

## Woman's Journal.

Boston, Chicago and St. Louis, April 3, 1875.

We call special attention to our new premium of a sixty-dollar sewing machine (Wilcox & Gibbs) to any one who will send us forty new subscribers, at \$2.50 each.

EACH subscriber will find the date at which his subscription expires on his paper. When he pays his annual subscription, the changed date of the paper will be his receipt.

The Pennsylvania Woman Suffrage Association at Philadelphia, 700 Arch Street, have copies of the WOMAN'S JOURNAL for sale.

Letters containing remittances, and relating to the business department of the paper, must be addressed to Box 4297, Boston.

Subscribers who are in arrears for the WOMAN'S JOURNAL are earnestly requested to send in their subscriptions. The change of date on the wrapper of the paper will be their receipt.

To any one who will send us forty new subscribers, with the money, at \$2.50 for each, we will give a Wilcox & Gibbs Sewing machine of which the market price is \$60.

### CULTURE CLUBS AT THE SOUTH.

We take pleasure in again calling the attention of our readers to the subjoined notice of the aims and needs of the "Young Folks' Literary Club" of Maryville, Tenn. We hope that many will respond to the appeal for good books and magazines, to be sent to Maryville for the use of these same young folks. We cannot send too much of this peaceful and peace-making ammunition into the states so severely visited by the Demon of War.

### THE YOUNG FOLKS' LITERARY CLUB.

The young people of Maryville and vicinity have organized a Literary Club under the above name. The object of this club is to obtain books and periodicals in all departments of literature, science and art, by doing all they can for themselves and obtaining donations of books and periodicals from benevolent organizations and individuals. That this is a laudable object, all who have the interests of the younger portion of our community at heart will readily agree. The Club has adopted a Constitution and By-Laws for their government, and have elected permanent officers. It is their intention to secure first-class literature and to reject everything of a doubtful character. In these days, when the country is teeming with a low class of fiction, in which not only everything from the marvelous to the filthy and obscene are unblushingly spread before the public, such an enterprise as that which we are describing cannot be too highly commended. Families in Maryville and vicinity, and also other places in which the leading dailies, weeklies and monthlies are taken, and after reading are destroyed, would do a charitable act in sending them to the club. We also understand that they wish to make a collection of Indian relics, fossils, and all the minerals of East Tennessee. All persons having such will please send them to the Secretary of the Club, Jno. T. Anderson, P. O. Box 29, Maryville, East Tennessee, to whom all communications, books, &c., should be given or addressed.

We have received private letters from parties interested, setting forth the need felt in Southern society of added facilities for culture, and stating the good which the very starting of the Club has already done. We at the North find good clubs most useful in promoting thought and study, and in raising the general tone of life and manners. With great joy, therefore, should we welcome in the South the formation of associations looking to good ends, and calculated to train the young in the true principles of Christian civilization.

We therefore beg that Northern clubs will extend the right hand of fellowship to any Southern combination which may benefit the young folks. And if any Old Folks' Clubs shall be started, we will promise them also our best help and interest. God speed all the agencies that make for peace, by exalting intelligence above passion, and bringing the real beauties of virtue and wisdom to take the place of false romance and overstrained sentiment. J. W. H.

### CONCORD AND LEXINGTON.

As the Centennial celebration of the battles of Lexington and Concord is soon to be held, and as these battles were fought to resist taxation which had no representation, it is worth while to see how the descendants of those old heroes have practised their virtues.

By the remarkable and invaluable pamphlet just published by William I. Bowditch, entitled "Taxation of Women in Massachusetts," it appears that more than one eleventh of the entire tax of the State is paid by women, whom this government treats as the British government treated the colonists, and this too, in spite of remonstrance, entreaty, and petition, urged through nearly thirty years.

After presenting figures carefully gathered from the assessors in 164 towns, and others taken from the report made to the House of Representatives by the tax commissioner, in 1871, and showing what a large political force these tax-paying women could have exercised, if they had been allowed, he says:

In April next the people of Concord and neighboring towns intend to unite in celebrating the fight at the old North Bridge, where

"once the embattled farmers stood,  
And fired the shot heard round the world!"

A bronze statue of a minute-man, of life size, is to be dedicated with appropriate ceremonies; and the Committee of Arrangements have prepared a programme, including an oration by George William Curtis, poems by Emerson, Longfellow, and Lowell, and a monster procession. The President and his Cabinet, the Governor, Council, and Legislature, the Corporation and Faculty of Harvard College, and the Governors of the New England States have been or are to be invited, &c. (Boston "Daily Advertiser," January 7, 1875.) Why was it, according to those immortal lines, that the Concord farmers fired their shot a hundred years ago, except that the world might hear that taxation without representation was tyranny? Was it merely in order that so much powder, and so many cannon and guns stored in Concord, might be saved from destruction that Paul Revere was induced to take his midnight ride? Was it not rather and solely because these same stores were intended to be used in the fight against taxation without representation, and to show to the mother country that the men of Massachusetts were too

high-born to be disfranchised? Perhaps Mr. Curtis may take, as the subject for his oration, the clause in our Declaration of Rights that a constant adherence to the principle of justice is absolutely necessary to preserve the advantages of liberty, and to maintain a free government (art. 18); and then proceed to show, from the Report of 1871, in how very just a way the men of Concord, Lexington, and Acton have been able to save their money and their principles. He can prove beyond all doubt that they have saved enough to pay for the statue, as they save about \$7000 a year (Rep. 1871). Is it probable that Mr. Emerson, in his poem, will call to mind the fact that he and other Concord men of property and influence have been spared every year about one-fifth of their taxes, owing solely to the fact that the women of Concord are treated in the very same way?

"That made those heroes dare  
To die, or leave their children free?"  
We are inclined to think neither of them will make any such allusions. It might cause confusion on the faces of the Committee of Arrangements. Nevertheless, we will venture to ask Mr. Emerson to recite on that occasion William Allingham's poem, "The Touchstone," as he did years since in Boston, and to explain to his audience, if he can, why it is that Woman Suffrage is not now, as anti-slavery used to be, the touchstone to test "all things in the land."

By its unerring spell,  
Would it not be a far more fitting celebration of the Concord fight for us to shape our lives to-day according to the noble principles of our fathers, rather than to call attention to our degeneracy by erecting a monument in honor of their nobility? But, if we must have a statue, let it be of brass, and on the stone-base let us have some appropriate bas-reliefs. One may illustrate the sale of Abby Smith's cows, and the reverse the quite likely taking to jail of Abby Foster, each for the non-payment of taxes. One might show Josiah Quincy, Jr., denouncing to the citizens of Boston, from the gallery of Old South Church, the taxation of men without representation as tyranny; and the reverse might appropriately enough show their townsman, Judge Hoar, and his associates, declaring that to tax a woman who is disfranchised is in accordance with an express authority conferred by our Constitution!

Those who make the celebrations at Lexington and Concord, need the lessons taught so forcibly by Mr. Bowditch's pamphlet, to help them complete the education, the first pages of which were furnished a hundred years ago.

L. S.

### WOMAN SUFFRAGE AND THE FOURTEENTH AMENDMENT.

The Supreme Court of the United States rendered a decision in Washington, D.C., on the 29th ult., which sustained the decision previously made by the Supreme Court of Missouri in the case of "Miner versus Hopper-satt," presenting the question whether under the Fourteenth Amendment a woman who is a citizen of the United States and of a State is a voter in the State. The Missouri Court was unanimous in the opinion that the Constitution of the United States does not confer the right of Suffrage upon any one, and that the Constitutions of the several States which commit that trust to men alone, are not necessarily void. The Chief Justice delivered the opinion.

This settles a legal question, raised originally by Colonel Moss, of Missouri, and brought into general notice more recently by Susan B. Anthony, Mrs. Hooker, and others. This attempt to secure Woman Suffrage by a technicality, has never commended itself to the judgment of any considerable body of Suffragists, nor will this decision create either surprise or discouragement. Indeed the result of an affirmative decision would probably have been to provoke a Constitutional amendment, taking away from women a right which the framers of the amendment never intended to concede, in which case women would have been permanent losers by an ephemeral success. H. B. B.

### POLITICS AND WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

We have taken pains to ascertain the comparative number of Republicans and Democrats who voted for and against Woman Suffrage in the Massachusetts Legislature this winter.

In the House of Representatives the vote stood ayes 75, nays 120. Of the 75 ayes given for Woman Suffrage in the House there were:

Republicans.....68  
Democrats.....14  
Independents.....3

In other words, more than four fifths of the affirmative votes were Republicans.

Out of the 120 nays given against Woman Suffrage in the House there were:

Republicans.....66  
Democrats.....48  
Independents.....6

In other words the Republicans and Democrats, respectively voting nay, were in the proportion of eleven Republicans to eight Democrats.

Of the 124 total Republican votes cast in the House, 68 were in favor of Suffrage to 66 against it.

Of the 62 total Democratic votes cast in the House 14 were in favor of Suffrage to 48 against it.

Of the 9 total Independent votes cast in the House, 3 were in favor of Suffrage to 6 against it.

In the Senate the Woman Suffrage vote stood ayes 10 nays 27.

The 10 affirmative Senatorial votes were all Republicans. Of the 27 negative votes 10 were Republicans; 17, Democrats. In other words the Republican Senatorial votes stood

For Suffrage.....10  
Against Suffrage.....17

But all the Democratic Senatorial votes [17] were cast against it.

Under these circumstances the friends of Woman Suffrage in Massachusetts can scarcely be blamed for having Republican proclivities.

The relation of Woman Suffrage and Temperance is thus indicated.

Upon the question of Local Option for women 65 votes were cast in favor, 125 against. Of the 65 affirmative votes 47 were for prohibition and 18 for license. Of the 125 negative votes 82 were for prohibition and 93 for license. In other words, the Temperance vote stood:

For Suffrage.....47  
Against Suffrage.....93

The license vote stood:

For Suffrage.....18  
Against Suffrage.....93

Can the friends of Woman Suffrage be blamed for cherishing Temperance proclivities?

Another practical inference which we draw from these figures is, that while our strength is mainly in the Republican and Temperance ranks, yet that we cannot trust either the Republican or the Prohibition parties as such, but must keep Woman Suffrage separate, distinct, and paramount to every other political issue. H. B. B.

### THE PRISON FOR WOMEN.

The bill to repeal the act of last year, establishing a reformatory prison for women, came up by special assignment, last Monday, in the Massachusetts Senate.

SENATOR EDSON of Hampshire, a member of the Prison Committee, spoke in favor of repeal, claiming that the bill was passed merely to gratify the persistent appeals of its friends, not that there was any especial need for it. He claimed that now, in the full time of business, the State cannot afford to pay out \$300,000 merely to gratify the desire of some reformers to have a chance to work out their theories. As it is, all the prisons of the State are as well provided with separate cells, accommodations, and all other prison requisites for women, as could be possible with a new prison. There are only 250 female convicts, or so, in the whole State, but there are already over 500 cells expressly provided for women. So it appears that there is no need of a separate prison. Had the question come up in this Legislature, there would have been no chance of its being passed favorably upon.

SENATOR FULLER, of Hampden, supported Senator Edson, bringing up the fact that these reformers propose, should the prison be established, to lengthen the sentences of women for minor offences, from six months to two years. He also thought there was no need whatever of a new prison; and that instead of such a building for one \$300,000, that it would cost \$1,000,000 before it was finished.

SENATOR LANE, of Suffolk, favored the new prison, because now the female convicts are continually being recommitted, as soon as they leave the prisons, and because the proposed longer sentences, classification and system of instruction would greatly tend to reform. He thought the fact that the Springfield Republican, "a paper not much given to sentimentalism," favored the new prison, was one argument in favor of the same.

SENATOR GATCHELL, of Worcester, who introduced the repealing bill, argued that it was utterly impossible to build the proposed prison with 500 cells for \$300,000, and that from past experience and the plans proposed, it was certain the prison would cost nearly or quite \$1,000,000. He thought it would be vastly better to try all desired experiments in some of the buildings that the State owns and that a building for this purpose. While these buildings have been offered these prison reformers to experiment with, they will be satisfied with nothing less than new and costly structures. He also thought the bill itself was very faulty in its provisions, putting the whole control of the prison in the hands of women.

SENATOR WINSLOW, of Middlesex, made a strong speech in favor of the new prison, as being demanded in the true interests of humanity and reform. He thought all the county rings were opposed to the prison because it would take out from their control the female convicts who are now made useful in the jails in menial and degrading occupations, as well as in respectable employment. He denied that the prison could cost \$1,000,000, for the bill provides that no work shall be begun upon it until bonds have been given that the price shall not exceed \$300,000. He denied that any buildings had been offered these prison reformers, for the Committee had no authority to make such an offer.

On motion of Mr. Verry, of Worcester, further consideration was postponed until Wednesday.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 31.

On motion of SENATOR WINSLOW of Middlesex, the bill to repeal the act of last year establishing a reformatory prison for women, was taken from the orders of the day and specially considered.

SENATOR VERRY of Worcester, favored a repeal on the ground that there is no need of any such prison, either because the present accommodations are insufficient, or because the reformatory system is inadequate. The State cannot afford to go into so costly an experiment at present; for, besides the \$300,000 necessary to build the prison, it will cost, at the very least, \$33,000 to run the prison and pay the interest. Besides, the greater part of the prisoners of the State come from Suffolk County.

SENATOR LANE of Suffolk spoke again, today, in favor of the prison. He thought it no more than fair that, as all the lower classes tend to drift into Boston, this should not be brought up as showing a more depraved state of society there on the whole than elsewhere.

SENATOR STONE of the Cape District thought the main question was whether the State could afford the prison, and, although the State is heavily burdened with debt, he should favor the new prison.

SENATOR GATCHELL of Worcester spoke briefly against the prison scheme.

SENATOR STEDMAN of Suffolk thought that if the scheme was in the interests of reform, humanity and benevolence, there should be no consideration of the expense. As it now is, there is nothing done to reform the female convicts of the State.

SENATOR WINSLOW of Middlesex spoke in reply to arguments made against the prison. In answer to Senator Verry's argument of expense, he claimed that now, in the separate prisons, there are twice as many matrons and overseers employed in looking after the female convicts as will be required with the new prison. The vote on rejecting the bill to repeal the bill of last year was by yeas and nays, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Britton of Middlesex, Clark of Franklin, Davis of Essex, Fitz of Suffolk, Fladley of Suffolk, Harwood of Middlesex, Hyde of Hampden, Lane of Suffolk, Palmer of Norfolk, Stone of the Cape District, Toland of Suffolk, Winslow of Middlesex—12.

Nays—Messrs. Dacey of Suffolk, Edson of Hampshire, Gatchell of Worcester, Ingalls of Essex, Jones of Bristol, Livingston of Middlesex, Phillips of Berkshire, Verry of Worcester, Wardwell of Essex—9.

We congratulate the friends of Equal Rights for women upon the defeat of this effort to repeal an act which is demanded by every consideration of justice and expediency. L. S.

### THE SEXES THROUGHOUT NATURE.

Messrs. G. P. Putnam's Sons have in press a book with the above title, by Mrs. Antoinette Brown Blackwell. It takes the ground that one sex everywhere equals the other in each species of beings, from the lowest plant upwards to man, an equality not of each separate trait, but of the total sum of qualities in each sex.

Thus the lioness is smaller and weaker than the lion; yet, through her maternal and other functions, she appropriates and expends an aggregate of force equal to that of her larger consort; the slender, hornless doe thus equals the more magnificent, antlered stag; the plain little pea-hen equals the brilliant pea-cock, and the woman, in all her qualities of body and mind, equals the man in the sum-total of his unlike characters.

This is a literal, yet a rigorously mathematical equality. It may be estimated by the strictest scientific methods; may be rigidly determined, and in time may be either proved or disproved on a purely quantitative basis. The hypothesis is developed at length, and is fortified by detailed reference to many departments of Natural History. A condensed table of sex-equations indicates that predominating characters in the one, are supposed to balance related characters predominating in the other, throughout all the great classes in Nature.

The claim is, that, in the just balance of natural forces, organic Nature is constrained to maintain a virtual equilibrium of sex in all of her many differing species.

The articles on "Sex and Work," published in the WOMAN'S JOURNAL last year, are embraced in this book, which is a small volume of about 240 pages. B. A.

### WOMAN'S SPHERE PURE AND SIMPLE.

For some years I have spent most of my time in Illinois, where things are sadly out of joint; where women want to be doctors, lawyers, notaries public, school superintendents, and other monstrous things; worse and worse, want pay for their services. Well, you cannot imagine the sense of relief with which I return to my native hills, and find things much as they were when the fathers fell asleep.

Here, in Pennsylvania, we have women in "women's sphere," no mistake! No nonsense about them! No wrongs of which to complain; no rights for which to struggle! As a rule, they marry at from sixteen to eighteen, and at once begin to add to the population. From that age until forty-five, they average a baby every two years and a half—that is if they live so long. They seldom trouble a doctor about so small a matter as a birth, but some one of their number, who never saw a medical college but has furnished her quota, attends to mother and child, and death or serious mishap at such times is a rare occurrence.

There is generally a girl provided for a week or two, to take the mother's place in doing the house work for the family, and to take care of her and baby. This girl is often in the earliest of her teens, and sometimes not so old, as those above sixteen are apt to be engaged in the other branch of the business.

In addition to keeping up the supply of doctors, soldiers and sailors, these women raise flax, and manufacture it into cloth with old style spinning-wheels or hand looms. They raise sheep, and shear them; spin, color and weave the wool; raise calves, pigs and poultry; make garden; while their husbands and sons pitch quoits for exercise, they split kindlings, make pies, milk cows, and make butter. They make soap, candles, hay, sausages, pickles, preserves, coats, trousers, shirts, dresses, jackets, carpets, counterpanes, quilts, blankets &c., and some of them roll loaves, make brush heaps and burn them out of the way, reap, rake and bind in the harvest field, and then cook while the men are resting, carry a baby afield, and have an older child to watch it while they hoe corn or potatoes, perhaps carry it a mile or two, work all day, carry it back in the evening, and milk and churn for recreation.

Some of them will carry a child weighing twenty pounds two miles and a two gallon bucket, pick the bucket full of berries and

carry it and the child home. They will carry butter, eggs and chickens miles to market, and a load of merchandise home. Many of them do the work of a man, boy, woman, and donkey; and, for this service, they are entitled to just so much shelter, food and clothing as the legal owner of their labor may please to provide. Many of them, whose husbands own farms, implements, stock and money at interest, would be sadly puzzled to get a postage stamp, envelope, and paper to write to the excellent father who helped to make the laws under which they have reached this pinnacle of earthly glory, a woman's sphere. I wonder what Doctors Clarke and Van de Walker would think of that feebleness of sex which unfits women for studying algebra and practicing law or medicine, if they had lived a year or two in this region, and witnessed the barriers which sex interposes between women and employments generally assigned to men; but there is one marked difference between these women and those who have served these gentlemen as terrible examples. These wear no French corsets, but of late years they do suspend skirts by tight bands, skirts which drag in the dirt, make wet ankles and impede motion. The girls also have taken to leather belts drawn tightly around the body below the ribs, and these customs are rapidly telling on their vitality; for while the children and girls are remarkable for rosy beauty these women, who are growing fashionable, get old at thirty, and few attain great age.

But you cannot think how much I feel at home among them! They are the kind of folks I have been used to, and live in the atmosphere in which the most active part of my life, in fact nearly all my life, has been spent. In Pittsburg, my native city, women have always been in the habit of making fires and feeding them, taking out ashes, cleaning hearths, floors, windows, paint, yards and pavements, going errands, carrying home marketing, doing all the work of the family; while the sons and brothers, until they "go into business," go to school, and run the streets. It is not uncommon, now, for a delicate woman to carry a half bushel basket full of meat and vegetables, a mile or more, to feed one or more half grown sons, who are at that time taking lessons in street vagabondism. As a direct consequence, there is not a city in the Union, to-day, whose industrial interests are so disorganized, not one in which so many women are racking their brains and straining every nerve and muscle, doing anything and everything to support men who positively refuse to work and who openly proclaim their purpose to steal in preference.

Pennsylvania men have from infancy been so largely accustomed to live by the unpaid labor of women, that her workmen are not ashamed to loaf, in support of some real or fancied right, and send their wives out to wash, scrub, and beg cold victuals. Stout fellows lie around loose while delicate women get up entertainments and soup houses for their benefit! Pennsylvania has a standard of manhood peculiar to herself, and her women, bless their lives, how they do enjoy an opportunity of supporting masculine loafers! They have pretty nearly ruined Pittsburg by the avidity with which they rush to the relief of men on a strike, and save them from any little anxiety they might feel lest they themselves, their wives and children might starve!

Pennsylvania is a grand old state. She is the mother to whom I owe an education whose liberality might alarm Dr. Clarke and call out a protest from all the de Wakers. True, there was very little nonsense about it, such as now threatens the life of girls in High Schools; but the extent of my acquirements might have been fatal, to one already afflicted with the infirmity of sex; for I was taught to cut and make every article a woman is ever expected to wear, even the shoes, every one worn by man, except hats, boots and dress coats, was taught to bake every possible compound that can be made out of flour, meal, eggs, butter, sugar, fruit and spices. From the plainest bread to the richest fruit cake, and cross to the most indigestible mince pie; had I failed on one of them, at ten years old, I should have been as much mortified as if I had missed one of the questions in the shorter catechism, or, at sixteen, had not been ready to "roll," at a quilting bee, when the two, who had taken the other half, had reached the mark. I was taught to clear starch, crimp and flute, to make lace stitch, cross stitch, satin stitch, and every other stitch that ever was stitched, was carefully instructed and exercised in every detail of housekeeping and baby tending, in the art of making wax fruit and flowers, and in all the known processes of preserving fruits and flowers that were not wax; made miniature grottoes and painted pictures on Bristol board, rice paper and rebut, pincushions, made surprising roses on canvases, with colored worsteds, but never achieved a dog with or without pink eyes; cooked dinner and got up teas, and was thus early prepared for that larger field of usefulness in which twenty years of life were spent, when I used to go to a barnyard, in heavy, cowhide boots, drawn over my shoes, wade to the ankles and milk four cows, while three men, either of whom could and would have lifted me in his arms and carried me, like an infant, over a bad