

WOMEN TO PREACH IN DENVER.

Miss Minnie J. Reynolds writes to the Woman's Journal from Denver of the biennial meeting of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, soon to be held in that city.

One of the most interesting days will be Sunday, June 20, when twelve prominent Denver pulpits will be filled by women ministers and speakers in attendance at the biennial. Those already appointed by Mrs. Herroth and her aids are: Rev. Caroline Bartlett Crane, pastor of the People's Church, Kalamazoo, Mich.; Rev. Celia Parker Woolley, pastor of the Independent Liberal Church, Chicago; Mrs. Henry Solomon of Chicago, president of the National Council of Jewish Women; Rev. Anna Shaw, the noted temperance and equal suffrage lecturer; Rev. Florence Kollock Crooker, and Mrs. Cornelius Stevenson, of Philadelphia, one of the noted Egyptologists of the day. Mrs. Woolley will preach in the Unitarian church of Denver. Mrs. Solomon will speak on "The Hallowing of the Home," probably before the congregation of the Temple Emmanuel. Mrs. Stevenson will speak on "Primitive Religions." Rev. Anna Shaw will occupy the pulpit of Exinity, the largest Methodist church in Denver, and one of the largest in the world. Then there will be an afternoon meeting at the Broadway theatre for children, at which Jane Addams of Hull House, and some others of the finest speakers of the Federation, will talk to the children. At five o'clock there will be a vesper service with addresses on "The Study of the Bible in Woman's Clubs." The great Sunday night meeting will be held in the theatre, at which Jane Addams and other speakers will strike the keynote of the biennial in their addresses on "The Spiritual Significance of Organization." This is certainly a pregnant theme, when one considers how tremendous an example the fourth biennial itself will be of organization among women.

EQUAL SUFFRAGE GAINS.

The Outlook is one of the most thoughtful and well informed critics of public events. Yet it gives so little attention to the woman suffrage movement that it takes a list of its alleged defeats during the past two years second-hand from an anonymous letter in the Boston Herald, and frankly says: "It may be that there are some errors in the list of defeats, and it may be that there have been some victories for woman suffrage during the past two years that would counterbalance this record. If so, we shall be glad to give place to them in our columns."

Now the fact is that the woman suffrage cause has won more victories during the past two years than in any five years previous. Two States, Utah and Idaho, have incorporated woman suffrage in their constitutions; two States, Washington and South Dakota, have submitted woman suffrage amendments to the voters to be acted upon next fall; one State, Oregon, has by its Supreme Court affirmed the legality of school suffrage, two States, Ohio and Connecticut, have defeated

bills to repeal school suffrage, the British Parliament has given a majority vote in favor of granting full municipal suffrage to the women of Ireland, and the Louisiana Constitutional Convention has given women taxpayers a right to vote on all questions submitted to the taxpayer. In eighteen other States and Territories the question has been discussed in the Legislatures, showing that in each of them equal suffrage has active friends and supporters.

HENRY B. BLACKWELL.

CANON BYRNE ON EQUAL SUFFRAGE.

Rev. Francis Byrne, Canon of St. John's Cathedral, Denver, Colo., writes in answer to a letter from a lady in Jamaica Plain, Mass., who asked whether the bad and ignorant women vote more generally than the good and intelligent:

The good and intelligent women are largely in the majority among the women voters of Denver. Many of the most respectable ladies vote, and their influence for good is generally recognized. Equal suffrage has had no bad results whatever in this city. It has had good results in closing many of the dens of iniquity, gambling and intemperance—evil resorts, public and private, that existed to the mental and moral ruin of young men and others.

Yours in the faith,
FRANCIS BYRNE.

1954 Pearl St., Denver, Col., March 24.

FRANCES WILLARD ON CREMATION.

The cremation of Miss Willard's remains was only the carrying out of a purpose long and deliberately held by her. On page 603 of her autobiography, "Glimpses of Fifty Years," we find the following passage:

Holding these opinions, I have the purpose to help forward progressive movements even in my latest hours, and hence hereby decree that the earthly mantle which I shall drop ere long, when my real self passes onward into the world unseen, shall be swiftly enveloped in flames, and rendered powerless harmfully to affect the health of the living. Let no friend of mine say aught to prevent the cremation of my cast-off body. The fact that the popular mind has not come to this decision renders it all the more my duty, who have seen the light, to stand for it in death, as I have sincerely meant, in life, to stand by the great cause of poor oppressed humanity. There must be explorations along all pathways, scouts in all armies. This has been my "call" from the beginning, by nature and by nurture; let me be true to its inspiring and cheery mandate even unto this last.

TEXAS NOTES.

The Texas State University with its 800 students admits women to all its departments on the same terms as men. The departments are now Academic, Legal and Medical. The first two are at Austin; the last is at Galveston. There is a fine corps of teachers gathered from everywhere for their fitness to the required work. The University building at Austin is being greatly enlarged. The only fee required for admission are ten dollars a year matriculation fee for three years, and a library deposit of five dollars at the begin-

ning of each year. The library fee is refunded annually if no books have been damaged during the year. The leading newspapers and magazines are on file. To all books and papers the students have free access. These advantages are open to any one from anywhere on the same terms. "Texas knows the world needs civilization, and is willing to do her share."

The Boston reformatists, a few weeks since, sent a circular to the leading daily paper of Austin. This caused the editor to publish a half-hearted editorial giving some of their notions. He published my answer to it next day, and I have found him willing to publish my articles since then. The W. C. T. U., of which I am not a member, took me to their district convention, where I talked for woman suffrage to the largest audience of the convention, to people many of whom would not have attended a suffrage meeting. Thus we are indebted to the Antis for opening a discussion where there was none. There is plenty of kindling material in Texas, and if these "well-descended" women will only keep on sending matches we shall build a big fire—Mariana T. Folson, in Woman's Journal.

Many of our cares are but a morbid way of looking at our privileges.—Sir Walter Scott.

Erskine College, S. C., is now coeducational, and at the coming commencement will have women in its graduating class for the first time. Misses Amelia Kennedy and Zelma Kirkpatrick will graduate with credit to themselves and the college.

Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Stetson has just brought out a revised and enlarged edition of her volume of poems, "In This Our World." Mr. Howells calls her verse "the best civic satire since the Biglow Papers." The book is published by Small, Maynard & Co., 6 Beacon St., Boston; price, \$1.25.

Hartford Theological Seminary (Congregational) has 64 students in the different departments. Of these nine are young women, mostly graduates of Mount Holyoke College. One of them took the prize for the greatest proficiency in Old Testament Hebrew.

Mrs. H. O. Brun contributes to this week's Woman's Journal a remarkably interesting account of Stanford University. Other features are Women in the Churches, With Women's Clubs, Cuban Women Help Themselves, From Kindergarten to Alamosa, Clara Barton in Tampa, Fla., Mother Church in Cuba, etc.

The Woman's Journal.

EDITORS:
HENRY B. BLACKWELL,
ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

Sample copies FREE. Three months on trial, 25 cents. Regular price per year, \$2.50. In clubs of six or more, \$1.50. Address
WOMAN'S JOURNAL, Boston, Mass.

The Woman's Column.

Vol. XI. NEW YORK AND BOSTON, APRIL 29, 1898. No. 9.

The Woman's Column.
Published fortnightly at 3 Park Street, Boston, Mass.

ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

Subscription 25 cents per annum.
Advertising Rates 25 cents per line.

Entered as second class matter at the Boston, Mass. Post Office, Jan. 15, 1893.



In Louisiana, tax-paying women have obtained the right to vote upon all questions submitted to the taxpayers. Art. 1, Sec. 7, of the new constitution reads:

Upon all questions submitted to the taxpayers as such, of any municipal or other political subdivision of this State, the qualifications of such taxpayers as voters shall be those of age and residence prescribed by this article, and women taxpayers shall have the right to vote at such elections, without registration, in person, or by their agents authorized in writing; but all other persons voting at such elections shall be registered voters.

This is now a law in Louisiana. Mrs. Evelyn Ordway of New Orleans writes to the Woman's Journal: "While the women were disappointed in not getting more, they realize that this recognizes the principle of woman suffrage, though in a small degree, and it is more than the women of New York secured with all their previous organization, and petitions bearing 500,000 signatures."

WOMEN AND THE WAR.

Next week our country will be engaged in a war which many believe might have been avoided, but which all recognize as now inevitable. Women have had no part in bringing it about, but it is upon us. What will they do about it?

When the war for the Union broke out in 1861, no sufficient provision was made at first for our sick and wounded soldiers. But it very soon became apparent that disease would kill more than bayonets or artillery, and that nursing and hospital supplies were as necessary as food and ammunition. In 1869, women heretofore active in suffrage and other public work were among the first to supply the needed relief. Abby W. May in Boston, Dr. Elizabeth Blackwell in New York, Mary A. Livermore in Chicago, with scores of others, co-operating with Rev. Dr. Bellows, Frederic Law Olmstead, and other benevolent men, organized the Sanitary Commission, with

branches in every city, town, and village. As a result, the mortality was reduced to one-fourth of its former frightful percentage, and tens of thousands of lives were saved. In this noble work no distinction was made between friend and foe. Confederate soldiers were cared for equally with Union soldiers on every battlefield, and relief was as broad as human suffering.

General Weyler is reported as saying that "several hundred thousand Americans will be needed to capture Havana," that "yellow fever will kill half of them, and the Spaniards, already partially acclimated, will take care of the rest." Doubtless this is an exaggeration. "The wish is father to the thought." But it should serve as a salutary warning. The fact remains that hospitals and nurses will be needed on a far larger scale, during the summer months, on a tropical seacoast, than under the more temperate skies of North America. We have more to fear from the climate than from the Spaniards. The duties of nurses and physicians will be far more arduous and more necessary than in any ordinary conflict. Are the women of America ready for the emergency?

Let the suffrage women of 1898 emulate the unselfish patriotism of the suffrage women of 1862. One of the most distinguished of their number, Clara Barton, president of the Red Cross, has set them an example. Let them show the country and the world that political self-respect and public spirit are synonymous.

HENRY B. BLACKWELL.

WOMEN IN WESTERN ELECTIONS.

Miss Jessie B. Parker was elected mayor of Kendrick, Idaho, at the recent election, after a spirited contest. The opposing candidate, it is said, was one of the most popular men in the city.

In Delta, Colo., "the straight business men's no-license ticket was successful." Ella Ruby was elected city clerk. At Rico, Colo., Miss Mattie Hicks was chosen town treasurer on the Democratic ticket. The dispatches say, "The election passed off quietly." At Burlington, Colo., two women were elected on the city council. Mrs. Anna Newell and Mrs. Charlotte J. Goddman. The Citizens' ticket was victorious, and the results were hailed with "huzzas, huzzas and huzzas." At Granada, the women turned out in force and elected their ticket, at "the warmest city election ever held in Granada." No women were candidates.

At Buena Vista, Colo., "An unusually heavy vote was polled, and the reform ticket elected by a good majority." Laura Holschneider was elected an alderman. At Leadville, "the city election passed off quietly, and about 4,100 votes were cast out of a registration of 6,900. There was

no trouble. The day was perfect, and many ladies voted."

At Bloomington, Ill., the Chicago Inter-Ocean says: "An enormous vote was cast at the city school election, the women taking a very active part." H. G. Bent, B. S. Potter, and Mrs. Susie A. Sanders were elected members of the school board by about 200 majority.

At Newton, Kan., Miss Lena Smith acted as clerk of election in the second ward. She is the first woman in Newton to serve in such a position. At Beloit, Kan., Miss Chloe Pace was elected city clerk by 286 majority.

THE NEXT FORTNIGHTLY.

The next meeting of the Fortnightly will be held at the rooms of the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association, 3 Park Street, on the afternoon of THURSDAY, APRIL 23. Hon. George A. O. Ernst, councillor-at-law, will lecture on "Law as it Affects Married Women." Mr. Ernst is a member of the Suffolk Bar, and is the author of a very valuable book, "The Law of Married Women in Massachusetts," which should be owned by every woman suffragist in the State. It is a complete guide to the absolute and relative status of Massachusetts, and is written in a most readable style. Its value is enhanced by an excellent index: "A wayfarer's (wo)-man though a fool need not err therein." Whichever Mr. Ernst may say on his topic will have value and interest to women, and we bespeak for him a large audience. The usual social hour will be enjoyed at the close, when light refreshments will be served.

MARY A. LIVERMORE, President.

TWO POPULAR SISTERS.

"Sister Edith," of the West London (Methodist) Mission, was nominated as Poor Law Guardian for the great parish of St. Pancras three years ago. She was elected by a large majority, and has done such excellent service that she has just been re-elected without a contest. Encouraged by this, the Civic Committee of the Mission nominated "Sister Katherine" as a Guardian for St. Anne's Parish, Soho, at the recent election. There were fifteen candidates for six seats. Sister Katherine had the largest vote of all, and when this result was announced at midnight, it was received with cheers by the crowd of men in the street. A curious and pleasing fact is that the candidacy of the Methodist "Sister" was warmly supported by both the Episcopal Rector of the parish and the Roman Catholic Dean of St. Patrick's. Her colleagues on the Board of Guardians will be a Methodist minister, a Roman Catholic priest, a Church of England curate, a parish doctor, and a prominent tradesman.

EQUAL SUFFRAGE IN NEW ZEALAND.

The Massachusetts Single Tax League gave a reception to Mr. George Fowlds and Mr. Wesley Spragg, of New Zealand, at 3 Park Street, Boston, Mass., on the afternoon of April 19. These two gentlemen belong to a party of merchants from New Zealand now travelling in the United States. An interested audience assembled to hear them speak of the institutions of their far-off country.

The two New Zealanders, one Scotch by birth, the other English, gave extremely interesting addresses, speaking with a plain, straightforward simplicity that commanded confidence and esteem. A report is given in this week's Woman's Journal of their remarks on New Zealand's experience in taxing land values. They spoke also of equal suffrage.

New Zealand has 750,000 inhabitants, about 47,000 of them Maoris. The Maori districts elect four members of Parliament, two of whom generally sit on each side, so that they do not change the political balance of the House. National suffrage belongs to all men and women over twenty-one years of age; municipal suffrage to householders only. Auckland, the capital, has 70,000 inhabitants, and does not contain a tenement house. It is made up chiefly of small houses, each surrounded by a garden, and extends over a large radius.

The women, both married and single, vote as generally as the men; no bad results have followed, and no one thinks of repealing the equal suffrage law.

An opportunity had presented itself in advance of the addresses to question Mr. Fowlds in regard to Sir Robert Stout's unfavorable remarks on equal suffrage in New Zealand, which the "Antis" have been so diligently circulating. Mr. Fowlds says that Sir Robert Stout is "a distinguished politician." He was at one time the leader of the Liberal party in New Zealand, but managed the government so badly that he lost not only his official position, but even his seat in Parliament. Some years later, the Liberals came into power again, with Mr. Ballance as premier. Mr. Ballance was obliged to resign in consequence of falling health, and he wished to have Sir Robert, who was a particular friend of his, appointed as his successor; but a caucus of the Liberal leaders chose Mr. Seddon instead. Sir Robert was intensely aggrieved, and great bitterness existed between him and Mr. Seddon. Sir Robert is now completely soiled, and opposes everything. He has lost whatever influence he had before, by the childish way in which he has behaved about this disappointment.

In regard to Sir Robert's specific complaints against the women—that they voted for men of questionable character, and that no-license had not been substantiated for license—Mr. Fowlds said that the general tendency of the women's vote had been towards the election of candidates of good character, but it had not yet been so completely efficacious in preventing the election of bad men as had been hoped, and as he still thought it would be in the future. The general tendency of the women's vote had also

THE WOMAN'S COLUMN.

been against license, so much so that the liquor interest was thoroughly frightened. The women had caused a majority vote to be given for no-license in a number of towns, but by New Zealand law it takes a two-thirds vote to change the existing status of the liquor law, whether that be license or no-license.

Mr. Fowlds said that suffrage increased women's interest and intelligence in regard to public questions, and that women's clubs for the study of political economy now existed in every centre.

Mr. Spragg said the report that in New Zealand persons neglecting to vote were disfranchised at the next election, was a mistake. The names of those who neglect to vote are dropped from the registration list, and they have to register afresh in order to vote at the next election; that is all.

Mr. Spragg was accompanied by two pretty daughters, Mary and Muriel, pictures of blooming health. The New Zealand girls said they had never touched snow until they reached Denver, though they had always lived within sight of snow-capped mountains. I asked one of them if women were treated with less courtesy in New Zealand because they had the suffrage. Her look and accent of surprise, as she uttered an emphatic negative, were much like what an American girl's would be if she were asked whether Americans had tails. Her sister said she thought men were more polite to women in New Zealand than elsewhere, for no New Zealander would think of keeping his seat in the "tram-car" while a woman was standing. As the special thrust of the "Antis" has been that no more seats would be offered to women in the street-cars if they could vote, this fact is of especial interest.

ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

EQUAL SUFFRAGE IN WYOMING.

Hon. H. V. S. Grosbeck, ex-Chief Justice of Wyoming, speaks of woman suffrage in that State as follows:

"From a residence in Wyoming for over sixteen years, I can testify intelligently as to the effect of extending suffrage to the women of this commonwealth. They have been entitled to the franchise here since 1890. Few attempts have been made to divest them of the right granted to them nearly twenty-eight years ago, and these efforts failed, and have not been renewed for many years.

"The women generally vote at elections, and take as much interest as the men in the questions of the day. As large a proportion of the qualified voters among the women vote as among the men, and I think the few who do not vote are becoming less in proportion to the mass of voters every year. They vote intelligently. Their action is generally more independent than that of the men, and they undoubtedly have more regard for the personal of a ticket than their brothers. I see no reason why an intelligent woman, of lawful age, is not as competent to vote as a man. The extension of suffrage to women has not caused domestic strife, and has had a tendency to secure excellent nominations by all political parties for the public offices.

"It must be conceded by every man who has studied this question thoughtfully, that this great home element in our politics has done, and will continue to do, much to purify our elections, elevate upright and moral public servants, secure the tone of public discussion, and tend strongly toward an honest and efficient administration of public affairs. With a large floating vote in this State, it has seemed almost a necessity to invite our sisters to participate in the elections, and no one in this commonwealth would think of overturning the system now. It has recently found favor in three of our sister States, and has been imbedded in their fundamental law. It will not be questioned that women as a class are morally superior to men; they are rarely charged with crime; and in all religious and charitable work they constitute the mass of the membership. The sooner the home and the family enter the domain of politics, the better it will be for the Republic. The home, the school, and the ballot-box are the trinity that shall rule the country intelligently and well."

WOMEN AS POSTMASTERS.

Mr. August W. Maehen, head of the Free Delivery Department of the post-office at Washington, D. C., in a recent address on "Women in the Postal Service," published in full in the Woman's Journal, paid a high tribute to the ability of women as postal clerks. He continued:

My remarks would not be complete without reference to the woman postmaster. I use the word "postmaster" in this connection, because the Post-Office Department has discarded the use of the word "postmistress," and it no longer officially recognizes the sex of its postmasters. All are postmasters, and are addressed as such.

One of the most efficient postmasters in this country is the woman postmaster at Charlottesville, Va., who, for twenty years, has ably managed that office. The history of her original appointment is quite interesting, not to say romantic. She is the daughter of the gallant soldier, Major General E. V. Sumner, the first commander of the Second Corps of the Army of the Potomac. Her husband was the brave and fearless Confederate Gen. Armistead L. Long. One of Mrs. Long's friends called in her behalf on our great soldier President, General Grant. He urged the appointment only on the ground that she was the daughter of a great Union general, saying at the same time that he did not come to ask favors for rebels. The President at once replied:

"Mrs. Long's father was indeed a very gallant soldier, and I am glad to help her on her father's account; and her husband was a very gallant soldier, too, and I will help her on his account also."

This is one of the many instances of General Grant's magnanimity. Mrs. Long's original appointment is dated March 2, 1871. It was the last one made by General Grant. Since then she has been helped on her own account, or rather on account of her merit as a postmaster, and she now holds commissions signed by six Presidents. In both of President Cleveland's administrations Mrs. Long met with very strong opposition from the politicians, but, thanks to the President's good judgment, she still holds the fort. She has given a most satisfactory administration, pleasing alike her townpeople and the Department. Her executive ability, attention to duty, and energy in

obtaining improved service for Charlottesville have done much to convince the Department that women can and do make competent and efficient postmasters. She herself is much interested in woman's work. When asked the other day what she thought secured success in business for women, she replied: "The sum of my experience is—believe in the dignity of work. Take pride in doing it well. Whatever claim a man or a woman may make to birth, social position or education, increases their obligations to do well whatever work they undertake."

West Virginia also lays claim to one of the five women postmasters at free-delivery offices, Charleston, the capital of the State, has a most capable postmaster in the person of Mrs. Keena, widow of the distinguished Senator. After her husband's death she found herself and her little family dependent entirely upon her own resources, and she became a breadwinner in earnest. Her friends secured her the appointment in June, 1896. It has been my pleasant duty and privilege to witness the transformation in the postal service of Charleston during Mrs. Keena's administration. Her business sagacity, energy and constant devotion to duty brought order out of chaos, and gave the people of Charleston a perfect service. Alive to its interests at all times, she has by intelligent persistence secured for her town improved postal facilities that are more nearly in keeping with the importance of a State capital. Here, I think, is the best managed office in the State. She has made the post-office building and its surroundings a haven of neatness and cleanliness, a marked improvement, I am told, over bygone days. She has given the people of Charleston a most satisfactory service, and, if their prayers are effective, she will continue to do so for many years to come.

Fort Worth, Texas, Cortland, N. Y., and Selma, Ala., are the other free-delivery offices with woman postmasters. These postmasters are also giving eminent satisfaction to the Department and the people. Louisville, Ky., is the largest city whose postal service has been managed by a woman. For thirteen years Mrs. Thompson, the daughter of the founder of the Campbellite Church, held the fort there as postmaster. Her administration was marked by much business tact and sagacity. She proved a good disciplinarian, and retained the respect and good will of her subordinates. Although her services were entirely satisfactory to a large majority of the citizens of Louisville, she at last fell victim to political pressure, and had to give way to a beneficiary of party edict and party rule.

Of the 70,000 post-offices in the United States, about 7,000, or 10 per cent., are in charge of women. Of the three thousand and odd presidential offices, less than 4 per cent. are presided over by women, and of the 650 postmasters at free-delivery post-offices, only five, or less than one per cent., are women. It is evident from these figures that, as the importance of the office increases, the chances for the woman applicant decrease. This I attribute to the fact that political pressure becomes more exacting in the large offices, and you know where political influences control, the votes of citizen has little show.

JEWISH WOMEN IN RUSSIA.

The first woman to win the diploma of pharmacist in Russia is a Jewess, Mrs. Levitine. She passed her examination at the University of Moscow, and, by virtue of her degree, has the right to practice her profession in any part of the empire. Mrs. Levitine had to overcome numberless difficulties before she was allowed to

matriculate at the College of Pharmacy, and to take her examinations. First, because she was a woman, she stumbled up everywhere against opposition and malice. She resolved to lay her cause before the minister himself. And only after a patient wait of two years, during which time her petition was sent from one department to another, she carried her point. Thanks to the courageous persistence of a Jewish woman, her Russian sisters, of whatever creed, have had opened for them a new path to professional honors and activity.—Chicago Legal News.

OHIO WOMEN'S SCHOOL VOTE.

At the recent school elections in Ohio, women cast a large vote in many towns. In Toledo, during the two days allowed for registration this spring, 3,738 women and 2,994 men were added to the list of voters registered last fall. Dr. Mary Law was a candidate for the school board, and was defeated by only 53 votes in a total of more than 5,000. In the little town of Wooster, more than 600 women voted. In other places, also, the women turned out in large numbers.

In Warren, O., Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upson, the treasurer of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, was elected with Mrs. Carrie P. Harrington, by a majority larger than had ever been given to any candidate in Warren.

THE "ANTIS" EXPLAIN.

The New York Tribune of April 6 contains the following letter from the secretary of the Massachusetts Association Opposed to the Extension of Suffrage to Women:

To the Editor of the Tribune:—Sir: In a note in the Tribune of March 1, Miss Alice Stone Blackwell charges that the Massachusetts Anti-Suffrage Association printed in "The Remonstrance," a repudiated interview with Mr. Hynes, of Colorado, "months after" it had been publicly repudiated by Mr. Hynes.

The interview in question was published in a Washington paper, and there was nothing in it which could have suggested to any one a doubt as to its authenticity. It is true that Mr. Hynes, in a paragraph to the same paper, on December 10, disclaimed the interview, and said that the views attributed to him should have been ascribed to "a friend" of his whose name he does not give. "The Remonstrance" was itself printed in December, and Mr. Hynes's statement had not come to the knowledge of the Massachusetts Association.

I beg leave to say, in behalf of the Executive Committee of the Association, that they would never print a report which they knew had been contradicted.

ELLA G. LOON, Secretary.

THE "REMONSTRANCE" WAS SENT OUT IN FEBRUARY, AND WE HAD NO MEANS OF KNOWING THAT IT HAD BEEN PRINTED IN DECEMBER AND HELD BACK FOR TWO MONTHS. HOWEVER, THE M. A. O. E. S. W. IS OF COURSE ENTITLED TO THE BENEFIT OF ITS EXPLANATION.

But the secretary says the committee "would never print a report which they knew had been contradicted." This overlooks the fact that they are still printing and circulating statements about Wyoming which have been publicly contradicted over and over again, on the best

authority. An anonymous pamphlet, entitled, "Fetted by Its Fruits," was published by the M. A. O. E. S. W. It made various assertions about the laws of Wyoming. A copy of the pamphlet was sent to Chief-Justice Grosbeck of Wyoming, who reviewed it over his own name, pointing out that it was full of glaring misstatements. For instance, the anonymous author said:

"The liquor laws provide for licensing the liquor traffic for fees ranging from one to three hundred dollars per annum, and impose upon the dealers restrictions far less stringent than the average of those in force in other States."

Chief-Justice Grosbeck wrote:

"Our liquor laws are not less restrictive than those of other States not under prohibition; indeed, our liquor licenses are very heavy, the annual licenses here being \$800, and in other towns \$500. The laws and ordinances are severe against the sale or furnishing of liquors and tobacco to minors, and against the furnishing of the former to habitual drunkards."

The M. A. O. E. S. W. since printed a revised edition of the pamphlet, leaving out a few of the many misstatements which Chief-Justice Grosbeck had contradicted, but retaining a number of others, including the one above quoted in regard to the liquor laws. The Anti-Suffrage Association is still circulating this pamphlet, more than a year after a public contradiction of its statements has been made by the highest judicial authority of Wyoming. ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

"The Tragedy of a Widow's Third," by Anna Christy Fall, LL. B., illustrated by Yesspey L. George, will be published in May, by Irving P. Fox, Boston.

In the five years since Yale University opened its graduate department to women, 170 have availed themselves of the opportunity, and nineteen have taken the degree of Ph. D., for which the requirements are becoming more stringent each year.

Howard County, Ind., has five women assessors this year. It is perhaps the first instance of the kind in Indiana. The women, who have already been qualified, and begun their duties listing property, are Miss Nora Pickett, Miss Emma Pickery, Miss Pearl Ovin, Miss Elizabeth Pickering, and Miss Mary E. Long.

Edward Bellamy, who went to Colorado last autumn in the hope of regaining his health in that invigorating climate, is dying of consumption in Denver. His near relatives in the East have been sent for, as the end is believed to be near. He was a friend of equal rights for women, and we wish he might have recovered in the land of equal rights.

A large number of the best club women of Syracuse, N. Y., with many others not so organized, have united to suppress the sweating system in Syracuse. A Consumers' League has been formed, and hopes for the cooperation of the Trades Assembly. The movement originated with the Political Equality Club, was soon endorsed by the Household Economic Association, and has spread through many club and social circles. The League is formed on the lines of the New York and Philadelphia organizations.

HOW WOMEN'S PROPERTY IS PROTECTED.

The way in which the property rights of women are protected under our present laws is succinctly presented by Mrs. Maria Parley Peck of Davenport, Ia., president of St. Luke's Hospital Managing Board, founder of St. Luke's Training School for Nurses, vice-president at large of the National Council of Women, and with many responsibilities of like fashion. She says:

The claim of anti-suffragists that women are represented by their male relatives (of which claim the recent enactment in Vancouver, B. C., permitting men whose wives own property to vote twice, is only a variation) is illustrated by some cases that have come to my knowledge. One of these affected a woman who owned and lived on a farm situated on the boundary line of District No. 1 in the township. District No. 2 decided to build a new schoolhouse, whereupon the sound business heads, in planning for revenue, hit upon the idea of getting the district no. 1 to take the widow's farm into District No. 2. Her male "protectors and representatives" consented to the arrangement, and District No. 2 was duly expanded. The tax was levied, and the widow, meekly submitting to the decree of her proxies, paid her assessment without a murmur. Soon, however, District No. 1 determined to have a new schoolhouse, too, and made application for a return to former boundary lines. Without much ceremony the widow was returned to her original district, another schoolhouse-tax was levied, and again, bowing to the will of her "representatives," she paid her assessment.

Another case is of a seamstress who, by years of economy and hard work, saved enough to buy a modest little house. Her needle was busy usually to meet the demands of the assessor and keep things comfortable and tidy about the home. Eventually some prosperous neighbors petitioned for the extension of a cross street. Then the spinster seamstress discovered that her home would be sacrificed if the prayer of the petitioners was granted. The demand was not general or imperative, and when put to vote the project was lost by one vote. The matter slumbered for a long time, until almost forgotten by those who would be inconvenienced, when, as such things often do, it popped up again. It was put to vote again, and, although no transfer of real estate had been made, and no voter had changed either his mind or his vote, the result showed a majority of one in favor of extension. Later investigation revealed the fact that two young men had been imported and employed in the voting district for the express purpose of carrying the measure. The home of the seamstress was condemned and practically confiscated, the compensation received being so ridiculously small that it amounted to that.

It is a fact that taxpaying women are represented at the polls, but the kind of representation they get is often so much to their hurt that it would be far better if, like the New England colonists, they could declare their intention either to represent themselves or to pay no taxes.

PRESIDENT ELLIOT OF HARVARD.

In 1877 President Elliot protested against the opening of the Boston Latin school to girls, saying: "I resist the proposition for the sake of the boys, the girls, the schools, and the general interest of education." Nearly twenty years later, he said to the Radcliffe graduates: "It is a

quarter of a century since the college doors were opened to women. Since that time, where boys and girls have been educated together, it has become an historical fact that women have made rapid strides, and captured a greater number of honors, in proportion to their numbers, than men." It is to be hoped that the next twenty years may work further conversion in the mind of this learned president, and lead him to see that equality in citizenship is as desirable as equality in education. — Harriet May Mills.

IGNORANT PREJUDICE.

Mrs. Isabel C. Barrows is the Washington correspondent of the New York Christian Work, and her vivid descriptions of events at the capital are a constant delight to its readers. In a recent letter she gives an amusing instance of remonstrant ignorance. She writes: "A lady said to me this morning at a religious meeting, but a block from the church where the Suffrage Association was sitting, 'I do not approve of women's voting, but I should like to see Miss Anthony, and I should be willing to vote myself on school matters.' 'But,' said another lady, 'think what a dreadful state of affairs has been the result in that Western State where they can vote. Why, it is perfectly terrible, and is bringing destruction on the home and everything.' Pinned down, she could not tell the name of the State, but thought it began with 'N.' It would have been well could she have heard the lady from Colorado, who gave overwhelming proofs of the boon that woman suffrage had been to that State. So, though intelligence may lead some remonstrants, it has dense ignorance for a companion."

THE WOMEN OF KANSAS.

Mrs. Annie L. Diggs, State Librarian of Kansas, and Miss Helen Morris Lewis, president of the North Carolina Woman Suffrage Association, addressed a recent convention in Baltimore. Miss Lewis described the good results she expected from equal suffrage. Then Mrs. Diggs said: "All those good results that our Southern sister has so eloquently described I have seen wrought into solid facts. The woman's municipal ballot in Kansas has been exceedingly disappointing—to its enemies. It had been said that men would no longer treat us with respect. I never was the recipient of so much deferential attention as after I was a voter. So many men went up at once to offer me seats in the street-cars. It had been said that if women had the ballot they would no longer love their homes and children, and that they would go voting 350 days in the year. We have had that ballot for twelve years, and have got so used to it that we look upon it as a matter of course; yet the women love their homes and children just as well as ever.

The women's municipal vote in the main has been steadily on the increase during these twelve years. Women do not need much urging to vote, for in general they are more devout believers in the efficacy of the ballot than men are. Never have I known a little ripple of discord to come to one single home in consequence of the enfranchisement of that home; but I have known numerous instances where

husband and wife have grown more companionable, because she has broadened and developed intellectually, and has thus become a fitter companion for the husband of her affection. Nothing develops human character like responsibility. It is broadened woman's character. It used to be said that they were too narrow to be trusted to vote; but when they had the responsibility that comes with the ballot, they are nobler and broader citizens; they have become coadjutors and counselors of their husbands. The women who were active in getting the Travelling Library bill passed, and in getting a large appropriation for it, were all suffragists. The one who did the most for it was appointed a delegate to the National Suffrage Convention just held at Washington, but her mother was feeble, so she stayed to take care of her, and the wife of the Chief Justice came as her proxy. She is another pioneer suffragist.

A worse enemy of his country than the man who would pull down the flag is he who calls politics a dirty pool, unfit for decent men to dabble in. Politics are only the business management of our public affairs, and what business have you to let them become a filthy pool?

CHICAGO'S SCHOOL STATISTICS.

Prof. Graham Taylor, of Chicago, in a recent lecture called attention to the fact that the Chicago school census is absolutely unreliable, because of its having been "stuffed" for political purposes in the last election by the city hall officials. He spoke of the shockingly unsanitary condition of parts of the city, and said he could not understand how Chicago escapes pestilence. The large majority of the houses on the great West Side, occupied by the working people, are without any connection with the sewer system of the city. He thought the winds must be the saving cause. At any rate, the health statistics do establish the fact that there is no epidemic in that portion of the city. But the statisticians of Europe, with the death records of the large cities in the Old World to guide them, refuse to believe the conditions that they are told of in Chicago.

"I don't blame them for not believing us," said the lecturer, "when our official statistics are so corruptly altered for political purposes. I am informed by officials at the city hall that in the last school census there were 235,000 names added in order to give some German wards greater representation. So long as we are at the mercy of such predatory officials, I don't see how we can blame outsiders for discrediting our statements, when they are simply in quest of facts."

The Yellow Ribbon Speaker

Equal Rights Readings and Recitations, in Prose and Verse, compiled by LAY, ANNA H. SHAW, ALICE STONE BLACKWELL, and LEVY, A. ANTHONY. For sale at WOMAN'S JOURNAL OFFICE, 3 Park St., Boston, Mass. Price, postpaid, 50 cents.

SHORTHAND BY MAIL. Free Course, by Correspondence, N. Y.

The Woman's Column.

Vol. XIII. NEW YORK AND BOSTON, MARCH 10, 1900. No. 5.

The Woman's Column.

Published Fortnightly at 3 Park Street, Boston, Mass.

Entered as second class matter at the Boston, Mass. Post Office, Jan. 14, 1893.

Subscription . . . 25 cents per annum. Advertising Rates . . . 25 cents per line.

Entered as second class matter at the Boston, Mass. Post Office, Jan. 14, 1893.

STREET-CLEANING AND SUFFRAGE.

Mrs. A. Emmaene Paul is superintendent of street-cleaning in the First Ward of Chicago, Illinois. A little while ago an alleged interview with her appeared in the New York Times, in which Mrs. Paul was made to say that she was "opposed to women's voting;" that she knew ward politics, and thought women would better keep out of them, etc. This was a surprise to Mrs. Paul's friends, who knew that she favored equal suffrage. A letter of inquiry addressed to her brings the following reply:

My Dear Madam: I did not see the interview to which you refer, but I did see a quotation from it. I was amazed for it was absolutely false in every respect. In the first place, I had no such interview with any one. In the next place, I could not have expressed such views, for I never entertained them. I do know "ward politics," and I do know that if women can purify and improve ward politics as they have "ward or municipal work," in which they have practically interested themselves, the sooner they can have a part in them the better. I regret this misunderstanding of my views, and I thank you for addressing me directly and giving me an opportunity to declare myself. With best wishes for your success, I am cordially yours, A. EMMAENE PAUL. Palmer House, Chicago.

The question now arises, who furnished the New York Times with the forged interview? Most of the "Antis" are doubtless well meaning and honest, but it is clear that they are allied with some absolutely unscrupulous persons.

THE HOME AND THE STATE.

Mrs. Mary C. C. Bradford, of Denver, said in a recent address: "The best definition ever given of freedom is the power to do right. Under the vast hollow sapphire that we in Colorado call a sky and surrounded by the mountains in their robe of snow, the women are using their new freedom in this spirit. I wish I could make you all understand that the home is not finished. Equal suffrage does not mean the destruction of the home, or the disintegration of the home, but the radiation of the home—the carrying of it out into the wider life of the community. The idea of the family must pervade society; and that is what equal suffrage is gradually bringing about. Know you hear all sorts of things about

suffrage in Colorado. Not very long ago certain Eastern papers gave great prominence to an interview with a "distinguished citizen of Colorado," who gave a highly unfavorable account of the workings of woman suffrage there. The "distinguished citizen" in question was a prize-fighter who had killed three men, a gambler driven out by woman suffrage; and he naturally said that woman suffrage was a failure. The latest attack of this kind was an anonymous letter in the Indianapolis News. The great Women's Club of Denver is a power for good in the city; it is carrying on schools in the bottom night schools, kitchen gardens, travelling libraries; it secured the establishment of the State Home for Dependent Children, the removal of the emblems from the Australian hall, and other good things. The social science department of the club has just voted, without a dissenting voice, that the statements of the anonymous letter in the Indianapolis News are not true. I wish you could all go out to Colorado, and see how subtly, yes, and how swiftly, the social transformation is going on. It is the home transforming the State, not the State destroying the home.

WHO WILL CARE FOR THE BABY?

Mrs. Caroline E. Merrick, president of the Louisiana Equal Suffrage Association, told an amusing story at the recent National Suffrage Convention in Washington. She said that a boy who was preparing for a debate on the subject once came to her for information. She gave him all points she could think of, and finally said: "If any little gets up and asks you who will take care of the baby while its mother casts her ballot, say that she can get the same person who look care of it while she went to pay her taxes." In the course of the debate somebody actually did ask that question, and the boy by his answer got a deluge of applause.

A COLORADO GAMBLING QUEEN.

Another Colorado woman has been found who is opposed to woman suffrage, and this one is not afraid to give her name, her address, and her reasons. She is Mrs. John Guth, of Denver, who conducts a gambling establishment on Eighth Street, and is popularly known as the "Polity Queen." The Denver Woman's Club is exerting itself to secure the honest enforcement of the law against gambling, and the fact that the women have the ballot of course strengthens their hands in this effort. The Denver News, after describing Mrs. Guth and her gambling house, says:

"This woman, when she learned that her business was to be interrupted, said: 'I wish some people in Denver would learn to let other people alone when they are pursuing a legitimate business for a living. If these woman outgroups who leave their homes and babies to run about in politics and mix up with other people's affairs would stay at home and do what

they were put there for, Denver would become a good town.

It will be remembered that "Bart" Masterson, of Denver, in an interview in the Boston Post, declared that woman suffrage had ruined that city by its depressing effect on the gambling industry. It was found on inquiry that he was a prize-fighter who had killed several victims, and that his own gambling house, among others, had been closed as a result of equal suffrage.

A BENIGHTED MINISTER.

Dr. Lyman Abbott says: "The question whether woman suffrage has been a success or a failure in the four States where it has been adopted is hotly disputed. It appears certain, however, that it has not accomplished any noteworthy beneficial results of a practical character."

"This 'appears certain' only to those who have not looked into the matter, or who are so prejudiced as to be evidence-proof. Dr. Abbott must be reckoned in the latter class. Briefly summed up, the situation is this: The most eminent and esteemed men and women of the enfranchised States, including the Chief Justices and all the Supreme Court judges of Wyoming, Colorado, Kansas, and Idaho, testify over their own names that it has had 'beneficial results of a practical character,' while the 'Antis' have not yet found, in all these States put together, a baker's dozen of respectable men who assert over their own names and addresses that the results are bad. — Women's Journal.

PAY OF WOMEN TEACHERS.

As a class the women teachers are underpaid. In my own city (Syracuse, N. Y.), they recently asked for an increase in the maximum salary from \$650 to \$900. They were granted an increase of \$10. At the same time each janitor was given \$100 more salary than before, and the clerk of the board \$300 more. Women are beginning to see that political alibis receive small consideration from political entities. — Harriet May Mills.

Mrs. A. J. George, who conducted the Congressional hearing for the 'Antis,' has addressed public meetings of them since her return to Boston, at which she held the speakers at the National Suffrage Convention up to ridicule, with the result of converting to equal rights at least one intelligent woman who had been 'on the fence,' and who told one of our Massachusetts delegates about it, boiling over with indignation. So the good work goes on.

Mrs. Catherine V. Waite, of Detroit, Mich., is reported to be about to enter the legal profession, at the age of 71.

AN OBJECT LESSON IN GEORGIA.

A case that is just now attracting much attention in Georgia is an object lesson. It illustrates the beauties of the law which, in all the States of the Union except eight, makes the husband the sole owner of the children.

Three years ago Miss Zonie Moore, of Atlanta, a girl of sixteen, met at a picnic J. B. Watkins, a saloon-keeper. A few months later she married him. Not long after, she accompanied him to South Carolina, where he was arrested and put in jail for illegal liquor-selling.

The young wife's father brought her home, and she continued to reside with her parents, her husband treating her so badly that she could not live with him. But Mr. Watkins moved to Fernandina, Fla., and wrote her so many affectionate letters, promising to do better, that she went to Florida and joined him, taking with her her baby boy. Her sister accompanied her.

Mr. Watkins did not keep his promises of amendment, but treated her worse than before. In addition, an illicit attachment sprang up between him and his wife's sister, and he began a suit for divorce. Mrs. Watkins decided to return to her parents, but her husband and sister refused to let her take the baby. She therefore returned alone, her sister remaining and keeping house for Watkins.

The young mother was resolved to have her baby. About a week ago she went back to Fernandina, had her husband arrested on a criminal charge, and while he was under arrest tried to induce her sister to unlock the door of the house and let her in to get her baby. Being refused admittance, she climbed to the roof of a small building, clung to the edge of a window sill, smashed a window pane with her hands, removed a prop over the window, raised the sash and entered the room where her eighteen months' old boy was sleeping.

The Atlanta Journal says: Here she came face to face with her sister, both armed with revolvers, she says, but the sister yielded to her baby. Taking her child in her arms she hastened to the docks to catch a boat for Brunswick. As she hurried through the street she was chased by her husband, both running at full speed. When she reached the dock, finding the steamer did not leave for several minutes, and fearing that she would be overtaken and the child taken from her, she offered a good sum for a small row boat to take her out of reach of her husband and the officers.

This she secured, and just as she was stepping aboard, intensely excited and almost fainting, but happy in the thought that she would soon be homeward bound with her baby, a deputy sheriff rushed upon her and tore the child from her arms. Sad hearted, but with a still greater determination to have her baby, she returned home alone. She has secured counsel, and says she is going to enter a suit for divorce.

Watkins acknowledges that he refused his wife access to the house or to her child. He has preferred the following charges against her in Fernandina: "Kidnapping, carrying concealed weapons, breaking and entering a dwelling with intent to commit felony, and aggravated assault," on which charges she may be arrested if she returns to Florida.

The parents side with Mrs. Watkins.

Her mother says: "The baby that my daughter is so anxious to get was raised by us. His father never saw him till he was ten months old." Mrs. Watkins's father, Mr. S. S. Moore, says he will take his daughter to Fernandina, face the charges against her, and secure possession of his little grandson, if there is any possible way to do it.

But according to law the plaintiff has the sole right to the child until the court decides otherwise, and if he finds that the court is likely to award the baby to the mother, he can secure permanent possession of it, as many another unscrupulous father has done, by taking it to Canada or elsewhere outside the jurisdiction of the United States. This is the law in 37 out of the 48 States of the Union. Yet the Anti-Suffrage Associations, in all their pamphlets, unblushingly declare that the laws are more favorable to women than to men; and the Massachusetts Association Opposed to the Extension of Suffrage to Women has published under its official imprint, a leaflet defending the present law by which the father has the sole control of the children.

ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

THE FIRST REMONSTRANT.

Mrs. Helen Adelaide Shaw gave at the recent National Suffrage Convention a delightful address, entitled "A Review of the Remonstrant." In the course of it she made public for the first time an interesting story of the first woman remonstrant in Massachusetts.

"I came into possession, recently, of a bit of secret history—Remonstrant history. You know it is claimed that there is sure to be a woman at the bottom of all mischief—*Cherchez la femme*, they say. "But it might be said that at the bottom of the Remonstrant mischief (in Massachusetts at least) there is a man, or men, rather. Perhaps you had better *cherchez* the man in the rest of the Remonstrant States. It seems that, years and years ago, before most of us ever dreamed such a thing was afoot, these gentlemen had sought long and ardently for some bright woman opposed to equal suffrage who would appear in remonstrance at the hearings, but in vain. They had difficulties. In the first place, of course, no very bright woman is a remonstrant; and in the next place, such as they were, these gentlemen could not induce them to remonstrate in public. At last, however, they came across a charming and spirited lady who had the courage of her convictions. And lately I came across her, too, and she told me this story:

"She consented to speak, and she wended her way to the State House—the very first woman in Massachusetts, as she believes, who ever entered beneath the gilded dome to remonstrate against equal suffrage. But she never spoke. She did not remonstrate. And this is how it was, in her own words:

"I went up there, she said, 'full of my subject. I had prepared a half-hour address, and I was just longing to show those masculine creatures who wanted to vote how ashamed I was of them.

"I wanted to tell that committee how

all true ladies blushed at such unwomanly proceedings.

"But the first sound that met me upon entering that room was the very sweetest voice that ever fell upon my ears, uttering such words of wisdom, gentleness, and justice as I had never heard in all my life before.

"It was the voice of Lucy Stone. She opened a new world to me. And as I listened to her and all those noble women who spoke after her, I was carried out of myself.

"I forgot why I had come, and I sat there, like a child, drinking in great thoughts, new ideas, never before presented to my mind.

"Well, just when I was at the very top notch of this uplifted mood, suddenly I heard before me the voices of those gentlemen who had brought me there. 'Come, Mrs. B.," they said, "we shall want you very soon. Are you ready to speak now?"

"I speak!" I cried. "No, I'm not ready to speak. Unless you want me to tell them that I am converted. I am a suffragist. And, oh, how am I ever going to thank you for bringing me to hear these glorious women!"

"The organizers of a remonstrance started at each other for a moment in blank dismay—then, with one accord, they dropped into the nearest seats, perfectly limp with the shock. It was years before they ever ventured to repeat that experience.

"Now this story, never before published, is the true story of the first remonstrant. I present it to the convention with this cheerful prophecy: 'And the last shall be as the first.'"

MR. TALBOT ON SUFFRAGE IN COLORADO.

In Wyoming, women have had the ballot for thirty-one years. For the last dozen years, the advocates of suffrage have had a standing challenge, inviting its opponents to find two respectable persons in all Wyoming who assert, over their own names and addresses, that it has had any bad results. At their "Anti!" meetings they generally assert that we have challenged them to find anybody who says that equal suffrage has had any bad results in Colorado, where it has been in operation for seven years; and then they read a few letters from that State.

The Antis have not published Mr. Talbot's letter, which was too mild to suit their views. Instead, they have sent broadcast over the country an alleged synopsis of his letter, giving a grossly exaggerated account of what he said. The Denver News of Feb. 24 contains an interview with Mr. Talbot, in which he protests against the misinterpretation of his views. The alleged synopsis of Mr.

Talbot's letter sent out by the Antis says he "referred to the vote of the respectable women as being the only solid and result-producing vote in Denver." Mr. Talbot says:

"My efforts made while in public office to bring about a graduated civil service in both fire and police departments of Denver, in which undertakings I was loyally supported by women members of all the political parties, and of the Civic Federation and Civil Service Associations, should show that I appreciate the benign influence of good women in municipal government.

"The facts summed up in the following resolutions, which were passed by the National Suffrage Convention at Washington, show that the majority of Colorado men do not think the results of equal suffrage have been 'merely negative:'"

"Whereas, at this morning's Congressional hearing letters were read by the anti-suffragists from two men and one woman in Colorado, asserting equal suffrage in that State to be a failure; therefore

Resolved, That we call attention to a published statement declaring that the results are wholesome and that none of the predicted evils have followed. This statement is signed by the governor and three ex-governors of Colorado, the chief justice, all the judges of the State Supreme Court, the Denver District Court, and the Court of Appeals; all the Colorado Senators and Representatives in Congress; President Slocum, of Colorado College; the president of the State University; the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, the attorney general, the mayor of Denver, prominent clergymen of different denominations, and the presidents of thirteen of the principal women's associations of Denver. The social science department of the Denver Women's Club has just voted unanimously to the same effect; and the Colorado Legislature lately passed a similar resolution by a vote of 45 to 3 in the House and 30 to 1 in the Senate. On the other hand, during the six years that equal suffrage has prevailed in Colorado, six opponents have not yet found six respectable men who assert over their own names and addresses that it has had any bad results.

Whereas, at the Congressional hearing it was asserted that equal suffrage had led to no improvements in the laws of Colorado, therefore

Resolved, That we call attention to the fact that Colorado owes to equal suffrage the laws prohibiting child labor, raising the age of protection for girls to eighteen, establishing a State Home for Dependent Children and a State Industrial School for girls, sending fathers and mothers joint guardians of their children; and removing the embargoes on the Australian ballot; also city ordinances in Denver providing drinking fountains in the streets, forbidding expectation in public places, and requiring the use of smoke consuming chimneys on all public and business buildings.

THE COLORADO WOMAN.

With educational freedom partially won has come general interest among collegiate and non-collegiate women in furthering the movement. Large gifts have been bestowed for scholarships and for colleges, both educational and separate. When Mary Lyon went up and down the Connecticut Valley in 1830 trying to raise a few thousand dollars to open Holyoke, she had many contributions of fifty cents. When Colorado College was projected, many years later, "H. H." drove over the country soliciting subscriptions. A ranchman's wife, who had no money, gave her four pounds of butter, fresh from the churning. It was sold at a Fair for the benefit of the college, netting \$150. Such sacrifices and efforts were made on the part of women for higher education.

Within the last year thirty-four women have given \$4,440,000 to the cause of education. Mrs. Stanford's and Mrs. Hearst's munificent benefactions, and other lesser ones, swell the amount to more than fifty millions.

As a result of the struggle for educational freedom, we have 38,762 women in the colleges of the country.

Educational freedom without political freedom is but partial. Minerva sprang fully armed from the head of Jove. Not only had she wisdom, but she had the spear and the helmet in her hand—every weapon of offense and defense to equip her for the world's conquest. Standing on the threshold of the new century, we see the woman of the future thus armed. We see the fully educated woman possessed of a true knowledge of the fundamental truths of government. We see her conscious of her responsibilities as a citizen, and doing her part in the making of laws and in the fulfillment of the ideal of democracy. So shall educational freedom lead to political freedom.—Harriet May Mills.

THE FORTNIGHTLY.

The Fortnightly of the Massachusetts W. S. A. will be held at 3 Park Street, next Tuesday, March 13, at 3 P. M. Mrs. Mary A. Livermore will speak on "Eminent Women I Have Known." Light refreshments and a social hour will follow.

At the last Fortnightly, when Mrs. Livermore spoke on the eminent men she had known, the parlors were so crowded that a number of persons had to stand throughout. Those who wish to make sure of seats should come early.

Members are admitted free. For non-members the admission fee is 15 cents.

MASSACHUSETTS SUFFRAGE HEARING.

A hearing was given by the Legislative Committee on Constitutional Amendments, at the State House in Boston, on March 8, to the petitioners for the submission of a constitutional amendment granting full suffrage to women.

Mr. Henry B. Blackwell, Mrs. Helen Adelaide Shaw, Mrs. Mand Wood Park, and Miss Alice Stone Blackwell spoke for the petitioners; Mr. Thomas Russell, Mrs. J. Elliot Cabot, Mrs. Lincoln K. Stone, Miss Elizabeth Houghton, Miss Mary Dewey, Miss Heloise E. Helsey, and Mrs. A. J. George for the remonstrants. Miss Blackwell conducted the hearing for the petitioners; Mr. Russell for the "Antis."

The attendance was good, but not quite so large as usual, because notice of the hearing had not been sent to the Suffrage Headquarters in time for it to be announced in the *Woman's Journal*.

The statement was made on the suffrage side that of the women who took any lively interest in the question either way, the large majority were in favor; and at the close of the hearing Mr. Blackwell asked the committee to take a vote of the ladies present, in order to see what proportion of those who had taken sufficient interest to attend the hearing were suffragists. Mr. Russell has made this request on some previous occasions, when

he thought his supporters were in the majority. This time he objected, but the committee over-ruled his objection and asked those in favor of the amendment to rise. Almost every woman in the room stood up. Those opposed were then called for. Mr. Russell, it was whispered, had advised his lady friends not to rise (the object of course being, as at the time of the so-called referendum, to conceal the fewness of their numbers); but several of those who sat too far off to hear him stood up, and then he waded to them all to rise. There were about a dozen of them. As the hour was late, a good many on both sides had gone home.

Senator Kenrick, the chairman of the committee, is understood to be opposed, but he treated the petitioners with much fairness and courtesy. The suffragists felt that they had had a thoroughly good hearing.

TAKING CARE OF THE BABY.

Mrs. Annie L. Diggs, of Topeka, State Librarian of Kansas, lately gave an address at Baltimore, Md., on equal suffrage.

Mrs. Diggs told a funny story about an experience of hers in the days before the municipal suffrage was granted. The women had been urged to please luncheon and coffee for the voters on election day, in order to influence them to vote for some beneficent measure or other; and as her husband was much interested in the success of the right side, he urged her to go and help. She was scared at the idea at first, but finally went. As she approached the polls with a lady friend, she heard a rough man say, speaking to one of his mates, but speaking of her, "Humph! I wonder who takes care of her baby while she comes down here to pour coffee for the voters?" Mrs. Diggs said, speaking to her friend, but at the same time, "Before I left home to-day my sister promised me to let the baby out of her sight. My husband's mother and father promised to come over, too, and take very particular care of the baby; and the baby's other grandmother, my own mother, and my father, who live close by, said that they would come and watch the baby all the time; and my brother, who is very fond of my baby, said that he would be sure to keep an eye on it; and my husband's married sister, who has a great deal of experience in taking care of children, said she would see that nothing happened to the baby; and my husband said that if I would only come he would watch over the baby himself. So that, as nearly as I can make out, there are eight people now taking care of my baby!" Mrs. Diggs added that she lately went to the polls with her baby, now a woman grown, and they both cast their ballots for an improved water supply, along with many other women, and their voting attracted no notice whatever.

THE WESTERN CLUB-WOMAN.

Mrs. Laura Hollshesider, the only ablewoman in Colorado, bids fair to be the first woman mayor. The *Western Club-Woman* says: "Her crusade against gambling and kindred abuses in Buena Vista has made her popular among the best people of that town. If she consents to run, her election is almost certain."

THE WOMAN'S COLUMN.

CHRISTMAS BOOKS FOR SALE.

A fine assortment of new books suitable for Christmas presents is for sale at the Women's Journal Office, 24 N. 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 Sprout 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 newspapers 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—poor and old and seen 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 starting in a garret, the drunkard's wife under the bob-sailed shoes of her husband, can do nothing; but the aggregated agencies of women can abolish sweating and put down the dress-shop.

Among the contents of this week's Women's Journal are: Educated Sadist; Our Hope, by Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton; The Golden Tree, by Mrs. Virginia D. Young; the eloquent address of Lady Henry Somerset 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 Republican vote, 39 per cent of the Democratic vote, and 14 per cent of the Democratic vote."

Of the entire vote cast by all parties, 21 per cent of the Republicans, 30 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 nobles 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 stepped 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 Pandita 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!" Pandita 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 poll of the women on the question? We must continue to present our arguments wisely and kindly, and show them that we not only wish to vote, but mean to vote."

DR. RAINSFORD'S MISAKE.

Rev. Dr. Rainford 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. Rainford says, nobody would be brought in contact with them who did not wish to meet them.

With all respect for Dr. Rainford's good intentions, this project cannot be commended. It is now unavailing for a woman to carry on this disreputable 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 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 spasms 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.—Women'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. 28.

To the Hon. Davis H. Walte, 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 tenable 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 they 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 Amerer 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.

Vol. VII.

BOSTON, MASS., DECEMBER 8, 1894.

No. 49.

The Woman's Column.

Published Weekly at 3 Park Street, Boston, Mass.

EDITOR: ALICE STONE BLANCH.

Subscription, . . . 20 cents per annum. Advertising Rates, . . . 10 cents per line. Entered as second class . . . at Boston, Mass. Feb. 27, 1892.

MORNING ECHOES.

The Denver Women 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 loving 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 election. 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 some 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 successfully 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, 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 any one. 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 role 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—say, and the dangerous service—that women renders every nation is far greater than the occasional fending of a Maxim gun or the remote contingency of a burning 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 sternity 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 fest 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 unassisted. The speeches of Miss Willard and Lady

Somerset are published in this week's Women'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 \$450 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 COURIER 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 Manhattan. No girl babies allowed to be drowned here. That nation is now on the loose 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."

Mrs. 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."

THE WOMAN'S COLUMN.

SOME PLAIN WORDS OF 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 she can bear, they will help her to secure 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.

3. There is instead of the turnstile system, which encourages a foolish or dimwitted 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.

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 penalty 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, at 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 pretences, 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 as 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. Wildly 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 not be restrained by stimulants, etc.

"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 gummy-clothes, at least, as those we have yet devised. It is unnatural for us to be hedged 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 tendency 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 colicary 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 continent which is, it must be acknowledged, an unnatural condition for either sex, the man (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 civility, 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 little as possible;" and so he takes his keep 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 her 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 coquifling, 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 attractions. "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." Thus 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 exhausting 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 sal-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 meaneast 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 unaware, 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

THE WOMAN'S COLUMN.

familial, or influence, whom she would not receive if he were a woman. Let the reformed sinner 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 social 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 soul will answer, not in misanthropy, but in all luxuriance and joy.

Then praise the world's great brads, chaste and calm; Then praise 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 dislaful disapprobation.

LOUISA SOUTHWORTH.

Cleveland, O.

"SOFT INVINCIBILITY."

Frances Willard, speaking at the Woman Suffrage Fair of the great advance in the equal rights 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 uncalculable 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.