliary society," etc., by striking out the word *shall* in the first line, and substituting the word *may*.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE LEAFLETS.

- Price of Single Leaflets, 15 cents per hundred of one kind, postpaid.
- Price of Double Leaflets, 30 cents per hundred of one kind, postpaid.
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- Eminent Opinions on Woman Suffrage.
- Woman Suffrage Catechism, by Lucy Stone.
- Why the W. C. T. U. Seeks the Ballot, by Mary B. Willard.
- Ballot for the Home, by Frances E. Willard.
- A Plea for Universal Suffrage, by Wm. Lloyd Garrison, Jr.
- Song Leaflet.
- Woman Suffrage in Wyoming.
- More Facts from Wyoming.
- Wyoming Speaks for Herself.
- Objections to Woman Suffrage Answered, by Henry B. Blackwell.
- The Nonsense of It, by T. Wentworth Higginson.
- The Bible for Woman Suffrage, by Rev. J. W. Bashford.
- Clergymen for Woman Suffrage.
- Municipal Suffrage for Women, by Ednah D. Cheney.
- Municipal Suffrage for Women, No. 2, by Ednah D. Cheney.
- Woman's Rights Fables, by Lillie Devereux Blake.
- Prepare for Suffrage, by Orra Langhorne.
- How to Organize a Suffrage Association, by Mary E. Holmes.
- Prof. Carruth on Suffrage.
- A Duty of Women, by Frances Power Cobbe.
- The Elective Franchise, by leading Suffragists.
- Henry Ward Beecher on Woman Suffrage.
- Woman Suffrage Man's Right, by Henry Ward Beecher.
- Independence Day for Women.
- How to Win Woman Suffrage, by Henry B. Blackwell.
- Twelve Reasons Why Women Want to Vote, by Alice Stone Blackwell.
- Straight Lines or Oblique Lines, by T. W. Higginson.
- Woman Suffrage and Municipal Reform, by Henry B. Blackwell.
- Value of the Workingwoman to the State, by Harriette A. Keyser.

HON. WALTER B. HILL ON WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

WOMEN HAVE NO RIGHT NOT TO VOTE.

I do not think that women have the right not to vote. Their right to vote is undebatable. No rational argument has been or can be advanced against it. Ever since the world accepted the idea that government and taxation imply representation, the case for woman suffrage—so far as it depends on right—has been completely made out.

The sole question, therefore, which remains for any difference of opinion is this: "Are there valid and sufficient reasons for exempting women from the exercise of this right? Or, is not the exercise of that right a duty which the general welfare demands that women, as well as men, should perform? This is the shape which the discussion has lately assumed—especially in the great State of New York, where the question is to the front. I have given my opinion on the point by saying above that I do not think women have a right not to vote. Women undoubtedly have a great many duties already; and I can well understand the feeling which prompts many of them to say that they do not desire the addition to their duties of the exercise of the franchise of citizenship, but I think that the benefits to the whole community which will result from the assumption of this duty by women will be so great that the community can not afford to forfeit these benefits. For I believe that women are likely to prove as superior to men in the discharge of the duties of citizenship as they are in the performance of many other duties.

Some of the benefits which will follow, directly or indirectly, from endowing women with equal suffrage will be:

1. The removal of that moral deformity of our civilization, the double standard of virtue.

2. The removal of that great injustice—unequal compensation to women for work of the same value as that done by men.

3. The abolition of that great iniquity—the partnership of the government, through the license system, with the curse and crime of the liquor traffic; and the partnership between municipal government and vice which now exists in all our large cities.

4. Elevation of the standards of public life. If women were voters in Kentucky, the nation would be spared the insult of Breckinridge's candidacy.

As to all the fears which some good men have as to the effect upon women themselves of being voters, it is enough to say that all those apprehensions (the disruption of family life, etc.) were arrayed, years ago, against the education of women, and the dreaded evils never arrived!

As to the misconceptions of the Scriptures which are used against woman's citizenship, it is enough to say that the God of the Bible is the living God—who rules in Providence—in the progress and development of his creatures. His revelations cannot conflict. That person is blind, indeed, who cannot see that woman suffrage is coming; and that it is only a

question of a few years before it will be fully come. My faith in God does not permit me to believe that Providence blunders.

As to the manner in which suffrage should be conferred, I would say this: As a right, hitherto not granted, is now to be granted, it should be conferred in the same way that the right should originally have been conferred; to wit, with limitations and qualifications designed to make the exercise of the right valuable and advantageous to the community. As this is a matter to be regulated in each State, I would favor in Georgia both an educational and a small property qualification.

The "scurvy politicians" that now disgrace the privileges of American statesmanship are going to "go." "The filth of politics," which they use to frighten away decent people from interference with their preserves, will disappear. Woman suffrage is coming; but is not likely to precede the Australian ballot or some other civilizing reform of our election laws. Under the Australian system, a woman can vote with as much modesty as she can go shopping or attend a charity meeting.

In every happy home, or, at least, in every ideal home, woman suffrage already prevails. Its extension to the national life will be as beneficent as its introduction into the family life. "Whereunto shall this thing grow?" It is a fact significant for the past, prophetic for the future, that, even as Dante measured his successive ascents in Paradise not by any immediate consciousness of movement, but by seeing an ever lovelier beauty in the face of Beatrice, so the race now counts the gradual steps of its spiritual progress, out of the ancient heavy glooms, toward the glory of the Christian millennium, not by mechanism, not by cities, but by the ever new grace exhibited by the woman who was for ages either the decorated toy of man or his despised and abject drudge.

WALTER B. HILL.

Macon, Ga.

NORTH DAKOTA NOTES.

In North Dakota the Republicans, Populists and Prohibitionists have all declared for woman suffrage. Dr. Cora Smith Eaton writes from Grand Forks:

There has never before been so much interest in this State in woman suffrage. The Democrats alone refused to consider the matter, and treated it quite insultingly in their convention.

VERMONT NOTES.

At Montpelier, Vt., Oct. 31, 1894, a bill was introduced into the House entitled "an act to enable women to become voters under certain conditions." It provides that all women residents of the State over twenty-one years of age may vote at all town meetings, provided they take the freeman's oath and pay a poll tax the same as a man. They shall be eligible to hold all offices in the gift of the people, and be subject to all the duties of men, except bearing arms. They cannot take the freeman's oath unless they are willing to swear that they do not favor anarchy, nihilism or socialism. The act shall not

become a law unless a majority of the women in the State so elect.

These two last-named provisions are unreasonable and of doubtful constitutionality. They were probably introduced by opponents, and should be struck out before the bill is enacted.

The Sydney *Bulletin* supports woman suffrage because it is based on abstract justice, and says it acquiesces in it because it is inevitable, and the person who refuses to acquiesce in the inevitable is merely shaking an impotent talon at the universe.

Miss Helen M. Winslow, president of the N. E. Women's Press Association, will be first, and Mrs. Mary Sargent Hopkins second "dame" at the press women's table of the coming Charity Club Kettledrum. Mrs. Ella F. Nickerson, Mrs. Alice Fessenden Peterson, and Miss Marion H. Brazier, with others, are the efficient aids.

The Woman's Journal.

A WEEKLY PAPER,

Founded by Lucy Stone, 1870, devoted to Women's Interests, and especially to Woman Suffrage.

EDITORS:

HENRY B. BLACKWELL,
ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

ASSISTANT EDITORS:

FLORENCE M. ADKINSON,
CATHARINE WILDE.

"It is the very best paper for women."—Mrs. Clara C. Hoffman.

"The best woman's paper in the United States, or in the world."—*Englishwoman's Review*.

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"It is so much the best of the woman suffrage papers that no comparison is possible."—Rev. Anna H. Shaw.

"It is able, genial and accessible—no armory of scraps to all who are working for the rights of humanity."—Mary A. Livermore.

It is an exceedingly bright paper, and what is far better, a just one. I could not do without it.—*Marietta Holley* ("Josiah Allen's Wife.")

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"It is the most reliable and extensive source of information regarding what women are doing, what they can do, and what they should do. It is the oldest of the women's papers now in existence, and has built up for itself a solid and unblemished reputation."—*Julia Ward Howe*.

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The Woman's Column.

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THE WOMAN'S CONGRESS.

The twenty-second annual convention of the Association for the Advancement of Women, better known as the Woman's Congress, received a royal welcome at Knoxville, Tenn. The women's associations of the city gave them a brilliant reception, large audiences greeted the public meetings, and the Knoxville papers vied with one another in cordial and complimentary reports. On Sunday, by invitation, Mrs. Julia Ward Howe and other ladies of the A. A. W. occupied the pulpits of several prominent churches. There were encouraging reports from many States, and a request was received from Canada that a vice-president of the A. A. W. be appointed for each Canadian province. One of the delegates writes:

The Congress is over, and has been very successful. It is delightful to see how interested everybody is. Last evening every one listened with respectful attention and interest, if not entire approbation, to a good rousing suffrage plea by a Tennessee woman. We visited the State University of Tennessee, which has about 200 young men and thirty-six young women students. Mrs. Howe, Mrs. Cheney and Miss Channing spoke to them all in the chapel. We had a delightful excursion to Maryville, where there is a co-educational college. The corps of instructors seems exceptionally bright and able, and it is wonderful to think of such an institution in this quiet little corner, only fifteen miles from the Great Smoky Mountains. They all assembled in the chapel, with many of the townspeople, and spoke to us and sang to us (both beautifully), and six of us talked to them. A male quartette sang Mrs. Howe's Battle Hymn. We go to Atlanta on Monday, and get through two receptions and a Congress in a day and a half.

Mrs. Howe said in her opening address to the Woman's Congress at Knoxville:

It is with greatest pleasure that we meet on this hospitable soil, coming from all parts of the country, widely distant from this place and from each other, drawn together by mutual affection and interest, and by the pursuit of an object dear to all of us—the service of humanity according to its best ideals. The time has been when this service was one of danger and reproach, in which those who sought to help their fellowmen and women in any high work became at once objects of suspicion and illwill.

Those dark days are past. We hold our meetings in every part of our vast country, not only unmolested, but affectionately welcomed and hospitably cared for.

And still our greeting must sound a note of warning, for the enemies of society are present everywhere, and everywhere the better has to encounter the worse, in the development of civilization.

Our office is therefore to raise the banner of intelligent thought and earnest reform. All the good causes belong to us, and our great endeavor is to find the good way in which to help them forward, and to keep the good spirit without which zeal itself, according to St. Paul, "profiteth nothing."

In our many years of work and wandering, we have learned something of the general tone and temper of the people, and especially of the women of the country. We have found, among other great things, that the great awakening of our sex to its highest duties and most sacred rights is not limited to any single State or section.

The call for the higher womanhood has gone forth, and, as the Divine Father has nowhere left Himself without a witness, the women throughout the world are rising up and coming forward in answer to the happy summons. It calls from ignorance, from indolence, from superstition, from subjection. To have a state of freedom, we must have free women; free with the liberty which the highest education gives, with the liberty of noble motive and devout inspiration, the mothers of men, amid all variety of toil and detail, setting their hand to uphold the interests which are vital to the State; just laws and equal representation, a pure standard of morals, and the prevalence of honorable methods and humane sentiments.

My dear sisters, where women do not uphold the level of public opinion, it will sink below its legitimate standpoint. We have this task, in little and large, at the cradles of our babes, at the household board and fireside, and in the continually extending circles of our social and of our public activity.

In the greatest of our cities, where shameless corruption and injustice are exposed, and the reformer calls aloud for brave souls to take their stand by his side, some woman like Josephine Shaw Lowell rises up and says: "I will stand by you, and with me will stand a band of devoted women, who will not shrink from painful duty, whose performance shall rid society of its plague sores."

How great is the part of womankind to-day in the affairs of the world! You will perhaps say that women have always played an important part in the settlement of human affairs. This is true, from Semiramis to Queen Victoria. They have often reigned worthily and well. In these days of popular sovereignty, every woman is called upon to act a queenly part, noble, worthy and dignified, not subjugating men through their senses, or through their love of ease, but walking hand in hand with them toward the most sublime of goals—the reformation of a race.

Two hundred and fifty members of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union at Anderson, Ind., recently passed resolutions to go to the polls and attempt to vote, in order to aid in testing the constitutional question raised by Mrs. Helen M. Gougar.

The suffragists of any community in the vicinity of Boston, where there is no woman suffrage League, who would like to have one organized, should write to the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association. The State Society will cooperate with them to that end. For particulars apply to Henry B. Blackwell, secretary, 3 Park St., Boston.

We go to press without any advices as to the fate of the woman suffrage amendment in Kansas, the wires being blocked by the blizzard.

MRS. JESSIE BENTON FREMONT has been elected president of a new Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution formed in Los Angeles, Cal. The fourteen charter members of the chapter represent many famous colonial patriots. At the opening session, tea was brewed in camp kettles that are heirlooms in the Darsey family, used by Washington and Lafayette in the Revolutionary War.

MRS. CHARLES FERRINE, aged eighty-one, was one woman who registered early in Chicago. She expressed her gratification at being able to vote at last, if only for university trustees. She was accompanied to the place of registration by her daughter, Mrs. M. Kate Reed, associate editor of the *Banner of Gold*. Mrs. Reed's name also went on the books. Mrs. David Miller, aged seventy-seven, was accompanied by her husband and four sons, a family party of six voters.

In New York the defeat of the "ring" by 40,000 majority, as a result of the woman's uprising against Tammany misrule, ought to open the eyes of Dr. Parkhurst and the editor of the *Outlook* and the friends of good government of all parties to the need of woman suffrage in order to purify politics. This overthrow of corruption is only temporary. With women as voters it would become permanent. Never let us forget the political axiom: "To reform politics we must reform the constituency." The *Buffalo Courier* says:

Whether practical benefits may or may not arise from the action of the New York women, they have demonstrated their ability to hold public meetings without unsexing themselves. There is something a little pathetic in their efforts to do what one of their number described as "sweeping the house without the necessary broom," but they hope much from indirect influence. If the Tiger is slain, the fact that their influence has contributed to the result will give them a powerful argument for the ballot. And when it is seen that, ballot or no ballot, they are bound to have a voice in public affairs, perhaps the dominant sex will grant the privilege to the "subject creature."

A significant fact in connection with the registration of 30,000 women in Chicago is brought out by the papers of that city. As in Denver and in Boston, so in Chicago, the registration of women voters is largest in the best wards, and smallest in the ignorant and degraded parts of the city. The *Chicago Inter-Ocean* gives a detailed analysis of the women's registration, and says:

The five wards of North Chicago, all told, only foot up 1,844, or less than either the Twelfth or the Thirty-Fourth Ward. Evidently the strength of the movement is in the American wards.

The best women are readier to vote than the worst, every time. Thus far, the latter have generally not been ready at all.

ON THE EVE OF ELECTION.

Before this number of the WOMAN'S COLUMN reaches its readers the elections will have been held and the results will have been made known. From a woman suffrage standpoint this is the most important election in many respects ever held, and never before have women taken so active a part in so many States.

WYOMING.

In Wyoming, MISS ESTELLE REEL is the nominee of the Republicans for State Superintendent of Public Instruction, and MARY E. BARTLETT is the People's candidate for State Superintendent of Schools.

At least one woman has been nominated for the Wyoming Legislature, Mrs. WINONA WASHBURN TAYLOR, of Sheridan, on the Populist ticket.

COLORADO.

In Colorado, the full State and county tickets were voted by women for the first time. On the adoption of the suffrage amendment the suffrage societies were turned into "study clubs" to prepare women for the duties of citizenship. So generally did women exercise their new right at the spring elections that it became evident that the "woman vote" would become a factor of the utmost importance. Accordingly, when women went to the primaries of the respective parties, they were accepted as a part of "the people," and in many instances were made secretaries or other officers. They were appointed delegates to the district and State conventions. Here again they took part in the proceedings, voted, served on committees, and were given representation on the tickets. The Republican and Democratic conventions passed resolutions rejoicing in the extension of the suffrage to the women of the State, and cordially inviting them to exercise the full right of citizenship. The Populist and Prohibition conventions reaffirmed the principle of equal rights to all. All four parties appealed to women for support "in the interest of good government;" and politicians who opposed the suffrage amendment now declare for the principle, and strive to make themselves acceptable to the women voters. On the State tickets, the Republicans nominated MRS. ANGENNETTE PEAVEY, for State Superintendent of Public Instruction; the Populists MISS ALICE M. CATLIN for the same office; the Democrats, MRS. MARY C. C. BRADFORD for the same office, and MRS. MARY MACON for Regent of the State University; the Prohibitionists also nominated MRS. MARY J. TELFORD for Lieutenant Governor, and ELLEN S. JUDSON for Regent of the State University.

Thus it will be seen that five women are candidates for State offices. Mary E. Wrigley, of Denver, was nominated for the State Senate by the Prohibitionists. For Representatives from Arapahoe County the following women were nominated: Mrs. Clara Cressingham, Mrs. Frances S. Klock (Republican), Mrs. Lyl M. Stansbury, Mrs. Marian M. Sheridan, Mrs. Nellie E. Matteson (People's and Democratic), Elizabeth M. Craise, Josephine T. Hicks and Sarah L. Teetor, (Prohibition). This is the first time in the history of the old parties that women

have been nominated for a State Legislature. Mrs. E. C. Younger was candidate from Lake County on the Democratic ticket; Mrs. Carrie J. Holly, of Pueblo County, on the Republican, and Mrs. E. M. Tanner, of Ft. Collins, on the Prohibition.

Although party feeling is strong in Colorado, there has been no "mud-slinging" at the women candidates, so far as reports have been received. The best women have come forward as speakers, organizers, and workers in the parties of their choice.

KANSAS.

On the Prohibition ticket Mrs. A. Alison, of Cuba, was nominated for State Superintendent of Instruction. Mrs. Etta Semple, of Ottawa, was nominated for the same office by the "Initiative and Referendum League." In Shawnee County, Nettie Wright was the People's candidate, and Laura S. Montgomery the Prohibition nominee for county school superintendent; in Cloud County, Mrs. M. L. Brierly was the Republican nominee, and probably there were women candidates in other counties. Women's Republican Leagues have been organized all over the State, and women have addressed Republican mass meetings. In all the work of the People's and the Prohibition campaigns women have taken a prominent part.

ILLINOIS.

For the first time, women were candidates on State tickets in Illinois. At the State Prohibition convention last May, Professor Rena Michaels Achinson, of Evanston, was nominated by Mrs. Ada H. Kepley, and Mrs. Amelia Sanford, of Bloomington, by Mrs. Mary Metzgar, for trustees of the State University.

Later the Democrats nominated Dr. Julia Holmes Smith, of Chicago for University trustee, and the Republicans nominated Mrs. Lucy L. Flower. The Populist party nominated Miss Lavinia Roberts for State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

It is said that the movement for the nomination of women as University trustees was suggested first at the meeting last March of the Illinois Equal Suffrage Association, by Mrs. Catherine Waugh McCulloch. Steps were taken early in the summer to interest women, plans were perfected, and the county and State conventions of the different parties were visited. The nominations having been secured, the phenomenal campaign was opened which has resulted in the registration of 23,000 women in Chicago alone. Separate ballots and polling places were provided for women. They could vote only for three trustees of the Illinois State University. So great an interest and activity in regard to a privilege so slight certainly indicates a strong and growing desire for full suffrage.

Women have been county superintendents in Illinois for a number of years. Miss Minna Worthington, principal of the Perry schools, was the People's candidate in Pike County, Lucinda M. Wadhams was the Prohibition nominee in Cook County, and there were probably others.

NO. DAKOTA.

In North Dakota two women were nominated for State Superintendent of

Public Instruction, and the Republican, People's and Prohibition State Conventions all adopted woman suffrage resolutions. Mrs. Laura J. Eisenhurth, who was elected to the office two years ago on the Democratic and People's tickets, was renominated by them. Miss Emma F. Bates, of Valley City was nominated for the same office by the Republicans and endorsed by the Prohibitionists.

NEBRASKA.

In Nebraska, the Prohibitionists nominated Mrs. Belle E. Bigelow, of Lincoln, for Lieutenant-Governor; Miss F. Bernice Kearney, of Plattsmouth, for State Superintendent of schools; Mrs. C. W. Woodward for Congress from the Fourth District; Mrs. E. M. Shroat, for State Representative, from Custer County; Mrs. Zara A. Wilson for County Judge in Lancaster County, and Miss M. Strickland for County Recorder in Cerro Gordo County. In Omaha the Populists nominated Mrs. Ella W. Peattie for member of the Board of Education.

IOWA.

In Iowa, Mrs. M. H. Dunham was the nominee on the Prohibition ticket for Reporter of Supreme Court, and Mrs. A. E. McMurray for State Treasurer.

MISSOURI.

In Missouri Miss Ellen D. Morris, of Kansas City, was candidate for State Superintendent of Schools on the Prohibition ticket. Mrs. Annie Baxter, the present county clerk of Jasper County, was candidate for re-election. Her administration has been a marked success. Miss Kittie Pierson, of Lebanon, was nominated by the Populists and endorsed by the Democrats for County Recorder.

CALIFORNIA.

In California the Republican, Populist and Prohibition State conventions have all declared for woman suffrage. No woman is candidate on the State tickets. The Republicans of Yolo County adopted a woman suffrage plank, and nominated Miss Clara March for County Superintendent of Schools. The women of Los Angeles County, by petition, nominated Mrs. Kate Tupper Galpin for County Superintendent. Her claims were presented to the different political conventions, and she was nominated by the Democrats and endorsed by the Prohibitionists. On Oct. 12, the women of San Bernardino met in convention and nominated a full county ticket, selecting candidates from the four tickets in the field. One of these was Miss Maggie Mogeau, the Populist nominee for County Superintendent. There were sixty-five delegates present, and it was planned to assemble on Nov. 3 in all the precincts, and for women to cast their ballots as an expression of opinion. In numerous other counties women were the Prohibition candidates for county superintendents, and women were showed much interest in political matters.

MONTANA.

Miss N. M. V. Bagley was the Populist nominee for County Superintendent of Public Schools in Jefferson County, Montana.

MINNESOTA.

In Minnesota, the women of Minneapolis placed in nomination for the School Board Mrs. Eugenia A. Wheeler Goff. Her

nomination was endorsed by the Populists, Prohibitionists and Democrats. The best women of the city labored in her behalf; numbers registered to vote for members of the school board, and a committee of women was at every polling place on election day. In St. Louis county, Mrs. S. B. Bangs, of Duluth, was nominated by the Populists for County Superintendent of Schools. The Democrats made no nomination for the office and largely supported her candidacy. In Goodhue County, Mrs. Julia B. Nelson, one of the most active suffragists in the State, was the Populist nominee for county superintendent.

IDAHO.

In Idaho, the Republican State Convention unanimously adopted a resolution in favor of the submission of a woman suffrage amendment.

UTAH.

In Utah, the Republicans, Democrats and Populists in their Territorial Conventions have unequivocally declared for woman suffrage.

NEW YORK.

Add to all the activity, faintly outlined above, the great and victorious uprising of women in New York city in behalf of clean government, and it must be admitted that the election of 1894 is of exceptional interest and importance from a woman suffrage standpoint.

To recapitulate woman's part in the election: In two States women voted on equal terms with men. In two other States they voted for State school officers. In eight States from one to five women were candidates for State offices. In one State a woman suffrage amendment was voted upon. Woman suffrage planks were in the Republican State platforms of three States and one Territory; in the Democratic platform of one Territory, and in the Populist and Prohibition platforms of nearly every northern State.

While much pains have been taken to make this summary complete and accurate, there are doubtless many omissions, of which the WOMAN'S COLUMN will be pleased to be informed. If friends will kindly send in the election returns, the number of votes cast by women, the number of votes received by women candidates, whether they are elected, etc., it will greatly aid in forming an estimate of the gains of the year. F. M. A.

SOUTHERN SUFFRAGE BAZAR.

The Florida Suffrage Bazar was a success. Ella C. Chamberlain, of Tampa, writes: "With great satisfaction I announce that the Florida Suffrage Bazar was a success. It cleared \$125, which has been sent to Miss Clay, of Kentucky, chairman of Committee on Southern Work. The success cannot be measured by money. Women have gained friends and standing where they had none. They have demonstrated that they are not 'feeble folk.' We will soon meet and perfect our State organization. To the many who sent us goods and money we return our grateful thanks, and wish we might publish the list, but it is too long. May we meet many of you at Atlanta in February, for you are no more strangers but dear friends."

SUFFRAGE FAIR NOTES.

The regular meeting of the Executive Committee of the Massachusetts W. S. A. was held last week Friday, with an unusually large attendance.

The treasurer reported the cash in the treasury reduced to \$183.50, which shows the need of earnest work for the Fair.

Mrs. Livermore reported that she was asking for contributions of money for the Association, and had already received three checks for \$25 each. The sender of one told her that he did not believe in woman suffrage, but that, as it was evidently coming, he might as well give her something to help it along. The local W. C. T. U. in Melrose, the strongest in the State, numbering about 400 members, has voted, at Mrs. Livermore's instigation, to hold a local Fair Dec. 4, and give the proceeds to the Massachusetts W. S. A. It will be held in the large parlors of Mrs. Livermore's daughter, Mrs. Norris, with refreshment tables, fresh confectionery, music and various attractions. It promises to be a brilliant affair. Mrs. Cheney, of So. Manchester, R. I., has given sixty-seven yards of silks of all colors, and the Melrose ladies are already making it up into pillows, bags, table covers, butterfly toilet cushions, etc. Abundant cooperation is promised. Mrs. Livermore gave an amusing account of her unsuccessful efforts to get some member of the Legislature opposed to woman suffrage to take the negative in a debate. She should continue her appeals for cash contributions. She had written forty-two letters, and thus far no one had refused her. This report was received with deserved applause.

Mrs. Davis, chairman of the Fair Committee, read a letter from a lady in Northbridge, saying she can furnish "oceans of evergreen" for the decorations, and can get it made into wreaths by inviting in a few friends to tea. She has already two dozen articles for the Fair, and hopes to double the number. Mrs. Davis said that in addition to the tables already on her list, Needham reports forty articles. A lady in Fitchburg promises a valuable contribution of Polish boots. A number of young ladies are ready to make yellow lilies and sunflowers of crêpe paper. All the decorations for the hall will probably be furnished free.

East Boston reported that the League had been obliged to give up the idea of a table. A contribution of money was being raised instead. East Boston held a Yellow Tea and cleared \$11 for Kansas, and the mite-boxes made about \$7 more.

Belmont also will contribute money, as it did last time.

Mrs. Bowman, of Sharon, reported a League just organized there, with twenty-nine members. The subject of the Fair would be brought up at the next meeting.

Winchester had appointed a Fair committee, which would meet in a few days and report.

The Boston League "Interrogation Table" is progressing well. It will be devoted to 25-cent and 10-cent bundles done up in yellow and white paper. This table has received a good deal of money and some large donations, including sixty bundles from Miss. Lougee. Miss Whiting and her friends are busy making up

mysterious packages, Miss Willey and others are begging right and left, and many people are working for the Fair this year who never did before.

Brighton is working through personal solicitation.

Charlestown has its table under way, and will do all it can.

Newton has appointed a committee of one in each ward to work for the Fair. All are doing well, and one member alone has already secured forty articles.

Mrs. Moreland, of Everett, has a great quantity of contributions promised for her table of jellies and canned fruits. She said, "I am sure I can sell a ton of preserves that week. I took in \$90 at the last Fair, and I expect to do much better this year. One thing promised me is a barrel of suffrage apples, which have been grown from the blossoms for this Fair."

Mrs. LIVERMORE: I am trying to keep some marvellous pears till the Fair. Am petting them as if they were babies.

The Cambridge League meets weekly at the President's house, sewing on carpet rugs, making holders, etc. Miss Allen said: "Our table is to be a cap and bag table, but we shall have many other things as well. For one indication, I have just received from a non-suffragist four exquisite baby caps."

Roxbury has appointed a committee to look after its cake and candy table, and has solicited and obtained promises of supplies.

Miss Henshaw reported that the Worcester League had set out to raise \$100, and had secured a number of ten dollar pledges. It collected \$11.50 for Kansas.

Concord will send preserves and jellies to Mrs. Moreland's table. It raised more than \$9 by the mite-boxes for Kansas.

City Point expects to do well with its apron table.

Somerville has fifty articles promised, and will work hard. Mrs. Field has also collected a sum of money.

Every member of the Chelsea League is to make one article, which will probably be placed on the Charlestown table.

Natick has many plans for its children's table, and expects to accomplish a good deal. Among other attractions, it will have "The House that Jack Built."

Waltham is hard at work. "Our people are all very much interested. We have appointed a committee to solicit in each ward; have written to Lexington, and have the promise of a lot of jelly from there. We take anything, from cake to bed-puffs."

Dorchester is raising \$100. Most of the money is in hand, and in order to raise the rest each member is to earn one dollar and is to tell, at an experience meeting, how she did it.

Warren reports a number of articles ready, and more expected.

Hyde Park is at work for its dolls' table, and hopes for good results.

It was voted to urge all unregistered women to register. The secretary of each League is requested to do what she can in this direction.

Mrs. Ellen B. Dietrick will address an audience of working-girls at the Parker Memorial, in this city, Nov. 27, on "Woman as a Voter."

REGISTRATION FACTS.

Under the new law women of Boston can register from Nov. 7th to 21st inclusive.

All women who have not changed their name or residence, whose names were on the voting list in 1893, are entitled to vote without registration, as the law requires that the names of voters of this class shall be carried over. Women voters of 1893 should see that their names are on the list. Women who were not registered last year, or voting for the first time, or who have changed name or residence since 1893, must register in person either at 12 Beacon Street, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 5 P. M., or in the sub-registration places from 6 P. M. to 10 P. M., from Nov. 10 to Nov. 21 inclusive.

The twenty-first annual convention of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union will be held at Cleveland, O., Nov. 16-21.

Rand, McNally & Co., of Chicago, publishers of the "World's Congress of Representative Women," compiled by Mrs. May Wright Sewall, wish to communicate with ladies who will canvass for the sale of the book. They are willing to pay a liberal commission to trustworthy persons.

Among the contents of the *Woman's Journal* for Nov. 10 are reports of the annual meetings of the Woman's Congress, the Association of Collegiate Alumnae, and the Connecticut Woman Suffrage Association; an obituary of Dr. Amanda Sanford Hickey, by Emily Howland; "Latest Echoes from Kansas," "China the Fountain Head of Women's Wrongs," "Don't Say the Women Did It," etc.

Mrs. Julia Ward Howe said at the recent Woman's Congress:

Was it not the Dutch admiral Van Tromp who nailed a broom to the mast-head of his ship, declaring that with such a weapon he would sweep the English from the seas? Such a device seems to me very proper for the associations of women to-day. The broom is a household instrument of cleanliness. Our husbands would chide us if we neglected its use. It is good inside the dwelling. It is also good in the streets, in the police force, in the courts of justice, in the halls of legislation. Handle the broom, sisters—nail it to the mast-head, and in the name of temperance, purity and charity, sweep clean!

The Dorchester (Mass.) W. C. T. U., at its meeting last Wednesday, listened to an address on Franchise by Miss Alice Stone Blackwell, who closed with an appeal for the Suffrage Fair. The president, Mrs. Louise C. Purington (who is also National Superintendent of Franchise), expressed herself a life-long believer in equal suffrage, and strongly seconded the appeal. Miss Ella G. Ives offered to receive articles for the Fair, and upon a show of hands, nearly every member present promised to make something for it. The vote seemed to be unanimous. The meeting was held in the historic old church where some years ago a woman was severely rebuked for opening her lips in prayer-meeting.

COLORADO WOMEN IN POLITICS.

A private letter from Denver to a lady in Boston, dated Oct. 21, says:

I have been going out among my sister's friends daily ever since I came here, and I never met so many delightful women before. The equal rights conferred upon them last fall must be the secret of so many happy faces, and so much animation and interest. Politics I hear talked every day, for the women have come out strong on the side of law and order.

I attended a precinct meeting last week. It met in a beautiful parlor, and there was one more woman than man present. The chairman had lists of every unregistered man and woman on every street of the precinct, and these were distributed among the workers. Not one person present pleaded an excuse; he or she took the list without a word, as if it were too close a duty to be questioned. The harmony of the meeting was beautiful. The men claim that the women do the best work, that they are more persuasive and give more time to it.

I also attended a ward meeting. The sexes were about equally represented among the 150 present. Three speeches were made, and then a voting booth was opened and the intricacies of the Australian ballot were explained. All were invited to vote. Those who went forward were questioned, and challenged, and instructed, and they tried to present every possible situation likely to occur on election day. This created much merriment, but was also a good object-lesson, and showed us the value and security of the Australian ballot.

The box was then opened by the three judges (one of whom was a woman), and each ballot read and passed upon. This meeting was presided over by Chief Justice Hallet, one of the most incorruptible and esteemed men of the State.

Last night I saw a torchlight procession and a rally, that reminded me of war times, save that the announcement in the papers had read that "men with their wives and daughters" would form at such a place, and we saw a few women (I counted fifteen) in the procession, while hundreds were looking on, and in the big hall where the speeches were made half of the audience were women.

This was a demonstration of the Republican clubs of working men and women. On the transparencies I read, "The Women are for Good Government;" "Hats off to the Ladies;" "The Women are for Law and Order;" "The Ladies are in Line."

The enthusiasm was extreme. Mr. Shafroth, the candidate for Congress, was the speaker, and when he made a good hit, or spoke a favorite name, the men shouted and cheered and waved their flags and transparencies, and the women gave the Chautauqua salute—and every fluttering handkerchief meant a vote.

At the last State election Governor Waite was the choice of the Populists, and by aid of the Democrats was elected. The Republicans are making a strong fight against him, and expect votes from both Democrats and Prohibitionists, though each has a ticket in the field. I shall attend a Populist meeting and a ward meeting in the poor part of the city. By-the-by, I am invited to the latter by the wife of ex Governor Routt, who has weekly meetings among the working women.

I am to stay until after the election (Nov. 6). Think how extra disfranchised I feel here! but I can look on, and hope.

I was so fortunate as to be a guest of the Fortnightly Club last Friday. It was a social meeting preliminary to the work of the year, and all topics were permissible over the beautiful lunch table. There was present a noted and brilliant club woman from Chicago. As we were

about to leave the table, she asked permission to express her pleasure in meeting those present, and she said she had met with clubs all over the Union, but never had she listened to conversation which was on as high a plane, and so far removed from personalities. She said she had never doubted the right of equal suffrage, but she had had fears of its feasibility and of its influence on women; but since she had been in Denver, and had heard politics talked by them—had seen what a sense of duty was doing for the most thoughtless, and what earnest work they were all doing, she could never fear again.

I learn that as soon as suffrage was conferred upon women, they formed classes for the study of how to ensure good government. The literary clubs of the city joined together, rented a hall, and engaged well-known authorities to instruct them in their political duties. To this course they invited all women, and the large attendance showed the interest felt.

THE WORLD'S CONGRESS OF REPRESENTATIVE WOMEN. Edited by May Wright Sewall. Chicago and New York: Rand McNally & Co. 1894.

This is a comprehensive compilation of condensed addresses made by many women who took part in the congresses which met in Chicago during the World's Columbian Exposition. These addresses are of unequal merit, as was to be expected. There were seventy-six sessions, and over 600 participated. It was undoubtedly the largest and most representative gathering of women ever convened. The proceedings will be read with pleasure by those interested in the special themes presented and in the general woman's movement. There is less of information, however, than might have been expected, the subjects being only briefly and cursorily treated in the summaries given. The two large octavo volumes, compiled under the editorial supervision of Mrs. Sewall, are handsomely gotten up, and contain portraits of about one hundred women, one-half of whom have achieved national reputation in some department of intellectual activity, such as education, literature, the drama, science, religion, charity, philanthropy, and moral and social reform. The civil and political status of women, civil law and government, industries and occupations are all considered. Many of the portraits are valuable, though some of them are of persons of no special eminence. We look in vain for the faces of Lucy Stone, Mary A. Livermore, and some other eminent women, without whom a World's Congress of representative women is incomplete. The impression made by the book is like that made upon the spectator by the extraordinary assembly of women from all countries and sections, of all professions and pursuits. It takes the imagination by its magnitude. A beautiful portrait of Mrs. Bertha Honoré Palmer adorns the opening page. Those of Hon. C. C. Bonney, and other officers of the Exposition, are also given. This work will be a permanent memento of a remarkable and valuable congress of women.

H. B. B.

A seven-year-old girl recently saved a passenger train on the Chicago Great Western Railway, near Dundee. She was seen by the engineer waving her little red apron as a signal flag. The engineer stopped the train, and she told him the bridge around the curve was burning. The child had come out to bring home her father's cattle.

The Woman's Column.

VOL. VII.

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The Woman's Column.

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EDITOR:

ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

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Nov. 21, 10 P. M., is the last hour of registration in Boston. Dec. 11 is election day. Polls open from 6 A. M. to 4 P. M.

The Woman Suffrage Fair which is to be held in Horticultural Hall, Boston, Dec. 3, is just now the centre of interest for all Massachusetts workers. The cause needs a State organizer. Money is wanted to put an organizer in the field. Let every friend of the cause work vigorously for the fair during the two weeks that still remain. Upon its success depends the efficiency of the work during the coming year.

WOMEN TURNED THE SCALE.

Women have been potent political factors at the late election in five States. In Colorado, Wyoming, Kentucky, Illinois and New York they have turned the scale for good government. Yet in Kansas and New York woman suffrage has just been defeated, in part, by Republican votes. Of woman, in this election, it may be said, as was said of her great Exemplar, "She saved others; herself she could not save." But parties, like individuals, in the long run become aware of their own interests. Women are the predestined saviors of our free institutions, and society for its own protection will soon arm them with the ballot.

VERMONT NOT DISCOURAGED.

A Woman Suffrage bill was introduced in the Vermont House of Representatives last week Tuesday, by Representative Hosea Mann. "Municipal Suffrage for women who are Taxpayers," is its title. Anti-suffrage leaflets have been sent from Massachusetts in sealed envelopes to every member, postmarked, "North Cambridge Station." They include Francis Parkman's address and "Remonstrance." Friends in Vermont write:

This interference with the Vermont Legislature is resented and is likely to help the bill.

They add:

"These documents claim to be sent out 'at the request of an association of women,' but no names are given. The saloon is probably at the bottom of it."

NEW VOTERS IN IOWA.

At Northwood, Ia., Nov. 6, 1894, thirty four women voted, under the new law, at a special election, on the question of bonding the town to establish water-works. The measure carried by a small

Woman Suffrage Fair.

A Fair to Raise Funds for the

MASSACHUSETTS WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION,

will be held in

Horticultural Hall, Boston, Dec. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 1894,

and it is earnestly hoped that the friends of the cause, not only in Boston and vicinity, but in other parts of the State, will do their utmost to ensure its success. The following Woman Suffrage Leagues will have tables under the direction of the ladies named:

BOSTON—Miss Susie Whiting, Interrogation Table; **CAMBRIDGE**—Mrs. M. P. C. Billings, Miss Mary W. Allen, Cap and Bag Table; **CHARLESTOWN**—Mrs. S. A. Bryant, Miscellaneous; **CIFY POINT**—Mrs. G. H. Watson, Aprons; **EVERETT**—Mrs. Sarah Pitman Moreland, Jellies and Preserves; **HYDE PARK**—Mrs. M. D. Humphrey, Dolls; **NATICK**—Mrs. M. L. Cobb, Children's Table; **NEWTON**—Mrs. Abby E. Davis and Mrs. Carrie Anders, Miscellaneous; **ROXBURY**—Mrs. Josephine Currier, Cake and Candy; **SOMERVILLE**—Mrs. W. R. Freethy, Country Store; **WALTHAM**—Mrs. Anna E. Brown, Fancy and Domestic; **WOBURN**—Mrs. B. A. Stearns, Art Table.

The Hartford (Conn.) Equal Rights Club will also have a table, and the following Leagues and towns, while not having tables of their own, will contribute goods to other tables, or cash to the treasury of the State Association: Ayer, Belmont, Chelsea, Concord, Dorchester, East Boston, Fall River, Fitchburg, Leominster, Lexington, Malden, Melrose, Needham, Northbridge, Warren, Wellesley Hills, Winchester, Worcester.

There will be a Lunch Counter, with tea and coffee, sandwiches, cold turkey and other meats, at reasonable prices.

The Fair will open on **MONDAY, DEC. 3**, and will continue throughout the week.

ADMISSION TEN CENTS.

Season Tickets for the Week, FIFTY CENTS.

For Sale at **WOMAN'S JOURNAL** Office, 3 Park St.

Miss Sarah L. Adams has been empowered to solicit contributions, in Boston and vicinity to the Fair. Meetings of the Fair Committee will be held each Thursday afternoon during November at the office of the **WOMAN'S JOURNAL**, 3 Park St., Boston, to which place all contributions for the Fair may be sent. Donations of money should be addressed to Miss A. M. Lougee, Treasurer.

MRS. ABBY E. DAVIS, West Newton,	MISS AMANDA M. LOUGEE, Boston,
MRS. ANNA E. BROWN, Waltham,	MISS MARY W. ALLEN, Cambridge,
MISS ANNA WHITING, Newton,	MISS ALICE STONE BLACKWELL, Dorchester,
MISS R. F. OLIVER, Boston,	MR. HENRY B. BLACKWELL, Dorchester.

Committee of Arrangements.

majority. The total vote cast was 230. Genevieve Talcott Forbes, one of the thirty-four, remarks: "I am glad to say that our appearance at the polls caused no dire confusion."

COLORADO WOMEN COMMENDED.

The action of the Colorado women voters draws commendation and approval even from the most conservative critics. The Boston *Herald*, hitherto a pronounced opponent of woman suffrage, says in a leading editorial on "The Women of Denver:"

When it appeared probable that the right of suffrage would be extended to women in Colorado, every gathering of women in that city began to study political economy and civil government. They proposed to be ready for the discharge of their political duties intelligently when the time came, and in every way that they could employ teachers or lecturers for their own education they exerted themselves in order to be prepared for the emergency. They went so far as to send for a prominent Massachusetts woman to teach them parliamentary law and rules of order. If all the women who are asking for the right of suffrage in their respective States should show the same avidity for political knowledge which the women of Denver have displayed, this

enlightened zeal would go far to reconcile a great many people to their having the right of voting.

MISS NETTIE HUGHES, of Dows, won the prize in the oratorical contest at the Wright (Iowa) county fair. The young lady will take a two years' course at Wheaton College as reward for her success.

MRS. LOUISE S. ROUNDS has just been elected president of the Illinois W. C. T. U. for the ninth time. During the past year she has worked in forty-three counties, given 175 addresses in the State, and has visited four other States.

MISS ALICE BROWN is a writer whose delicate yet vigorous work is gaining increasing recognition. The October *Atlantic* contains a delightful story "Heart's-ease," signed by her. A late number of the pretty "Chap Book" has another story. "Pan," a poem, illustrated, has appeared in the November *Harper's*. Many of her poems have been published during a year or two. No finer lyrical tribute to Edwin Booth appeared than her poem in *Harper's Weekly* at the time of his death, and her last Christmas poem in *Harper's Magazine* was beautiful in form and exquisite in spirit.

FOSSIL CRITICISM.

[Overheard at Peabody Museum, Yale University.]

BY HILARY BROOKE.

"They tell me that women have entered at Yale!"
Said the Hoptononfloptonopolopus;
"Are you just waking up? 'Tis an ower true tale!"

Cried the Winglessanstringlessantholopus.
"But they say that they study! They really are wise!"

They go in for degrees! They aspire to a prize!
They had best be at home making biscuit and pies,"

Quoth the Hoptononfloptonopolopus.
"That isn't the worst! Oh, sadder by far,"
Said the Winglessanstringlessantholopus,
"They are crowding the pulpit, the bench and the bar!"

Dear Hoptononfloptonopolopus,
Let me whisper—I may not authorities quote,
But 'tis prophesied clearly by thinkers of note,
That—some day—the women are—going to—
Vote!!"

Sighed the Winglessanstringlessantholopus.
Then the Hoptononfloptonon fainted away,
And was rigid and mute as when dug from the clay

By the famous professor who doteth on bones;
And all the grim fossils, as silent as stones,
All petrified stood, till the eldest gave tongue
To their thoughts—"Oh, it wasn't so when we were young,

Or th'nk how our fathers would wallop us!"
Said the Winglessanstringlessantholopus.

—Woman's Journal.

THE RESULTS IN COLORADO.

DENVER, NOV. 6, 1894.

It is election day in this free State, where woman may express her choice of rulers. I doubt not that you have correspondents from every part of the State, telling you how well the women are bearing their share of the political burdens. I can only give you the view of a visitor, who for a month has listened to the conversation of these bright, free Colorado women.

In clubs, at receptions, at luncheons and teas, and at the fireside, I notice everywhere the quickened interest, the sense of responsibility, and the enthusiasm of these women.

It matters not what the politics of their fathers, husbands, or sons have been heretofore, the women enlisted under the Republican banner for this year, because it is the party of law and order, as against the menace of Populist rule as administered by Governor Waite, which has already proven so disastrous to this people.

I cannot remember one of the standard objections to equal suffrage which I have not seen disproven over and over. Not one lukewarm woman have I met; not one who regrets her enfranchisement, or ~~draws~~ the loss of chivalry by men. Indeed, when some man proposed that dummies be placed in line at the entrance to the polls, in order to give way to the ladies, so that they need not wait, it was the women who said no, that it would be unfair, and that if precedence was given to any one, it should be to working men and women to whom time means money.

The thing which has pleased me most among the five hundred women whom I have heard talk, is the absence of partisanship and heat in their discussions.

They do not agree on all the men and measures of the Republican ticket, but they really listen to each other, and think, instead of simply waiting to denounce the other side, as I have usually heard men do when talking politics. They are naturally much interested in the candidates for State Superintendent of Schools, as three of the tickets have chosen women for that place. I have heard much discussion on the fitness of these women, and have met Mrs. Peavey, the Republican candidate, many times. I am sure I should vote for her if I could.

This morning we went to the polls before eight o'clock, but were hailed as laggards, as my friends took their places in line behind over a hundred men and women, who were chatting pleasantly, as if on their way to church or theatre, and were patiently waiting their turns. Carriages were rolling away with those who had already voted, and the name of each voter was checked off, in order that this afternoon all who have failed to vote may be found and brought to the polls.

I was allowed to look into the door of the room where the eight booths for this precinct stood. All was clean, orderly, and quiet as a church; each voter gave name and address, and then passed alone into the booth assigned him. The "ballot box" was a large glass globe about two feet in diameter, into which all could see the folded ballots fall.

I felt more disfranchised than ever, you may be sure, while I rejoiced with these more fortunate sisters. Wishing to see if this peace and order reigned elsewhere in the city, I walked down among the business streets and the Populists' districts; all was as quiet as a Sunday in August, and the sunshine was warm enough to suggest that month.

Even in the Italian quarters all was quiet. In one polling place we saw a negro among the judges (the best looking man in the room by the by), and a negro challenger. The latter told us that there were very few women in that district, but fifteen had voted already. In another place we were told that thirty women had registered and twenty of them had voted before noon.

Your correspondents must have told you of the extraordinary amount of work done by the women before this election. Of their leagues, their speeches, their receptions for candidates, and especially their clubs for political study and their patriotic sacrifice of time. I feel very proud of them, and hopeful for the cause of good government.

Very cordially yours,

HALIE R. HODDER.

DECORATIONS FOR SUFFRAGE FAIR.

Once more let me remind our friends who live in the country that the Fair Committee are hoping for contributions of evergreens and other things to help in decorating the hall for the Suffrage Fair, Dec. 3. The janitor at Horticultural Hall says that our decorations must be sent there to his care, on Saturday, Dec. 1, in order to be in time.

One lady has promised fifty or sixty yards of garlands. This is most welcome news, and we hope others will follow her

example. Hundreds of yards will be needed to give a good effect. They should be made on strong cord and be well covered. Laurel garlands and boughs of laurel, pine, hemlock, etc., will also be most welcome, and we shall be glad of branches of bright berries, rosehips, etc., to add brightness and color. We ought to know very soon how much we may expect from our friends, as we must give a special order beforehand at the market for all we are obliged to buy. Therefore we ask all who intend to help us in this way to send me a postal *as soon as possible*, stating the nature and amount of their contribution. My address is Miss M. W. Allen, 5 Garden St., Cambridge, Mass.

It is usually cheaper to send goods in a barrel than in a box, and I recommend sending from short distances by express (the American Express is usually cheapest), rather than by freight. It often costs less in the end, because freight packages must be sent for, and the time of their arrival is not to be depended upon. Every thing intended for decoration must be at the hall very early on Monday morning, Dec. 3, and should be addressed "Woman Suffrage Fair, Horticultural Hall, Tremont Street, Boston, Mass." On another part of the card should be written "Boughs," "Garlands," or whatever the contents may be. Small packages, especially if sent from a distance so that the time of their arrival is uncertain, may be sent to the WOMAN'S JOURNAL Office, 3 Park Street, Boston, and the nature of the contents marked as before directed.

I have some hope that we may have sympathetic friends in California or the South who, perhaps, will send us by mail packages of the pretty red-pepper berries or drooping moss to mingle with our dark Northern pines. We are very desirous to have a flower table, but fear the cost and risk of supplying a whole table with cut flowers alone. We think, however, that we might combine with them Christmas wreaths, potted plants, bulbs, seeds, etc., if we have enough of these things promised to make it worth while. I would suggest tying up seeds in fringed squares of tissue paper of the color of the blossoms, pink for sweet peas, orange and scarlet for nasturtiums, etc. Will all who have anything of this sort, however small, to contribute, help us to decide whether or not to provide a separate place for them by sending me word as soon as possible?

This is a time when many persons are beginning to take an interest in woman suffrage who have never thought of it before. Let us do all we can to encourage such persons to join us by presenting an attractive aspect of it at our Fair.

MARY WARE ALLEN.

Cambridge, Nov. 17, 1894.

The New York *Tribune* frankly acknowledges the value of women in politics.

Miss Frances E. Willard, in her recent address at Cincinnati, quoted with approval the Sunday-school scholar who said that *Eve* was made out of Adam's "backbone." No wonder Miss Willard believes in women in politics.—*The Outlook*.

THE WOMEN'S ELECTRIC PARADE.

Mary Holland, in the *Denver Times-Sun*, gives an amusing description of this novel political parade. She says:

"It was a woman's campaign and it closed with a woman's torchlight procession. Of course the procession was not an old-fashioned kerosene lamp-on-a-stick walk around. It was a fin-de-siecle parade, with all the modern improvements.

"The East Capitol Hill Woman's Republican League, which has been foremost in political activity, decided to close its splendid work by a unique exhibition. Five tramway open cars were chartered and gorgeously decorated. The pillars supporting the roof were wound with the national colors, and flags by the dozen were fastened upon every available space. A tremendous transparency bearing the name of the league surmounted the first car. Red, white and blue electric lights were strung at short intervals around each car, and extended up the trolley poles to the wire overhead. When the cars were drawn up before the Brown Palace Hotel, where the six hundred members of the League were waiting, the effect was beautiful. The crowd that looked on cheered and cheered. Upon one of the cars a tremendous eagle was perched beside a beautiful cross of electric lights, and this emblem was greeted with many a hurrah. Six hundred women! For a few moments there was a little confusion while the six hundred women took their seats. Not a man except those who ran the cars was permitted to take part in the demonstration. But even though all the husbands were compelled to stay at home, it was discovered that five cars were not sufficient for the club, and two more were added. It was nearly eight o'clock when the procession really started, but after it did move its progress was triumphant. From the first car a brass band blew patriotic notes through several sizes of horns, and on the last car the Silver State Drum corps beat soul-stirring marches. The procession went out 19th Avenue to 22d and Humboldt, and down 22d to Curtis. It had not gone a block before the real interest began. The sidewalks were lined with people, who said, 'Hurrah for McIntire!' 'Hurrah!' answered the ladies, waving their best pocket handkerchiefs. 'Yankee Doodle went to town,' remarked the band in the front car. 'T-rum! T-rum!' observed the drum corps, beating away industriously.

"It wasn't any wonder that whole families rushed out of doors at the risk of taking cold in their heads, to shout for McIntire. A woman just clearing her supper table seized the tablecloth and shook it, crying, 'McIntire is all right!' At the corner of 22d and Clarkson there was great enthusiasm.

"Boys put off fire-crackers and unfurled flags. Girls shook their aprons and called 'Hurrah!' An aged woman took off her shawl, and waving it, cheered right lustily.

"The great crowds! As the cars rolled along, the occupants took care to answer every greeting. From upper windows women waved towels as they held their night-gowned children to the windows.

Men took off their hats, and describing circles above their heads, shouted, 'McIntire's our choice.'

"But it would not be fair to give the impression that there were no places where the parade was not greeted with responsive enthusiasm. When it passed the hose houses, there was a silence, broken only now and then by a fireman of impulsive tendencies, who could not help hurrahing a little in a general way. Wherever a policeman was passed, he might have been mistaken for a tobacco sign; but the League smiled impartially upon firemen and policemen, while its members told every one to vote the eagle ticket straight. Now and then small groups looked on most undemonstratively, and every one, from the band to the drum corps, remarked, 'There are some Pops!' The excitement and good nature of the procession were so contagious that almost every man and woman who saw it had to cheer, if only for Waite. 'What's the matter with Waite?' a man would inquire about once in every twenty blocks. 'McIntire's the man' the League would affirm in tones so loud and decided that no one would have believed the ladies had not really shouted since they went to school.

"At one place a whole prayer-meeting adjourned, leaving only two or three inside to sing 'Hold the Fort.' 'Hurrah for McIntire!' shouted the prayer meeting. 'Rah! Rah!' replied the club. On some corners the procession was met by women who had organized an impromptu drum corps with tin pans and iron spoons.

"For three hours the parade went up one street and down another, out to the Union Pacific car shops, all through West Denver and around the loop on Capitol Hill. There never was a more novel or more satisfactory political procession, or one that met with more sociability and enthusiasm along the line of march. After it was all over, the cars returned to the Brown Palace Hotel, where at least five hundred husbands were waiting to escort the new voters to their homes."

SCHOOL LUNCHEES.

The value of women on school committees has just had a practical illustration in Boston. Lunches for school children will hereafter be provided in every school-house by the N. E. Kitchen, under the supervision of Mrs. Ellen H. Richards, for all who want them. Instead of candy, pickles, and pie, excellent soup or chowder, bread and butter, cookies, hot chocolate and milk will be provided at a cost of only five or ten cents.

MAUD BANKS TRUE TO HER PRINCIPLES.

Maud Banks is true to her principles, and has set a noble example. She was engaged by Mr. Palmer to play one of the principal rôles in the new comedy "The New Woman," at Mr. Palmer's theatre. Miss Banks was very much delighted with her engagement until the reading of the play occurred. The *Dramatic News* says: "When this ceremony had been finished, Miss Banks, it was seen, was very much excited. She walked up and down the room a number of times,

and then passed into Mr. Palmer's office, where she handed over the part she was to have played. She told Mr. Palmer that while she had been extremely anxious to secure so good an engagement as the one he had offered to her, the satire on her sex conveyed by the rôle she was to play was such that she could not bring herself to accept the character. She therefore begged to resign her position in the organization. Miss Banks has been giving a good deal of attention lately to the question of woman suffrage, and is evidently very much in earnest in the position she has taken. The part she threw up is said to have been a very good one."

WOMAN'S CONGRESS AT ATLANTA.

The Woman's Congress (A. A. W.) after leaving Knoxville, held a Congress in Atlanta, Ga., on Nov. 6.

The morning and afternoon meetings were held at the Capital Female College. The *Atlanta Journal* says:

The audience was large and representative. In the morning, Mrs. Frank Stuart Parker presented a paper on 'The Aesthetic in Dress.'

The *Atlanta Constitution* says:

Every one who heard Mrs. Parker has had something pleasant to say about her, and among Miss Beck's pretty young scholars she made many converts.

Dr. Ella V. Mark, of Baltimore, read a paper on "The Marriage Laws of the United States," and Mrs. E. D. Cheney one on "Art in its Practical Application to Life." Mrs. Blackwell and Mrs. Adams spoke briefly.

At the evening meeting, in the Music Hall, Mrs. H. L. T. Wolcott read a paper on "Waifdom," Miss Margaret Chanler one on "The Changing Type of Womanhood," and Mrs. Howe made "A Plea for Humor."

All the speakers were highly complimented by the city press, and a delightful reception was given to the visitors by Miss Beck, president of the Georgia Women's Press Club, at the Capital Female College. They were given a luncheon by Mrs. Joseph Thompson at the Capital City Club, and a reception by Mrs. Samuel Martin Inman, at which were present the members of the Woman's Exposition Board, of the Woman's Press Club and of the Atlanta History Class.

KENTUCKY ANNUAL MEETING.

The Kentucky Equal Rights Annual Convention held at Lexington, Ky., which ended its session Oct. 26, was more satisfactory and successful than any previous convention ever held in this State.

Many excellent papers were read and discussed. The plan of work laid out for the coming year is an extensive one. There being no Legislature this winter, we shall have ample time to prepare for the General Assembly in 1896. First, we shall have School Suffrage in the three second-class cities, Covington, Newport, and Lexington, and the women of these cities, black, white, educated and uneducated (having no educational qualification in this State) will have the school ballot, and a great amount of labor will be necessary to inform the women of their newly acquired duties.

There will be three women in the next Colorado Legislature—Mrs. Clara Cressingham, Mrs. Frances Klock, and Mrs. Carrie Clyde Holly.

An Apron Sale, in aid of Talitha Cumi Home, (New England Moral Reform Society), will be held at the Brunswick, Thursday, Nov. 22, from 10 A. M. to 6 P. M. Chocolate and sandwiches, ice-cream and cake, will be served to order.

At Des Moines, Ia., a farewell reception was tendered last week to Mrs. Julia M. Hunting, by the ladies of Unity Club. She will spend the winter with her son and daughter-in-law, Dr. and Mrs. Nathan Hunting, in Quincy, Mass.

The Pennsylvania Woman Suffrage Association held a very spirited and successful twenty-fifth annual meeting in West Chester, Pa., Nov. 8 and 9. A fuller report will appear next week. A Chester County Association auxiliary to the State Association was organized.

In Springfield, the capital of Illinois, over 600 women registered, and most of them exercised their right of franchise, including Mrs. Altgeld, the wife of the governor. The election of Mrs. Lucy L. Flower, the woman's candidate for trustee of the State University, is now an accomplished fact.

The Woman's Relief Corps of Indianapolis, Ind., conducted a lunch and coffee stand in front of the pension office on the last pay day. This was done to save the veterans, as far as possible, from the temptation to visit the neighboring saloons, which make a practice of luring the veterans into their places by offers to cash their pension checks, charging twenty-five cents commission. In this way a profitable business is done, and oftentimes there is another big profit in the liquor that the old soldier is induced to drink.

The New York *Evangelist* announces the result of the vote recently taken among the Presbyterian Sunday schools of the country to determine the "best one hundred books for a Sunday-school library." As might have been expected, works of fiction are most popular. But the character of the fiction is notably high, both as regards literary merit and moral tone. Only fifteen of the one hundred volumes chosen were written by men. The authors of eighty-five per cent. of the books most in request for Presbyterian Sunday school libraries in this country are women.

The *Woman's Journal* this week contains reports of the Woman's Congresses at Knoxville and Atlanta, Celebration of the eightieth birthday of Dr. Lucinda H. Stone of Michigan, The Strong Minded Girl, Humorous Anecdotes, Gossip and Gleanings, Story, Poetry, Children's Column, Literary Notices, Madam Korany, Reformatory for Girls, Woman's Advancement in Ceylon, Chicago Politics, The Women's Electric Parade, Women Physicians in Europe, The Collegiate Alumnae, Kentucky Annual Meeting, Mass. Clubs and Leagues, Victory Deferred in Kansas, After the Battle, Miss Tilton as Masseuse, A Reply to Mrs. Stanton, Decorations for Suffrage Fair, Castle Square Theatre Reception, In Memory of Mary Lyon, etc.

LYNN SETS A GOOD EXAMPLE.

Editor *Woman's Column*:

What is being done along the line of school suffrage in the various cities and towns of Massachusetts in preparation for the fall elections?

Are not our women, in their anxiety to possess the full suffrage, overlooking too much the value and responsibilities of the vote they already hold?

If the mothers of our school children throughout the State could realize that it remains with them to insist by the vote which the law has given them, that only those who are qualified for the position shall be placed in charge of our schools, it would have an immediate and twofold value. It would elevate our whole educational system, and at the same time enlarge the perceptions of the voters and help fit them for the full suffrage which will soon be theirs.

This is a far more effectual method than to indulge in useless criticisms of teachers, school methods or school committees as is now frequently practised by women who "cannot possibly bring themselves to vote." The remedy lies in that vote and in that only.

In our city it has been the custom for the Suffrage Club to call a convention of women voters about the time the political parties are holding theirs, to nominate candidates for school committee, conferring with the other parties. Would the male voters long be willing to take out nomination papers and go about for signatures year after year just for one department of the franchise? I have never heard that question answered in the affirmative, yet some men still insist that women do not want to vote, as proved by their present "indifference."

This year the women voters in Lynn have been organized early. Public meetings are held, efforts made through the press and by individual canvassing, to rouse the women to enlarge the registration. Our success may be told later, but workers for this object are constantly surprised by declarations of interest in unexpected quarters, and we are encouraged to go on by a statement which came from the State House last winter, when the bill for municipal woman suffrage was in agitation, that "if all the cities would work for the measure as Lynn had done the bill would have passed."

But, however energetic we may be, one city cannot accomplish the desired result alone. What other cities and towns will unite in the effort to rouse the women to a sense of their responsibility for a large school vote throughout the State?

L. M. L.

THE BATTLE IN KANSAS.

The result of the vote upon the Suffrage Amendment in this State causes us to look closely for the causes.

I think the principal cause was the general and increasing hostility to our prohibitory liquor law, which does not prohibit. Had the question of woman suffrage not been complicated with prohibition, it would undoubtedly have been successful.

Other factors of course aided the anti-prohibitionists. Many Republicans voted

against suffrage solely because it was endorsed by the People's party, and many votes friendly to it were traded for votes for the successful State ticket. A wholesale trade of this kind is charged against the Republican State Committee, as it received the support of much of the anti-prohibition element. This may or may not be true, but certainly that committee did not favor the amendment.

While the Populist vote was less generally favorable than was expected, yet the percentage of its total vote given the measure was very much larger than that of any other party except the Prohibitionists, who were but two per cent of the total vote.

PIONEER.

Topeka, Kansas, Nov. 12, 1894.

Miss ANNA MELTON, the missionary who was so inhumanly treated in Turkey some months ago, has returned to this country, and is at Mt. Pleasant visiting her sister, Mrs. Jay Perkins.

The Woman's Journal.

A WEEKLY PAPER,

Founded by Lucy Stone, 1870, devoted

to Women's Interests, and

especially to Woman

Suffrage.

EDITORS:

HENRY B. BLACKWELL,

ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

ASSISTANT EDITORS:

FLORENCE M. ADKINSON,

CATHARINE WILDE.

"It is the very best paper for women."—Mrs. Clara C. Hoffman.

"The best woman's paper in the United States, or in the world."—*Englishwoman's Review*.

"The best source of information upon the woman question that I know."—Clara Barton.

"It is so much the best of the woman suffrage papers that no comparison is possible."—Rev. Anna H. Shaw.

"It is able, genial and irreproachable—an armory of weapons to all who are battling for the rights of humanity."—Mary A. Livermore.

It is an exceedingly bright paper, and, what is far better, a just one. I could not do without it.—*Marietta Holley* ("Josiah Allen's Wife.")

"The WOMAN'S JOURNAL has long been my outlook upon the great and widening world of woman's work, worth and victory. It has no peer in this noble office and industry. Its style is pure and its spirit exalted."—Frances E. Willard.

"It is the most reliable and extensive source of information regarding what women are doing, what they can do, and what they should do. It is the oldest of the women's papers now in existence, and has built up for itself a solid and unblemished reputation."—*Julia Ward Howe*.

"If any one wishes to be informed on the woman question, the WOMAN'S JOURNAL is the very best means. It is pure, healthful and interesting—a paper that any one ought to be glad to introduce into his family for its literary merit alone, even if he did not believe in suffrage. I subscribe for it for my own granddaughters."—Mrs. Zerelda G. Wallace.

TWENTY DOLLAR PREMIUM.

To any Suffrage Association, W. C. T. U., or individual, getting up a club of 25 new subscribers to the WOMAN'S JOURNAL at \$1.50 each, the WOMAN'S JOURNAL will pay a cash premium of Twenty Dollars.

Sample copies FREE. One year on trial to new subscribers, \$1.50. Regular price per year, \$2.50. To Libraries and Reading Rooms, \$1.25. Address

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The Woman's Column.

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EDITOR:

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THE HELPERS.

"And still beyond our household duties reaching,
Stretch forth a helping hand;

So many stand in need of loving comfort,
All over this wide land.

Perchance some soul you aid to-day, to-morrow
May with the angels sing;
Some one may go, straight from your earthly
table

To banquet with a king."

CLARKSON ON COLORADO.

Hon. James S. Clarkson, assistant Postmaster-General under President Harrison and first president of the National Republican Leagues of the United States, visited Colorado for the express purpose of studying the practical working of woman suffrage there. His report appeared Nov. 16, in the *Iowa State Register*, the leading daily paper of Iowa, of which he was formerly the editor.

He says frankly: "I had never known any reason why women, in the sense of abstract right or duty, should not vote as well as men. I had felt, in my judgment, passive resistance to woman suffrage, only from fear that participation in public affairs might in some degree be hurtful to the delicacy and tenderness of refined womanhood; that it might make women more assertive, more masculine, less feminine and therefore less lovable.

Having seen them in September in the activities of a very exciting political campaign, and in which at least 90 per cent of all good and intelligent and refined women of this city and State were taking a part, not merely passively, but actively, and having spent the whole day Tuesday visiting the polls in this city, where probably thirty thousand women voted, and not only voted but bore their part in the party and public duties of the day, I am left to the frank and manly duty of saying that even this last feeling or fear as to woman suffrage on my part is gone; and that the highest minded man, however jealous and sheltering he may be of his wife, mother, or daughter, as against contact with any rude touch of the world, could not have found cause for objection at any of these polls Tuesday—nor, so far as has been reported, at any polls in Colorado. No woman was less in dignity or sweetness of womanhood after such participation in public duties, and I do not believe there is a man of sensibility in Colorado to-day who does not love his wife, daughter, sister or mother the more for the womanly and gracious manner in which she helped so loyally and so intelligently Tuesday in redeeming Colorado State and Denver city from misrule and the serious dangers of communism and disorder. Indeed the redemption of Colorado is the victory of good women. They gave the early enthusiasm to the work. They gave the activity and the ardor and the resolute spirit to

win to the Republican campaign. Still more, they largely made the efficient detail organization extending to every neighborhood and to every household and every voter; and it was their patient persistence and tireless effort that finally brought all people of conscience to the polls on election day. They perfected the registry lists, subdivided the list of voters, and enlisted the most effective workers, and brought the power of the tea party and the sewing bee and all the minor social functions to supersede and far outdo the always clumsy work of the traditional caucus. What woman puts her hand to do in a good cause, is sure to be done.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE IN NORTH CAROLINA.

Agitation for woman suffrage in North Carolina had its beginning in Asheville, Nov. 15, with addresses in the Court House by Miss Helen Morris Lewis and Miss Floride Cunningham. There was a surprisingly good attendance of ladies, business men, professional men, and people in every walk of life, and the speakers of the occasion were given the closest attention. It was an audience that any orator might be proud to face.

Mayor Patton introduced the speakers and prefaced his remarks by esteeming it a great privilege to be called to preside over the first meeting held in Asheville to hear a discussion of what he considered one of the greatest movements, and one of the most beneficial, ever started in the United States. He was, without any hesitancy, an advocate of the enfranchisement of woman, and one reason for it was because he was a Democrat. "While," he continued, "our party seems to have been defeated, I believe it is only temporarily so. I am now as good a Democrat as I ever was, and as good as there is in North Carolina."

The Mayor, before introducing the last speaker, announced that the ladies who held the meeting desired to form a woman suffrage organization, and by request the meeting would be held at his house on Charlotte Street. This movement among Southern Democrats is an event of the utmost interest and importance.

H. B. BLACKWELL.

A VERMONT VICTORY.

In Vermont, woman suffrage scored a point in the Legislature Nov. 15, and another advance step was taken toward giving women the right to vote in municipal elections. The House of Representatives was the scene of the triumph, and the victory is indicated by the vote of 120 to 107 ordering the bill to a third reading.

THE DOWNTRODDEN.

Heiresses have ideas, and their views are often different from what one would expect. It is said that Miss Gertrude Vanderbilt leads a little radical coterie styled "The Downtrodden," opposed to great aggregations of wealth, and very socialistic.

MRS. CATHARINE L. STEVENSON, well-known in Boston as a speaker, writer and worker in temperance causes, has been elected corresponding secretary of the National W. C. T. U.

PROFESSOR ELLEN M. RICHARDS, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, is to give a lecture on "House-keeping in the Nineteenth Century," before the Buffalo (N. Y.) Women's Educational and Industrial Union on Dec. 4.

MISS ELIZABETH POLHEMUS, a bright young California woman, about twenty years of age, is qualifying herself as a pilot for ocean vessels entering the harbor of San Diego. In eight months she expects to pass the required examination.

MISS LELIA H. WATERHOUSE, of Ravenswood, Ill., completed, Oct. 15, a lecture tour through Maine, her native State, the marked success of which shows that she is not without honor in her own country. Her talks on the Chicago Congress of Religions, the Epworth League work, and other topics, are reported to be highly entertaining and instructive.

KATE FIELD has been decorated by the French Government for her literary services. She has received an official communication from the French ambassador, Patenotre, informing her that his Government has conferred upon her the "Academic palm," instituted to recompense artists and authors. She has been named "Officier de l'Instruction Publique."

MISS COMSTOCK, of Green Castle, Mo., is probably the youngest bank officer in the country. She entered the bank at Green City in March, 1889, as assistant cashier and bookkeeper, and proved herself so efficient that when the owners of that bank organized another at Green Castle, in September, 1892, they made Miss Comstock president of the old bank and cashier of the new one.

ALICE B. STOCKHAM, M. D., has met with phenomenal success as a publisher. Her book, "Tokology," has taught multitudes how to avoid suffering and secure health. Agents, after years of service, continue to report testimonials of its merit, and to send in large orders. She has recently issued a new volume, "Koradine," the purpose of which is helpfulness in development of body, mind and soul. It is a fascinating story of intrinsic value.

MRS. ELIZABETH DURLEY, of Hennepin, Ill., exercised at the last election, Nov. 6, the limited suffrage right given her by the laws of that State. Mrs. Durley is in her eighty-fifth year, but she walked briskly to the polls and after casting her ballot did some needed shopping. As she went home and spent the rest of the day in hemstitching a table cloth, it is augured that she in no wise unsexed herself. No one was better pleased to see Mrs. Durley vote than was her venerable husband, Mr. Williamson Durley, who has been a staunch and life-long advocate of woman suffrage as well as of other reforms.

CONFLICT AROUND THE CRADLE.

In the days when Tupper's "Proverbial Philosophy" was taken seriously, it was customary to quote from it the excellent statement, "A babe in a house is a well-spring of pleasure." Certainly the little atom of mortality in its cradle is the centre of peace and subdued quiet, while it is asleep; and from the moment of its waking a centre—possibly a storm-centre—of domestic activity. The curious thing is that this lovable little object is also the citadel around which the fiercest contests of reformer and conservative are apt to be waged. Those who are contending against any change in the rights or conditions of woman do it for the sake of "baby." Rally round the home! is their persistent war-cry. On the other hand, those who would change these conditions assert that they are working in the interest of "baby" also. Thus each side makes the cradle its citadel; each side waves the same flag, as when two rival claimants are contending for the same throne. The object of all alike is to defend the cradle, although the process leads them to wholly opposite conclusions.

There is in the last report of the National Museum at Washington a curious engraving of a stuffed group of the bird called the hornbill. When these birds have built their nest, the female retires to it and is walled in by the male, a hole being left through which she puts forth her beak to be simply fed by him, until her young shall be hatched. This picture represents the process of feeding, the husband being perched chivalrously on a branch. It might hang as a decoration in multitudes of human households, where very much the same ideal of domesticity prevails. In these families—and many of them, for instance, speak the German language—it seems as essentially wrong for a mother to have any interests outside her home as it would seem to the female hornbill to lead the life of a mother robin. The robin flies, perches, runs along the grass, draws herself up with that military strut, then grasps at a worm, tears it from the ground, and flies swiftly away with it to her nest; and this again and again through the livelong day. To the sequestered hornbill the robin must seem a vagrant, bold-faced, and very reprehensible bird; and yet both live according to their lights, no doubt; and it takes all sorts of birds to make a world.

The old-time theory was that a married woman must be invisible; the good woman, according to the Roman motto, stayed at home to spin. *Domum mansit, lanam fecit*. Especially for the purpose of guarding the cradle there must be absolute seclusion. Every step away from home was treachery to that. The pursuits of intellect must be left to others; active charities must be ignored, for charity began at home; for public affairs she had no opportunity. The carpenter who made the cradle could form an opinion on the affairs of state between the blows of his hammer; but the woman who rocked the cradle could have none. The shoemaker or the sail-maker, plying his needle, could form his opinion on great questions of public moment; but the woman stitching baby clothes could not. For the man who was father of a child, no

knowledge, no varied experience could be too great; but the woman who was mother of the child needed only to give it birth and nutrition. This was the earlier theory. The old South Sea Island proverb was—

"If strong is the frame of the mother,
The son will give laws to the people."

That anything more was needed than a strong frame—any largeness of mind, energy of character, elevation of purpose—was not admitted. The mother gave what a good nurse, if hired, might give: in fact, there seemed no reason why some "incubator" or hatching process should not yet be devised by which, after the first process of birth, the human mother could be dispensed with. While waiting for this, let the mother be anchored as closely as possible to the cradle.

But now the modern woman comes in with her especial claim; not only that she needs a wider orbit for herself, but for the sake of her child. The more thoroughly a mother she is, the more she demands in his name, knowledge, freedom, property, civil rights, political rights—it is because of him that she asks them all. To all the reasons for wishing knowledge that a man has, she adds one more—her child. To all his demands for fit compensation and property rights, she joins another—her baby. To all his reasons for wishing to raise the whole tone of the community around him, she unites another—that it is the community where her offspring must dwell. Every one of these demands has really the cradle as its basis, its stronghold. They are written, they are endorsed upon the cradle. Every such domestic altar might well bear that lovely motto which Maria Lowell painted on the cradle she made for her first-born—*Puritas potestas*—purity is power. It is the protest of innocence demanding a better world to live in; and the mother, as the spokesman and representative of that innocence, has imposed upon her the duty of defending it by all the means which God and nature have put into her hands, or which can be attained by them.—*T. W. H. in Harper's Bazar*.

FRANCES WILLARD ON WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

Frances E. Willard, on Friday, Nov. 16, in her address at the National W. C. T. U. Convention in Cleveland, spoke strongly for woman suffrage. She said:

The leading liquor paper of California recently stated that the chief menace of "the trade" is the woman suffrage agitation. It takes the position that women are persistent in any cause that pertains to the well-being of their children, and that for this reason those whose money is invested in the liquor traffic must keep down these wild and rampant efforts to admit women to the government. The influence of the liquor trade last spring defeated the municipal suffrage bill which had already passed one branch of the Massachusetts Legislature, and those who understand the true inwardness of the Tammany Ring can explain the defeat of the proposed provision of the Constitutional Amendment in New York admitting women to the franchise.

Who are against the ballot for women? Always the saloons, the gambling-houses, the haunts of infamy, the ignorant, the foreigners newly arrived. Besides these, of reputable people, certain ecclesiastical classes and conservative temperaments.

While we entertain towards the latter the same respect and good-will that we desire them to show to us, theirs is a case of "dog Tray in bad company," and they will not be exalted in their own opinion when the next generation takes account of those who have prepared the way for its higher outlook and broader opportunity.

I wish that instead of using the term "Woman's Rights Woman," which is drastic and aggressive, we might say, "The Awakened Woman." She is to-day the leader of her sex, because she has answered to the call, "Arise, wake out of sleep; hear my voice, ye careless daughters!" A leading thinker, a man of strong character and wide observation, said to me: "Try to get women to think—to be less frivolous, less occupied with trivial subjects, more earnest, larger-minded, more devoted to general ideas." And I thought, what must be the weariness of life to such a man if, on returning to his home, be found that the rim of a tea-cup or the circumference of a thimble were emblems of the circuit of talk. But the awakened woman who begins to see that the whole realm of thought is her heritage and the entire world of power her kingdom, can only hope to see her ideals realized through the enlistment of the average woman. She is the key to the position. For the abstract principle of justice on which the woman question is really based, the average woman does not care a farthing; while, for the sake of justice in the concrete, she often plays the part of heroine. If she thought she ought to want the ballot, she would seek it with persevering zeal; but she honestly believes that it is more womanly to cry out against it. She has been told this from press and pulpit since her earliest recollection, and she has learned the same doctrine from "her husband at home." The Average Woman is often a member of the church, and, like the rest of us, falls into the error of confounding the husks of Christ's Gospel embodied in theology with its kernel embodied in the Golden Rule; she is devoted and good and conventional; she usually has a home of her own, and her favorite end of all controversy is, "I have all the rights I want." She is (like some others) disgusted with the "woman-novel," and not too well pleased with platform women—at least, not until she has had the happiness of hearing them; after that, she says: "With all thy faults I love thee still." She is attractive, kindly, and well meaning, but dreads "the speech of people." She is not clear concerning cause and effect in politics and law; but she must be if women are to win the ballot. She has not studied Frances Power Cobbe on the "Duties," nor John Stuart Mill on the "Subjection of Women;" she could not for the life of her state the theory of evolution, or Henry George's heavenly vision of the Single Tax; but this same Average Woman has a lot of hard sense in her head, and whoever counts her out, let not the progressive women do so. She is not imaginative, and if she believes in politics at all, it will be decidedly "practical politics."

In America, Australia and New Zealand, the Average Woman has rallied to the polls to vote against the saloon, against the gambling-house and den of vice. In the nature of the case she can be counted on to stand with practical solidarity against this trinity of evils that forms the fortress of temptation to her children. She is perfectly "clear in her mind" that no one has a right to set these institutions along the streets in neighborly nearness to her home, and if the power is given her, she will remorselessly drive them off the pathways frequented by herself and little ones. There is no lever so long by which to lift the Average Woman above her prejudices as that of the reforms that tend to safeguard those to whom she has given being.

O HAPPY MOTHERS WITH YOUR BABES!

O happy mothers with your babes!
How dare you be so glad,
While round you other mothers' babes
Are hungry-eyed and sad?

While, pillowed on your happy hearts,
Your happy darlings sleep,
Do you not hear starved children wail,
And wretched women weep?

The little ones who're motherless,
Do they not cry to you?
The tears of mothers who're bereft,
Do you not hear them, too?

Oh, hear you not the sighs of them
Who watch the fitful breath
Of new-born babes, well knowing life
Is crueller than death?

While any woman's heart doth break,
While any child is sad,
O happy mothers with your babes!
How dare you be so glad?

—Boston Globe.

SUFFRAGE AS A BURDEN.

Rev. William E. Barton, in his recent argument against equal suffrage, deprecates forcing upon women "a great and needless burden." This idea seems to rest upon an over-estimate of the amount of time and labor involved. Consider just what a woman would have to do who attended faithfully to her political duties. She would need to read the daily paper and to talk over with her husband and friends the questions she found discussed there. Three or four times a year she might need to attend a political meeting, and once or twice a year to go and cast her vote. There are few women, not exceptionally and sinfully overworked, who could not find time to do as much as that if they wished. Anything more would be wholly optional.

It is noteworthy that no complaint about suffrage being a distasteful burden is ever heard from the women who have practical experience of it. In Great Britain two hundred thousand women have had the municipal vote for many years. Mr. Gladstone says that they have exercised it "without detriment and with great advantage." They make no complaint of being crushed under the burden. Neither do our Canadian sisters. The women of Kansas have had municipal suffrage for seven years. During the present campaign for full suffrage in that State every conceivable objection has been raked up by the opposition, but in all the debate which has been raging in the Kansas papers, I have nowhere seen an assertion from any woman that she has found municipal suffrage a distressing burden. The Colorado women, too, are taking hold of their right of full suffrage with zeal and cheerfulness; although, as they have had it only for one year, perhaps we ought not to lay too much stress upon them. But in Wyoming they have had it for a quarter of a century, and there is no complaint whatever from that State that the women are feeling crushed. A few years ago, the lady who was acceptably holding the position of county superintendent of schools for Carbon County, Wyoming, wrote:

"To vote does not require so much time that it interferes either with household duties or other business.

About the same time Rev. J. H. Burlison, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Laramie, wrote to me, in answer to an inquiry on this point:

I have never heard of any woman who considered the right of suffrage a severe or crushing burden. The women seem to be glad of the chance to vote. They have suffered no loss of respect or consideration, and are fully as intelligent and independent as men in the exercise of their right of suffrage.

Indirect methods almost always take more time and trouble than direct methods. Yet no one thinks it too burdensome for New York women to form a Ladies' Health Protective Association to keep the streets clean, or for Mrs. Josephine Shaw Lowell and her friends to hold innumerable meetings against Tammany, or for Kentucky women to devote months of hard labor to defeat Breckinridge—a thing which they could have done in half an hour by their own ballots. The amount of time that will be actually saved to women by their having the suffrage is a point worthy of consideration.

I do not doubt the sincerity of the wish felt by Mr. Barton and some other good men to save women from being overburdened; but this objection is in many cases a mere pretext. In arguing against woman suffrage, men often talk as if the right to vote were something most undesirable, burdensome and dangerous, and without any compensating advantages. Yet every one of them would take a musket on his shoulder and turn out to fight the battles of 1776 all over again if it were proposed to take his own vote away. It recalls a story told during the last cholera scare about a boy whose little sister had found an apple and was about to eat it. Her brother rushed up to her with a face of horror and consternation and assured her that the apple was green, that the cholera was coming, and that if she ate it she would have the cholera and die. The child, in alarm, threw down the fruit, which her brother at once picked up and proceeded to eat. She watched him with round eyes for a few minutes, and then asked, "Won't the cholera catch you, too?" "No," answered the urchin, with his mouth full, "it's only after little girls. Boys don't have cholera."

ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

Boston Transcript.

A LESSON FOR REMONSTRANTS.

We invite the editors of the *Outlook* and *Harper's Weekly* to notice a significant incident reported in the *New York Tribune* of Nov. 10.

Mrs. Mary Latson, janitor of the houses Nos. 13 and 15 Jones Street, had her husband, William, before Justice Voorhis, in the Jefferson Market Court yesterday on the charge that he had beaten her. He is a Tammany "heeler," and was angry about Tammany's defeat. When examined by the justice, Latson, who was a big, burly fellow, said: "Yes I did swi-pe her one, but it was because she tongue-lashed me. I did not hit her any harder than this, though," and with that Latson struck his wife a blow in the face with his fist. The woman gave a cry of pain, and nearly fell. Justice Voorhis grabbed his gavel, and leaned over toward the brute.

"What!" he shouted, "you dare strike her here before me!"

Latson laughed. "Oh," he said, "I only tapped her in fun that time."

Mrs. Latson did not want to have her husband punished, and Justice Voorhis said that if he would promise never to strike her again, he would let him go.

"Oh," said the fellow, "I can't promise that. She is my wife, and if I want to I'll swi-pe her now and again. It don't do a woman any harm."

"Latson," said the justice, "You are an infernal brute. This little woman supports you, and you admit that you beat her, and even threaten to do it again. I'll see that you don't do it right away, anyhow. You are held in \$500 bail for trial." Said Latson, as he walked toward the prison, "That ain't anything."

Every such man as Latson votes and works against woman suffrage. But Mrs. Latson is disfranchised.

H. B. BLACKWELL.

INCONSISTENT LYMAN ABBOTT.

The Outlook, which has been all summer fighting against woman's participation in politics, now says, editorially:

"In the distribution of credit for the overthrow of Tammany Hall in this city last week, the energy and work of the women of New York will not be overlooked. The administration of government in a city like New York is practically housekeeping on an immense scale—the housekeeping of a community instead of a single family—and there was every reason why the intelligent and capable women of the city should make their influence felt in antagonism to an organization which was doing its utmost to rob that housekeeping of integrity, efficiency and helpfulness.

This is just what the suffragists have been preaching for fifty-seven years. And the same is equally true of the administration of State and nation. But how much better that women should use their own ballots instead of merely persuading men to do their duty!

In Cleveland, Ohio, last Sunday, Nov. 18, almost every pulpit was occupied by a woman pleading the cause of temperance. The congregations were unusually large. Rev. J. W. Bashford, president of Delaware College, preached the annual W. C. T. U. sermon. Fully 5,000 persons attended. Immediately following the evangelistic meeting, a gospel suffrage meeting was held. It was one of the most notable gatherings of the convention. Rev. Anna Shaw of Boston, who preached in Unity Church in the morning, presided. Susan B. Anthony, president of the National Woman Suffrage Association, was present.

The *Woman's Journal* of this week publishes in full the magnificent testimony of Hon. James Clarkson in favor of woman suffrage. It has also a beautiful tribute to Miss Anna Cabot Lowell, by Mrs. E. D. Cheney, Woman Suffrage in North Carolina, Household Department, Frances Willard's speech at Cleveland, Life Insurance for Women, Education and Charity for Women in Athens, by Helen E. Villard, *Women vs Tammany*, Conflict around the Cradle, by T. W. H., from *Harper's Bazar*, a story, How Cassie saved the Spoons, Mrs. Greene for School Committee, by T. W. Higginson, Suffrage as a Burden, by Alice Stone Blackwell, Experience with a Massachusetts Representative, by James R. Hughes.

MY EXPERIENCE WITH A MASSACHUSETTS REPRESENTATIVE.

TORONTO, ONT., NOV. 15, 1894.

Travelling towards Boston on the day after the recent election, I sat in front of a gentleman who received so many congratulations from his friends that I concluded I had the honor of riding with one of the newly elected legislators of Massachusetts. After a time I ventured to congratulate the State on his election, and with a duly reverential feeling I conversed with him for a short time.

I told him that, as a Canadian, I was directly interested in only one great question likely to come before the Massachusetts Legislature. He asked to what question I referred, and I answered "Equal suffrage." Even the well known courtesy of a Massachusetts gentleman scarcely concealed the feeling of pity for me that stirred his breast, as he informed me that he was an opponent of woman suffrage.

"Were you in the Legislature before?" I asked.

"Yes, sir."

"I am glad to meet you, then," I said. "Massachusetts being the centre of light in America, you are doubtless familiar with the strongest arguments against equal suffrage, and I shall be indebted to you if you will give me your reasons for voting with the minority against the bill of last session."

"I opposed it," he replied, "because so many good women do not wish to vote. I had letters from several home-loving women who object to woman's enfranchisement. I believe a majority of the women in this State do not wish to vote."

I named a few excellent women in Massachusetts who do wish the right by law to do their duty, as they conceive it, by voting; and said: "Even if all the women of the State but those I name object to voting themselves, in what way can that fact be justly used to prevent women who wish to vote from exercising their rights as free individuals?"

"Why," he answered, "if you permit any women to vote, all classes of women will be compelled to vote in self-defence. Bad women would vote, and therefore good women would have to do so."

"Do you know anything better that a good woman could do than help to improve the laws of her country?" I asked. "Every male enemy of the home may vote if he keeps out of prison. Every evil man who tries to lead the sons and daughters of good women astray may vote. Surely there is no nobler work for good women than voting for better laws to protect their homes and help their country to a higher civilization."

He had no answer; but he covered his retreat by saying: "Oh! there are arguments on both sides; but I should oppose woman suffrage, if for no other reason, on account of the overbearing way its advocates act when they appear before the committee of the Legislature. No remonstrants have appeared during the last few years, because they were hissed by those in favor of suffrage."

I knew the remonstrants had remained away, but I thought it was for another reason. Subsequent enquiry leads me to believe that I was correct in my original

impression. However, the gentleman appeared satisfied with his justification of his vote, although I am still unable to see how a man capable of fairly representing the intelligence of Massachusetts could allow his attitude towards a great question of individual liberty to be decided by the conduct of a few ladies, even though his statements regarding them were perfectly correct.

I was on the whole pleased with the prospects of equal suffrage in Massachusetts. Opposition based on such ridiculous foundations as those laid down by my fellow traveller cannot long maintain its position against enlightened advocacy.

JAMES R. HUGHES.

THE RETURNS FROM KANSAS.

In Kansas the returns are now in from 94 of the 105 counties. The 11 counties yet to hear from are in the western part of the State where the vote was small and will not greatly change the result. 293,324 votes were cast for State officers. Only 202,131 voted on the suffrage amendment. Of these 85,478 voted for and 116,653 against, showing a majority against the amendment of 31,175.

Twenty-one counties gave majorities for suffrage. Cowley heads the list with 500. All the others give small majorities for the amendment. The counties which gave majorities for suffrage are: Stevens, Stanton, Sherman, Seward, Scott, Ness, Meade, Logan, Kiowa, Kearney, Jewell, Haskell, Edwards, Graham, Clark, Comanche, Cowley, Finney, Greeley, Grant and Hamilton.

At first sight 31,000 adverse majority seems discouraging. But compare it with 1867, when suffrage received only 9,500 out of 31,000 votes cast. Our adverse majority now is only 16 per cent. of the votes cast on the amendment, and a change of 8 per cent. would have carried it. It is only 11 per cent. of the votes cast for State officers. One-third of the 91,000 men who did not vote either way, had they voted for the amendment, would have turned the scale in its favor.

PRESS POINTS.

Woman's work is never done.—Denver (Col.) *Woman Voter*.

In New York City one-fifth or more of the taxable property is held by women, and in the State, at a low estimate, the women own and are taxed on \$600,000,000. If they turn such an amount of money into the treasury to run municipal and State government, why do they not deserve a voice in the management of affairs?—Brodhead (Wis.) *Independent*.

The ballot in the hands of women means reform, means purification, means the sanctification of the home, and means the prosperity of the republic.—Duluth (Minn.) *Press*.

The share that women have taken in the revolution in New York City points the way to what woman's work in the immediate future will soon come to be, and to be everywhere recognized as legitimately hers. When she gets fairly to work in it she may be trusted to discover that a most effective weapon hitherto largely despised by her lies at her hand;

and it will be more likely to "execute a freeman's will" enlightened by conscience, when she does take it up than it ever has done before in the world's history.—Scranton (Pa.) *Truth*.

The two elections that have been held in Colorado since the right of suffrage was granted to woman have completely settled one disputed question, and that is whether women would exercise the right if it were given to them. Colorado women appeared no more anxious for suffrage than they do elsewhere. But they took an active, enthusiastic, and intelligent interest in all the work of the campaign, and perhaps a greater per cent. of them voted than of the men. Yes, they will vote anywhere if given the chance. It is of no use to discuss that part of the question any more.—Boulder (Col.) *News*.—*Woman's Journal*.

The Woman's Journal.

A WEEKLY PAPER,

Founded by Lucy Stone, 1870, devoted to Women's Interests, and especially to Woman Suffrage.

EDITORS:

HENRY B. BLACKWELL,
ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

ASSISTANT EDITORS:

FLORENCE M. ADKINSON,
CATHARINE WILDE.

"It is the very best paper for women."—*Mrs. Clara C. Hoffman*.

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"It is so much the best of the woman suffrage papers that no comparison is possible."—*Rev. Anna H. Shaw*.

"It is able, genial and irreproachable—an armory of weapons to all who are battling for the rights of humanity."—*Mary A. Livermore*.

It is an exceedingly bright paper, and, what is far better, a just one. I could not do without it.—*Marietta Holley ("Josiah Allen's Wife")*.

"The WOMAN'S JOURNAL has long been my outlook upon the great and widening world of woman's work, worth and victory. It has no peer in this noble office and ministry. Its style is pure and its spirit exalted."—*Frances E. Willard*.

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TWENTY DOLLAR PREMIUM.

To any Suffrage Association, W. C. T. U., or individual, getting up a club of 25 new subscribers to the WOMAN'S JOURNAL at \$1.50 each, the WOMAN'S JOURNAL will pay a cash premium of Twenty Dollars.

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The Woman's Column.

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KANSAS EQUAL SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION.

The eleventh annual meeting of the K. E. S. A. will be held in Winfield, December 6 and 7, beginning at 10 A. M. December 6.

Suffrage amendment campaign clubs are requested to resolve themselves into equal suffrage associations, comply with the constitutional requirements and send representatives to Winfield.

Any suffragists—women or men—living in localities where no suffrage association exists are entitled to the privilege of State membership, which is secured by sending one dollar to the K. E. S. A. treasurer, Dr. Carrie E. Tiffany, Wichita. State members have all the powers of delegates. For entertainment, which will be furnished to all delegates and State members, address Mrs. Fanny Babbitt, Winfield.

From all parts of the State has come the call from women: "To arms again!" "We have more courage," they say, "and are more determined than ever." "I enlisted for the campaign, but now I enlist for life, or until victory observes that our banner is about the right thing to perch upon." "The defeat of the amendment was our Bunker Hill. We have more soldiers and better equipments than ever. What shall be our next point of attack?" Thus do Kansas women evidence their determination to resist the injustice of disfranchisement. The annual meeting will be a time of conference and planning for the renewal of activities. Send full delegations. LAURA M. JOHNS, Pres.
ELIZABETH F. HOPKINS, Sec.

THE SUFFRAGE FAIR.

The Woman Suffrage Fair will open at 6 P. M., on Monday evening, Dec. 3, at Horticultural Hall in this city, and will continue during the week. Lady Henry Somerset and Miss Frances E. Willard will make brief speeches the first evening, Mrs. Mary A. Livermore, Mrs. Julia Ward Howe and other eminent speakers are also expected. All the friends of equal rights should make a point of attending, and should buy as many as possible of their Christmas presents from the large variety of goods, useful and ornamental, that will be displayed there.

There will be a cap and bag table, furnished by the Cambridge League; a table well stocked with all sorts and kinds of aprons, from the City Point League; an "Interrogation Table," representing the Boston League; a table of children's toys, from the Natick League; a table with a great array of excellent canned fruit, jellies and preserves, superintended by Mrs. Moreland of the Everett League; a table of domestic and fancy goods, from the

Waltham Club; a dolls' table, from the Hyde Park League; a table of delicious cake and candy, from the Roxbury League; an art table, from the Woburn League; and a table supplied by the Hartford-Club and other Connecticut women; while at the "Country Store" table of the Somerville League, and the two miscellaneous tables from the Newton and Charlestown Leagues, all manner of goods will be found.

There will also be articles and contributions from Ayer, Belmont, Chelsea, Concord, Dorchester, East Boston, Fall River, Fitchburg, Leominster, Lexington, Malden, Needham, Northbridge, Warren, Wellesley Hills, Winchester, Worcester, etc.

Mrs. Ellen H. Richards will have charge of the café, and under her efficient management excellent food at very moderate cost will be supplied from the famous New England Kitchen, with a new bill of fare every day.

The style of the hall decorations this year will be entirely new, the increased interest in the suffrage movement having caused great quantities of beautiful evergreens to be sent in as a free gift.

Three thousand copies will be given away of a handsome souvenir book of the Fair, containing full-page portraits of Mrs. Lucy Stone, Mrs. Mary A. Livermore, Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, Mrs. Bertha Honoré Palmer, and Mrs. Ormiston Chant. It contains also portraits of Lucy Stone in her youth, a picture of her home, a list of the Women's Clubs of the State, quotations in favor of woman suffrage from eminent friends of the cause, and other attractive matter, including the full text of Mrs. Howe's "Battle Hymn of the Republic," which, celebrated though it be, it is difficult to find except in book form.

Mrs. Ednah D. Cheney has given a large number of books with cards—a series of fifty games, entitled Patience or Solitaire, a great favorite in Europe.

A multitude of busy hands, impelled by earnest hearts, have been at work for months in the interest of the different tables; but the success of the Fair will depend at last upon the number of buyers. Come yourself and bring your friends. During the first week of December, the prime object of every one in Massachusetts who believes in equal rights should be to make a success of the Fair, on which depend the "sinews of war" for the work of the coming year.

Season tickets, 50 cents; single admission, 10 cents; admission to the café free.
A. S. B.

The opening of the Woman Suffrage Fair at Horticultural Hall, on Monday evening, Dec. 3, will be a brilliant affair. Lady Henry Somerset, Miss Frances E. Willard and others will speak. Let the friends of woman suffrage turn out in force and fill the hall to meet them.

The Vermont Legislature has defeated a bill granting municipal suffrage to women, but only by a majority of two votes. This is a very narrow margin, and there is but little doubt that in a few years woman suffrage will be an accomplished fact in Vermont.—*Boston Daily Globe*.

Mrs. EUGENIA B. FARMER, of Covington, Ky., corresponding secretary of the Kentucky Equal Rights Association, is busily engaged in instructing the white and colored women of Covington in their duties and privileges of voting for the Board of Education in that city. Mrs. Farmer says the colored women take great interest in the matter, and seem to comprehend it without difficulty.

MISS WREDE devoted herself to prison work in Finland twelve years ago. From that time she has patiently, with unostentatious heroism, visited at least once every year all the prisons and every prisoner in each prison in Finland. She enters the prison in the early morning and leaves it late in the day, and every day of the year finds her steadily pursuing the same ministry. Some of the most hardened criminals have been brought to repentance through her.

The college communities in Kansas showed at the recent election that among intelligent people woman suffrage finds its strongest support. The Second (University) Ward at Lawrence, and the Manhattan College precinct gave majorities for amendment. Lecompton, where Lane University is located, gave a majority. Baldwin, out of a population of 1,000, gave a majority of 195. Baker University, a Methodist college, is situated there.

MISS MAY E. FISHER, of New York, has established three substantial looking dwellings called "The Home Hotel." It is under the management of an incorporated body whose self-appointed mission is to provide a home for the workers in literature, art, or professions. Miss Fisher always resides at the hotel, and shares the food and shelter provided for her "guests." She says: "I decided at first that it should always be so, and that as long as I lived I would remain in the Home and fare as they did." To some needy guests their whole maintenance is supplied. Others do light housekeeping in their own rooms. Some live on ninety cents a week. There are life-guests and transient guests. The latter are young and able to work, but take hold of any work offered them and begin to pay board as they begin to draw pay. Last year the Home has entertained 136 guests of all ages from ninety years down. Expenses, \$7,000; receipts, \$2,400.

NATIONAL FRANCHISE REPORT.

The National Superintendent of Franchise, Mrs. Louise C. Purington, after reviewing the present status of equal suffrage, said in her report to the National W. C. T. U.:

Fifteen years ago the subject was timidly approached in our great organization; now it is a main line of work. Probably every one of our State and Territorial presidents is in sympathy with this movement, and the majority are active advocates and promoters. Nearly all the State conventions express in their platforms a growing conviction of the necessity for woman's ballot, as a vital factor in the prosecution of the temperance work, and in the solution of other problems.

Thirty-three of the States and Territories have been heard from on this subject, and this is an index to the widespread interest.

The Franchise Department has a lecture bureau, its very own, and its field preachers have all been heard from. They utter the truth and live it—such women as Frances E. Willard and Lady Henry Somerset; as Clara Hoffman, who says, "I should be utterly ashamed of myself if I ever made a speech, Sunday or weekday, sober or humorous, and did not get in something about this burning question. Long ago I promised the Lord I would never leave it out, and I never will," as Susan Fessenden, who helped bravely in Colorado, so that they wanted her to stay there and be sent to Congress—a matter that Massachusetts will look after in due time. Elizabeth U. Yates is one of these preachers, and writes from Kansas, *en route* in a three months' campaign. She has found opportunities to present this subject through other organizations, notably the Grange. Helen D. Harford, of Oregon, added last year, and Mary E. Haggart, of Pennsylvania, complete the list, although it might be indefinitely prolonged to include well-known speakers.

The *Woman's Journal* and the *WOMAN'S COLUMN* have contributed the publication, monthly, of W. C. T. U. Franchise Notes, thus allying this department with the special prosecution of the work to which these valuable papers are committed.

During the year 1894, New York and Kansas have been the great battle-fields for the equality of woman before the law. In the meantime all eyes have been turned upon Colorado to see how it works, and the more telescopic vision has included far-away New Zealand. Wyoming helped Colorado, and Colorado in turn has helped Kansas. "In the Centennial State, World's Fair year, 5,698 men voted to give women the ballot," writes Mrs. M. E. Wrigley, Colorado franchise superintendent. "After the election last fall," she continues, "women went into politics *en masse*, the true, intelligent, cultivated women. Political Science Clubs were organized, and political economy, parliamentary law, party platform, and civil government conscientiously studied. The refining and uplifting influence was felt at the caucus and the primaries, and on election day the duty of voting was discharged." In Denver alone, 61,500 women registered, and this is sufficient refutation of the statement, "Women do not want to vote." Denver, like New York, has had a ring. The *Denver Republican* says, "The women smashed in pieces the machine."

Turning to New Zealand for a moment, we find as results 109,461 women registered, ruffianism checked at the polls, a Legislature where intoxicants have been banished from the House, and where the length of speeches has been limited. This last is truly a remarkable outcome, in view of all that has been attributed to a woman's tongue.

From Wyoming, although we have received no word from Therese A. Jenkins, superintendent, the testimony is official and emphatic. Gov. Osborne wrote to Mrs. Goodrich, No. Dakota superintendent, "Women vote for all officers. Woman suffrage is a decided success." After twenty-five years, this is the unqualified verdict of those who know.

Vinnie R. Davis, superintendent of New York, divided into two chapters suffrage history in the Empire State: Chapter 1st, the vote for school commissioner, a beggar's portion conferred and withdrawn in 1892; Chapter 2nd, the constitutional amendment campaign. The W. C. T. U. cooperated with the campaign committee in the work of petition, literature distribution, public meetings, etc. Miss Anthony and Rev. Anna Shaw visited most of the sixty counties. Nearly 700,000 names were on the petition, and nearly 100,000 of them were obtained by the W. C. T. U. After weeks of consideration, the committee reported adversely, and Aug. 15, this report was adopted by the convention, 97 ayes to 58 nays. The great victory is only postponed, and this is not the closing chapter.

The National Franchise Department has contributed \$18 to the campaign in Kansas. Mrs. S. A. Thurston, superintendent, has been unwearied in her efforts, and here, as in New York, all organizations have cooperated. The unions have worked as energetically as the suffrage societies and campaign clubs. Mrs. Thurston sent 800 letters to the pastors of the State, asking assistance and enclosing literature; also printed appeals to women to do personal work, and thousands of other leaflets. Of the first donation sent, \$8, she says, "It was used twice to send a speaker to some needy point." "This one thing I do," was the motto of all organizations, and they did it with a will. The Lutheran Woman's Missionary Society adopted a resolution in favor of the amendment, urging all, both men and women, "to labor unceasingly for its adoption." Mrs. Thurston, in closing her report, says, "Before the National Convention in Cleveland, I hope to send you a postscript, 'The enfranchised women of Kansas greet you.'" (Note, Nov. 12: "The battle is over and lost, we are not discouraged, will try again. S. A. Thurston.")

Another great State, Illinois, has suddenly sprung into a surprising activity on this question; so suddenly that the report of the superintendent, Naomi Tomlinson, could hardly have anticipated it. In Chicago more than 30,000 women, and the best women too, registered to vote for school trustees. In Evanston 400 women registered to vote the first day, and all over the State the interest is significant of the part they are likely to take by-and-by in municipal elections. "It is surely coming," says the friendly *Chicago Advance*, the best of Congregational religious papers. It adds, of a great mass-meeting held, "Not a word of vituperation was spoken, and every one must rejoice that at the very beginning the women have set the keynote of their campaign so high." The superintendent writes of fourteen districts and very many local superintendents; also that "untold quantities" of literature have been distributed. "We have been studying school law, and there has been much of personal effort, and house-to-house visitation."

So, California, No. Dakota, Iowa, Maine, Massachusetts, Maryland, Missouri, Oregon, and East Washington have new superintendents.

So, Dakota, Indiana, Montana, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Utah and Wyoming have not been heard from.

The Southern States, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North and South Carolina and Virginia, have not adopted the department, because the

time is not ripe. It is only a question of time, however, before these States will be thus equipped. Southern women, as well as others, are wishing to own their own clothing, to draw their own money from the bank without asking permission, and especially to have control of their children.

Arizona, Mrs. C. H. Hollenbeck superintendent; Arkansas, Fanny L. Chunn, No. California, Sarah M. Severance; So. California, Emma Harriman; Connecticut, Mrs. C. A. Holmes; Delaware, Mrs. M. S. Cranston; Idaho, Rebecca Mitchell, all tell a similar story of increased interest, literature distributed, public meetings and growing public sentiment. Among special signs is the great interest in the school vote, and this is widest in all the States where it has been conferred. "Old fogies and the liquor traffic are the principal difficulties," writes the heroic Arizona superintendent. Over 1,000 women voted this year, and not a quarter of the number last. Nearly all the great counties of California have superintendents, and the local workers are many. "There is a revival of suffrage work in California," says one report. Mrs. Alice McComas, Los Angeles, is the new superintendent of So. California. The department is new in Connecticut, also school suffrage—the one has advanced the other. Delaware and Idaho are at extremes, but well superintended, and both write of earnest, courageous effort.

Iowa, Mrs. Mary K. Johnson, superintendent (Ella Moffat, Marshalltown, new), has had an issue, and women have been given an "entering wedge." The last General Assembly bestowed the right to vote in elections held for issuing bonds, borrowing money and increasing the tax levy. It is generally conceded that unrestricted suffrage will be the next step.

From Indiana the following word has come through the press: "At the recent W. C. T. U. Convention, 300 women pledged themselves to offer their ballots at the coming election."

Kentucky, Mary K. Jones, superintendent; Maine, Ann F. Greely (Louisa Titcomb, new), Michigan, Mrs. R. L. Kellogg, New Hampshire, Mary L. Griffin, New Jersey, Laura E. Holmes, speak of no absorbing interest, but all indicate advance. Kentucky adopted the department last year, and the W. C. T. U. membership has since increased by 500. Maine is likely to take some more progressive steps. Michigan did a great work only to fail at last—"cast down but not discouraged"—and New Jersey, for a small State, is very much alive. It has 16 county and 45 local superintendents, and distributed last year nearly 32,000 pages of literature.

Massachusetts, Myra L. Higgins, superintendent (Lettie S. Bigelow, new), has done a good year's work. "Faithfulness" might be inscribed on the report of the superintendent. The interest centred in the effort for municipal suffrage. The bill passed the House, and a change of six votes would have carried it through the Senate. Liquor dictation is said to have caused the defeat. The State paper, *Our Message*, issued a suffrage number, and the superintendent a leaflet on the school suffrage law. Ninety per cent. of the registered women of Boston vote, and they hold the balance of power.

Minnesota, Julia B. Nelson, superintendent; Missouri, Virginia D. Hedges (Ada B. Taylor, new), Nebraska, Zara A. Wilson, have done especially valiant work. Mrs. Nelson says, "The ground is hard, but she keeps the plow going." Ninety-eight county and local superintendents, fifty or more conventions and public meetings, and forty-four lectures which she has given, must have helped to make the furrows deep.

In Missouri, both president and superintendent tell of a great work done. Each

Woman Suffrage Fair.

A Fair to Raise Funds for the

MASSACHUSETTS WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION,

will be held in

Horticultural Hall, Boston, Dec. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 1894,

and it is earnestly hoped that the friends of the cause, not only in Boston and vicinity, but in other parts of the State, will do their utmost to ensure its success. The following Woman Suffrage Leagues will have tables under the direction of the ladies named:

BOSTON—Miss Susie Whiting, Interrogation Table; **CAMBRIDGE**—Mrs. M. P. C. Billings, Miss Mary W. Allen, Cap and Bag Table; **CHARLESTOWN**—Mrs. S. A. Bryant, Miscellaneous; **CITY POINT**—Mrs. G. H. Watson, Aprons; **EVERETT**—Mrs. Sarah Pitman Moreland, Jellies and Preserves; **HYDE PARK**—Mrs. M. D. Humpfrey, Dolls; **NATICK**—Mrs. M. L. Cobb, Children's Table; **NEWTON**—Mrs. Abby E. Davis and Mrs. Carrie Anders, Miscellaneous; **ROXBURY**—Mrs. Josephine Currier, Cake and Candy; **SOMERVILLE**—Mrs. W. R. Freethy, Country Store; **WALTHAM**—Mrs. Sarah Hudson, Fancy and Domestic; **WOBURN**—Mrs. B. A. Stearns, Art Table.

The Hartford (Conn.) Equal Rights Club will also have a table, and the following Leagues and towns, while not having tables of their own, will contribute goods to other tables, or cash to the treasury of the State Association: Ayer, Belmont, Chelsea, Concord, Dorchester, East Boston, Fall River, Fitchburg, Leominster, Lexington, Malden, Melrose, Needham, Northbridge, Warren, Wellesley Hills, Winchester, Worcester.

There will be a Lunch Counter, with tea and coffee, sandwiches, cold turkey and other meats, at reasonable prices.

The Fair will open on **MONDAY, DEC. 3,** and will continue throughout the week. Lady Henry Somerset, Miss Frances E. Willard, Mrs. Mary A. Livermore, Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, and other eminent speakers will make brief addresses on the first evening.

ADMISSION TEN CENTS.

Season Tickets for the Week, FIFTY CENTS.

For Sale at **WOMAN'S JOURNAL** Office, 3 Park St.

Miss Sarah L. Adams has been empowered to solicit contributions, in Boston and vicinity to the Fair. Meetings of the Fair Committee will be held each Thursday afternoon during November at the office of the **WOMAN'S JOURNAL**, 3 Park St., Boston, to which place all contributions for the Fair may be sent. Donations of money should be addressed to Miss A. M. Lougee, Treasurer.

Mrs. ABBY E. DAVIS , West Newton,	Miss AMANDA M. LOUGEE , Boston,
Mrs. ANNA E. BROWN , Waltham,	Miss MARY W. ALLEN , Cambridge,
Miss ANNA WHITING , Newton,	Miss ALICE STONE BLACKWELL , Dorchester,
Miss R. F. OLIVER , Boston,	Mr. HENRY B. BLACKWELL , Dorchester.

Committee of Arrangements.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. CONVENTION.

The National W. C. T. U. has just held its 21st annual convention at Cleveland, O. It was both a fine meeting in itself, and a gratifying testimony to the growth of the belief in equal rights. Fifteen years ago the subject was practically excluded. This year the great convention, from beginning to end, was a woman suffrage meeting. Frances Willard, in her annual address, dwelt upon the question eloquently and at length. It seemed as if almost every speaker touched upon it. Women from the East, the West, the North and the South, whatever subject they began to speak about, were sure to get around to the ballot before they closed. No topic was received with greater applause. On Sunday, the convention sermon, preached by Rev. Dr. J. W. Bashford, breathed the same thought, and was followed by a "Gospel Suffrage Meeting," conducted by Rev. Anna H. Shaw, and addressed by Miss Anthony, Mrs. Hoffman, Miss Yates, and Rev. Joseph Cook.

The National Franchise Department had a table in the vestibule, and distributed great quantities of literature, very little of which was dropped or allowed to lie under foot.

The following resolution was passed unanimously, as was another declaring in favor of an equal standard of morals, and expressing pride in the action of the women of Kentucky:

Believing that all women, as all men, are created free and equal, and that women are wronged who are governed without their consent, and that the progress of woman is hindered without the privilege of self-government, and that childhood suffers for lack of the mother element in the government, and that the nation's safety demands the influence and power of women in the administration of public affairs, we therefore resolve in favor of combined and persistent efforts for securing the enfranchisement of women.

A meeting of the Business Committee of the N. A. W. S. A. was held during the W. C. T. U. convention. Miss Anthony and a number of the delegates, including the present writer, were hospitably entertained at the beautiful home of the Ohio State Superintendent of Franchise, Mrs. Louisa Southworth. A. S. B.

THE LUCY STONE MITE-BOXES.

There are still a number of Lucy Stone Mite-Boxes which have not been returned. The holders of these boxes are urged to send the contents immediately to Harriet Taylor Upton, Treasurer, Warren, O., that she may forward them to Kansas before closing the account.

HARRIET TAYLOR UPTON.

As a result of the movement initiated by Mrs. Helen M. Gougar, many women went to the polls on election day in Indiana offered their ballots.

month thousands of leaflets are sent out to the districts—18,000 pages in the St. Louis district during the year—and the unions are asked to read and discuss the same and put them in circulation. "The State Christian Endeavor discussed the subject, and the mere mention brought out great applause. The State Normal and other schools have debated it." Petitions will be sent to the next Legislature for full suffrage, "and will be to all succeeding ones until Gabriel comes," writes Mrs. Hoffman. The W. C. T. U. workers of Kansas City raised \$200 for the Kansas Campaign.

In Nebraska there are from ninety to one hundred county and local superintendents, and seventy per cent. of these sent news from the field. "The growth is phenomenal," says the superintendent; and yet this is the State of which the Governor said, "There is no intention of conceding the franchise to women."

From Nevada, Mrs. C. D. Norcross, superintendent, word has been received as to the difficulties, "hard times," etc., but no report.

No. Dakota, Mrs. M. B. Goodrich, superintendent, says that "all parties except the Democratic declared for woman suffrage, and this nearly surrendered." Besides the great interest shown in the school vote, there are tokens of advance in some striking Republican conversions.

Ohio, Louisa Southworth, superintendent, Oregon, Helen D. Harford (Anna R. Riggs, new), Pennsylvania, Mrs. A. F. Bryce, Texas, Elizabeth A. Frye, are stalwart States from which we cannot expect too much. Ohio has about 300 county and local superintendents, and over one-half of these reported. The State superintendent subscribed for the **WOMAN'S COLUMN** for all the unions, and urges and will aid in the purchase and circulation of suffrage books. The department had a part in the cleansing of Cleveland last year, and is helping in the Ohio enrolment to obtain equal suffrage.

In Oregon the W. C. T. U. is generally favorable, and the State is ripe for a constitutional amendment, for which an effort will be made the coming winter. Mrs. Harford has been added to the list of national lecturers, and Mrs. Riggs has been but briefly at work.

Pennsylvania reports much literature distributed and much indifference to contend with.

Mrs. Frye says of Texas, "It is a great, unexplored field, but it is a great host that stands for the truth of woman suffrage."

Edith W. Larry, superintendent, writes of the "slow but sure growth in Rhode Island;" Mary McTeer, Tennessee, that "the discussion of the subject is in the air, in young people's societies, colleges, schools, etc." She sent suffrage programmes and material to carry them out to the twenty-eight unions in the State.

Phebe S. Beeman, superintendent, of Vermont, writes of increased interest, and that the State Convention voted to petition for municipal suffrage this year.

West Washington, Mrs. E. P. Spinning, superintendent, and Wisconsin, Nellie Mann Opdale, complete the list. The one feels "truly encouraged," the other is "getting her bearings" and proposes earnest work.

They talk about a woman's sphere,
As though it had a limit;
There's not a place in earth or heaven,
There not a task to mankind given,
There's not a blessing or a woe,
There's not a whisper, yes or no,
There's not a life or death or birth
That has a feather's weight of worth,
Without a woman in it!

Mr. and Mrs. Ira Ward, of New Haven, Vt., the oldest married couple in that State, celebrated the 77th anniversary of their wedding on Nov. 16.

The Lowell (Mass.) *Mail* advises the appointment of women as overseers of the poor in that city.

The Western Reserve University, of Cleveland, O., offers a course of study on the "History of the Status of Woman."

Miss S. F. LORING, of Concord, Mass., is prepared to make engagements for delivering her lecture on "The Domestic Problem" before women's clubs. The lecture is a valuable one, dealing with a matter of vital interest to all house-keepers.

JOSEPHINE SUFFEENSZKA JAVOSKA, who is said to be a grandniece of Pulaski—the Polish patriot who fought for this country in the Revolutionary War—and once a countess in St. Petersburg, sells newspapers in front of the post office in Brooklyn.

COUNTESS OYAMA, the wife of Field Marshal Count Oyama, who is commanding the second Japanese army in the vicinity of Port Arthur, is described as one of the most charming and accomplished ladies of Japan. She was educated in an American college, either Wellesley or Vassar, and speaks English fluently. She was one of the lady commissioners appointed by the Empress of Japan to gather and send an exhibition to the World's Fair.

Tufts College is in need of a home for the women who wish to attend the Divinity School. Dean Leonard asks that "some friend or friends who see that we need the light of woman's thought in religion, and her educated efficiency in general church work, and in presiding over homes established in our cities for the training of deaconesses, provide a home for these capable, devoted and faithful students."

The woman who wrote articles to prove that women should not appear in print, the woman who talked to prove that women should keep silence, the woman who had hysterics at the thought of the polls, the woman who took no interest in politics, and the woman who vowed she would never, never, never vote, all turned out and worked and electioneered and gave time and money and votes to elect a ticket.—*Rocky Mountain News*.

If women are competent to advise men how to vote, why are they not competent themselves to vote? If their political influence is desirable now, why would it not be more valuable to the State if it was increased by the power of the ballot? If they are so far ignorant of politics that they ought not to vote, is not their present interference with politics reprehensible?—*N. Y. Daily Sun*.

The prediction that the foreign-born women would be the first to rush to the polls is one of the most frequent arguments against woman suffrage. Yet, after fifteen years of school suffrage in Boston, the *Boston Herald* says: "It still remains a conspicuous fact that the registration of women voters in the wards where the great bulk of the foreign population of Boston resides is almost nil." On the other hand, about 10,000 native-born women register every year, and have practically controlled the election of the school board for years past.—*Woman's Journal*.

THE STRIKE AT THE BALLOT-BOX.

The superficial and temporary character of the "reform" effected by "tidal waves" of outraged public sentiment such as we have recently witnessed in Illinois and New York, is evidenced by the fact that while the number of Republican votes cast at the recent election has not been increased ten per cent., the sweeping pluralities are due almost wholly to the abstinence of Democrats from voting, and in several States to the increase of the Populist vote also.

This is an off year, when party discipline is always relaxed. So soon as the excitement caused by the revelations of Tammany corruption has subsided, and the presidential election impends, the stay-at-home Democrats will go back to their party allegiance, which rests upon race, section and habit stronger than any economical issues, and matters will resume their old course, Dr. Parkhurst and *Harper's Weekly* and the *Chicago Inter-Ocean* to the contrary. Like the palmetto forts in South Carolina before the British artillery, the soft timber will close behind the cannon balls, leaving the Tammany tiger alive and active as before.

Hope and Home, of San Francisco, well says:

This election will disappoint many sanguine but superficial "reformers" as to the efficiency of a "strike at the ballot-box" without proportional representation. They are playing with dice loaded and cards marked by their enemies.

Proportional representation must begin by placing the ballot in the hands of one-half our citizens, the women. To reform politics, we must reform the constituency. Mark our prediction. The reform in Colorado will be real and permanent, because based upon impartial suffrage irrespective of sex. The reform in New York and Chicago will be temporary, because it has failed to enfranchise the women.

H. B. B.

AN UNJUST DISCRIMINATION.

Two persons were recently brought before a New York judge charged with immoral conduct, one a man of thirty-five or so years of age, the other a girl of not more than fifteen or sixteen. The police claimed to have evidence that the latter, though so youthful, was an old and hardened offender, and the judge promptly fined the man \$5 and sent his companion as a convict to the penitentiary for a term of months. It is hard to tell what motives of law or justice or morality influenced such a decision, and the women of the country who are contending for the equality and advancement of their sex have a great field in which to work when a man sworn to execute the laws of the land takes such a view of the respective guilt of the sexes in violation of the social law. If the girl in question was, as the police asserted, an old offender, the man was still older. The crime in one case was fully as great as in the other; the chances for reformation far greater in the case of the woman than of the man.

It is a disgrace to our civilization, a blot upon justice, that the woman should be regarded as the chief offender, that the man should escape with little or no punishment, should be regarded as comparatively innocent, and that the woman should be regarded as an habitual criminal. Three months in the penitentiary for one, in the company of hardened offenders, regarded as beyond any hope of saving

FOR WOMEN.

The Woman's Manual of Parliamentary Law,

with practical illustrations especially adapted to women's organizations.

By HARRIETTE R. SHATTUCK, President of the Boston Political Class.

PRICE 75 CENTS.

This manual is especially prepared for the use of women, in their clubs, unions, or any organization where it is important to conduct meetings. The book is made as elementary and simple as possible—containing all the minute details of presiding, of debating, of making motions, of voting, etc., etc.—while at the same time it omits nothing which is essential to a knowledge of the principles, rules and practice of parliamentary law.

The above sent by mail upon receipt of price. Catalogues free.

LEE AND SHEPARD BOSTON.

while the other is practically told that he is guiltless of any crime.

While such a sentiment exists and is allowed to manifest itself in our courts, it is hopeless to expect any relief from the social evil. All the crusades which the Doctors Parkhurst of the land may inaugurate are hopeless to bring about better conditions when the first slip of a woman is allowed to place her beyond the hope of reformation, a pariah and habitual criminal, while her male companion is adjudged as foolish and weak.—*Lowell Times*.

THE ARMENIAN MASSACRES.

A cold-blooded massacre by Turkish troops of 6,000 unarmed Armenian Christians, four thousand of whom were women and children, accompanied by outrages and tortures which defy description took place last September in Turkish Armenia, in the districts of Sassoun and Moosh, by order of the Governor of Bitlis. Forty-three villages were exterminated. The facts, though carefully suppressed, recently reached Constantinople, and the British minister promptly complained to the Sultan and demanded an investigation. Private letters from native Armenians and Americans resident in the vicinity confirm the horrible details.

Faneuil Hall was crowded last Monday night with more than a thousand Armenians and their sympathizers to express their indignation at these horrors, and to demand a prompt investigation by our Government, such as was made by Mr. Schuyler in the case of a similar massacre in Bulgaria. Rev. S. J. Barrows presided, and addresses were made by Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, Gov. Greenhalge, William Lloyd Garrison and others.

Let us hope that our Government will respond to the appeal of the men and women of America, and ascertain the facts for the information of Christendom.

Woman suffrage is marching on slowly but surely wherever it has been tried.—*Bath (Me.) Daily Times*.

A Peace Day Program, for use in the public schools on Whittier's birthday, Dec. 17, has been prepared by May S. Knaggs and Martha E. Root, and published by the Michigan Women's Press Association. It is admirably adapted to fix the ideas of peace and arbitration in the minds of children.

The Woman's Column.

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EDITOR:

ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

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MORE COLORADO ECHOES.

The Denver *Woman Voter* says:

The most frequent criticism made against women in politics has been that they would in consequence neglect their homes. (Of course men in politics neglect their business, and consequently no one should be in politics.) As a matter of fact, the women who have been most active and influential in the recent election were the best housekeepers and have the most inviting and neat little homes. An ounce of fact is better than a pound of statement.

Rev. James B. Gregg, D.D., writes from Colorado Springs to the *Chicago Advance*, describing the part taken by the women of that city in the Colorado elections. He says:

Of the twenty voters who stood in line at 7 A. M., waiting for the polls to open in my own precinct, sixteen were women. The first vote was cast by a lady of eminent social position and of advanced years, who had walked half a mile at 6.30 in the morning to exercise that privilege. The order at the polls was as perfect as at a prayer-meeting. It is pleasant to have reached a condition of affairs where at the primaries there is no smoking and no profanity, and where it is really more agreeable to go to the polls than to ride in the street car or to mail a letter at the post office. The admirable part which the women of Colorado have played in the recent election presages the larger part which, in the years to come, they are destined to play in other States of our Union which will successively follow the lead of Wyoming and Colorado in adopting equal suffrage.

The Colorado Springs *Gazette*, managed and edited by a man who came from New York two years ago, and which had vigorously opposed equal suffrage before its adoption, said on the morning after election:

Too much cannot be said in praise of the way in which the women of Colorado Springs have taken hold of politics. All that they have done has been well done, and the result is all that could have been wished. The woman in politics is a notable success. To say that the women were interested and did their full share is altogether inadequate. They were deeply interested. In the preliminary work of the election, the registration, the canvassing, the attendance on the political meetings, yes, and even in the speech-making, they did their full share and more. They cast 60 per cent. of the total votes registered.

The Boulder (Col.) *News* says:

The election was an ideal one. Men and women were out early, and there was a crowd at each polling place before the polls opened. They voted rapidly and worked hard all day, but treated each other with perfect courtesy. There was

not a drunk nor a row, and scarcely an angry word all day. No matter who was elected or defeated, the character of the election itself was something of which all may be proud. It is a good thing to get all the people interested in election, and it is better still to see them earnestly strive for victory and yet make no attempt to interfere with the rights of anyone. This seems to have been the character of the election everywhere; even in Denver it was perfectly orderly and fair, and very little charge of corruption is heard.

THE MILITARY ARGUMENT.

Lady Henry Somerset says, in the *North American Review*:

Women have a greater rôle than fighting. They are the fountain of the race, at which it recruits its losses, perpetuates its hopes, and conserves the results of victories already gained. If service to the nation is to count as a chief article of faith for the voter, the service—aye, and the dangerous service—that woman renders every nation is far greater than the occasional facing of a Maxim gun or the remote contingency of a bursting shell. There is hardly a woman who is not called to come face to face with death, who does not go down into the great Gethsemane of suffering, and with the dew of eternity upon her brow, give to the world its sons and daughters. It is woman's fight for the race, the fight in which she too often gives her life. It is a greater service to bear soldiers than to bear arms.

OPENING OF THE FAIR.

The Woman Suffrage Fair opened brilliantly on the evening of Dec. 3. The decorations were exceptionally graceful and tasteful. Platform and tables were draped with yellow and white. One woman said she was glad to see that the yellow was the foundation. The weather was perfect, the tables were piled with goods, and everybody seemed happy. During the afternoon, while the arrangement of the tables was going on, a series of women with beaming faces seized upon the present writer, one after another, exclaiming, "I want to introduce you to my husband. He is the best man in the world!" These words or their equivalent were uttered so often that finally the hearer could not help smiling in each fresh case when the glowing eulogium upon the husband began. The husbands smiled too, and seemed to enjoy it. They were helping their wives with big baskets of evergreen, barrels of apples, and other heavy things that called for muscle. By evening, the hall was a scene of beauty, and everybody was ready for the feast of reason and the flow of soul. Lady Henry Somerset and Frances E. Willard were to speak.

The people came hours in advance, and were soon packed like sardines. The *Boston Daily Advertiser* said:

Horticultural Hall was well filled as early as six o'clock, and at eight not only was every inch of standing room taken, but hundreds had been unable to gain entrance and gone away unsatisfied.

The speeches of Miss Willard and Lady

Somerset are published in this week's *Woman's Journal*.

Mrs. Mary A. Livermore, always a host in herself, organized a special suffrage fair in Melrose, with the cooperation of the local W. C. T. U., the strongest in the State. It was held this week, and cleared \$400 for the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association. Three cheers for Mrs. Livermore and the Melrose W. C. T. U.!

The Fair is in full progress as the *COLUMN* goes to press. The weather has continued fine, and the outlook all around is encouraging. A. S. B.

Miss Alice Longfellow entertained at her home in Cambridge, Mass., on Thanksgiving afternoon, all the students of Radcliffe College who had not gone to their homes.

Frances Willard says:

In the great war now convulsing the East, which nation is it that is at its last gasp? The one that binds its women's feet in order that they may be keepers at home; the nation where you see notices posted up beside the beautiful sheets of water in the pleasure grounds of its Mandarins, "No girl babies allowed to be drowned here." That nation is now on the keen jump to get away from its enemy; and the wife of the victorious general is a graduate of Wellesley College.

Mrs. W. D. Egenhoff has been Superintendent of Public Instruction for Mariposa County, Cal., for eight years. She was left a widow at twenty-two, with two young sons. A correspondent in Mariposa writes: "Elected to office a year or two after her husband's death, she has proved a capable superintendent, an excellent teacher, and a first-class mother. There is not a railroad in the county. Sometimes alone, sometimes with a lady friend, Mrs. Egenhoff has driven 150 miles at one trip, over steep roads skirting dizzy precipices, to visit the schools. Nearly every school in the county has been visited annually, including the one in the Yo Semite Valley. Mrs. Egenhoff is physically fragile, and is very quiet and unassuming. As she declined to serve another term, another very capable woman has been elected to succeed her."

Miss E. U. YATES, of Round Pond, Me., expects to visit Boston about Jan. 1. Miss Yates is one of the most eloquent and attractive speakers on reform questions now in the field, and this is a good chance for women's clubs, suffrage leagues, etc., to hear her without the extra expense of bringing her from Maine on purpose. Miss Yates has the following lectures on suffrage: "What we are coming to," "The Home and the State," "Progress versus Prejudice," and "Fashionable Thinking." Her temperance lectures are "The Conflict of the Modern Hercules," "Temperance Lessons of the Century," "Truth Stranger than Fiction," "Our Mission (Y's)." She speaks also on "China and the Chinese" (with costume), "Christopher Columbus," "A Horoscope," "Westminster Abbey," and "As it was."

SOME PLAIN WORDS ON A FORBIDDEN SUBJECT.

BY MRS. ELIZA SPROAT TURNER.

The writer of this, a woman with grand-children, claims the right of age and of an earnest purpose to treat her subject with freedom.

There has lately been established in Philadelphia an association which aims to be an improvement on the old-time Foundling Hospital. Instead of a great building in which are congregated all the infants of whom their mothers are ashamed, there is a Directory of women, chosen not only for their tenderness, but also for their experience and wisdom. These women found no new institution, but aim to establish relations with all existing institutions interested in poor or deserted children, and to supply them with means for a further extension of their work. The advantages of such a system over the traditional Foundling are these: 1. For some cause not very well understood, whenever very young creatures, whether lambs, calves or babies, are herded together, they pine and die. This is the case in hospitals where cleanliness and reasonable care are observed. The Directory proposes to board all infants in the country when practicable, or, at any rate, in private families, keeping a systematic oversight of their treatment.

2. They will earnestly endeavor to win the confidence of each mother, and persuade her to keep her child. To this end it will be their care to find employment where she will be allowed to have it with her; or, if circumstances do not permit this, or if the disgrace is more than the unfortunate girl can bear, they will keep her secret and help her in all ways to regain her self-respect, at the same time preserving for her such traces of her child that if at any time she should be strong enough to claim it, she may have the power. This is instead of the turnstile system, which encourages a foolish or dismayed young creature, in the first impulse of her desperation, and before she has had time to experience any maternal feeling, to fling her babe into oblivion, relieved from ever seeing or hearing of it again.

The discussion aroused by this experiment has led some Philadelphia women, who had not heretofore thought much for themselves on such matters, to examine a little more curiously the social theories in which they had been educated, and even to question their soundness.

In every crime of the sort distinctively classed as immoral, there must be two criminals. One of these is, through lack of education and knowledge of the world, more feeble than the other; and yet the one who ought, by every rule of manhood and chivalry, to protect the weaker, is almost always the seducer. The one who risks in the sin comparatively nothing, is willing to let the other, for his pleasure, risk all that life is worth. He whose conduct is the baser by all this difference in risk is allowed to keep his place in society and is only mildly blamed, while she is, both by men and women, but especially by women, crushed by a punishment so cruel, so pursuing, so in-

exorable, that a return to virtue is almost impossible.

Are these discriminations right? Are they necessary for the conservation of society? "Why, certainly, because of the necessity of guarding family descent. No man is willing to be in doubt as to whether his children, to whom he is to leave his name and estate, are his own; therefore we must establish, as a general principle, the obligation to purity among our women; and we must guard them by walls so high, and punish their occasional escapes by a perdition so final, that very few will dream of escaping. This is for our wives, you understand. With ourselves it is different. The wrong to women from their husbands' infidelity is not so great."

Are we so sure of that? The wife does not, as a rule, hold much estate; but if there be one thing in this life in which she may be supposed to have an equal property with her husband, it is their children. At any rate, she feels so, and always will. God tells every mother this, whatever man may have told her to the contrary. If a woman, marrying a man she supposed of good character, finds out too late that he is, or even has been, immoral, she realizes that it is a case of false pretence, and one from whose consequences she is powerless to escape. She finds herself compelled to bring into life the sort of children she did not bargain for, children with the sort of inheritance she does not wish to leave them; tendencies to animal indulgence, coarseness of thought, weakness of will, perhaps acquired disease. She must, however reluctantly, be a party with him in replanting the seeds of qualities she abhors, in the offspring of her own body and soul. In the face of this, is there no need for us to guard the morals of our men?

"But there are some things which, however we may lament their necessity, it is Quixotism to war against. The passions of young men are so strong as to be almost uncontrollable. The effort to control them would absorb their energy and thought, to the detriment of other things which ought to occupy their attention. Moreover, such unnatural self-denial would often be positively injurious to the health; physicians say so."

We will take one of these propositions at a time. There are some conditions of society in which the passion for theft or the passion for cannibalism would be uncontrollable; they are not, as a rule, so with us. Why? Because the mighty force of public sentiment takes sides with us against our disposition to indulge these natural propensities. Nor need we go to more uncivilized races than our own for illustrations. Widely different as are women and men in some of their characteristics, it is a fact which must not be overlooked, if we desire to get at the truth, that they are subject to the same temptations. It is quite as easy for women to indulge in narcotics as men; the enjoyment to them is just as keen; yet we seldom see, for instance, a woman using tobacco. Why? Because the general sentiment of their world is against it. It is just as natural for a woman to resort to stimulants. Indeed, the times when women feel the need of something

to sustain them in physical weakness are more frequent; yet female drunkards are comparatively rare. Why? Because, no matter how strongly the need may urge, the general abhorrence of a female drunkard reinforces her own power of resistance. If men were so helped and guarded, they too could keep from drunkenness. If the public sentiment of all Christendom were turned against immorality in man, then men, defended against their lower selves by a power so tremendous, could restrain their passions, as women are expected to restrain theirs.

"But, while the love of stimulants, etc., is strong in us, it is not, like sex attraction, a necessary part of us. To deny the latter is to deny an ordinance of our Creator. It is unnatural, and therefore cannot be right." Will you apply this reasoning equally to women? If not, it fails. We think it does not apply to either. We have faith to believe that, while we cannot yet see how the terrible problem of this "slight but dread excess" is to be solved, it will be solved, and the happier day "towards which the whole creation moves" will surely come; and meantime, pretty much our whole present state of half-civilization is unnatural. It is unnatural for us to live shut up in houses—such houses, at least, as those we yet know how to build. It is unnatural for us to be so swaddled from the air in clothes—such mummy-clothes, at least, as those we have yet devised. It is unnatural for us to be huddled together in cities, where, at our best, we must breathe each other's breath, and suffer each other's house-smoke, and imbibe each other's diseases from sewer and water pipes, and where, at our worst, we crawl in and out among each other as close as fresh-hatched maggots in a heap. But even so we are not lost, for it seems that our Lord has implanted in his human race a tenacity of life, and a power of adapting itself to artificial conditions, through which he is saving it in its progress through the desert to the Promised Land.

As to the question of health, we have on our side the authority of many physicians that celibacy is not, as a rule, detrimental to health, and that, in the exceptional cases, it is not nearly so dangerous as illicit indulgence.

But suppose we are mistaken? Suppose it true that in the continence which is, it must be acknowledged, an unnatural condition for either sex, the men (who alone are ever considered in this connection) should sometimes suffer? Then, in the name of Heaven, let them suffer. If there are to be trials, what sacred exemption has man over woman, that he alone should escape them? What right has he to secure his bodily comfort at such a cost to her in body and soul? What rule of Christianity, of chivalry, or even common average manhood, can make him willing so to take care of himself?

But there is another sort of man, who says to himself—"It seems that I must do some harm, but I will do as little as possible;" and so he takes his share in keeping up the unnatural, unspeakable horrors of houses of prostitution.

"But it is mostly their fault, after all; they ought to defend themselves. If a

woman is so weak that she cannot resist my importunities, how can I respect her?"

Alas! the education of the girl from the cradle has tended to make her weak. She has been taught to mistrust her own judgment, and defer to the views of the men about her. The ideal of femininity placed before her is a being confiding, pliable, deprecating, a creature all soaked in sentiment, thinking through her instincts, acting from her impulses; and she is placed by this mistaken ideal at the mercy of any man who approaches her through her affections. "Can it be possible?" asks the lover reproachfully—"can it be that my darling little girl suspects that I would wrong her? Does she not believe that I am the best judge of what is or is not dangerous? Nay, I have been mistaken; you do not love me, or you would trust me." Then the human creature trained to yield, unable to cope with the human creature trained to demand, does trust, and the whole situation is changed. The lion finds that dead game somehow ceases to be interesting; the pursuit is over. The baseness of all this, the fact which makes his sin so far exceed hers, is that he knew full well it was she and not he who incurred all the danger. For her the long, long months of dread; for her the certain discovery; for her the culminating hours of agony and peril, ending in no sweet recompense of mother-joy; for her the day when a small, soft, quivering creature is left to wall in some one's ash-barrel; for her the shuddering leap over the deck into the black river, or a plunge as black and deep into social oblivion and disgrace. For her, the whole purpose and meaning of life frustrated. For him, his easy place in the world as before. Is it for the interest of society that this crime, of all others, should meet with full retribution? Then let us, of the two criminals, punish the meanest most.

"But it is not our fault," still pleads the ruling sex. "We would not do wrong if we could help it, but our human nature takes us unawares, and we are so weak!" And meanwhile, in cold blood, with prudent intent to shift from their own shoulders the responsibility of their anticipated weakness, these men who cannot trust themselves, these men who are the fathers of little tender school girls, take counsel together, and fix what they call the "age of consent" in Pennsylvania at sixteen, New Hampshire thirteen, Tennessee, North Carolina, Idaho, ten; Delaware, until recently, seven. A trait so shameful almost makes one dread lest the very God who made us should sicken of us, and drop his human experiment as a failure.

The possibility of such legislation as the above seems to prove one thing—that, however efficient men may be in affairs pertaining to business, war, and diplomacy, they are not competent to regulate the morals of a community. Now, therefore, let the women come to the front, for here is a domain in which, even without the vote, they have, if they will but wield it, the power. Let us make it a social issue. Let every young girl positively decline acquaintance with a fast young man. Let every woman in society absolutely refuse to receive in her house a man, no matter what his wealth, or

family, or influence, whom she would not receive if he were a woman. Let the reformed sower of wild oats be made to feel that, if forgiven, it is as we would forgive, but not feel quite the same toward, a reformed thief. Let us all, when a scandal is bruited among us, ask first, not "Where is the woman, that we may punish her?" but, equally at least, "Where is the man?"

"But it can't be done! There are men in society who are not beyond censure in this one direction, and yet who are, in the other relations of life, good friends, good citizens, influential and valuable members of the community. They are not all bad because of one weakness."

Neither were the women all bad, whose lives their weakness has spoiled.

"But we dare not, we women; if we should apologize for a girl who goes wrong, the world might think we had not ourselves a proper horror of sin." Oh, risk that, sister women! Before you crush the poor creature who is sure to get retribution enough, stop and think she would not have fallen but for the one who escapes. I am sure that the American woman and the American girl could afford to take such a position, and that no man whose respect she values would respect her the less therefor; but if they did, she ought still to speak the truth. It seems to me that if there is one duty in this life which God has especially laid upon women, it is the raising of the standard of morality; it is put in our hands, and shame befall us if we evade it. It is only for every good woman in the land to discountenance socially every man who is not of good moral character, and the work is done. When women insist on the same standard of virtue for men as for themselves, and when men learn that they *must*, they will find they *can*, be pure.

We look for the time when the passion of love, not weakened, but purified, shall be the vivifying principle of our lives; the awakener in us of all that is most heroic, most chivalric, most tender; when love shall call to our hearts as the sun calls to the earth, and the wholesome soil will answer, not in miasma, but in all luxuriance and joy.

"Then reign the world's great bridals, chaste and calm;
Then springs the crowning race of humankind."
—*Woman's Progress*.

A FOOLISH OBJECTION.

Editor Woman's Column:

We are rather weary of the claim made by some clergymen that, because Miss Willard has never been a mother, her opinion about the training of boys and girls for the church is valueless. If this is true, it would logically exclude every man from the possibility of having good ideas about the education of children. The historic church has always made celibacy a requisite for religious teachers. If the unmarried condition renders one sex superior for ethical instruction, why should it not render the other?

It seems to me that this argument is kept up, not for the honor of God, but for the purpose of placing a ban upon womanhood, and such treatment of a

gifted woman deserves the most disdainful disapprobation.

LOUISA SOUTHWORTH.

Cleveland, O.

"SOFT INVINCIBILITY."

Frances Willard, speaking at the Woman Suffrage Fair of the great advance in the equalrights movement, said:

This change has not come about without cause. In large measure it has been due to one who, more than any other woman whom I have known in my life, merited Carlyle's description of the ideal woman—"possessed of a soft invincibility." Without softness, a woman is unacceptable as a reformer; without invincibility, she does not have the victory in her soul. One of God's great gifts to this age was the soft imperturbability of Lucy Stone.

LIVELY DISCUSSION IN NEW ORLEANS.

The Portia Club of New Orleans, at its last meeting, had an audience which crowded the parlors of the Woman's Club.

The President, Mrs. E. W. Ordway, said she had received a letter from a lady in California calling attention to the laws relating to women in Louisiana. She read what she had written the lady in reply, saying that unmarried women were not badly treated by the laws in regard to property, but when a woman was married the law took away all her rights; that married women did not even own the clothes they wore, though they had worked for the money that paid for them; that married women's savings belonged to their husbands; that a woman could not witness a will, though an ignorant negro could; that the women had no voice in the selection of public school teachers, and it was only recently that the higher educational facilities had been opened to women.

The subject: "Resolved, that the Ballot in the Hands of Women would Purify Politics," was then debated, Mrs. Helen Behrens and Miss Florence Huberwald speaking in the affirmative, Mrs. Dora R. Miller and Miss Marion Brown in the negative. It was a spirited discussion. After the principal speakers had finished, the debate was thrown open to the audience. Mrs. Caroline E. Merrick, Miss Kate Nobles, Mrs. Rosa Young, and others made brief addresses. By vote of the audience, the merits of the debate were decided to be with the affirmative. The *Daily Picayune* says:

As the visitors came out of the building, they were loud in their praise of the entertainment given them by the exercises of the evening.

Mary N. Gannon and Alice J. Hands, who are seniors of the New York School of Applied Design for women, have designed the women's building for the cotton States and international exhibition at Atlanta in 1895.

Miss Anne Whitney, Boston's well-known woman sculptor, has lately completed a bronze drinking fountain for the park commissioners. It is an exquisite design, representing tall lily stalks, surmounted by a Cupid holding a lily blossom above his head. It will be placed at Pine Bank, Jamaica Park.

CHRISTMAS BOOKS FOR SALE.

A fine assortment of new books suitable for Christmas presents is for sale at the *Woman's Journal* Office, 3 Park Street, at reduced prices. The friends of woman suffrage and others are invited to look at them before buying elsewhere.

The practical method of relieving the labor market of the competition of women is to make their wages the same as the wages of men—*Frances E. Willard*.

Mrs. Eliza Sproat Turner's able paper, "Some Plain Words on a Forbidden Subject," published this week, will be issued as a leaflet. Price 30 cents per hundred.

Mrs. Virginia C. Meredith will be a guest of honor at the Farmers' Institute, this month, at Terre Haute, Ind., and will deliver an address on "Live Stock, the Basis of all Great Agriculture."

Chief Justice Matteson of Rhode Island, has given an opinion in a case involving the rights of married women to enter into litigation, in which he holds that a married woman can be sued without joining her husband.

Mrs. W. W. Astor gave one thousand newsboys a Thanksgiving dinner in the Newsboys' Lodging House, New York, and Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt gave a turkey dinner at Newport to five hundred newsboys and messenger boys.

Frances Willard believes that in union is strength. She says:

A woman goes out and sees an illustrated poster representing the most shameless of spectacles. Her parasol will not bring that down, nor her broomstick; but the aggregate self-respect of women can do it. The sewing woman starving in a garret, the drunkard's wife under the hob-nailed shoes of her husband, can do nothing; but the aggregated agonies of women can abolish sweating and put down the dram-shop.

Among the contents of this week's *Woman's Journal* are Educated Suffrage Our Hope, by Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton; The Golden Tree, by Mrs. Virginia D. Young; the eloquent addresses of Lady Henry Somerset and Frances Willard at the Woman Suffrage Fair; reports of the annual meeting of the Pennsylvania and New Jersey Woman Suffrage Associations; Chicago Letter, New York Letter, Literary Notices, etc.

The *Western Methodist*, published at Wichita, Kan., says of the woman suffrage amendment:

"An analysis of the vote in Topeka and Shawnee Counties, which may be taken as a criterion of the vote throughout the State, shows that there were cast for the amendment 90 per cent of the Prohibition vote, 42 per cent of the Populist vote, 39 per cent of the Republican vote, and 1-4 per cent of the Democratic vote. . . . Of the entire vote cast by all parties, 21 per cent of the Republicans, 20 per cent of the Populists, 32 per cent of the Democrats, and one per cent of the Prohibitionists failed to express themselves on the proposition."

The *Western Methodist* is encouraged by the smallness of the adverse majority as compared with the total vote, and predicts that the amendment will be adopted before many years.

LADY SOMERSET ON SUFFRAGE.

At the opening of the Woman Suffrage Fair in Boston, Dec. 3, Lady Henry Somerset said:

While the equal rights movement has made great progress in America, yet we in England are ahead of you in this matter of suffrage. If the election that Boston will hold next week were to take place in any city of England, women would share in it. Our women take a great interest in politics, and the question of woman suffrage has become a part of our active political life. It is a living issue, with a certainty of being discussed. The whole tone of the discussion has changed. The old ridicule is passing away, and the question is no longer opposed with pompous platitudes and cheap witticisms. It has come into the vital political life of the English nation. It is in the platform of one of the great political parties, and can no longer be put aside as a lesser issue.

In England, we are undoubtedly within measurable distance of success; but we do not forget that we owe it largely to great American men and women—to your pioneer women and the brother-hearted, noble men who stood by them. We do not forget those to whom we owe an undying debt of gratitude. I remember, when I was first in Boston, how on the platform of Tremont Temple a gentle voice and a kindly hand extended welcome to me as a younger sister, and a bunch of white roses, with one yellow one for the one State where women could vote, was put into my hand by that gentle, inspiring woman who stood so long in the forefront of the battle, and welcomed the younger ones to the ranks—Lucy Stone. I think I hear still that voice telling us to take courage, and all the roses would soon be steeped in gold.

On board one of the great ocean liners, a discussion on the woman question lately arose, and a gentleman assured me that American women were all opposed to woman suffrage. While Pundita Ramabai was in Chicago, she saw a live hen carried to market by the legs, head downward. When she spoke of this as cruel, she was assured, "Oh, the hen does not mind it!" Pundita Ramabai answered, "Did you ask the hen?" You say women do not want to vote. Have you asked them all? Have they given a unanimous negative? Have you taken a plebiscite of women on the question? We must continue to present our arguments wisely and kindly, and show men that we not only wish to vote, but mean to vote.

DR. RAINSFORD'S MISTAKE.

Rev. Dr. Rainsford advocates the "districting" of the immoral women of New York—i. e., requiring them all to reside in a specified part of the city—because the recent breaking up of a number of disreputable houses by the police has scattered these women among ordinary apartment houses, flats and boarding-places, where they endanger the morals of young and innocent people. If they were all made to reside in one district, Dr. Rainsford says, nobody would be brought in contact with them who did not wish to meet them.

With all respect for Dr. Rainsford's good intentions, this project cannot be commended. It is now unlawful for a woman to carry on this discreditable business anywhere in New York City. Under the proposed plan, it would become legitimate for her to do so, provided she kept within the limits of a given district. This would be the next thing to a license; and

license would be pretty sure to come after, with all the disastrous results to public health and morals which have followed the attempts at official "regulation" of vice in Europe. Moreover, if women of bad life were confined to one district, obvious fairness would require that men of bad life should be confined to one district also, so that they might not endanger innocent people who would prefer not to meet them.

The scattering of these women among ordinary boarding-houses will be only temporary. After the spasm of police vigilance stirred up by the recent investigations has subsided, things will lapse back into their old channel. Disreputable resorts will be opened again, and will continue until education, and evolution, and the growing influence of good women in moulding public sentiment, bring about a state of public opinion which will shut these places up. It is better to bear the temporary inconvenience of the scattering of disreputable women among ordinary boarding-houses than to adopt a system of practical license, which would sanction a double standard of morals for men and for women, and moreover would materially weaken the only forces that can lead to any permanent improvement—the individual conscience, and the moral sense of the community.—*Woman's Journal*.

PETITION TO LICENSE GAMBLING.

The gamblers of Denver cannot resume business, at least during the present police administration. The following petition, signed by leading business men of the city, was presented Nov. 26.

To the Hon. Davis H. Waite, Governor, and the Hon. Hamilton Armstrong, Chief of Police:

Your petitioners respectfully represent that, in their judgment, it is detrimental to the business interests of the city of Denver to compel gambling halls to remain closed; that many buildings and parts of buildings are rendered tenantless and bring in no rent to the owners thereof, and that a large amount of money is kept from coming into the city of Denver and being put into circulation by reason of such closing, and that trade and all kinds of business are affected thereby; and we therefore earnestly request that such halls may be permitted to be opened by such class of responsible men as, in the opinion of the Chief of Police, will conduct such halls with decency and propriety, and under such regulations and surveillance as the Police Department may prescribe for their general conduct and maintenance.

The petition was signed by the First National Bank, the American National Bank, the Appel Clothing Company, the George Trich Hardware Company, and forty-three other prominent business establishments. The petition was refused. The best women of Denver published a protest against it; and in Colorado, women have votes.

The doctor who pulled the old Ameer of Afghanistan through his late illness is a young lady of Ayrshire, Scotland—Dr. L. Hamilton, who took her medical degree three years ago in Brussels, and practised in Calcutta before she went to Afghanistan. She took a dangerous journey to go there, and is said to have been the first white woman to visit Afghanistan.

The Woman's Column.

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WHAT CO-OPERATION CAN DO.

The Women's Coöperative Guild of England may well stimulate American women favoring cooperation to like effort. The organization has been in existence only a few years, but has accomplished a wonderful work. At its recent annual meeting, over 300 delegates were in attendance. Its branches number 170; its members, 7,511. It has secured shorter hours for employees at Bristol, providing ninety-seven courses of nursing, health, cookery, etc., besides singing and physical exercises, classes, clothing-clubs and excursions. The laws relating to industries are discussed at their meetings. They are in fraternal relations with the Women's Trade-Union Association, the woman suffrage societies, and other educational and reform movements.

WOMEN AS JURORS.

Chief Justice Howe, of Wyoming, says of the women who have served as jurors: "They were careful, painstaking, intelligent and conscientious. They were firm and resolute for the right as established by the law and the testimony. In fact, I have never in my twenty-five years of constant experience in the courts of the country seen more faithful, intelligent and resolutely honest jurors than these."

THEY COULD DO BETTER.

Let me give you an instance of the fitness and intelligence of one legislator from Colorado—happily they are not all like him: During the last session but one of the Legislature, the women of that State were endeavoring to secure the franchise, and to that end three of them called upon this legislator and asked him what his views were on equal suffrage. He said:

"I haint never thought nothing about it, and I don't believe in women's rights nohow."

"But," they said, "don't you think it is time you did think about it? Won't you give us some assistance? Won't you help us?"

Now mark the beautiful relevancy of his reply: He leaned back, thrust one hand into his trousers pocket, and with the other emphasized his intelligent response:

"I wouldn't marry you, nor you, nor you!"

They had asked his opinion on equal suffrage! But their answer was more to

the point than his. They said very sweetly: "Well, perhaps your wife couldn't do any better, but we can."—*Harriet A. Shinn in Woman's Journal.*

CHICAGO WOMEN VOTERS.

It has been widely telegraphed to Eastern papers that in Chicago only one-third of the registered women voted in the recent election for Trustees of the State University. The *Inter-Ocean* pronounces the report untrue, and gives the following facts:

In the Third Ward, but two women out of a registration of over one thousand failed to vote. In the Fourth Ward, in 1,588 registrations, less than two score did not vote. In the Thirteenth Ward, where a registration of 1,717 was reported, the vote very nearly equalled the registration. So thoroughly had the chairmen done their work that even in these large registrations they were able to give the reason why voters failed to appear—one having sprained her ankle, another being ill with fever, and still another kept at home by a sick child.

One little Italian woman, a Mrs. Malini, was presented at the meeting, who had not only registered forty-four Italian women, but had assisted thirty-one men of the same nationality to take out naturalization papers and vote.

The commissioners of election, in reviewing the campaign, praise highly the efficiency and activity of the women voters and the care and forethought which the women exercised, smoothing out of the way legal technicalities that would have been disastrous to the women's vote, and taking every other precaution to have that vote cast and counted.

THE ARMENIAN MASSACRES.

The facts of the massacre in Armenia become worse, as fuller details are received from American residents in that unfortunate country. One of the latest incidents reported on good authority is the burning alive of a large number of Armenian children. It was done wantonly and deliberately, and with as little scruple, apparently, as an American farmer would feel in burning out worms' nests in his apple trees.

It is amazing that civilized nations tolerate a government which permits and encourages such acts. Wherever Turkish rule exists, massacres and atrocities beyond description occur periodically, like the breaking out of a volcano. If a combination of the civilized powers could abolish the eruptions of Vesuvius, they would certainly combine to do it. They cannot abolish the volcano, but they can do away with the rule of the Turk, which in the aggregate has produced far more wide-spread misery and destruction. It looks as though at last steps would be taken to that end. The indignation meeting in Faneuil Hall has been followed by similar great mass-meetings in New York, Chicago, Baltimore and other cities, and the voice of public opinion is making it

self heard with no uncertain sound. If women could vote, it is likely that a pressing question of humanity would not have been for so many years postponed to considerations of diplomacy.

There is no better Christmas present to give a friend than a year's subscription to the *WOMAN'S COLUMN*.

The *Kansas City Journal* says 90 per cent of the colored voters in Leavenworth voted against the woman suffrage amendment.

Vassar College is unable to accommodate the number of students who have applied for admission, and a new residence hall is an immediate necessity.

MISS ELLENE A. BAILEY, of New York, has patented an effectual fastener for the placquet hole in women's gowns. She has invented and put upon the market about thirty useful articles.

MRS. OLIVE B. LEE, editor of the *Period*, Dallas, Texas, and Mrs. Julia K. Barnes, were the only women members of the Executive Committee of the National Editorial Association, at its recent session in Chicago.

MRS. P. D. RICHARDS, of West Medford, Mass., is reading papers before the women's clubs this winter on "The Procession of Wild Flowers and Ferns in Eastern Massachusetts," and on "What can be found in the Winter Woods." These papers are illustrated with botanical specimens, and are interesting and instructive.

MARY FAIRING, a colored woman of Alabama, urgently requested to be sent to the Dark Continent, saying that all her life it had been her ambition to carry the Gospel to her people. When informed that the Presbyterian Board lacked the money required to pay her passage (\$400), she sold her little home in Talladega, and went at her own cost.

In North Dakota, women have the right to vote on school matters, and the question has arisen whether the location of the State School of Forestry is a school matter. Ward, Bottineau, Rolotte and McHenry Counties competed for the location of the school, and the result depends on the legality of the women's vote on that question. If their vote was legal, Minot wins by ninety plurality over Bottineau.

MISS CORA A. BENNESON has just been admitted to the Massachusetts bar. The application for her admission was made by Lawyer Hemenway. A number of well-known persons attended court on this occasion, including Miss Agnes Irwin, dean of Radcliffe College. Miss Benneson is a graduate of the Law School of Michigan University, and has already been admitted to practice before the Supreme Courts of Illinois and Michigan. She speaks in the highest terms of the kindness and courtesy with which she was treated by all her fellow law students at Michigan University. She was the only woman in the class.

THE SUFFRAGE FAIR.

The Suffrage Fair was a decided success. The full returns are not yet in. Some bills are still to be paid, and some of the Leagues are disposing of their remaining goods at private sale, for the benefit of the State Association, while a supplementary sale of miscellaneous articles left over is now in progress at the Suffrage Parlors, No. 3 Park Street. Therefore the exact figures cannot yet be given; but it seems certain that the treasury will be enriched by at least \$1,800 as the result of Fair week.

There were fifteen tables, as follows: Roxbury, Natick, City Point, Newton, Waltham, Charlestown, Boston Interrogation Table, Somerville, Hyde Park, Mrs. Moreland, of Everett, Cambridge, Woburn, Connecticut, Book Table, and a table of miscellaneous contributions, in charge of Miss Mary Willey, of Boston.

In addition to the munificent gift of \$400 from Mrs. Livermore and the Melrose W. C. T. U., contributions of goods were received from Northbridge, Melrose Highlands, Winchester, Fitchburg, Taunton, New Bedford, Holyoke, Chelsea, Malden, Rockland, Brighton, Dorchester, Watertown, Hull, Weymouth, Onset, Needham, Plymouth, Brookfield, Medfield, Westboro, Concord, Dedham, Brookline, East Boston, Worcester, Leominster, Leicester, Warren, Jamaica Plain and Arlington Heights, from Brooklyn and Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and from Pennsylvania, Missouri, North Carolina and California.

Among the business firms that contributed goods were Houghton & Dutton, Gilchrist & Co., Carter, Rice & Co., R. H. White, and Jordan & Marsh. Many other firms, a list of which will be given next week, contributed groceries.

There were cash contributions from the Leagues of Worcester, Dorchester, Milford, New Bedford and Ayer, as well as from many individuals.

A large and life-like picture of Mrs. Stone, magnificently framed, the gift of the artist Auerbach, was bought by subscription and was presented to Mr. Blackwell by Mrs. E. D. Cheney, with a touching little speech, to which Mr. Blackwell made a feeling response.

The Knabe Piano was lent by Oliver Ditson, and the palms by Galvin.

Mrs. E. B. Dietrick gave a large contribution of Lucy Stone mite-boxes to be sold as souvenirs.

Miss Adams did excellent work in soliciting goods, and Miss Palmer in obtaining advertisements for the beautiful Souvenir Book, which was planned entirely by Miss Lougee, and was much praised.

No Suffrage Fair ever went off so harmoniously, or was managed with so small an outlay. While the success is the result of the efforts of a great number of people, special credit is due to Mrs. Abby E. Davis, chairman of the Fair Committee, and to Miss Amanda M. Lougee, treasurer of the Fair. Too much praise cannot be given to these ladies for their untiring and self-sacrificing labors. The general appreciation was shown by the purchase and presentation to them of several beautiful pictures.

On Monday evening, addresses were made by Miss Willard and Lady Henry Somerset. Wednesday evening, Mrs. Sig-

rid Magnusson gave a talk on Iceland, in costume. Thursday evening, Mrs. A. M. Diaz gave readings from her own works. Friday evening, Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, Mr. O. H. Ateshian and Mr. M. H. Gulesian spoke on the Armenian massacres. Saturday evening, there were recitations by Miss Naher, and Mrs. Julia Noyes Stickney read some of her poems. It was an enjoyable week. A. S. B.

A CHILD IN A RECEIVER'S HANDS.

The Chicago *Legal News* says:

The first application for a receiver for a child, so far as is known, was recently made and granted in the Circuit Court at Staunton, Va. The parties to the controversy are a Mr. and Mrs. Gray of San Diego, Cal. The child is five years of age. Mr. and Mrs. Gray moved from Virginia to California a few years ago. A few weeks ago Mr. Gray left San Diego and returned to Virginia, bringing the child with him. Mrs. Gray, immediately after her husband's departure, instituted proceedings in the California courts for a divorce from her husband, and then came to Virginia and applied to Judge McLaughlin of the Circuit Court in the Staunton Circuit, for the appointment of a temporary receiver for the child, pending the result of an action in the same court for permanent custody. The petition was granted and the sheriff was appointed temporary receiver. Mrs. Gray, in her petition, alleges that she has property valued at \$40,000 to \$50,000; that her husband has never earned any money; that he has long been addicted to drink, is an atheist, and is morally, materially, and spiritually unfit to be the custodian of the child.

The above affords another illustration of the injustice of the law which makes the father the sole custodian of the child.

F. M. A.

CAPTAIN BLANCHE LEATHERS.

Last evening there was a great stir on the river, and the prolonged blowing of steam whistles made everybody in the city believe that something unusual had occurred. Such was the case, but nothing had happened to make the insurance men or others lose any sleep. The noise was all about a modest little lady, Captain Blanche Leathers.

Captain B. S. Leathers, of the steamer Natchez, left yesterday morning for Natchez, leaving his wife, who received a master's license a few months ago, in charge of the boat. Captain Leathers, femme, had said that she only wanted the license in case of an emergency.

The emergency had arrived, and she was in every way equal to it. As the usual hour of departure of the Natchez approached, Captain Leathers rang the regulation three bells, and when all was ready, mounted the roof, gave her orders and signals to the pilot, and started the great boat on her voyage up the river.

The novelty of seeing a captain in petticoats in command of a steamboat attracted a great crowd to the levee, and the lady was given an ovation that she might well feel proud of. The crowd was composed of all classes, and included many lady friends of the captain, who gaily waved their handkerchiefs, and wished her *bon voyage* on her maiden trip as such. A feature of the occasion was the sending off given the little captain by her conferees. As the Natchez blew her departing

whistle, it seemed the signal for her sister crafts to answer, and every vessel in the harbor immediately set up such a tooting and screeching as is only heard on rare occasions, and continued their hearty salutations until the boat was out of sight around the bend. The tug Corsair, with Captain McNeeley at the wheel, accompanied the Natchez a short distance up the harbor, and contributed her share to the impromptu programme.

Captain Blanche Leathers has the honor of being the only woman to command a big Mississippi river packet.—*New Orleans Picayune*.

GLAD SHE IS AN AMERICAN.

A distinguished American lady, Miss Alice Fletcher, who has been an earnest student of American archæology, and has sought to make history as well as to describe it, has been spending several months abroad. Though she has deeply enjoyed her European trip, she writes recently, in a private letter, in relation to American ideals in life; and the sentiment she expresses is one very appropriate for a Thanksgiving issue: "As I sit here, so many thousand miles away, and look toward our land, I am filled with profound thankfulness for all that it stands for, all that it has accomplished; and I am profoundly grateful that I may still live and labor for the ideals of America. Europe is interesting and pathetic; but for live men, and particularly for live women, our blessed land is the desirable spot. I would not give our working ideas for all the beauty hoarded here. My sympathies are much roused for the people here, who are so circumscribed and so weighted by their past, which is ever with them. It is blessed to forget sometimes. Deciduous trees set a good example."—*Christian Register*.

THE PHARMACY FAIR.

The American Pharmacy Fair will be held in Mechanics' Building, Boston, in May, 1895.

At first thought this announcement would seem to concern druggists and doctors chiefly. But, with that farsightedness which American men are rapidly developing, the projectors of this enterprise propose to include numerous matters in which women are especially interested. A hospital, with the latest fittings and improvements, will be shown; also a home-nursing department, with an emergency medicine closet and with practical work adapted to the home. A model school-room will be exhibited, with hygienic furnishings, and, it is to be hoped, with the best system of ventilation. A *creche* will be maintained in actual operation, with trained nurse-maids in attendance. There will be a department of healthful foods, with demonstrations in scientific cooking, and lectures on food for invalids, convalescents, babies, old people and school children. Instructions in the sterilizing of milk and distilling of drinking water will be given daily. Artistic dress in practical, healthful form, physical culture, school gymnastics, and the scientific care of garbage are other subjects which will be presented. Women physicians and nurses, with popular lecturers on hospital cooking, care of the

sick or injured, child culture, trained nurses for children and healthful dress for women and children, will fill the daily programme.

The special departments of the Pharmacy Fair, as outlined above, are now being organized by Mrs. Marion A. McBride of this city, whose ability and experience in the management of the health and home departments of the Mechanics' Fairs in Boston, and of the Rhode Island State Fair, guarantee the interest and success of this new undertaking. F. M. A.

A DILEMMA IN GEORGIA.

The Georgia Legislature has voted 77 to 65 against allowing women to hold State House clerkships. Governor Atkinson wished to appoint Miss Ellen Dortch his private secretary. Miss Dortch was an editor's daughter, who had assumed charge of her father's paper upon his death, and had conducted it with marked ability. She was a special friend of the Governor's wife, and both the Governor and Mrs. Atkinson were desirous that Miss Dortch should be appointed private secretary. But the preceding Legislature had conferred military rank upon that office, and the present Georgia Legislature decided that it could not be held by a woman. To get around the difficulty, Grand Master Shannon, of the Masonic fraternity, has offered the Governor the use of his name, saying that he is willing to hold the title, and let Miss Dortch do the work and draw the salary.

HOW TWO WOMEN VOTED.

Bella and I went together to vote for Boston school committee last Tuesday, and enjoyed it. But then, it is a pleasure to do anything with Bella! The night before, we studied together over the tickets, sharing what knowledge we had previously gained. Bella, who has not lived here long, and has never voted before, said: "It seems to me like a religious duty. I came to it because I was interested in charities, in education, in all reform, and I presently saw that women were handicapped in every good endeavor for lack of the voting power."

I couldn't help thinking what an emblem she was of the element we long to see in politics, the spirit that will make the ballot a servant of pure purpose and high endeavor.

We disagreed amicably about our candidates, and on Tuesday morning we started early for the polls. Bella had asked the clerk at her hotel where the voting place was. He "didn't know, but would ask the postman." The postman promptly assured her that it was the voting booth in Copley Square, which was far from being correct. The masculine word thus proving a broken reed, we then consulted the *Woman's Voice*, which gives admirably clear directions. But we turned into a side street which puzzled us for a few minutes as to whether we were going straight; and then appeared unto us the Symbolic Man. Broad shouldered, well dressed, cheery, he came up just as we were saying doubtfully: "I wonder if this is the way?" With lifted hat he turned to us, saying: "Were you looking

for the place to vote, madam? This is the way." He walked briskly on, while we followed him with thankfulness, thinking how easy the whole weary road might be if manhood in general showed the same spirit. Bella rather shivered when her name and residence were announced in a stentorian voice, but she bravely took her first step into the muddy pool of politics, made her conscientious eight crosses, and came out with shining eyes. "It is a little thing to do," she said, "but it means so much. While I wrote my ballot I thought of Mrs. Stone, and there swept over me the sense of all she had done and endured that we might have our vote."

Then Bella went to my precinct with me, and held my umbrella while I cast my vote. When I came out she said, "I have been growing more and more indignant to see that row of men going in to vote for everything, and you could only vote for school committee. You and I both pay taxes on property. We are both of sound mind and average intelligence. Why shouldn't we vote for everything?" "Why, indeed?" said I. C. W.

KANSAS ANNUAL MEETING.

At the annual meeting of the Kansas Equal Suffrage Association, held last week in Wichita, there was a lively discussion as to whether the Legislature should be asked immediately to resubmit the woman suffrage amendment to the voters. It was finally decided to appoint a committee to canvass the members of the Legislature, and ascertain whether two thirds of each House would vote to resubmit the amendment; and, if so, to ask for immediate resubmission; but, if it were found that the necessary two-thirds vote could not be obtained for this, then to ask for bond and presidential suffrage. Mrs. Johns and most of the old officers were re-elected.

BEAUTIFUL CHRISTMAS GIFTS.

A Supplementary Sale of articles unsold at the Mass. W. S. Fair is now going on at the Suffrage Parlors, No. 3 Park Street. Beautiful articles, of varied excellence, can be bought extremely low. All who wish to procure holiday goods and Christmas gifts are invited to call at once before buying elsewhere.

CHRISTMAS BOOKS FOR SALE.

A fine assortment of new books suitable for Christmas presents is for sale at the WOMAN'S JOURNAL Office, 3 Park Street, at reduced prices. The friends of woman suffrage and others are invited to look at them before buying elsewhere.

A lady from South Dakota asks a long list of questions about woman suffrage in Wyoming. It is enough to say that, after trying woman suffrage for twenty years, we, here, are entirely satisfied with its workings, and unanimously incorporated it in our State constitution as the fundamental law of the land. We have never seen one of the evil results predicted by old fogies, and its effects have been only good, and that continually.—*Laramie* (Wyoming) *Sentinel*.

NATIONAL-AMERICAN WOMAN SUFFRAGE CONVENTION.

In accordance with a resolution passed at the last meeting of the Association, in Washington, the Twenty-seventh Annual Convention of the National-American Woman Suffrage Association will be held in Atlanta, Ga., in De Give's Opera House, Jan. 31 to Feb. 5.

The object of these conventions is to educate women into a knowledge of their rights and duties as citizens of a republic, and, through them, to arouse the nation to a sense of the national wrong perpetuated by the disfranchisement of half the people of the United States, in opposition to the principles of government declared by our laws and constitutions.

While Colorado's full enfranchisement of women, in 1893, is encouraging, the defeat of the suffrage amendment in New York and Kansas, in 1894, shows how largely men still fail when called upon to put in practice the principles they enunciate. Though twenty-six States have granted some concessions to women citizens, in no States of the Union save Wyoming and Colorado are women yet admitted to the dignity of equal rights in citizenship. In only six States of the Union are mothers conceded to be legal owners of their own children. Such being the sad and shameful state of affairs, it behooves all lovers of justice to rally at the call to speed the next step in human progress—the full development of the mothers of the race, the greatest factor in the coming civilization.

Presidents of the State Suffrage Associations from thirty-five States, together with many famous lecturers, will take part in the convention programme. Among those expected are Rev. Anna Howard Shaw, of Pennsylvania; Lillie Devereux Blake, of New York; Carrie Lane Chapman-Catt, of Iowa; Caroline E. Merrick, of Louisiana; Alice Stone Blackwell, of Massachusetts; Josephine K. Henry, of Kentucky; Dora Phelps Buell, of Colorado; Elizabeth U. Yates, of Maine; and Mary C. Francis, of Ohio.

SUSAN B. ANTHONY, *President*.

ELLEN BATTELLE DIETRICH, *Cor. Sec.*

SEND IN YOUR CONTRIBUTIONS.

WARREN, O., DEC. 11, 1894.

To *Woman Suffragists*—If you are a regular contributor to the treasury of the National-American Woman Suffrage Association, this will remind you that the time of year has arrived when you usually send in your money. If you are not a contributor, can we not urge upon you the necessity of becoming one? There is hardly a person in the United States who can not give two cents a week, at least, to a cause which is so just and upon which so much depends. It is not enough to believe, for belief alone does not count in State and legislative work. It is membership which counts. Besides, the cause is yours, the Association is yours; ought you not to help to support it financially?

HARRIET TAYLOR UPTON,

Treas. N. A. W. S. A.

The Yellow Ribbon Speaker.

Equal Rights Readings and Recitations, in Prose and Verse, compiled by REV. ANNA H. SHAW, ALICE STONE BLACKWELL, and LUCY E. ANTHONY. For sale at *Woman's Journal* Office, 3 Park St., Boston, Mass. Price, post-paid, 50 cents.

A Lady desires a position as housekeeper, as a companion for an invalid, as an amanuensis, or as a teacher. Has a Normal school diploma, and was a teacher for ten years. Can give good references. Address Miss S. C. Crane, 7 East Hedding Place, Mt. Tabor, N. J.

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Excellent Holiday Books

MISS DAVENPORT HILL has been elected to the London School Board by a good majority over her competitor, the Duke of Newcastle. A good head, a kind heart, and a genuine interest in children are better qualifications than a title.

The story comes to us that a Danish woman presented herself at the polls in Copemish, Mich., on election day, armed with a full set of naturalization papers and prepared to vote. She was very indignant when challenged, and said the papers were bequeathed her by her dead husband, and she supposed the right to vote went with them.

HARRIET A. SHINN, after giving statistics of the starvation wages of working women, says:

"In the face of such significant and frightful facts, will women who are far removed from such inhuman conditions, sit in their sheltered, happy homes and continue to say, 'I don't believe in this talk about equal rights; I have all the rights I want'? No woman has all the rights she ought to want until she has the right to say with authority that the world shall be a better place for women."

THE COUNTESS ERSILIA CÆTANI-LOVATELLI, the first woman to be distinguished by a German university with the degree of "Doctor Philosophiæ Causa Honoris," an honor recently bestowed upon her by the University of Halle, belongs to one of the oldest and most famous of Italian noble families. From her childhood she met distinguished and learned men, and was herself an earnest student, and when she was left a widow, in her early twenties, she devoted herself to study. Science, archæology, and literature are all in her province, and she is a hard worker as well as a brilliant writer.

Among the contents of this week's *Woman's Journal* are Women and the Industrial Problem, by Harriet A. Shinn; Kansas Women Farmers; California Women Open Polls, by Mrs. M. E. Sammet; Connecticut School Vote Increasing, by Mrs. Emily P. Collins; An Ancient Ladies' Society; Newton Women Triumphant; New York Letter; reports of the Boston school election and of the annual meeting of the Iowa Woman Suffrage Association; and a beautiful picture of Lucy Stone's home at Dorchester, Mass., from a photograph.

MISS S. C. BURNETT, of Ohio, at present State organizer for the W. C. T. U. of West Virginia, writes: "I am warned not to present woman suffrage, at many places, but I never heed the suggestion, and always find the topic well received. In Huntington, a city of 15,000, a Sunday morning in the First M. E. Church was wholly given to the subject, and the papers spoke in high terms of the lecture. Leading women crowded around me and said, 'I never before heard the question presented in a favorable light.' This was on the subject of woman's place and work. The women seem more opposed than the men. The more intelligent men generally favor our work. Literature is much needed here. I have organized nine unions, and have given over forty lectures, and every one has presented our cause to some extent."

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The Woman's Column.

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A MERRY CHRISTMAS!

To the friends of equal rights and impartial suffrage, the WOMAN'S COLUMN may well wish a Merry Christmas and predict a Happy New Year. During the last twelve months women have secured school suffrage in Ohio, and voted for the first time in the municipal elections of Iowa, have been elected for the first time members of a State Legislature in Colorado, and have held their ground in twenty-two States and Territories.

Woman's enfranchisement has been promoted alike by its victories and its defeats. It has grown by agitation and has thriven upon opposition. The cowardly evasions of parties and politicians in Kansas and New York have widened the sympathies and deepened the convictions of thousands whose attention has been for the first time arrested by the arguments and appeals of its advocates, while women have made themselves a power for good alike in Colorado and Wyoming, in Illinois and New York, in Kentucky and Massachusetts. Indeed, women in politics may be congratulated equally upon the friends they have enlisted and the enmities they have aroused. We begin the new year with the motto, so dear to Lucy Stone: "Without a wound in our faith, without a wound in our hope, and stronger than when we began." H. B. B.

WOMEN GUARDIANS OF THE POOR.

The movement in this State to have more women made Overseers of the Poor has its parallel on the other side of the ocean. In England, for many years, women have been doing excellent service as Poor Law guardians. A meeting was lately held in London to consider the best means of arousing interest in the matter of Poor Law reform, with special reference to the election of more women as guardians. The Earl of Meath, who presided, read the following letter from Professor Huxley:

On the general question of engaging women in administrative duties, I am quite on your side. They want education in this direction more than any other. The best of women are apt to be a little weak in the great practical arts of give-and-take and putting up with a beating, and a little too strong in their belief in the efficacy of government. Men learn about these things in the course of their ordinary business; women have no chance in home-life, and the boards and councils will be capital schools for them. Again, in the public interest it will be well; women are more naturally economical

than men, and have none of our false shame about looking after pence. Moreover, they don't job for any but their lovers, husbands and children, so that we know the worst.

The Archbishop of Canterbury's Chaplain wrote:

His Grace feels most strongly how important it is that the power which is to be conferred should be placed in the hands of those who are in every way best fitted to use it for the good of the people; none are better qualified than qualified women.

Mr. H. H. Fowler wrote:

Having regard to the fact that so large a proportion of the inmates of our workhouses are women and children, it seems to me of vital importance that competent women should take their part in the Poor Law administration.

AMERICA'S FIRST WOMAN VOTER.

An interesting item of history was sent me by our former highly esteemed pastor, Rev. Cyrus A. Roys, who now occupies the Unitarian pulpit at Uxbridge, Mass. The item was found in an appendix to an historical address, as follows:

Among the honorable women not a few, who have joined their names and fortunes to the Taft family (in Uxbridge), mention should be made of the wife of Josiah, the son of David. The days of her widowhood were times of serious trouble for the colonies. Her husband died in 1756. The French and Indian War was at hand; the Revolution not far distant. A requisition was made on the town of Uxbridge for a certain sum of money for colonial purposes. A meeting of the legal voters was held, to see if the money should be granted. The estate of Josiah Taft paid the largest tax in Uxbridge, and his son, Bazaleel, was a minor; but, with a strong sense of justice that there should be "no taxation without representation," the citizens decided that the widow of Josiah Taft should vote upon the question. She did so, and her vote was the one that decided in the affirmative that the money should be paid.

Mrs. Taft must have been the first woman in this country to cast a municipal ballot.

ANNA GARDNER.

Nantucket, Dec. 14, 1894.

Politician—Let the women vote? Not much. What do they know about public questions?

Reformer—But you believe the most ignorant man should have a voice in public affairs.

Politician—Certainly.

Reformer—Well, what does a man who cannot read or write know about public questions?

Politician—Ah, you're a crank!

Since the fourth assistant postmaster-general has had to do with appointments, he has been appointing women to the fourth-class post offices wherever there was a woman applicant that seemed capable of doing the work. Many women have been selected, and if the plan of Gen. Maxwell is carried out, the women will soon have a majority of the fourth class post offices.

A Merry Christmas!

MRS. ELIZABETH CADY STANTON and her daughter, MRS. STANTON-BLATCH, discuss the question of an educational test for suffrage in this week's *Woman's Journal*.

MRS. MARY A. LIVERMORE will be given a Christmas supper by the Thought and Work Club of Salem, Mass., this evening. Mrs. Livermore will deliver her new lecture, "Foremothers."

MISS ELIZABETH COOK, fellow in physiology, has been awarded the first Bastin prize, amounting to \$50. The prize is offered by the Chicago Woman's Club for the best research work in the natural sciences done by a woman in the Chicago University.

MME. CASIMIR-PERIER, wife of the president of the republic, has organized a crusade against the use of birds' breasts, and wings for decorative purposes, and a movement thus authorized is likely to be attended with success. If Paris gives the word, of course England and America will abandon this barbarous custom.

MISS JEAN DAY, 224 W. Canton Street, Boston, is a skilled piano-tuner. This young lady is meeting with the opposition which a woman always encounters in entering upon a novel line of work, but she has given complete satisfaction to those who have committed their pianos to her care. Miss Day was being educated as a musician, and showed great promise, but was compelled to quit her studies owing to the partial failure of her eyesight. We wish her success.

MRS. E. S. TEAD is the only woman in the country who selects subjects for illustrating in the Sunday school periodicals. As many as 20,000 sets of these illustrations go to Australia, Africa and other foreign countries each year. When the subjects are selected, a well-known New York artist paints an oil painting, portraying as well as possible the writer's idea of the story, and from this come the many thousand pictures which delight the Sunday school scholars all over the world.

THE MISSES SWANN are three Louisville girls who have made a success as designers and carvers of choice furniture. In 1880 Miss Laura Swann made a cedar chest, and sold it for \$35. Miss Josie tried her hand on a wardrobe, which was sold for \$40. The third sister designed and executed a six-piece suite, which was quickly sold for \$215. The father then fitted up a shop for the girls. They prepare work only on orders, and seek only the best trade. No duplications are permitted. The designs, the construction, the carving, are all done by the three sisters. Wealthy families in nearly all the Eastern cities have their work. Secretary Carlisle and Senator Blackburn, Starin, the New York boat magnate, and many others have specimens in the shape of tables, chairs, sideboards, bric-a-brac stands, hat racks, and bed and parlor suites.

THE HOME-GUARD.

The Moral Victory in New York.

ELLA GILBERT IVES.

Yes, call them out—the home-guard, who keep
the fireside altar,
And burn the sacred myrrh to a righteous God
always!
Their hands are clean, their hearts are pure, with
sin they dare not palter—
They're God's reserves; our gallant host may
every fear allay!
The gentle, dauntless home-guard will surely win
the day.

They're pressing close—the home-guard, with
high, heroic faces,
And hearts that never hesitate God's mandate to
obey.
They wear the gospel armor, and in the van
their places
They fearless take, well knowing that the Right
will win the day,
When God's reserves, the home-guard, are
summoned to the fray.

They're marching back—the home-guard, to
keep the fireside altar;
The fight is o'er, the victory won; shall they
return to pray,
Until defeat again impend, and bearded lips
shall falter,
And call upon the home-guard the awful curse to
stay?
On God's reserves, the home-guard, to come and
win the day?

O patient, dauntless home-guard! what hand
shall dare to alter
The great historic record, emblazoned with
God's "Nay!"
From closet and from fireside, from spelling-book
and psalter,
They've come to the arena of ideas—come to
stay:
For God's reserves, the home-guard, will never
yield the day.

—*Woman's Journal.*

WOMAN SUFFRAGE IN COLORADO.

Hon. James S. Clarkson, after seeing
how the women voted in Colorado, wrote
as follows in the *Iowa Register*.

The many good women who read *The Register* and believe in woman suffrage, will be interested in knowing something of the details of the first election in Colorado in which women have had equal privileges of suffrage in all respects with the men. I was so much interested in it myself that I came to Denver purposely to spend election day and to visit the polls and see for myself the bearing of women as voters, the effect of their presence at the polls, their effect on the crowd, the effect of the crowd on them, the part they would take in the contest, and how they would appear and act while doing it. Some six weeks before, I had visited Denver and Colorado with the object of seeing the women in the activities of the campaign, their feeling of interest or indifference, their comprehension of public affairs and their duties as voters, the work they would attempt, the work they could properly do in the campaign, the stability and courage of their devotion to party and principle, and the comparative intelligence of them, rank and file, intelligent and ignorant, good and bad, as compared with men. I had never known any reason why women, in the sense of abstract right or duty, should not vote as well as men. I had felt, in my judgment, passive resistance to woman suffrage, only from fear that participation in public affairs might in some degree be hurtful to the delicacy and tenderness of

refined womanhood; that it might make woman more assertive, more masculine, less feminine and therefore less lovable.

Having seen them in September in the activities of a very exciting political campaign, one in which at least 90 per cent of all good and intelligent and refined women of this city and State were taking a part, not merely passively, but actively, and having spent the whole day Tuesday visiting the polls in this city, where probably thirty thousand women voted, and not only voted but bore their part in the party and public duties of the day, I am left to the frank and manly duty of saying that even this last feeling of fear as to woman suffrage on my part is gone; and that the highest minded man, however jealous and sheltering he may be of his wife, mother, or daughter, as against contact with any rude touch of the world, could not have found cause for objection at any of these polls. In the country districts it is reported that the women voted their maximum strength even more nearly than the women in the city. Instead of rough or vicious men, or even drunken men, treating women with disrespect, the presence of a single good woman at the polls seemed to make the whole crowd of men as respectful and quiet as at the theatre or church. For the credit of American men be it said that the presence of one woman or girl at the polls, the wife or daughter of the humblest mechanic, has as good an effect on the crowd as the presence of the grandest dame or the most fashionable belle. The difference in American and European deference to woman I have never seen so strikingly illustrated and proved as in these throngs of people at the polls of this excited and most serious election of Tuesday. The American woman is clearly as much of a queen at the polls, in her own bearing and the deference paid her, as in the drawing-room or at the opera. I feel more pride than ever in American manhood and American womanhood, since seeing these gatherings on Tuesday, where American men and women of all classes and conditions met in their own neighborhood to perform with duty and dignity the selection of their own rulers, and to give their approval to the principles to guide such officials when chosen. No woman was less in dignity or sweetness of womanhood after such participation in public duties, and I do not believe there is a man of sensibility in Colorado to-day who does not love his wife, daughter, sister or mother the more.

Election morning, the women, instead of having no interest in politics, as had always been said, were first at the polls. From my window in the home of a friend I was visiting, I could see one voting place. The polls opened at 7 o'clock. By 6:30 twenty women and fourteen men were in the line waiting for the first chance to vote. All the time other voters kept rapidly coming, nearly every man coming with his wife, and the most of the men with two or more women, often the wife and daughter, frequently wife, daughter and mother. It was rare at this poll, or any other, that women came together or without men, and during all the day I saw no woman approaching the polls alone. Instead, families seemed to come together, and the men seemed proud of bringing all their family of voting age to act with them in performing the most important duty of American citizenship. On Capitol Hill, the home of the thriftier classes of people, the families went in groups precisely as they go to church or theatre, and the women seemed as much at ease in this as in other places—although I did not see a woman's face going to or coming from the polls that did not bear in it the new light of a new and smiling dignity. There was in every woman's face a token of new strength and larger self-reliance. I had the pleasure of going with a kinswoman

to the polls, a woman of as much refinement and delicacy as any woman in civilization could possess, and there was nothing in it at all to jar her in the least, or to make me wish she was not a voter. There is more chance of a lady seeing or hearing something unpleasant in passing through a crowd to the average theatre or opera than there was in this lady or in any lady going to these voting places yesterday. Young women, who looked too young to vote, and who demurely protested, to the gallant challenge of some judge or clerk that they were not old enough for voters, that they were in fact more than old enough, young looking and beautiful matrons voting with their daughters beside them, silver-haired grandmothers, with the light in their faces of a new joy coming in old age to them, all mingled together agreeably, and made it an occasion of pleasure. All of them were as much ladies in this sovereign act of citizenship as in dispensing gracious hospitality in their own homes. One notable thing to a man experienced in politics was the fact that through the vigilance of the women the polls were crowded at the start and kept crowded until all the votes had been cast, with the result that eighty, and in some cases ninety-five per cent. of the votes were polled before noon.

It must be remembered, too, by the sceptical people in the East, who shall read of women voting in Colorado, and who may dismiss it all as being the action merely of women on the frontiers, that the people of this State are largely from the Eastern States themselves, and that the women here are as refined and accomplished and well educated as in any city or State in the East. Indeed, the choicest families of the Nation have contributed to this State, and also to Wyoming, their best of blood and culture—their younger people coming here looking for a chance in the world, and many and many thousand others sending their invalid members here to find in the sunshine and golden air of this altitude restoration to health. Thus the test of woman suffrage in Denver and Colorado and Wyoming is as complete and intelligent a test as it would be in Boston or Brooklyn, and as complete a test of the question of intelligence as voters, and of refinement as women.

Good women are in the majority. Contrary to the popular theory of those who have always sneered at what they have called petticoat politics, the good women have voted in much larger proportion than the bad. Practically all the good women have voted, while less than ten per cent. of the others voted, or even desired to do so. In one precinct 150 women of the red, as the local phrase designates them here, were registered, and only twelve of them voted. The more refined circles of the great city of Denver have given effectual denial to the stock argument of the antis, that good women would not vote if they had the chance, and that they would be afraid to vote or incur the publicity of voting, even if they were enfranchised and personally desirous of voting. They and the other women of Colorado have also completely disposed of the other stock argument that women, if they should vote at all, would vote headlong and impulsively. For they were as deliberate here as the men, and as well posted on all the issues.

Indeed, Colorado in this election has left very little of good argument for its sincere opponents to urge against suffrage. So nearly all of everything having any good sense in it at all has been disproved here, that the opposition is left with very few weapons in their armory, and all of them weak. Of course, thousands, and even millions, of sincere people will move slowly from the conservatism of the ages, and will only come to it

inch by inch, under the compulsion of State by State adopting woman suffrage. Those who are far away from these intelligent States which are giving the departure a fair and candid trial, and which are doing so fully conscious that the older States look upon it with distrust, will not be convinced of the truth as rapidly as those who have seen it in actual operation, and who have seen women becoming voters without losing any of their charm or loveliness as women. But it is coming everywhere. Of course there is left the old weather-beaten and anchor argument of all, that as governments are based on war power, and as women cannot be soldiers, therefore a woman cannot possibly be a voter. It is the old cry that she who cannot be a soldier cannot be a voter. I fear for these opponents of the coming woman the reply, that she who passes through the Gehsemane of maternity to provide the world its soldiers, and who alone can provide them, atones fully for her own physical inability to be a soldier herself. She who bears soldiers need not bear arms. For my part, I believe that woman suffrage is inevitable in every American State; and that, as it comes, it will bring good to every State, to every city especially, and to the Nation.

There is no wrong in government and no vice in city or town or society that is not afraid of good women, and that would not be in danger of its life if good women were voters. The profoundest problem in government is municipal government, and it will never be solved successfully until woman and her moral conscience and quick intelligence are brought to the help of its solution.

THE N. Y. SCHOOL BOARD.

Miss Grace Dodge, at a recent meeting of one of the Good Government Clubs in New York City, expressed her conviction that women were needed on the school board for many reasons, and especially because women can visit the schools during the hours when they are in session, which business men cannot do, and which politicians will not take the trouble to do. Miss Dodge also said that women teachers were sometimes victimized by immoral school trustees, and that in her experience as school commissioner, she had come across several such cases.

This last statement, coming from a woman of Miss Dodge's high character and standing, has made a sensation. Some of the teachers profess to be indignant. But prominent women, who have been interviewed by the New York papers, express strongly the conviction that there ought to be women on the board. New York has had a Tammany school board, as well as a Tammany administration in other respects. There have been hundreds of women teachers holding their position and means of livelihood at the mercy of a board of men who had been appointed almost wholly for political reasons, without regard to character. Under such circumstances, the possibility of the abuse of power certainly exists; and New York is by no means the only city where such complaints have arisen. The presence of a good woman on the board, to whom a wronged teacher can appeal, is an efficient check upon the evil.

New York in this respect is far behind Boston, Chicago, and many other progressive cities, which have had women on their school boards for years. In New York, the school board is appointed by the Mayor, not elected by the voters.

Some years ago the Mayor was induced to appoint two ladies, Mrs. Agnew and Miss Grace Dodge. They did excellent service. But there were always more politicians pushing for a place on the school board than could find room there; and, the "pull" of the politicians being stronger than that of the women, the Mayor decided that he must keep these positions for political workers. Ever since, the best efforts of the friends of the schools to secure the appointment of women have been unavailing.

A. S. B.

PRESIDENTIAL WOMAN SUFFRAGE IN KANSAS.

The Kansas State Convention which met in Winfield on Dec. 6, acted with eminent moderation and good sense. It appointed a committee of five to confer with the members elect of the State Legislature, with instructions that if two-thirds of the members were found favorable to re-submission of the woman suffrage amendment then they should ask for such re-submission, but in case two-thirds are not in favor then they are to ask for Presidential suffrage by statute.

We have long believed that the enactment of a Presidential woman suffrage law would be the most effective step towards full woman suffrage. The objection which has most weight in the minds of men is that "women do not want to vote" and would not vote if enabled to do so. The fact that only a minority of women vote in school elections is taken as proof that a majority of women are opposed to voting. The fact that in Wyoming and Colorado women vote more generally than men is not much known and is given little weight. It is assumed that voting is distasteful to women.

Now whenever, in any State, women are enabled to vote in Presidential elections, this objection will be forever silenced. For in an election of national interest and importance every woman would vote. In face of that fact, every political party would wake up to the magnitude of the question. The Kansas election would enlist the attention of the world, and woman suffrage would become for the first time a national political issue.

Three things are needed to make a Presidential woman suffrage law possible. 1. Municipal woman suffrage must previously have been conferred, because this seems to the opponents less formidable and revolutionary, and will always be preferred, and until this has been granted woman suffrage has not become a recognized political question. 2. The Supreme Court of the State must be sufficiently liberal and enlightened to affirm the constitutionality of such legislation. In Michigan, for instance, in the absence of a precedent, it is not improbable that the Supreme Court might set aside the law as unconstitutional, just as it set aside municipal woman suffrage last year. 3. A considerable proportion of the people must have expressed itself in favor of woman suffrage, in order to carry the Legislature.

All these favorable conditions exist in Kansas, and only in Kansas. Moreover, if the sentiment of the Legislature makes re-submission for the present impracticable, then in Kansas, in 1894, it is Presidential woman suffrage or nothing.

Another consideration should have great weight: The underlying cause of the recent defeat in Kansas was the existence of a widely prevalent wish among the voters to get rid of constitutional prohibition. The Democrats opposed woman suffrage, and the Republicans gave it the cold shoulder, because both these parties were bidding for the votes of a great body of men who want to re-submit and repeal prohibition. In the municipal elections women have generally voted for "enforcement," and it was supposed that if they were made voters in State elections, re-submission and repeal of prohibition would become impossible. Fortunately, in the Presidential election, that vexed question does not enter, and therefore on this special measure that form of hostility will be lessened.

H. B. B.

HELP POOR MOTHERS.

JAMAICA PLAIN, MASS., DEC. 13, 1894.
Editor Woman's Column:

I think it possible that among your readers some may be able and willing to extend a helping hand to a class of women who need it very much.

I have had in charge for many years a charitable work, having for its object the assistance of destitute mothers with young infants. The usual method of helping such a mother is to send her as domestic to a family who will receive her infant also, in consideration for which the mother accepts low wages, or in some cases works for board only.

Lately the subject has been complicated by the application of women who have been intemperate, but are desirous to reform; and if we could find them places where they would not be exposed to temptation, would become industrious and deserving members of society. I have lately secured a good home for one such woman in a town in Maine, where she is happy herself, and gives satisfaction to the family who have engaged her.

May I ask the attention of your Maine readers to this note? Or, indeed, those of any places where there is no exposure to the liquor temptation.

To those who wish to understand our work more fully, I shall be glad so send a Report.

L. FREEMAN CLARKE.

MASSACHUSETTS ANNUAL MEETING.

The Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association will hold its 26th annual meeting Jan. 2, 1895, in Park Street Church, Boston.

At the morning meeting, there will be the election of officers and other business, reports from the Leagues, reports from the superintendents of different departments, and the discussion of resolutions and plan of work for the coming year. At the afternoon and evening meetings, there will be addresses by able speakers.

Miss Sarah L. Temple, superintendent of the Framingham (Mass.) Hospital and Training School for Nurses, recently resigned her position on account of ill health. The board of directors refused to accept the resignation, but granted Miss Temple a vacation of six weeks. She accepted and will return to her duties at the end of six weeks. }

The Kansas State Grange passed strong resolutions at its recent annual meeting in favor of woman suffrage, and elected women to six of its thirteen offices.

The Philadelphia *News* has opened its columns to a discussion of woman suffrage. Advocates of equal rights are invited to give a statement of their reasons for the faith that is in them.

The Toledo Woman Suffrage Association held a beautiful memorial service on December 5 in recognition of the services rendered to it during the first twenty years of its activity by the late Hon. Edward Bissell of that city.

MISS KATE ADAMS has been appointed by Governor-elect Morrill of Kansas as clerk in the office which he is soon to enter. Miss Adams has had a good deal of experience with important office work, having filled responsible positions in the U. S. Pension Office and in the office of the clerk of the U. S. Circuit Court.

MRS. A. J. GORDON has retired from the presidency of the Boston W. C. T. U. after fifteen years of faithful service. For two years Mrs. Gordon has felt the need of rest. Her cares in the church work and in the training school have greatly increased, and she insisted that it was time for the Union to choose a new leader.

The committee on marriage and divorce laws, appointed by the National Reform Association, held its annual meeting in Philadelphia last week. The efforts of this committee have been directed to the securing of uniform laws through the operation of commissions created by the several State Legislatures. Twenty-two States have appointed Commissioners, who have held four joint meetings. Much progress has been made in the study of the subject, the comparison of the laws of the several States, and the preparation of a uniform statute. But, as we have repeatedly pointed out, the appointment of some experienced and sensible women on these commissions would be eminently desirable. It is obviously unsuitable that this particular question should be decided without the women's point of view being represented.

MRS. SARAH A. UNDERWOOD, in the *Religio-Philosophical Journal*, publishes a loving and appreciative tribute to the late Mrs. Rosa Miller Avery, for many years an active advocate of woman suffrage. She says:

Though so earnest as a reformer, Mrs. Avery was essentially a most womanly woman, devoted to her home and husband, and she was a proud and loving mother and grandmother. She was refined and cordial in manner, keeping always a wonderful air of girlishness and youth, which the fresh tints of her lovely face did not belie. She had an æsthetic taste in the adornment of her person and her home, and prided herself on her skill as a cook and housekeeper. In a letter she says:

Very many women hate housework, and I am convinced that such ought not to engage in it, if possible, but every vocation has its drudgery, and unless it were so we could not see the divine side of any kind of work. Gardening, housework, the care of animals, such things are my life and heaven; I love housework.

THE VOTE IN KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, KAN., DEC. 11, 1894.
Editor *Woman's Column*:

In your issue of Dec. 8th, you quote some facts from the *Western Methodist* in relation to the vote on suffrage in Kansas which are misleading, and, indeed, not altogether correct. The vote in Shawnee County is quoted as a sample of that of the State, which it is not, for the reason that in Shawnee County there were local complications by which most of the Democratic vote was cast for the Populist ticket, and the Democrats of Topeka are unusually hostile to prohibition and woman suffrage. To show how misleading a local vote may be, I cite one township in Leavenworth County, in which the per cent. of Republican votes against the suffrage amendment was twice as large as the per cent. of the Democratic vote against it, and one in this county in which ninety-nine per cent. of the Populist vote was for the Amendment and eighty-eight per cent. of the Republican against it.

Only about one-third of the Democratic vote was cast for the Overmyer ticket, about 30,000 Democratic votes going to the Republicans, and about 15,000 for the Populists; and the Democrats of Kansas having no other issue than opposition to Prohibition, which they construe to mean opposition to woman suffrage also, their vote was nearly solid against the Amendment, and affected the percentage of the other parties.

Analysis of the vote by election districts shows the straight Populist vote (not Democrats) about seventy-five per cent. for suffrage and twenty-five per cent. against it; straight Republican vote about forty per cent. for and sixty against it. It is a general fact that, except in the cities where Democrats voted the Populist ticket, suffrage prevailed wherever the Populists had a majority, and lost the battle where Republicans had majorities.
W. H. T. WAKEFIELD.

GERMAN WOMAN SUFFRAGE LEAFLETS.

Effective work was done among German citizens during the recent woman suffrage campaign by W. H. Carruth, of Lawrence, professor of German literature in the University of Kansas. He prepared and circulated at his own expense a series of leaflets, of which the following is a partial abstract:

1. An article in reply to a challenge, shows that while the Roman idea was the subjection of all to the State, the Teutonic idea was the right and dignity of the individual. Democracy, individualism, universal suffrage are distinctly Teutonic ideas. As for prescribing "spheres," leave that to Wilhelm II. If the German women could vote, there would not be 500,000 German men idle in garrisons while women are forced to leave their "sphere" and do field work. Tacitus says that in all grave matters the Germans consulted their women. Advice is of effect only at the ballot-box. German justice should concede suffrage, without regard to results.

2. Justice and expediency both speak for suffrage. The essence of a democracy is the rule of the will of the majority of all the people. The Declaration of Independence affirms that governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed. Women are governed, and suffrage is consent. A monarchist can oppose woman suffrage, but not a consistent

democrat. Restrictions in case of minors, insane, etc., do not apply to women.

3. Justice is always expedient. Suffrage is not only an abstract right but a practical one. Woman suffrage is beneficent because women are different from men. It is not good for man to be alone. We need purity, charity, and love along with strength, courage, and justice, mother-virtues with father-virtues. Suffrage would make elections purer and more decent. Suffrage would benefit women, would give them rights which they need, make them equal, and secure them more respect.

4. Answers to objections—From the Bible. From the overburdening of women. No one is compelled to vote. The burden is not great. Variety and wider views are good for the nervous. Women are needed on juries, but not all would have to serve; none, if we say so. Bullet and ballot do not go together. Inequalities can be removed by legislation, teachers' wages can be raised, personal protection will be ensured. Widows are not treated as well as widowers; age of consent laws are unjust to women.

The Woman's Journal.

A WEEKLY PAPER,
Founded by Lucy Stone, 1870, devoted
to Women's Interests, and
especially to Woman
Suffrage.

EDITORS:
HENRY B. BLACKWELL,
ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.
ASSISTANT EDITORS:
FLORENCE M. ADKINSON,
CATHARINE WILDE.

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It is an exceedingly bright paper, and, what is far better, a just one. I could not do without it.—Marjette Holley ("Josiah Allen's Wife.")

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The Woman's Column.

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EDITOR:

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WOMEN AND MUNICIPAL REFORM.

At the meetings lately held in the interest of municipal reform, a distressing picture was drawn of the misgovernment and corruption from which our large cities are suffering, and various plans were proposed for bringing about a better state of things. But, in almost every case, the radical remedy was left untouched by the speakers. The radical remedy would be to enfranchise the women.

The trouble in our cities is not fundamentally with the laws or the city ordinances, but with the class of men chosen to administer them. Here as elsewhere, the great need is "Not measures, but men." The laws are not perfect, but in most respects they are fairly good. What is needed is city officers who will honestly carry them out.

How to fill the city offices with honest men, instead of men who will use their positions mainly as a vantage-ground for plunder—that is the great problem. To solve it, all sorts of devices were proposed; but the one practical solution that lies close at hand was passed by.

Women have had municipal suffrage now for many years, in hundreds of cities. Everywhere experience has shown the truth of Henry Ward Beecher's prediction, uttered nearly forty years ago, when woman suffrage was still an untried experiment. Mr. Beecher said:

Does not every man at all conversant with public affairs know that you are obliged to choose men for office with reference to those who are to vote for them, and that, if men were selected whose election depended as much upon the votes of women as upon the votes of men, not one bad man would be put up, where there are fifty selected now?

Judge Valentine, of the Kansas Supreme Court, after observing for some years the effect of the women's vote in municipal elections, said:

The women's votes have generally been cast in favor of good officers and good government. When it is known that women may vote at city elections if they choose, only the names of fairly good men or fairly good women will be presented for offices, for, as a rule, only such can be elected.

In Wyoming, where women have had full suffrage for a quarter of a century, they have shown a uniform tendency to vote for the best man, irrespective of party. The general testimony, from governors and judges and men of all shades of political opinion, is that the women look at the character of the individual candidate, not at his party label. Uncon-

scious testimony to the same effect is borne even by the opponents of equal suffrage. Thus a man who had formerly lived in Wyoming wrote to a New York paper declaring that woman suffrage in that State was a failure; that the inveterate tendency of the women was to vote for an inoffensive gentleman, regardless of his politics, and to "knife" a candidate who did not attend Sunday school. In most of our large cities, the respectable citizens would give a good deal to have the city offices filled by "inoffensive gentlemen" of any political complexion, instead of by the offensive spoils-hunters who now riot there.

One of Longfellow's poems describes a sculptor haunted by the vision of a beautiful statue, which he tried in vain to carve out of the finest marble imported from a distance. Late one night, as he brooded despondently by the fire, a sudden inspiration came to him. He took from the hearth the burning oak log, quenched it, and carved from it a statue which at last realized his dream.

Earnest and well-meaning men are trying to devise means for bringing about a permanently good municipal government. Many of them are discouraged. They are proposing all sorts of far-fetched schemes, while the simple but effectual means of realizing their dream is close at hand, by their own firesides.

The mass of women are good and not bad. They love order, cleanliness and economy; they hate rowdyism and waste; they would have small patience with extravagant junketing and squandering of the public funds. As voters, they habitually prefer good men to bad ones for office. This is no longer an untried theory, but a demonstrated fact. Why not utilize these general characteristics of women for the cause of good government?
A. S. B.

THE ARMENIAN MASSACRE.

The inconsistency of women has often been ridiculed, but no woman was ever guilty of so conspicuous a piece of international inconsistency as the Sultan of Turkey, in first urging the President of the United States to send an American commissioner to help investigate the Armenian massacres, and then flatly refusing to let the American commissioner do it. Evidently the Sultan made the request as a blind, thinking the President would refuse. In that case the Sultan would have scored a point, as he would have shown a seeming willingness to have the matter impartially investigated. But when the President unexpectedly consented, the Sultan immediately backed out, showing clearly that he dreads investigation. As the *London Chronicle* says, this action will go far to confirm public belief in the reality of the alleged atrocities.

The reason given by the Sultan for his refusal—the extent of the agitation in this country for American intervention in

favor of Armenia—is the most inconsistent of all. If the reports of atrocities are not true, nothing would so effectually check the agitation in America as testimony to their untruth from an American commissioner who had made an independent investigation. The refusal to permit investigation is practically a confession of guilt.

A Happy New Year to all the friends of equal rights!

"Festivals in American Colleges for Women" is the subject of a symposium to appear in the *January Century*, describing the feast-days and special occasions in all the best-known colleges for women in America. It is interesting to notice the strong feeling against hazing which is shown in each one of these articles. College girls seem to do all they can to make the freshman's lot a happy one.

The philanthropic young women of Hull House, Chicago, have evolved a novel method of teaching poor children piano playing. Miss Mary Hayes became interested in the work about a year ago, teaching a class of little ones every Sunday. They go home and practice on a kitchen table, having access to a piano but once a week, and then but for ten minutes at a time. At a recent public recital of this class, the results seemed marvellous, the pupils playing several high-class selections.

The *Union Signal* says: "A wise rector of the Church of England writes that after forty years' experience in the ministry, he has found so great benefits accrue to the members of his flock through women's agency that he gladly does what he can for their advancement, socially and politically. He also says: 'In my cathedral choir of seventy voices I have thirty-seven lady choristers, habited in surplice and college cap, and as a consequence the whole tone and standard of the behavior among the choir men and boys have been raised.'"

The Bishop of Exeter believes that the ministry of saintly women, whether married or unmarried, women of thought and culture, who have been duly taught and trained, is unobtrusively making itself felt more and more year by year, and that, if kept clear on the one hand from sacerdotal thralldom, and on the other from "Salvation Army violations of that meek and quiet spirit which is woman's glory and strength," it will reproduce in these last days that service of holy and godly matrons and virgins which beautified and enriched the apostolic age. The Bishop claims that "the revival of the scriptural order of deaconesses, if it stood alone, would be a strong tie between the first messengers of the glad tidings of peace and us upon whom the ends of the world have come." But the Salvation Army has done more to open the way for women than any of the churches.

WOMEN'S PROGRESS ABROAD IN 1894.

In Great Britain the year 1894 opened brilliantly with the passing of the Parish Councils Bill, which entitles women to vote for and sit on the Parish Councils, District Councils, and Vestries; marriage being no disqualification.

This last is a magnificent blow to the state of British law, which has hitherto held that marriage made every woman a fool. But there are to be no women magistrates in England as yet!

The colonies have once more stolen a march on the mother country. Whilst the House of Commons was debating timidly whether or not to allow women to sit on various local bodies, the people in a township in New Zealand elected a woman mayor (Mrs. Yates, of Onehunga), and South Australia has since granted woman suffrage. A striking proof of sex prejudice in England was when Mr. Hugh W. Newlands was appointed an inspector under the Infant Life Protection Act, at a salary of £150 per annum, rising to £200; and a woman inspector at a salary of £100 per annum. Still we are moving on. The charter of the new University of Wales provides that degrees in music may be conferred upon women. Women have hitherto been debarred from musical degrees.

A batch of women's appointments came in the spring like a flight of swallows. The queen signified her approval of the appointment of three ladies as members of the Royal Commission on Secondary Education. This is the first time that women have taken their places as Royal Commissioners.

The magistrates at Bourne (Lines) appointed a lady as one of the overseers of the poor in the division (Mrs. Mary Ann Sharpe, of Couthorp); and the Dowager Lady Hindlip was appointed parish warden for Hadzor Parish, near Droitwich. The Board of Guardians of the Bromley Union, Kent, unanimously appointed Miss Ellen Grimsey to be master's clerk. Mrs. Julia Towhill was appointed overseer for the parish of Tellistord, near Freshford, Bath.

Mrs. De la Cherois, M. D., and Miss Baker, L. R. C. P., were appointed on the medical staff of the Butler Boulton Provident Dispensary, a large municipal charity in Oxford. These are the first ladies who have held an appointment on the staff. A new post was created at the Royal Free Hospital, London, that of Assistant Anæsthetist, to which Miss Aldrich Blake, M. B. & B. S., London, was appointed. The County Council having decided that it was desirable to have a woman inspector under the Infant Life Protection and Shop Hours Act, Miss J. G. Smith, a lecturer and medallist of the National Health Society, was given the office. There were twenty-four applicants for the post, which has never previously been bestowed upon a woman. Miss Deane obtained an Inspectorship of Factories and Workshops (Miss Deane holds the diploma of the National Health Society), and Mrs. Kemp was appointed lecturer for the London County Council on health. Miss Adelaide Mary Anderson was made an inspector of factories and workshops. Simultaneously news came from Melbourne of the appointment there of the

first female inspector of factories, Miss Margaret Cuthbertson. The Keighley Coöperative Society decided that married women may in future be admitted members of the society, though their husbands be already members.

There is some move in the matter of women matrons at police stations, a reform urgently needed.

Those who are interested in the medical education of women will learn with satisfaction that the University of Edinburgh has at last resolved to confer a degree in medicine on women.

Miss E. H. Hickey lately gave a lecture before the Royal Society, the first woman to address that august body. A new departure has been made by the Asylums' Committee of the County Council in appointing a lady doctor at the new asylum at Claybury. Dr. Benson was chosen, whose medical qualifications are very high and gave the greatest satisfaction. In a few months, however, Dr. Benson received a position at a Government hospital in Madras to which a salary of £800 a year is attached, with liberty to engage in private practice as well.

The Asylums Committee promptly filled her place at Claybury by appointing Miss Sinclair, who has had several years' experience in London hospitals.

Then came the examination season. Nine ladies were successful in passing the examinations of the Sanitary Institute for Inspectors of Nuisances. The universities produced their usual sheaf of feminine laurels—laurels so common now as to be hardly worth recording.

At the University of London the number of those who took the B. A. degree was 156, of whom 33 were ladies. Miss Agnes Fanny Coombs of the Royal Holloway College was the first in German (prize). Twenty-eight took the degree of M. A., of whom six were ladies. Of the sixty-five who took the degree of B. Sc., thirteen were ladies. Miss Maria Matilda Ogilvie, of the University of Munich, took the degree of D. Sc. Miss Margaret Benson is the only doctor of science in botany this year. Two ladies took the M. B. degree. Of the eight taking the B. S., one was a lady from the London School of Medicine for Women and Royal Free Hospital. Two ladies from the same institutions took the degree of M. D. Women students again won high distinction at Cambridge. Mr. Adie and Mr. Sedgwick are bracketed as First Wranglers; but Miss Cooke of Girton is equal to No. 28. This means that while Miss Cooke is not officially on the list, since no woman can have a place there, she has passed an examination which would have entitled her to a place but for that absurd and antiquated prohibition. Officially Miss Cooke is but a young person who has happened to have access to the examination papers and has been allowed to answer them for the fun of the thing. Another of these airy nothings of honor without a habitation and, academically speaking, without a name is the case of Miss Johnson, of Newnham. She is in the First Division of the First Class of Part II., and consequently at the very head of the list, for in this most advanced of all the mathematical examinations she has beaten the Senior Wrang-

ler of last year. Yet there is no one in that division, since there is no man there. No man has been able to reach it this year. Miss Fanner, too, has obtained a Class I. in the Moral Science Tripos.

Last year Miss Tomn, of Girton, shared with two Newnham girls the distinction of passing in the First Class of the Historical Tripos with three male students. Yesterday the Law Tripos Part I. was issued, and three men obtained a "First Class," while Miss Tomn was adjudged to be equal to No. 2 in order of merit.

In America, on the Continent, and in the Colonies, opinion grows fast. The lamented death of the gifted and eloquent Mlle. Maria Deraismes reminds one that some years ago she was admitted to membership by the French Freemasons, and that a Masonic Lodge for women has been founded in Paris.

Miss Grace Chisholm, of Cambridge University, Miss Maltby, formerly of Wellesley College, and Miss F. Winston, of Chicago, have received special permission from the German Government to enter the University of Göttingen, with the same privileges which the men enjoy.

Miss Dorothea Klumpke has gained the degree of Doctor in Mathematical Sciences in Paris.

The stenographer of the Danish House of Representatives is a young woman. Froken Elsa Eschelsen has obtained permission from King Oscar to plead at the University of Upsala for the degree of Doctor of Laws. She will be the first LL. D. in Sweden.

Thus it will be seen that progress has been literally all along the line, in different countries and in most diverse subjects. Success has come in competitions where no allowance has been made on the score of sex. Theorists of the type of Dr. Crichton Brown may prove to demonstrate that women are unfit for severe mental labor, but they cannot explain away the facts which directly controvert such a view. Yet, in spite of this, there is no social earthquake; the old, old story is sweet as ever, homes are as well cared for, and baby-worship has not ceased. God forbid it should ever be otherwise!

Even the jealously guarded women of the East are feeling the reflex of Western thought. Lady doctors are admitted in Turkey. Miss Yoseph will soon practise in Persia, Miss Eddy in Syria, and Dr. Mary Suganna in Japan. In India many native ladies are studying physic; there is a tiny ripple of progress on the Dead Sea of Zenana life, and the Maharajah of Mysore has forbidden infant marriages. Everywhere "the world moves," and whilst recording the triumphs of our own sex, we gratefully remember the chivalrous men who stand by us alike through praise and blame.

WARNER SNOAD.

Lee, Kent, England.

REV. EFFIE K. M. JONES, a graduate of the Galesburg (Ill.) Theological Seminary, is teaching the elocution classes of the Goddard Seminary at Barre, Vt. Previous to the calling of her husband, Rev. B. K. Jones, to the Universalist Church at Barre, Mrs. Jones was engaged in pastoral work in Iowa.

MRS. STANTON ON OUR FOREMOTHERS.

At the recent Foremothers' Dinner in New York City, Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton gave a sketch of the "Foremothers" in the early ages.

She closed with a humorous allusion to the increasing size of women's sleeves, as an indication of their coming physical superiority and the Amazonian stature they seem destined to attain. She said:

Man, with his narrow shoulders and modest limbs, is overshadowed as he takes his daily walks with mother, wife and sister. In the concert, theatre and church, he sits in the shadow of her great feathered hat. In all the busy marts of trade, he steps sideways through the feminine crowds. In his own home he must kiss his loved one at a distance, and can scarce find a hook on which to hang his smallest coat. If this remarkable development is to continue, led by the women who do not want to vote, the vital question of the hour will be, Where is the sphere of man?

But there is a good time coming for both man and woman. Having alike had a taste of freedom and slavery in the Matriarchate and the Patriarchate, the signs of the times all show that we are on the threshold of the Amphiarachate; when, in the prophetic words of Tennyson, we shall have

Everywhere
Two heads in council, two beside the hearth,
Two in the tangled business of the world,
Two in the liberal offices of life,
Two plummets, dropt for one, to sound the
abyss
Of science, and the secrets of the mind.

A FARMER'S WIFE.

Mary H. Krout, editor of the Woman's Kingdom of the Chicago *Inter-Ocean*, tells the following incident:

Last week an Indiana farmer sold his estate for a large sum, desiring to remove to town. When the deed was to be signed the wife rebelled, and flatly refused to put her signature to the document. For once, nonentity though she had been, individually, for fifty years, her name at last had suddenly acquired a monetary value. Her opinion had never been asked, or her permission sought by her husband in any of his transactions, but the law at length gave him a hint that she was a rational being, with prejudices and preferences, like himself.

While the attorney was endeavoring to persuade her to part with her home, she said: "I think that I should be given something out of all this money for my own."

He asked how much she wanted, and she replied: "I think I ought to have at least \$2." The pitiful sum was paid her, and as it was placed in her hand she said: "This is the first money I have ever had in all my life to do with as I please." The residue, \$35,998, was pocketed by her husband without protest on her part, for she had \$2 which she could absolutely control and spend as she chose without question.

For forty years that faithful wife and mother had worked early and late. She had done her share of the heavy labor on the farm, she had borne and reared children, and she had nursed her family through illness. She had risen first in the morning and had been the last to seek her bed at night; she had cooked for harvest hands, and scrubbed and washed and ironed and sewed and mended; and yet, in return for all this, she received as her share of the fortune which her economy and industry had helped to create, the sum of two dollars.

Her wages at ordinary rates as cook, nurse, seamstress, laundress, and laborer would have given her at least a respectable income, and food and shelter would have been included in her pay.

Suppose the situation were reversed—that the husband were dependent upon the wife for every dollar that she doled out to him; suppose that, in return for unceasing toil, she allowed him only his clothing and food, a place under her roof, and a seat at her fireside? It would not take him long to conclude that there was something one-sided in the bargain that gave the woman sole control of the fruits of their united labor, and he would demand a more equal division.

DOUBLE OUR SUBSCRIPTION LIST.

If every subscriber to the WOMAN'S COLUMN would send us during the coming week one new subscriber at 25 cents, a fresh impetus would be given to the woman suffrage cause throughout the country. No more valuable and appropriate New Year's gift can be made to a friend than this. If sent to one who is indifferent or opposed, it will probably make at least one convert during the year; and if sent to a believer, it will inspire new zeal and activity.

During the coming year the contents of the paper will be varied and interesting, with news of what women are doing everywhere to "make the world better."

Friends and fellow suffragists, send us the name of a new subscriber.

DRESS AND HEALTH.

Editor Woman's Column:

The *Impress*, of San Francisco, edited by Charlotte Perkins Stetson and Helen Campbell, says:

"The young ladies of the University of California, at Berkeley, have decided to adopt a reform dress of the modified Syrian pattern for out-of-door wear."

It adds:

This is a good beginning. One chief obstacle to the adoption by women of a sensible out-of-door wear—a dress suited to freedom and ease in walking, and superseding the long skirts and petticoats, which make women street scavengers in all weathers, and which in rainy weather become wet and cling about their ankles, clogging their progress and endangering their health—has been the difficulty of getting a number of women to agree on concerted action, and so face down the unpleasant attention which innovators in any direction draw upon themselves. There could be no better place for carrying out in action the reform which sensible women the country over have long ago agreed upon the need of, than a great university. Women students are especially closely united; they stand together for good in a hundred ways, and have large power for influence by example. It is to be hoped that this movement will become an inter-university movement, and spread to every seat of learning in America.

Patterns for this style of dress are furnished by Mrs. H. S. Hutchinson, 131 Tremont street, Boston. The name, "rational dress," is not quite satisfactory, since the style is only one of our experiments, and we hope to grow more and more "rational," and more beautiful at

the same time. Associations for experimenting and comparing styles can be very useful. These are already forming, and some with a long and cumbersome title are thinking of changing to the shorter and equally comprehensive name, "Health and Dress Society." If all these societies will communicate promptly with us, it will be for the general advantage. "All are needed by each one."

FRANCES E. RUSSELL,
Ch. Com. on Dress of National Council of Women.
St. Paul, Minn., P. O. Box 390.

EXCURSION TO ATLANTA CONVENTION.

If the New England suffragists who intend going to the Atlanta Convention, Jan. 31-Feb. 5, will send their names to the Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Ellen Battelle Dietrick, 20 Lowell Street, Cambridge, Mass., arrangements can be made for through cars from Boston to Atlanta, without change, and at reduced rates. Train will leave Boston at 9 o'clock one morning and reach Atlanta at 4 P. M. the day following. The South has made great preparations to give the North a royal welcome. The Convention headquarters will be at the Arragon, in Atlanta; the Convention services in De Give's Opera House. ELLEN BATTELLE DIETRICK.

MASSACHUSETTS ANNUAL MEETING.

The Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association will hold its twenty-sixth annual meeting on Tuesday, January 8, (not January 2, as announced last week) in the vestry of Park Street Church, Boston.

At the morning meeting, there will be the election of officers and other business, reports from the Leagues, reports from the superintendents of different departments, and the discussion of resolutions and plan of work for the coming year.

At the afternoon and evening meetings there will be addresses by able speakers, including Mrs. Mary A. Livermore, Mrs. Helen Gardener, Rev. Thomas Van Ness, Miss Elizabeth U. Yates and others. It is hoped that there will be a full attendance of our friends from all parts of the State.

On behalf of the Executive Committee,

AMANDA M. LOUGEE,
HENRY B. BLACKWELL,
FRANCIS J. GARRISON,
Committee of Arrangements.

Mrs. HARRIETTE R. SHATTUCK, author of the "Manual of Parliamentary Law," will open on Jan. 7, at 3 P. M., a class for the study of Parliamentary methods, at the Woman's Educational and Industrial Union, 264 Boylston Street, Boston.

Mrs. ANNA ALOYSIUS WAKEFIELD, of Chicago, was recently subpoenaed as a juror. She appeared promptly, ready for duty. Judge Tuley, though a strong equal suffragist, thought it best not to accept her. In excusing Mrs. Wakefield, he said: "I have no doubt you would serve on this jury faithfully and well, but I can find no warrant in law for accepting you." The judge said that he "knew of no law except common practice to prevent women from serving on juries in Illinois."