

Woman's Journal.

Boston, Chicago and St. Louis, May 30, 1874.

NOTICE.

Subscribers who are still 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.

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.

NOTICE.

The Iowa Woman Suffrage Society, at Des Moines, have copies of the WOMAN'S JOURNAL, for sale by W. I. Heywood, third door north of the Post-office, on Fifth Street.

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

New Premiums.

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 \$80.

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.

WOMAN'S PEACE FESTIVAL ON JUNE 2ND, 1874.

I would remind the friends of Peace who united last year in observing the second day of June as a WOMAN'S PEACE FESTIVAL, that by common consent, the day thus inaugurated was intended to become one of yearly observance. I pray those interested, therefore, to make in due time the necessary arrangements for holding meetings similar to those held last year in this country and in Europe. I also beg that they will make every possible effort to promote the extension of this pacific and happy observance.

JULIA WARD HOWE.

THE BOSTON ANNIVERSARIES.

The beautiful weather which has invited the New England public to attend the meetings of the past week, has thronged our city with strangers, and we have been gladdened by the sight of many friends of Suffrage from every part of the county, to each and all of whom we offer a hearty welcome.

Our space is necessarily devoted, this week, to condensed reports of the Woman Suffrage Convention and Subscription Festival, to the exclusion of editorial matter, but we hope they will be found interesting and instructive.

THE SUBSCRIPTION FESTIVAL.

We have only time for a hasty report of the Tea Party of last Wednesday night, but we may call it, in one glad word, satisfactory.

The interest of friends and a fine night combined to make a crowded hall; Judge Russell presided most effectively; the speeches made and letters read were full of encouragement and the music was excellent; and our subscriptions received by the ladies at their tables, amounted to nearly \$1400.00.

In preparing for the Festival we received substantial favors in many ways, and would return cordial thanks to Messrs. Richard Briggs & Co., corner School and Washington Streets, to the Oriental Tea Co., to Messrs. Leavens & Trefrey, corner Fulton and Richmond streets, to Russell, Marston & Co., 23 Brattle street and many others, some of whose names are unknown to us.

We wish also to thank once more, and very cordially, the young ladies and gentlemen, on whose courtesy and service the success of the evening largely rested; they worked hard and well in the good cause.

"M. E. B.'s" flowers, from field and garden, were very cheering; and many things beside. But we must make an end, with one sincere word of congratulation to our friends everywhere, and the assurance that out of last night's experience have come renewed courage and faith.

F. W. W.
for the Ex. Com.

NOTES AND NEWS.

Read the admirable editorial of George William Curtis, entitled "Woman Suffrage in Michigan" which we copy from *Harper's Weekly*.

Rev. James Freeman Clarke returned home from his Southern tour a week ago, and received the cordial welcome which he deserves so well.

Mrs. Catherine A. F. Stebbins has written a spirited letter, to the *Detroit Tribune*, in favor of Woman Suffrage, entitled, "Has Justice a Soul?"

The Rev. A. P. Peabody, D. D., of Harvard University, will deliver the anniversary address before the young ladies of the Oread, at Worcester, next commencement.

Gen. Butler has sent five hundred dollars to the sufferers by the reservoir disaster. In the case of any other man, this act of generosity would be more commended by the press.

The *Troy Whig* thinks that the reason the Boston Young Men's Christian Association does not admit young ladies to its ranks is because the members feel unworthy of such companionship.

The proceedings of the Fifth Annual Meeting of the California State Suffrage Association, will appear next week, having been unavoidably postponed by the pressure of our Anniversary week.

Prof. Walter Smith's system of drawing has been adopted by the Chicago Board of Edu-

cation for the schools of that city. Detroit, Milwaukee, Indianapolis, Columbus, and Pittsburgh also use this system.

The Civil Rights Bill has passed the Senate. We hope it will soon become a law. When the force of legislation has been exhausted to secure political equality to colored men, let us hope that equal rights for women will be next in order.

Hon. Russell S. Taft, of Burlington, Vt., the present Lieutenant Governor of that State, is named by several newspapers as a candidate for Governor. Mr. Taft is an ardent and earnest friend of Woman Suffrage.

On Friday evening, May 22, the Woman's Suffrage Association of Cambridge, Mass., met at the house of Mrs. U. Billings, on Harvard Street, and listened to an address from Rev. J. P. Bland, on "The Coming Woman." An interesting discussion followed, which we shall try to publish next week.

London society is considerably excited by the announcement that Holman Hunt, the eminent artist, is about to marry the sister of his deceased wife. As the laws of England forbid such a marriage, the ceremony will be performed in some other country. It is understood that they intend to make Jerusalem their future residence.

E. B. Stokes, the murderer of Fisk, has just capped the climax of meanness by complaining bitterly to the reporters because his wife obtained a divorce from him, two weeks ago, by mutual agreement. Stokes complains bitterly of his wife's neglect since he killed Fisk. The complaint comes with singular grace from the paramour of Josie Mansfield.

Dr. Holland's *Scribner's Monthly*, tries to explain away his evident inconsistency in applauding the Woman's Temperance Crusade, while he opposes Woman Suffrage and vehemently declares that "this crusade does not mean the ballot; it means that Woman does not need the ballot, cannot afford to take the ballot; will not have the ballot; and with this conviction let all American Society gratefully felicitate itself." To all of which Woman Suffragists quietly reply, "Wait and see."

The number of public houses in St. Petersburg, Russia, was considerably reduced at the New Year. A corresponding diminution of liquor shops is to take place at Moscow on the 1st of July next. No more than 241 will continue to be licensed; that is, only about thirty more than existed ten years ago, at the time of the liquor monopoly. Moreover, it has been decreed that liquor shops and public houses shall not be tolerated in the principal streets, or in squares and open places, nor in the immediate neighborhood of churches or public offices, from which they must be separated by a distance of at least 250 feet.

The liquor question is not allowed to rest in Great Britain. A deputation of sixty women, many of them wives of clergymen and leading citizens, lately presented to the magistrates of Dundee, Scotland, a petition signed by more than 8000 women, asking the magistrates to grant no new licenses; to withdraw those whose holders had been convicted; to give no transfers; and not to permit the plurality of licenses. Several women spoke at length, contending that it would be better to pension the publicans than allow them to continue their traffic. What the result was likely to be is not indicated.

The friends of Woman Suffrage in Michigan should organize at once in every county, township and school district of the State. Draw up a call for a public meeting to form an Association to secure the ballot for women, get the signatures of both men and women of all classes of respectable people, elect permanent officers, and at once put the association into correspondence with Col. W. M. Ferry, Grand Haven, Mich., who is chairman of the State Executive Committee. An Association of this kind ought to grow out of every grange in the State, for many of the soundest thinkers of to-day believe that the politics of the country will never be thoroughly purified until men and women share alike in the privileges and responsibilities of citizenship. We hope to see the grangers take hold of this question with a will. They can carry it if they only thoroughly make their minds to do so. Nor should the Republicans fail to remember that Impartial Suffrage has been their especial watchword.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE IN BROOKLYN.

EDITORS WOMAN'S JOURNAL.—In response to the circular issued by the N. Y. State Woman Suffrage Association announcing a Mass Meeting to be held May 21, at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, in which the "Relation of Woman to the moral, social, and political questions of the day" were to be considered, a large and sympathetic audience assembled. Mr. Henry Ward Beecher opened the meeting by an address of forty minutes, arguing the right of Woman to political equality, and closed by introducing Mrs. Livermore, who spoke with even more than her customary power and sweetness, telling the truths so old to us and still so new to many.

The whole tone of the meeting was dignified and graceful, and received more than ordinary courtesy in the notices from the local

press. The report in the New York *Tribune* was especially accurate and faithful, and reports of considerable length appeared in each of our Brooklyn dailies, the editorial comments being uniformly respectful and in one instance both cordial and encouraging.

In behalf of the New York State Woman Suffrage Association,
M. L. CATLIN, President.
Brooklyn.

THE NEW ENGLAND WOMAN'S TEA PARTY AND SUBSCRIPTION FESTIVAL.

The New England Woman's Tea Party and Subscription Festival, in Horticultural Lower Hall, last Wednesday evening, was an unequalled success in every particular except the insufficiency of space to accommodate the unexpectedly large attendance. Hundreds were unable to obtain admittance. In character, numbers, and enthusiasm it was a remarkable gathering. Before seven o'clock the room began to fill rapidly, and half an hour later the tables were surrounded with animated groups, composed of the leading spirits of the Woman Suffrage movement. The platform was tastefully decorated with flowers and evergreens. The audience was so large that it was difficult to move from one point of the hall to another. The refreshments were much enjoyed, the singing excellent and the speeches interesting. A few minutes after 8 o'clock, JUDGE THOMAS RUSSELL, who presided, called the meeting to order. He said, "In the name of common sense, in the name of justice, in the name of fair play and equal rights, I welcome you to this Festival of the friends of free and equal representation."

Miss Bass then sang "The Yeoman's Wedding song," and was applauded.

REV. W. H. H. MURRAY was introduced and warmly welcomed. He said it was more to do himself an honor and to put himself right on the record that he was there than out of any suspicion that he conferred any favor upon the management of the meeting or upon the audience that he appeared before them. Being heartily and intellectually in sympathy with this movement, with this great reform to give Woman the right to vote, and with that right the collateral right of developed brain and freely exercised heart—having been in hearty sympathy with this movement from its start, it has so chanced that since he came to Boston he had been unable to publicly connect himself with the movement, and had been compelled to decline invitations, most courteously extended and gratefully received, time and again, until he was afraid that the men and women who were so thoroughly loyal to this work as to be engaged in efforts including great self denial, would tire in their patience toward him, and feel that he was lacking in common courtesy to them as well as attention toward the cause. He was not present, therefore, to make a speech. They were all speech-makers as he could testify, having passed through their midst to reach the platform. He was there to say a word of encouragement, that so far as he could see this reform had received no check.

From whatever source opposition has come to this reform, it has not been checked by it. Indeed, it is written as deep as seeds of truth can be planted by the Almighty himself that no reform based on right, and the moving forward of which is for human advancement, shall ever be checked. Temporary retardation may come to it, friends may grow lukewarm, enemies may multiply both in hostility of spirit and numbers, here and there darkness and uncertainty as to judgment and counsel prevail, but it has been abundantly proved in history, time and time again, if the principle at the center at the core of it, is true it shall go on from conquering to conquer. You might as well say that the Government of the United States, by which he meant the elements out of which it is made in its elementary structure, is not needed and will not survive, as to say that this reform is not needed, or will not go on to triumph. In conclusion Mr. Murray held that whether women obtained the passage of the law they demanded or not, history would record that the men and women who had worked in this reform would not have wholly failed in the accomplishment of the good work whereunto God has sent them (applause.)

MR. HARRY GATES, tenor of St. Paul's Church favored the audience with a song.

The following letter was read from

MR. JAMES T. FIELDS.

148 CHARLES STREET, May 20, 1874.
I promised to speak at the meeting of the friends of Woman Suffrage, provided it fell upon a date when I was not obliged to be out of the city as a Lyceum lecturer. The 27th, unfortunately, comes on a day when I must be in Exeter, New Hampshire.

Although the prosperity of your meeting depends not at all on my voice or my action, I am very glad to emphasize in any and every way I can, my firm belief in the importance of my work, and my unequivocal protest against that injustice which has so long compelled Woman, against her will, to remain unrepresented in a free and otherwise liberally constructed Government. We need in America, Heaven knows, all the enlightened understanding possible; but as we now conduct matters, half our best talent is unused, and I, for one, could never see the wisdom or reason in a decreed old law which dooms to silence and inactivity so much first-rate brain-power and judgment that might be profitably employed in the affairs of a great people.

I am most cordially yours,

JAMES T. FIELDS.

REV. JOHN WEISS

Advocated the decanting of a little more of the finer and better qualities of humanity into the ballot-box, and said that every morning's paper brought us news which only too plainly indicated that this country had reached the end of its resources so far as public morality went.

MISS CLOUGH sang a pleasing solo.
REV. GEORGE H. VIBBERT argued that the Woman Suffrage Movement was founded on the doctrine of spiritual equality set forth in the New Testament, and with faith must succeed.

MISS CLOUGH and Mr. HENRY K. WHITE, Jr., sang a popular duet.

The following letter was read from

ELIZABETH STUART PHELPS.

ANDOVER, MASS., May 24, 1874.

MY DEAR MISS MAY:—I must again decline the invitation to add my word to the conferences of the Suffrage Festival. I think, every year, it seems a trifle harder than it was the year before, to be kept out of the hard work which the elevation of our sex demands of somebody.

It seems to me, just now, the work in which the very spirit of God is moving to the fulfillment of His great good-will on earth, and peace to man and woman.

To further it worthily needs an Apostolic courage, and to believe in it wholly—a Christian's faith. It is only when we see, or believe that we see in a reform the claims of a Religion, that we are fit to touch it.

Such vision be to the workers, and such sacredness in the work!

Yours sincerely,

ELIZABETH STUART PHELPS.

REV. ELLEN G. GUSTIN made a thanksgiving speech for the progress made by women in their Suffrage reform, and hoped God would teach them so to live that they would be worthy of the position which they must soon enjoy.

MR. HENRY K. WHITE, JR., then sang what the Chairman called "A Suffrage Song," and was loudly applauded.

MRS. LUCY STONE was called upon for a speech to demonstrate that "some women knew enamored as much as some men," and made a humorous appeal for subscriptions.

MRS. JULIA WARD HOWE held that women were beginning to care very much about their own welfare, and therefore were beginning to work in the right way. Don't you think God cares for such things when we are told that he numbers the hairs of our unthinking heads, and that a small bird—a little sparrow—does not fall to the ground without the Father's knowledge? Surely he cares, and it is quite time that we began to care, and we care too about the ship of State, how it is sailed, maneuvered and guided. We care about what men do, whether they do their duties to our common country, and where they fall short we care enough about the matter to come up and help them. (Applause.)

H. B. BLACKWELL said his wife had made the "better half" of the family speech, and he would merely follow her in urging them to enroll themselves in the Woman's Suffrage army and pay the price of their initiation.

MR. J. M. PEEBLES of New Jersey, made a brief and pointed address, and at ten o'clock the company joined in singing "Auld Lang Syne," and dispersed.

The arrangements of the Committee were well made. Sixteen young ladies, assisted by a similar number of young gentlemen, distributed the refreshments, which were highly appreciated. The superb music was delightfully rendered by Miss Sallie Clough, soprano; Miss Lizzie Bass, contralto; Mr. H. K. White, Jr., baritone, and Mr. Harry Gates, tenor, assisted by the harmony of T. P. Ryder, pianist. The piano was kindly furnished by the Chickering.

The pecuniary results of the Festival in subscriptions and pledges will be reported in detail next week.

ANNUAL MEETING.

NEW ENGLAND WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION.

The Sixth Annual Meeting of the New England Woman Suffrage Association began in Tremont Temple, Boston, on the evening of May 25, 1874. The attendance was moderate, in consequence of the inclemency of the weather, though the meeting was earnest and animated and the speakers were warmly welcomed. In the absence of the President, Mr. H. B. Blackwell, the Corresponding Secretary, called the meeting to order, and prayer was offered by Rev. Mrs. Ellen T. Gustin of Attleboro, Mass.

MRS. MARY F. EASTMAN of Lowell was introduced as the first speaker, and was received with applause. She had no speech to offer, but begged her audience to accept instead what thoughts arose in her mind that evening. One of our great failures to rouse ourselves to the necessity of work in this reform in which we are engaged comes from a certain self-complacency which has settled upon us as a people. We are proud as a people of our educational advantages, and yet 25,000 children between the ages of five and fifteen years never enter a school house in the course of a year. Is this success? Injustice in the matter of wages is not a matter of individual oppression; it is actually chargeable to cities, to boards, and the Government.

The recent unsuccessful attempt to secure the erection of a separate prison in this State for women who were adjudged criminals was deplored, and the speaker gave an account of a recent visit which she paid to a newly-constructed prison in Rhode Island, where she found the rooms set apart for the women so constructed that they could not see out on this beautiful earth, which is so much of an inspiration to us, unless they stood on something as high as a barrel—the only peep they could get at the world while confined in these rooms. This is a part of the barbarism of the nineteenth century.

Our prisons are filled with women who are subjected to the most demoralizing influences, and are often the victims of the grossest outrage and abuse. Yet the efforts of women who desire reform have proved ineffective upon Legislators who are not elected by the votes of women.

If women cannot obtain justice by legitimate means they will force their way to it by such indirect methods as are possible. Men are unwilling to believe that women will be benefited by the ballot, but persistent effort will accomplish more than argument. The question is, how shall we do this work of reform? Shall we do it at a disadvantage; shall we do it with part of our powers, or with all of them; shall we do it by having our powers extended by education, culture and opportunity, or with those powers crude and undeveloped? Every woman who undertakes to work now-a-days works without tools, and with a dull

knife; works with the maximum of effort and gains the minimum of result. Do women like to work that way when work is to be done? Is it keeping us in our sphere and doing us a service to require it of us. We are reminded of our self-sacrifice and all that, but this is not quite satisfactory to all of us.

The speaker could not tell what women would do with the ballot, and was certain that question could not be answered by any of the State Legislatures. Has it ever occurred to you what percentage of their time Congressmen spend in their own private interest, and what percentage they spend in the public service? Women, when they get the ballot, might vote themselves back pay, and if they got all the back pay which they deserved they would ultimately possess the land. [Applause.] The speaker was recently asked whether women were not too much given to fashion and dress to make any practical use of the ballot, and answered that she did not think they would ever parade the streets in large numbers attired in velvet aprons, with gold trimmings, with feathers in their hats, and otherwise so decked out that their own children fail to recognize them, as men sometimes do. [Applause.]

In conclusion, she said that when the honor of the country was going down to its grave, the women would press forward and tender their assistance to rescue it, whether they were bidden to do so, or unbidden, as they had gone uninvited to Charles Sumner's funeral.

JUDGE KINGSBURY of Portland was then called for by the Chairman. He was present, but announced that he had just arrived in the city, and had supposed himself engaged for the following evening, when he would be prepared to speak.

HENRY B. BLACKWELL stated several reasons for believing that Woman Suffrage would result in political reform. Two great objects in a representative Government, are to enlist the intelligent interest of the people in the management of public affairs, and to secure a faithful expression of public sentiment. In both these particulars our Government is defective. Anything will be an improvement in political relations which enables the will of the people to have a full and adequate expression in the institutions of the country. Now we claim that to-day the will of the men of Massachusetts is not fully expressed at the polls. We claim that those who have examined the primary meetings of this State, and every other State, will agree with us when we say that we are not living under a Government which, in any true sense, represents the public opinions of the men of the State. He hazarded the assertion that to-day we are governed by a very small proportion of the men of Massachusetts, that we are governed by not more than 5000 men, and that instead of there being the expression of some 300,000 men, it is the expression of 5000; and furthermore, that under the system of Government which has gradually grown up, the men who do govern us are not the wisest men, nor the most unselfish; not the highest type of men, measured by any intellectual or moral standard. In almost every town and ward, one party is predominant, and a caucus nomination is equivalent to an election. But the caucus is not attended by five per cent of the voters. This caucus is itself managed and controlled by half a dozen men, who have met in private beforehand and selected the candidates and decided the policy of the meeting. These managers are generally men who make politics a trade, and who have private objects to accomplish; objects often inconsistent with the public welfare. The men who go to caucuses are largely the friends of these managers. The best men, absorbed in industrial pursuits, and accustomed to spend their leisure hours in the society of women, neglect the primary meetings and go with the ladies to concerts, church-meetings or lectures. The only reform consists in securing a full attendance of citizens at the primary meetings, and this fuller attendance can only be secured by inviting the women to go there. When it is the recognized right and duty of women to attend the caucuses the men will go to them. Then the Government will be rescued from the hands of trading politicians, and will become a fair expression of the virtue and intelligence of the people. Another reason for claiming Suffrage as a political reform, is that Woman is different from man, not a mere duplication of him. She represents a different phase, the other half of humanity. Women, though not better than men on the whole, possess certain excellencies in which men are deficient, and both sides of human nature need to be represented in the body politic. He did not want a petticoat government nor a pantaloon government, but a government of human nature, man and female as God created them. This is the great social reform of the world. When you say Woman Suffrage will lead to corruption, remember that three-fourths of all your church members are women; and when you say that women are not to be trusted, remember that every happy home is made so by a true wife, and the husband is not afraid to trust her. (Applause.)

MRS. ABBY KELLEY FOSTER said that several years ago, a few women and one man in Worcester gave notice to the town authorities that they should pay no more taxes until women enjoyed their right to vote. They found that gross injustice was done in the method of selling property for taxes, and the mode in which those taxes are expended, as well as in the disfranchisement of women. The laws are worse than even we had supposed. She hoped that this question of taxation would receive attention, and that the Convention would take some practical steps to organize for resistance to tyranny. After referring to the action of the Tax Collector at Worcester in offering her homestead for sale at auction because of non-payment of taxes, she said women were prepared to let the government do its worst. She hoped and trusted that to-morrow this question will be searched to the very bottom. Mr. Earle of Worcester, told her that when she was turned out of her homestead they would take her into the Old Woman's Home; but she replied; "So help me God! no home shall shelter me; but I will walk the streets and upbraid every man of you for your robbery."

LUCY STONE proposed that a collection be taken while she spoke, to aid in defraying the expenses of the meeting, and in carrying on the active campaign before us. She proceeded to describe the gradual concessions that had been made by our Legislators to the awakening sense of justice in the community, and the greater wrongs that are still authorized by the statutes, and enforced in the actual administration of the laws.