

The Woman's Journal.

VOL. XXV.

BOSTON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 25, 1894.

No. 34.

The Woman's Journal.

FOUNDED BY LUCY STONE.

A Weekly Newspaper, published every Saturday in BOSTON, devoted to the interests of woman—to her educational, industrial, legal and political equality, and especially to her right of suffrage.

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BOSTON OFFICE—No. 3 Park Street, where copies are for sale and subscriptions received.

SUBSCRIPTION.

Per Annum, \$2.50
First year on trial, 1.50
Single copies, .05
CLUB RATES—Five copies one year, \$10.00

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WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT.

BY JULIA WARD HOWE.

The age its latest decade shows,
The wondrous autumn near its close,
Revealing in its fateful span
Unwonted ways of good to man.

Imprisoned vapor speeds its course,
Flies, quick with life, th' electric force,
Nature's diabolic mysteries
Are angels now that win and please.

But dearer far to human ken
The record of illustrious men.
The gifts conveyed in measures wrought
Of noble purpose and high thought.

Above the wild industrial din,
The race a hundred goals to win,
The gathered wealth, the rifled mine,
Still sounds the poet's song divine.

The skill that marshals myriad hands
For manhood's task in many lands,
Attunes her anvil by the lyre,
And forges with Promethean fire.

O Master of imperial lays!
Crowned in the fulness of thy days,
One heart that owned thy gracious spell
Thy reverent men remembers well.

For mine it was, ere fell the snow
Upon this head of long ago,
My modest wreath to intertwine
With richer offerings at thy shrine.

A guest upon that day of days
How leapt my heart to hymn thy praise;
Yea, from that hour my spirit wore
A high content unknown before.

The past engulfs these echoes fond
Thou and thy mates have passed beyond,
And that fair festival appears
Dim through the vista of long years.

But love still keeps his watch below,
When fades from sight the sunset glow,
And at the challenge of thy name,
Stirs in each heart the loyal flame.

Still battling on the field of life,
We break from the unequal strife,
From task or pastime hasten all
As at a vanished leader's call.

Within the shadow of thy tent
We read again thy testament,
Review the treasure which thy art
Bequeathed t' enrich thy country's heart.

No gift whose precious bloom can fade,
No holocaust on false shrine laid,
A legacy of good untold,
August as oracles of old,
The winged word that cannot die—
The world-transcending prophecy
Cumington, Aug. 16, 1894.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The New York Constitutional Convention by Miss Isabel Howland, on page eight, and Our New York Letter, by Mrs. Lillie Devereux Blake, on page five, give admirable summaries of the proceedings at Albany. Evidently, only the unseating of a Democratic delegation and the opposition of the Republican leaders prevented the submission of the Amendment to the voters. New York politics are always a puzzle to outsiders. Why Mr. Choate should have gone back on his suffrage record, and why the Republicans should have followed his example, while the Democrats gave a party majority for the Amendment, is something which no one can easily explain. But in politics, as in daily life, "it is the unexpected that happens."

27 to 22; a majority of the Democratic members of the New York Constitutional Convention voted for the Woman Suffrage Amendment. 75 to 33; more than two-thirds of the Republican members of the Convention voted against it. Alas, for the degeneracy of the party of Lincoln and Seward and Wade and Chase and Sumner!

An anonymous report of division and discord among the Kansas suffragists, and of a quarrel between certain Eastern

speakers and the State Campaign Committee, has appeared in several Kansas papers. We print to day an authorized contradiction of these misstatements by Mrs. Laura M. Johns, president of the Kansas Equal Suffrage Society.

The sensational statements made in the *Kansas State Journal* of Topeka and the *Kansas City Star*, relative to an alleged quarrel between the National-American W. S. A. and the Kansas Equal Suffrage Campaign Committee have no foundation in fact, and are authoritatively contradicted by the treasurer of the N. A. W. S. A., Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton. She telegraphs:

WARREN, OHIO, AUG. 20. I know nothing about the alleged disagreement. All the money has been and will be sent to Kansas as subscribed. No one has ever suggested to the treasurer what should be done with such money. The money subscribed by Massachusetts was sent when received, and applied as directed by senders.

The Maryland Prohibition party, in its platform, Aug. 10, demanded suffrage for women, while the Michigan Prohibition party, in its platform, Aug. 8, was silent on the question.

Woman continues to pursue her conquering way in New Zealand. The *London (Eng.) Star* says:

All the ladies of that colony who have attained the age of twenty-one are legally qualified to vote at Parliamentary elections; a lady, Miss Yates, is the duly elected mayor of an important borough; another lady, Miss Lillian Edgar, has recently been elected a member of the governing body of the University of Auckland; and by the last mail we hear of the ladies securing three out of the seven seats on a school board.

WOMAN'S DAY AT WORCESTER.

Woman's Day at the New England Agricultural Fair this year will be on Tuesday, Sept. 4. It promises to equal if not exceed in excellence that of last year. With such talented speakers as Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, Miss Elizabeth U. Yates and Mrs. Mary Sargent Hopkins, a most brilliant day is assured.

The members of Suffrage Leagues in the State are most cordially invited to be present. All the railroads give reduced rates, and the Committee of Arrangements for the Fair promise greater attractions in the way of exhibits and entertainments than in previous years.

Electric cars run from the R. R. station direct to the Fair Grounds every two minutes.

MGR. SATOLLI AND THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

Editors *Woman's Journal*:

The *WOMAN'S JOURNAL*, like many other papers of the country, has interpreted the recent letters of Mgr. Satolli, the representative of the Pope in America, as a declaration in favor of temperance and total abstinence. He was understood to have said that Catholics who are saloon-keepers and frequenters cannot have good standing in Catholic societies, and as this implies ostracism and penalties, Satolli's letters have attracted more attention than any recent Encyclical of the Pope.

But it appears that Mgr. Satolli meant no such thing. The letters were addressed to Bishop Watterson, of Columbus, O., who had taken such radical ground on the subject of saloon-keeping and saloon-frequenting in his own diocese that his people had rebelled and appealed to Satolli against him. Mgr. Satolli's letters were written only in defence of Bishop Watterson's authority. "The Catholic Church has never condemned the reasonable and moderate use of spirituous beverages, nor has Mgr. Satolli, who is not a total abstinence man, but 'takes a little wine for his stomach's sake,' etc., etc." Furthermore, the apostolic delegate has "never declared it to be a scandal for Catholics to conduct a saloon," "never decreed that spirituous liquors should be banished from Catholic houses, or Catholic societies, or that Catholic saloon-keepers, because of their business, should be excluded from Catholic societies."

Thus writes Mgr. Shroeder, a professor of theology at the Catholic University in

Washington, D. C. He speaks authoritatively for Mgr. Satolli, who does not want to get mixed up with the papers. All this will be good news to the saloon-keepers, and to the liquor fraternity generally, the great majority of whom are members of the Catholic Church.

When it is remembered that it is the liquor traffic in New York and Massachusetts, and everywhere, that stands right across the way, hindering woman suffrage, and every other beneficent reform, the declaration said to have been made by Mgr. Satolli, "that the Catholic Church has no hostility to woman suffrage" must be taken with many grains of salt.

MARY A. LIVERMORE.

WOMEN THEIR OWN EMANCIPATORS.

GREAT NECK, N. Y., AUG. 22, 1894.

Senator Hoar, in the *August Century*, says:

What single step toward the emancipation of women has been taken in obedience to their desire? I think it is quite doubtful whether the women of Turkey would be allowed to go abroad with unveiled faces if the question were left now to their decision, and the other sex disapproved. The admission of married women to control their own property, which has come to pass within a generation, is due to the law-making sex, and I think there was quite as much hesitation and opposition to it on the part of women as on the part of men. Miss Alice Stone Blackwell said in my hearing, the other day, that the various successive changes that have taken place in regard to the person and property and educational and professional liberties of women during the last fifty years were made before a majority of the women asked for them, and even in spite of the disapproval of a majority of women. She added that when a merchant, in a town in Maine, for the first time employed a woman in his store, the men in the place boycotted the store, and the women upheld the men; that when Dr. Elizabeth Blackwell studied medicine, the women refused to speak to her, and that their contemptuous and irritating attitude was more painful than any masculine objection; that in India the masses of Hindu women are so much opposed to the idea of education, that when a progressive Hindu proposed to educate his daughter, the other women of that family threatened to commit suicide.

These ideas have been so often repeated and enlarged upon that it is time they were rectified, and the sex vindicated. The one marked peculiarity of this reform is that the women have fought their own battle, against creeds, codes and conventionalisms, in the face of the powers of the State, the Church, and society at large.

We are not indebted to "the law-making sex" for one step in progress. Every concession has been wrung from our opponents. The page of history is black with the oppressions of women, lightened only by their own protests and appeals. To confine myself to my own State of New York, these facts I can vouch for. Woman has declared her own wrongs, and pressed their consideration on "the law-making sex."

Before the Married Woman's Property Bill was passed, in 1848, Ernestine Rose, Paulina Wright and myself petitioned the Legislature for seven years, discussing the question with many successive committees and with the members of the Constitutional Convention of 1847. We had no public hearings, for we had not thought it possible at that time to secure such a privilege. Many women, being assured that their names would never be made public, signed the petitions. Then the women of this State petitioned without cessation for thirteen years for other civil rights, pleading their cases in public meetings, and before legislative committees. They asked for the right to their own wages, to do business in their own name, to make contracts, to sue or be sued, to make a will, and to own their children. These were, one by one, grudgingly conceded—the latter revoked almost as soon as passed, and not restored until two years ago.

To secure all this, Miss Anthony and other coadjutors travelled all over the State, held meetings in every county, and circulated petitions from door to door, enduring ridicule and every variety of persecution that men could suggest. We then circulated petitions for the right of suffrage, for an equal place in the world of work, in the trades and professions, in the schools and colleges.

To say that a majority of women did not make these demands has no special significance, as no progressive step in human affairs was ever advocated by a

majority of men. The masses accept things as they are, from love of ease, timidity, and a blind faith in the rulings of Providence, being trained to believe that things as they are are right.

Fear of the same powers kept the Turkish woman veiled in her harem, the Hindu widow on the funeral pile; and it reconciles some American women to disfranchisement. But there are many among all these that would lead the way to freedom, if they knew the right path.

When a stable is on fire, it is almost impossible to get a horse out. Is it because horses love to be burned that they refuse life and liberty? No; it is because they feel at home in the stable that has been to them a place of safety and repose. The intense light blinds and frightens them.

When the first woman's convention was held in New York, demanding political equality, it was followed at once by similar conventions and demands in Ohio, Indiana and Massachusetts. Women wrote the calls, the resolutions, the speeches, and presided over the conventions.

Women have demanded political equality for nearly half a century, and as yet the lawmakers have conceded the right in only two States. Should these victories be attributed to the women who have travelled all over the country, holding meetings, circulating literature and petitions, writing arguments for papers and magazines for all these years, or to "the law-making sex," that has listened, and at last, moved by a sense of justice, done its duty?

We must remember the tremendous pressure brought to bear to hold women in bondage. Not only all the powers of earth—laws and constitutions—but the decrees of Heaven, the Scriptures and religious superstitions. When Massachusetts finally enfranchises the women of that State, as she must do in the near future, shall we attribute the victory to "the law-making sex," with all the frivolous objections they have put forth, or to the patient, persevering efforts and able arguments of Lucy Stone and her coadjutors for nearly half a century?

The spirit of "the law-making sex" has been so hostile, so bitter, so vulgar in its manifestations, that many a refined, noble man has declared himself ashamed of his sex. For all along the way we have found some fathers, husbands, brothers and sons ready to help us fight the battle, which it was their sacred duty to do. As to the vast majority of men, when I think of the treatment women have received from the press, the pulpit and the politicians when women first took their rightful places in the colleges, the trades and professions—when they made their first demands for larger liberty—my only wonder is that any woman dared to protest or petition. When women are fully emancipated they must not forget that they are indebted to themselves, and not to the chivalry of "the law-making sex."

To Mary Wolstoncraft, Frances Wright, Ernestine L. Rose, Abigail Adams, Martha Otis Warren, Hannah Lee Corbin, Abby Kelly Foster, Margaret Fuller, Harriet Martineau, Frances Power Cobb, and many other brave women, eloquent speakers and writers, are we indebted for the measure of freedom we now enjoy.

ELIZABETH CADY STANTON.

WOMEN VOTERS IN COLORADO.

All parties in Colorado welcome women workers. The *Denver Republican* says:

According as the Colorado women vote at the approaching election, will the cause of woman suffrage all over the United States where it has not yet been established be advanced or retarded. Colorado women should take this into consideration.

The *Rocky Mountain News* (Populist) says:

Mrs. Buell is at home after a good week's work in Eastern Colorado. No time should be lost in securing her services for the entire campaign. She makes friends and converts everywhere, and is a most eloquent speaker. She has been urged to go to Kansas, and if she will consent, the suffragists will make an effort to raise money for her expenses. While she would be a power to the women in our sister State, Colorado cannot afford to let her go. No outsider understands Colorado's needs so well as our own Colorado women. Miss Cadwell, the sweet singer, is doing excellent service for the People's party. Longfellow well says, "Music is the universal language of mankind;" a sweet voice can always win its way.

CONCERNING WOMEN.

MISS MARY WILKINS has written a new story with a suggestive title, "A New-England Prophet." It is to appear in *Harper's*.

MISS FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE has been appointed an honorary president of a section of the International Congress of Hygiene and Demography, to be held at Budapest from September 1 to September 9.

MISS MARY LITHEGON, of Manistee, Mich., who recently inherited a fortune of \$800,000 by the death of an uncle in Glasgow, Scotland, will take a course in medicine at Ann Arbor and finish her studies in Paris.

MISS KATHARINE L. SHARP, the librarian of Armour Institute, Chicago, has in charge the department of library science in that institute, and has been so successful both in material and training, that seven out of the ten students of the past year have already secured positions for next year in various libraries.

MRS. MARGARET SANGSTER is a member of several clubs; she is also corresponding secretary of the Woman's Board of Missions. In addition to attending to the duties devolving upon her in this capacity and to her many literary labors, she finds time for occasional domestic duties, and is a skilful housekeeper.

MRS. ELLEN A. RICHARDSON is rapidly arranging the details of the Home Department for the Food Exposition, which is to be held in Boston in October. She has already interested many from other lands and in different sections of our own country through her connection with the Columbian Exposition, and her recent trip to California and Mexico.

THE BARONESS DE LANGENAU, of Vienna, widow of a former minister from the Austrian Court to Russia, has taken the vice-presidency of the W. C. T. U. for that country. The Baroness devotes all her varied gifts to the well-being of those who need help. She has opened a home for servant girls, a mission for postmen, and a chapel for the Wesleyan missionary—a German sent out under the auspices of the London Society.

MISS AMANDA M. WAY was one of the charter members of the Indiana Woman Suffrage Association, organized in 1851, and a co-worker with the late Dr. Mary F. Thomas. Miss Way's special field of work has been with the Order of Good Templars, and for over forty years she has been speaking for temperance and woman suffrage. For many years she has been a resident of Kansas, but she is spending the summer at New Whatcom, Washington.

MISS SADIE MONROE SWIFT, the clever official reporter of the Middlesex and Barnstable terms of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, who won the distinction of being the first and youngest woman to be officially recognized in Boston as a court stenographer, has made another record. This summer she rode on her wheel to Yarmouth from Boston, over a route 88 1-2 miles long, in less than ten hours, on an extremely hot day, being the first woman to make the run.

MRS. BEATRICE POTTER WEBB, who is said to have inspired William Black to write *Sunrise*, and to have suggested the *Princess Casamassima* to Henry James, is probably the richest and most beautiful woman in the Socialist ranks. She comes of a wealthy and intellectual family, and was educated by Herbert Spencer, but instead of devoting herself to society, she joined the Socialists, tried work in different shops, wrote such vigorous articles on "sweating" that Parliament took up the matter, and at last married Mr. Sidney Webb. They are now living in East End lodgings on about three hundred pounds a year.

MISS COMSTOCK, who is president of the Comstock Banking Company in Green City, and cashier of the Comstock Castle Bank in Green Castle, Mo., is probably one of the youngest bank officers in the country. She entered the bank at Green City in March, 1889, as assistant cashier and bookkeeper, which position she filled in all its various duties. In September, 1892, the owners of that bank organized one in Green Castle, when they made Miss Comstock president of the old bank and cashier of the new one. As the president and directors of the latter bank live at some distance from it, Miss Comstock has the real work of the bank to do.