

The Woman's Tribune.



"EQUALITY BEFORE THE LAW."

VOL. V.

BEATRICE, NEBRASKA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1888.

No. 47.

For THE TRIBUNE.

"ABSORPTION."

A beamlet smiled on the new-born day,
But vanished soon in the sun's warm kiss.
A hope shone soft in a lover's eyes,
But soon was merged in a dream of bliss.
A song trilled low in a poet's heart,
Then, fast, was caught in the human lyre;
A thought starred forth in a shining mist,
Then swelled the flame of a spirit's fire.
So light is hid in a flood of light,
And hope finds rest in an ease unthought;
So song is hid in a flood of strife,
And thought is food to a larger thought.
—Carrie Kenyon, Hastings, Neb.

For THE TRIBUNE.

MY FATHER.

Backward my memory wings her flight
To the old lost time and the old delight,
When his proud, strong face was over me bent,
And twilight dim with night's shadows blent.
I wove romances, the wild, the dim,
And read the stories I wrote to him.
Or afar on the hill with tall pines crowned
I stretched my form on the mossy ground,
My head on his knee, his hand on my hair—
Oh, for one hour of the old time there.
To feel the touch of that sinewy hand,
I'd barter the gold of all the land.
Its coins, its ingots, its massive bars,
Were they mine and numerous as the stars,
I would yield them all, oh! every one,
To hear his voice when he said "Well done."
And the crowning joy of heaven will be
That his is the voice to welcome me.
Elizabeth Lyle Saxon.

THOMAS JEFFERSON said in 1774, "The God who gave us life gave us liberty at the same time; the hand of force may destroy but cannot disjoin them." [Dedicated to the democratic judges of Washington Territory.]

THE Viceroy of Canton has addressed a formal memorial to the emperor of China asking for the restriction of the importation of American kerosene into

The Tacoma High School.

The new principal of the Tacoma, W. T., high school is Miss Abbie E. Cushman, who was formerly of Painesville, Ohio, holding the position of principal of the high school of that city for six years. On leaving this position Miss Cushman spent one year in Boston in special study and then accepted the professorship of literature and history in the Whitman College, Walla Walla, W. T., which she has held for several years. Miss Cushman prefers high school to collegiate work and hopes to have the honor of founding a strong high school department in this flourishing young city, which includes among the attending pupils of its public schools 1100 children. The assistant principal of the high school is Miss Mary Shumway, a pupil of Mt. Holyoke, and this young lady held the management of the high school, pending the arrival of Miss Cushman, with skill, and to the satisfaction of its patrons.

Women in Business Offices.

A writer in the *Popular Science Monthly*, with that old time chivalry which through all ages kept women out of all places of honor or profit until the determined onslaught against the citadel of political inequality which they are making in this latter day, claims that woman's presence in a business office is an inconvenience, no matter how faithful and reliable she may be, because her employer necessarily has to neglect the small courtesies of life, and "the slow masculine mind does not yet understand that

panies and business of all sorts, the presence of women clerks will not be "an inconvenience," and the small courtesies of life need not "necessarily be neglected."

Women in Politics.

In an editorial with the above caption the *Indianapolis Journal* grumbles because leaders in the equal suffrage and temperance movement say that neither of the two great parties have any claims upon women for their support. It says: "The question of woman suffrage may be a great and burning one, but is hardly equal in immediate importance to the necessity for preserving the industries of the country from destruction." As long as the two great parties of the country, members of which seem to be equally sincere and intelligent, hold diametrically opposed views on the tariff question, it should hardly be expected that women, who are profoundly impressed with the industrial, social and legal wrongs to the race which have grown up under the system that has forbidden woman's participation in politics, will throw aside a great principle of fundamental right for a method, however desirable, of placing restriction upon commercial intercourse with our neighbors.

The *Journal* claims that a prohibitory law would be useless in a time of financial depression, since a man "looks for comfort in more frequent potations as his purse grows empty without hope of replenishing;" but the only law which will satisfy a temperance advocate, a national prohibitory law, will set in a

to devote their chief attention to whether their clothing shall be cheaper or dearer, or what shall be the geographical location of the monopoly that grinds the laborer until it scarce makes any difference to him, and especially to her, at what price the luxuries of life, or even its common necessities, may be bought, since they are unattainable at any figure. Referring to the influence women have in politics the *Journal* says, "like that of men, its extent bears little or no relation to their right to or deprivation of the ballot." Shades of Charles Sumner! what does the Republican party make so much ado over the negro being prevented the exercise of the ballot for, if it is of no consequence whatever, and bears no relation to his influence or the possession of his rights.

Democrats and Republicans.

The difference is thus stated by a careful and discriminating student:

The Democratic party has always been a strict constructionist party, and all the court decisions made by democrats have been in the line of a close and literal construction of constitution and statute.

The Republican, as the federal party was, is a loose constructionist party. All their interpretations are in favor of expansion of power.

The construction of the democratic judges in Washington territory which restricts the word citizen in the U. S. statutes to male persons is in line with democratic history. The expansion of the word citizen to include women, in all its full beneficial sense is in accord-

THE DARKNESS AND THE DAWN.

There are rainy days and gloomy,
When the clouds obscure the sky,
When the wind goes wailing westward
With a sobbing, plaintive sigh;
When the dismal mists are rising
Like a dark, sepulchral veil,
When the brook is moaning sadly,
And the skies portend a gale;
Still

There is also glad some weather,
When the sun is shining bright,
When the winds are making music
In a rapture of delight,
When the brook goes flowing onward
In its sparkling silver sheen,
And the birds are singing carols
In the swaying branches green.

There are mournful, murky midnights,
When the wind seems like a breath,
Cold and chilly, moist and ghostly,
From the bloodless lips of Death:
When each shadow seems a phantom,
And each sound upon the air,
Like the hollow, horrid groaning
Of a spirit in despair;
Yet

There's the glory of the dawning,
When the shades have passed away,
When the couriers of the darkness,
Flee before the swords of day;
When the grim and grizzly spectres
Haunt our waking eyes no more,
And the wailing winds are resting
And the weary night is o'er.

There's a black, silent ocean
Rolling 'neath a starless sky,
Where in ceaseless, sad procession,
Phantom boats are gliding by;
Where the silence is eternal,
And the darkness deep and dread,
Where the boats are guided onward
By the spirits of the dead;
Still

There's a haven o'er the waters,
Far across the ocean's breast,
Where the darkness never settles
And the oarsman is at rest;
And it's ever thus with mortals—
When the dawn is surest seems,
Then the dawn is surely coming,
With its golden, glowing gleams.

—Walt Mason, in Lincoln Journal.

Taxation, Land and Labor.

"Who is sufficient for these things?" I too have often felt this intellectual despair when considering the conflicting theories of the tariff and labor problems.

acres of Texas lands idle on speculation. This movement is strongly pushed in Minneapolis and other cities. It is as far as Georgeism can go without free trade, and it is probable that nearly every man who signs the "single-tax" petition will give his vote for Cleveland and Thurman; not necessarily because he is of the Democratic party (the contrary is largely the case) but because he believes in free trade and knows it to be essential to the practical recognition of the equal right of all to the use of the earth.

All can see the absurdity of trying to give every body a patch of the earth's surface. No sensible person has ever proposed such a thing—certainly not Henry George. But his plan does propose to give every one of us an equal share in the planet, an equal right to the use of the earth—to all of us our share of the income from the common estate.

It seems almost incredible that it can be done just by a change in the method of taxation. So ridiculous in its simplicity does it seem to many of the wise and prudent, that they will not stop to examine it. But what joy and peace have flowed into the heart of many a babe like myself when the simple grandeur of the natural law as shown by Henry George had dawned upon him!

It is thus: Though no earthing has a moral right to absolute ownership of any part of our common inheritance, the earth, every one has a right to its use. I may not want to till any portion, or to dig coal or gold personally, or even to build a home for myself. But though I live in the sky parlor of a ten-story tenement, I shall begin to get my share of the grand estate my Father in heaven has given to all his human children when the "single tax" goes into operation. All who do occupy the earth's surface with their houses, stores, factories, farms, gardens, mines, oil-wells, etc., will pay into the common treasury, or the funds for general expenses, an annual ground rent, according to the desirability or scarcity of their situation a yearly tax upon the bare land they hold assessed according to its value as unimproved land in the same situation. Unimproved land in the heart of the great city is

taxation. The custom houses, with their enormous expenses would be abolished, and with them the temptations to lying and fraud to which even supposed saints fall a prey. No more false appraisals of personal property. No more fines imposed (in the way of increased taxation) for building houses or for furnishing employment to labor by establishing factories, or for improving farms. No more hampering of industry, by taxing materials and implements. No more making us all pay for American blankets double their cost to the American manufacturer because the tariff on wool and woolen goods enables the American maker of blankets to put their price equal to their actual cost plus the amount of the tariff on wool. A perfectly simple plan—the public (or the government composed of our public servants) takes for the public expenses that which of right belongs to it, that which can be assessed and collected without fraud or oppression—the annual ground rent for the land which is our common wealth, a gift from the Creator of all for the equal use of all his creatures.

Let no abolitionist who approve of destroying the property right of those who had bought and legally though unjustly held human beings as property—let no prohibitionist who thinks it right to take away the saloon-keeper's employment destroying the value of vast quantities of property—say one word about "confiscation" when it is proposed to restore to all of the people their natural right to the use of the earth.

Henry George's plan would take no man's land from him, as long as he pays simple ground rent. Nine-tenths of the farmers would find their direct taxes lessened, and by relief from the indirect taxation which the tariff imposes would enter upon a degree of prosperity long unknown to them. So much land would be thrown upon the market by those now holding it for a rise that much of it, easy of access, would become virtually free to those who would use it, and the ability to get land and houses of their own would lessen the pressure of labor in departments now crowded and cause a natural rise of wages. Millionairism would be checked; so would poverty.

to be enfranchised in order that I may be rightfully classed with the "people" of my native land.

Third, Because the Declaration of Independence loudly asserts that "taxation, without representation is tyranny." Do women pay taxes? In some of our states a woman cannot even so much as make a glass of jelly or a rag-carpet that is not taxed. The assessor, at his annual visit, enters upon his tax list all of her household furniture, and every thing that she, by her combined energy and economy may have stored away in the cellar and pantry. The U. S. has more than a score of women who are worth from \$1,000,000 to \$5,000,000 each. Certainly these women pay heavy taxes, and are liable to be seriously affected by laws in whose making they have been without voice. Such is asserted to be "tyranny," and all "tyranny" is wrong.

Fourth, Because, if I should be compelled to live next door to a saloon or a brewery I want to have the privilege of saying whether or not that saloon or that brewery shall remain there. It is we women who feel the stinging curse of these institutions, and we ought to have the ballot to protect ourselves against them.

Fifth, Because, if a gambling house is established near by, ready and anxious to ruin the manhood of my husband or brothers, I want to have a voice in saying whether it shall remain—yea, I want to have the power to help elect officers who are brave enough to execute any law that may be made concerning its establishment and continuance.

Sixth, Because I want to be allowed to hold property, and to help to make the laws necessary for the protection of that property.

Seventh, Because I want to be allowed the means of an education, and I must be given the ballot in order that I may be able to use that education in any manner I may see fit.

Eighth, Because if I am to be tried for some criminal offense I do not want that the judge, the jury and the attorneys shall all be men. There is no justice in such an arrangement of affairs. Here, as in all of our State councils, we need woman's wisdom

School Suffrage in Massachusetts.

BOSTON, Oct. 2nd, 1888.
23,279 women have been assessed in Boston to vote for school committee. Of these, it is estimated that the Catholics and Protestants are nearly equal, or that perhaps the Protestants are slightly in the majority, says the *Boston Journal*. The assessment closed last night and yesterday many of the women who came to be assessed carried small American flags. The above estimate does not, of course, include the large number of women who do not need to be assessed a poll tax, but who can vote on their property tax bills.—*H. H. R.*

An Important Convention.

The first Hygienic Convention of the United States and Canada met in Kokomo, September 21st, 1888, for the purpose of affecting a National organization, and as another step in the progress of woman. Mrs. Dr. S. W. Dodds Dean, of the Hygienic College of St. Louis, was elected President, which is the first instance of the kind on record, we believe, of a woman being elected to the Presidency of a national organization composed of both men and women. She is a remarkable woman, the founder of a college, the only Hygienic College at present in this country, and impresses one in meeting her with the feeling that success must crown her efforts, because of her indomitable will and energy. Her sister, Mrs. Dr. Swaim, of Indianapolis, is also a successful practicing physician.—*A. E. W., Kokomo, Ind.*

Among the Workers.

OHIO.
TOLEDO.—The monthly meeting of the W. S. A. was held October 3rd. The association passed a vote of thanks to the K. of L. for their efforts in securing the appointment of a police matron for Toledo, in response to the request of the association. The secretary read a letter from Mrs. Lucy Stone, acknowledging the receipt of congratulations on her 70th birthday; also from Mrs. Beckwith, of Brooklyn, who spoke of successful lectures by herself in Central Ohio, and of Mrs. Belva Lockwood's splendid hearing at Oswego, N. Y., and towns in

upon it for a length of time. Then at a meeting for the purpose, the history of each penny should be read, to be told in as pathetic or witty a manner as possible. The object is to get a speaker. The October meeting will be the annual, for re-election of officers, when it is hoped all members will be present. The society is not yet one year old.—*M. R. W.*

ROCHESTER.—The Woman's Political Club held its first meeting since last June, on October 4th. Present, twenty-five members; Mrs. Greenleaf in the chair. Miss Anthony addressed the meeting, showing the amount of work needed in various directions. Miss Mary Anthony and Mrs. Lathrop gave a report from the police matron, Mrs. De Staabler. Mrs. Fray read a paper relating to the Woman Suffrage question in Europe. Dr. Elizabeth French spoke of Lady Dufferin's work in India. Resolutions were passed relating to the death of Dr. Mary F. Thomas. Plans of work and question of lecture course were presented and will be acted on next meeting. Resolutions of thanks were tendered the Sanitary Committee, composed of Dr. E. M. Moore, Jr., and Martin Barron, of the State Industrial School, for their influence in securing the appointment of Dr. Caroline S. Rogers as examining physician in the female department of that institution. The next social meeting of the club will be held at the residence of Mrs. J. M. Thayer, No. 30, James street, Thursday evening, October 18th.

Association of Collegiate Alumnae.

The regular quarterly meeting of the association will take place at Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., on Friday and Saturday, October 19th and 20th, 1888.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

- FRIDAY, OCT., 19th, 2:30 p. m.
Address of welcome by President C. K. Adams. Papers will be presented on "Patriotism as an Aim of Collegiate Training," as follows:—
1. Need of Preparation of Citizenship, Alice Stone Blackwell.
 2. The Place of American History and Institutions in the Colleges of the Association, Florence M. Cushing.
 3. Opportunities for Women in fostering the American Ideal.
 - a. As Mothers, Mrs. Mary Parker Woodworth.
 - b. As Citizens, Marion Talbot.
- Other phases of the subject will be brought out in the discussion.
SATURDAY, OCT., 20th, 9:30 a. m.
Report of Committee on Health in Colleges, Miss Mary S. Case, Chairman.

Real Estate.

Women desirous of making a safe land investment on a small scale should investigate the merits of the Bond and Colby addition to University Place, Lincoln, Neb. Lots are \$150 to \$250 and are sold either on monthly or yearly payments. This is the most desirable suburb to the city of Lincoln, and lies between the Methodist and Christian Universities. The former is erecting one of the finest edifices in the west, which will be opened September 1st, and building is progressing rapidly in the vicinity. Work will shortly be begun on the Christian university. As prices must soon be advanced, persons desirous of securing lots or acre tracts in this locality should address without delay Mrs. M. Isabel Bond, Lincoln, or Clara B. Colby, Beatrice.

Constitution for Suffrage Societies.

The following form of constitution adopted by the King County, W. T., Society, is simple and comprehensive. It is given as an aid to the formation of other societies, and may be varied to suit the members. Most societies will doubtless wish to have a membership fee.

- Articles of Incorporation of the King County Equal Suffrage Society:
- ART. I. The name of this Society shall be The King County Equal Suffrage Society.
- ART. II. The object and purpose of the Society shall be to advocate and secure to all citizens of the Territory, whether male and female, the right to vote and hold office.
- ART. III. Regular meetings of the Society shall be held at the city of Seattle, on the first Wednesday evening of every month at such place as the President may determine. And special meetings may at any time be called by the President.
- ART. IV. Any person above the age of twenty one years, resident of King county, who believes that the right to vote should be secured to all citizens of the United States, within the Territory, whether male or female, may become a member of this society, by signing these Articles.
- ART. V. To accomplish the purposes of the organization, discussion from time to time shall be had, documents distributed, and litigation conducted in the Courts of the Territory and of the United States.
- ART. VI. The officers of the Society shall be a president, vice-presidents, secretary and treasurer who shall respectively discharge such duties as ordinarily pertain to such offices in public assemblies.

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Kansas Department.

MRS. LAURA M. JOHNS speaks at Valley Falls, Oct. 3. At Wetmore, 4 and 5; Miltonvale, 7 and 8. Afterward at Clyde, Concordia, Jamestown, Scandia, Belleville, Smith Center, Phillipsburg, Kirwin and other places.

EVERY woman should have the minutes of the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th annual meetings of the Kansas Equal Suffrage Association, with addresses, reports and constitutions for state, district, county and local auxiliaries, and the woman's vote in Kansas, in April, 1887, and the legislative work for municipal suffrage for women. It is now ready, and will be mailed to any address post-paid for twenty cents. It is in neat, pamphlet form and convenient for reference. Address with stamps,
—Lizzie Hopkins,
233, So. Santa Fe Ave, Salina, Kansas.

ANNUAL MEETING.—The fifth annual meeting of the Kansas Equal Suffrage Association will be held in Emporia, Kansas, on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, November 13, 14 and 15, 1888, beginning at 2:30 on the afternoon of November 13.

A meeting of the Executive Committee will be held at 10 A. M. on Tuesday, November 13.

Members of the State Association are entitled to seats in the convention. Membership tickets are equivalent to credentials. Each local auxiliary is entitled to one delegate, besides one for each fifteen paying members. Let no auxiliary be unrepresented. Entertainment is most generously proffered to delegates, and members intending to be present should write, on or before November 1, to Mrs. M. Kellogg, chairman of entertainment committee, Emporia, Kansas, announcing their intention of availing themselves of this kind hospitality.

The convention will be addressed by Miss Susan B. Anthony, of Rochester, N. Y., Rev. Annie H. Shaw, of Evanston, Ill., Mrs. Clara B. Colby, of Beatrice, editor WOMAN'S TRIBUNE, and others.

We send kind greeting to all friends of the suffrage movement in the state and cordially invite their presence and co-operation.

change, and this element wasn't strong enough to compass it without the help of the women. So they nominated these women and the women voters of the city stood loyally by them." "Oh yes," I said, "and that's the way the enfranchisement of women is likely to be finally achieved. In some juncture some party will be unable to win without us, and then they'll arm us with the ballot and call us to the rescue."

Arrived at the Lowman home I met Mayor Lowman for the first time, and I wish all those who imagine that public spirited women must necessarily be unwomanly, could have the privilege of visiting Mrs. Lowman. She is rather under medium height, has delicate features, and an unusually mild manner. Few women have such great firmness combined with so much gentleness. I admired and envied the persuasive power which this woman evidently possesses. Seated in the comfortable home we were soon discussing many phases of the woman movement, and I found Mayor Lowman rich in rare thoughtfulness. A woman mayor is a *rara avis*. I have been honored with the acquaintance of but two women mayors, neither, dear reader, has your acquaintance with woman mayors been extensive; therefore I may be pardoned for taking a critical survey of this woman mayor's care of the home nest, and my delight will be understood when I found her house-keeping faultless. It is difficult to keep furniture speckless in this dusty land, but Mayor Lowman succeeds in accomplishing it. Her well appointed dinner table would have done honor to the skill and taste of the most determined anti-woman suffrage house-keeper in the land.

She is the mother of two carefully reared children who do honor to her thoughtful training.

I had an opportunity of attending a meeting of the council, where I met all except two of the members. And as the ladies took their seats and proceeded with the business before them in a matter-of-fact and easy fashion, I realized how quietly great revolutions actually take place, and how natural and desirable these innovations seem when we get face to face with them. These women looked to me not one bit out of their "sphere" sitting about a table dis-

These ladies are among the most able and highly respected women of the city. Mrs. Lowman is the deputy register of deeds. For three months, during the illness of the register of deeds, she had entire charge of the office. A proper tribute to her ability and faithfulness would be her election to the office of register of deeds.

Mrs. Hamilton is the Portia of the council-concise in speech, quick of thought and careful in judgment; the deep, strong lines of her handsome face tells you instantly that she is a woman of convictions strong to severity. Her sense of duty is the ruling power of her life. She is the mother of five children, but she finds time without neglecting them, to do much church work and to take care of an organization of young girls, to whom she is giving the blessing of parliamentary drill and literary exercise. Of Mrs. Golden and Mrs. Morse, the two other members present, I saw but little; but they impressed me as being like the others, women of ideas. Mrs. Golden is young and attractive in appearance, and looks very girlish participating in the deliberations of the council. Mrs. Morse is a gracious matron, whose kindly face and bearing immediately bespeak your good-will. I am sorry I saw so little of these ladies, and that I was unable to meet the two absentees. One of them was cut of the city and the other was sick, but of both I heard many good things. The city clerk is Mr. Price, and a very gentlemanly and efficient officer he is. The result of my observations and inquiries is the conclusion that women are able to govern a city as well as a household, and that the city's moral interests will be better cared for in their hands, while its material interests will not suffer. Notwithstanding the fact that the Oskaloosa experiment is a success, I believe that the true principle is that city government should be administered by women and men together.

The press has announced these ladies as having no sympathy with the suffrage movement, and no connection with any suffrage organization. It is true that they are not members of any suffrage organization; there is no organization near them; no organization is effected in their city because of local obstacles, and there doesn't appear to be

WOMAN'S WORLD,

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Form of Memorial to Congress.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled:

....., a native born citizen of the United States, and of the state of wherein she resides, most earnestly petitions your honorable body for the removal of her political disabilities and that she may be declared invested with full powers to exercise her right of self-government at the ballot box, all state constitutions or statute laws to the contrary notwithstanding.

AN ACT to relieve the political disabilities of
Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that all political disabilities heretofore existing in reference to of county of state of be removed, and she be declared a citizen of the United States, clothed with all the political rights and powers of citizenship, namely: the right to vote and to hold office to the same extent and in the same degree that male citizens enjoy their rights. This act to take effect immediately.

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VALLEY FALLS, Oct. 2, 1888.

I have been to Oskaloosa to look with my own eyes upon the women who dare to hold the reins of city government. I have been much in the habit of saying that I hoped women would generally refrain from office holding; and when I heard of the election of women to the mayorship and the council of Oskaloosa, I was rather sorry, and though I felt and was glad that it showed the general trend toward widening the circle of woman's activities, I did not feel that the election of women to these offices was a wise move; but since having seen these women and gained an idea of the work they have done in their official capacity I could wish that many more of our cities and many other enterprises hitherto controlled by men alone could be "Oskaloosified," to use the expression coined by Rev. Joseph Cook.

In the carriage that brought me to the residence of the Mayor, Mrs. Lowman, were an editor resident in this county, and one of the county commissioners. Without knowing me or my official position, or my mission in Oskaloosa, one of these gentlemen remarked that the mayor and council of Oskaloosa were women; to which I replied "so I have heard, and how does it work." "Very well," replied both gentlemen. "The women have given the city a good government and plenty of it. They have attended carefully to all matters calling for their consideration; have much improved the sidewalks." "Was there any dissatisfaction with their election?" I asked; "No," was the reply, "not more than there would be with any such startling innovation. The vote stood three to one for the women officials." "Well now," said I, "tell me how the election of women officers came about. What put it into the heads of the people to do it?" "That is very easily and quickly answered" said the gentleman. "The city had had an old fogy government for a long time, and the progressive element of the city wanted a

crossing how to secure better enforcement of building certain sidewalks.

When the election of these women was pending, a gentleman of the city remarked, "Well, if these women are elected we'll be virtually without city government." The women have been in office a half year, and they have demonstrated their ability to administer the government of their city in a most creditable manner; and that their government has in it the element of strength I think no citizen of Oskaloosa will deny. Shortly after their election they undertook to abate a nuisance from which the city had long suffered.

First they made an ordinance covering the ground, and then they ordered the removal of the nuisance. This order roused the indignation of the owner of the business, and at a meeting of the council a petition was presented bearing 62 names of citizens praying for a reconsideration of their action, and about 70 male citizens filed into the room to listen to the hearing. Here, certainly was a test of strength of nerve and determination to stand firm to conviction of duty in the face of strong opposition, but the women were equal to it. They had been sure they were right before they went into the matter and were not to be moved. Compliment was resorted to, and the women declare that this argument was very "meltin'." It is generally supposed to be an invincible weapon when used for the conquest of women. The argument of "pollycy" was brought into requisition; the women were assured that it was better to submit to the presence of an undesirable establishment, even though it had a debasing influence on the young and outraged the sense of decency and propriety, than to lose the trade which might thereby come to the city. But in these women's minds right was right, and no considerations of expediency could make them depart from the path of duty, and they adhered to their decision. Then the opposition undertook to get a restraining injunction served upon the council, upon the plea that the action was illegal and that they had transcended their powers in taking it, but the injunction was not granted, Judge Crozier, in a written opinion sustaining the action of the council.

any crying need of such an organization in a city that elects women to its most important offices. But it is not true that these ladies have no sympathy with the suffrage movement. They earnestly deny the charge that they are anti-suffragists, and declare that they "would vote if they had the chance."
—Laura M. Johns.

SINCE reporting two new organizations in Harper county, by Mrs. Denton, she has organized four more in school districts, making nine in the county. She is a woman of untiring energy, and had her health not failed, would have organized more.—E. G.

CAWKER CITY.—Attention of the Presidents and Corresponding Secretaries of the Equal Suffrage Auxiliaries of Kansas, is called to the fact that this day I have forwarded to every one of you a blank to be filled and returned to me as soon as possible that I may be able to complete my report. The books will be closed by the 1st of November, and all who do not have their reports in by that time will be denied representation.
—Martia L. Berry, Treasurer K. E. S. A.

TO OUR READERS!

We have made arrangements with the publishers of the *Cottage Hearth*, Boston, Mass., to offer the WOMAN'S TRIBUNE with their Magazine this year.

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that vicinity. The association took steps to have Toledo represented in the State Council of Women proposed to be formed at Columbus, October 11th. An invitation was received to be present at Columbus, October 11th, to meet the literary and professional women of the state for mutual acquaintance, union and future co-operation. This invitation was extended by Dr. E. M. R. Cavitt, of Toledo, chairman of the centennial committee of women in medicine, and Florence Cromse, of Tiffin, chairman of the centennial committee of women in law, from the State Association. Acknowledgements were made of its petition to the 68th General Assembly, asking that the word "male" be erased from the state constitution, and of a leaflet of Mrs. Stanton's appeal to Ohio women. The monthly review noted the registration of 20,000 women in Boston during the past two weeks, showing their earnest desire to vote on school questions, and refuting the argument that "women do not wish to vote." The immense number of woman suffrage meetings, from the Atlantic to the Pacific seaboard, and the enthusiasm prevailing to secure to women either limited or unlimited suffrage, the excellent result of school suffrage in Grand Rapids, Mich., and the reformatory work of Minneapolis' police matron over women arrested and brought to the police station. Tributes were paid to the memory of Dr. Mary F. Thomas, of Richmond, Ind., and Mr. Harriman, of Los Angeles, Cal. Mrs. Mattie B. Eck read a magazine article against woman suffrage, which was discussed by the meeting. Mrs. Bissell read brief extracts from newspapers. Remarks were made by Mrs. Cravens and Mrs. Collins, and the meeting adjourned to the first Wednesday of November.

NEW YORK.

BYRON.—The regular meeting of the W. S. A. was held at Mrs. C. L. Winter's Friday, September 28th. The subject of discussion was "Woman's Sphere." A membership of forty-five was reported and two new names presented. A novel plan for raising funds was suggested by Miss Katie Terry, which met with the approval of all present. This was that each member take one penny, invest it in something, and continue to speculate

Report of Committee on Endowment of Fellowships, Mrs. Christine Ladd Franklin, Chairman.
Report of Boston Branch of Health Statistics.
Report of Committee on Endowment of Colleges, Miss Alla W. Foster, Chairman.
Report of Philadelphia Branch of Employment Registry.
Miscellaneous business.

Marion Talbot, Sec.

66 Marlborough St., Boston, Oct. 1st, 1888.

Sixteenth Congress of Woman.

THE Association for the Advancement of Women, of which Julia Ward Howe is president, will hold their sixteenth congress in Detroit, Michigan, November 14th, 15th and 16th, in the "Church of Our Father," Bagley Avenue and Park Street. Executive Sessions at 10 o'clock a. m. Public Sessions at 2:30 and at 8 o'clock p. m. A Conference of officers only will be held November 13th.

TOPICS FOR DISCUSSION.

High Life and High Living, Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, Rhode Island.
Women in the Ministry, Rev. Ida C. Hultin, Iowa.
Organization Among Women, Mrs. Nellie Reid Cody, Iowa.
Correct Dress, Mrs. Annie Jenness Miller, New York.
Manual Training for Girls, Miss Ella C. Lapham, New York.
Women as Guardians of the Public Health, Ella V. Mark, M. D., Maryland.
Social Purity, Miss Frances E. Willard, Illinois.
Symposium—Immigration,
Where is the Work of Women Equal, Where Superior, Where Inferior to that of Men? Rev. Antoinette Brown Blackwell, New Jersey.
Realism in Fiction, Miss Lillian Whiting, Massachusetts.
Legal Aspect of the Temperance Question, Miss Mary F. Eastman, Massachusetts.
The Functions of Society, Mrs. Anna C. Bowser, Kentucky.

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ART. VII. All officers shall be elected by the members of the society at its October meeting each year, and vacancies may at time be filled by the society.

ART. VIII. These articles may be amended at any regular meeting by a vote of two-thirds of the members present.

Plan of Work for Suffrage Societies.

ORGANIZING SOCIETIES.

The method of organization must be governed to some extent by circumstances. In some localities it is best to call a public meeting, in others to invite the friends of the movement to a private conference. Both women and men should be members, and co-operate, and the society should be organized on as broad and liberal a basis as is possible. If but half a dozen will unite, organize and go on, others will soon come.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

Hold public meetings frequently. Hold conventions, picnics, teas, and occasionally have a lecture from some one who will draw a large crowd. But utilize your own talents; encourage your young women and men to speak, read essays and debate on the question. Hold public celebrations of the birthdays of eminent women and in that way interest many who would not attend a pronounced suffrage meeting.

PARLOR MEETINGS.

Persons who cannot be induced to attend a public meeting will accept an invitation to a parlor conference, social or entertainment, where Woman Suffrage can be made the subject of an entertaining paper or an earnest conversation. Cultured women and men, who "have given the matter no thought," can be interested through a paper presenting the life and work of such women as Margaret Fuller, Abigail Adams, Lucretia Mott, etc., or a paper showing the rise and progress of the Woman Suffrage movement, giving the names, purposes and short biographies of the leaders.

PRESS WORK.

Advocate suffrage through your local papers. Send them brief communications, short, pithy extracts, and when possible secure a column in each local paper, to be edited by the society in the interest of suffrage alone.

THE PULPIT.

Invite pastors of churches to select from the numerous appropriate texts in the Bible, and preach occasionally upon this subject.

CIRCULATION OF LITERATURE.

A strong effort should be made in this direction. Every suffrage society should own a copy of the "Woman Suffrage History," by Mrs. Stanton, Mrs. Gage and Miss Anthony, and should circulate the WOMAN'S TRIBUNE.

LEAFLETS.

Suffrage leaflets should be purchased and circulated from the parlor and the business house, and "pockets" should be filled and hung in depots, post offices and prominent places, that "she who runs may read." Over these pockets should be printed: "Woman Suffrage—Take and Read."

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LADIES, send fifteen cent postal note for copy of "MONEY: HOW ONE WOMAN MADE IT," and learn how one woman began with five dollars and received an income of five thousand a year. Address
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NOTICE the offer of a residence lot in Lincoln as a premium for subscribers. The competition for this should be lively, as the land is now worth \$150, and in a few years will be worth double. As a cash commission of 25 per cent is offered to all who enter the list for the premium and who do not secure the lot, no one can feel that the effort will be unrewarded.

near, at least in its first steps. To be sure there is no panacea for the evils of society except in the complete application of the Golden Rule. Evil hearts cannot be made good by legal enactments, but by the ballot, the ax may be laid at the root of organized iniquity, and righteous laws may do much toward curbing human selfishness and encouraging virtue.

Mrs. Chandler well says: "To control the means of subsistence is the first condition of liberty, as it is the first right of existence." But this is no narrow Americanism. It is the law of humanity.

We must admit then that every human child, being created a land animal, has a right to a footing on the earth, on equal right with every other child to obtain for itself the necessities of life as nature yields them bountifully in the storehouses of this planet. This abstract right is a very real one (its negative form being a denial of the right of private ownership in land) and it will never be sneered at by any true lover of justice, or intelligent believer in the goodness of God. It has been affirmed by some of the greatest minds of all ages.

It is the first principle of that which is now known as Georgerism, but Henry George has never claimed it as original. Very few of the wise men and women who have asserted this principle have ever been able to see any practical application of the law to modern conditions. To-day there are great numbers of intelligent men and women, in all parts of the civilized world, who do see clearly a way for its practical application. This is race or social evolution.

In the District of Columbia there are petitions to Congress in circulation, containing the names of thousands of the citizens of the District, among them many most prominent business men, asking that taxes be removed from personal property and improvements and that the tax on land values be increased. In Texas petitions of the same kind (called "single-tax" petitions) are circulating so rapidly and thoroughly that it is not improbable that the next session of the legislature will pass the desired law, thus routing effectually the foreign lords and the syndicates who hold millions of

of far greater fertility in western territories, that a great deal of good farming land would escape all taxation for a long time, or until scarcity raised the value. In many of our large cities, some of the finest buildings are built upon leased land, and the rates paid as simple ground rent are often so enormous, that one need not fear for the public treasury when these sums (for instance the \$800,000 which Pittsburg people pay yearly to a single English family as ground rent for business blocks, or the \$35,000 which is said to be not too much for the National W. C. T. U., to pay yearly for the use of the bit of land upon which they propose to build their temperance temple)—when sums like these go into the public treasury instead of into private pockets.

And why should they not? Is it not justice? Why does land rise in value? Why is the lot on Dearborn street, Chicago, so much more valuable than your father's farm? Is it because of the superior industry and sobriety of the Chicago land owner? If he had lain in a drunken stupor ever since he bought that particular spot of earth perhaps for a "mere song," the result would have been the same. No doubt some citizens of Chicago have done more than others to build up its enterprise and wealth, but the value of each lot to-day has been created by the growth of population and the general enterprise, and its increased land values belong to all of its citizens and should justly be used for the common expenses.

If land values, which the public creates, were taken as ground rent or annual taxes for the public expenses, it would not only relieve us from all other taxation by tariff on food, clothing, tools and materials, but would (it is believed) produce a public fund which would do away with the need of "charity" for the aged and disabled, a fund from which "we, the people," could systematically help each other when in needy circumstances, without hesitation or shame. A fund large enough, perhaps, to give us more or less free transit for bodies and burdens, social and intellectual advantages, and relief in yet unthought of ways.

If land was taxed according to its full rental value there would be no need of other

raising the revenue of the state, so accustomed have we grown to topsy-turvy conditions, that it is not easy for us at once to see this simple matter. People shake their heads solemnly when Henry George is mentioned, and mutter "robbery" and "confiscation." Studied more closely, his plan is sure to mean the putting of an end to the common legalized custom of our most honored citizens of putting what belongs rightly to the public into their private purses (or stealing) and the unnecessary taking of individual earnings and savings by the state, as taxation (really "confiscation")—a double crime which works constant mischief, and which must be set right before any real, permanent progress can be made in the labor problem. With this great fundamental wrong unrighted, one restrictive or protective measure after another must be passed, till the complication becomes painfully absurd.

The noble women who read the TRIBUNE should read the works of Henry George. The little ten-cent book on the Land Question can be read in an afternoon. Fifteen cents sent to Henry George, Union Square, New York, will bring you four numbers of his excellent paper, *The Standard*. Having read only so much, perhaps you will say as did the younger Wm. Lloyd Garrison, on the platform with Henry George, last week, "My understanding cannot resist its reasoning, and my heart responds to its humanity."

—Frances E. Russell.

Why I Want to Vote.

First, Because I am a responsible human being, and therefore am held accountable for every transgression of law. If I commit a murder or a theft I am at once punished by a law that I had no part in framing. This kind of justice is not consistent with a Free Republic.

Second, Because I live under a form of government that says "the right of self-protection is a natural, inherent, inalienable right," and which makes the ballot the only means whereby the individual is protected. It is said to be a government "of the people, for the people, and by the people." According to this it appears that I am not a part of the "people" of this country. I am anxious

and woman's sympathy.

Ninth, Because if I am permitted to engage in business, or to enter the professions, as women are now allowed to do, I must have the ballot in order to guard that business or profession.

Tenth, Because (and this is my last and strongest plea for the political emancipation of my sex,) I believe it will make better and grander women. It will be an immense means of education to them. It is a well admitted fact that responsibility brings out the true metal that is in a man or woman. I claim that no single barrier should be set up against the fullest and most complete development of the Mothers of America. If you would have intellectual, moral and religious men, you must have intellectual, moral and religious mothers. Do not class her with "idiots" and "criminals," but rather make her a grand, free citizen of the United States.

—Mrs. S. L. Stoner.

Berlin, Kansas.

From Washington Territory.

The Republican Territorial Convention referred all communications on suffrage to the committee on credentials and organization. As these documents accompanied the delegates there could be no excuse that they did not arrive in time. But they were not presented to the convention until the platform committee had retired. This committee voted down a suffrage resolution, though it was carefully diluted by a vote of seven to five. The member of the Council who last winter introduced the bill which provided for suffrage for women without the jury opposed the resolution. A man who was instrumental in robbing women of one half their rights would have little scruple about taking the other half. The ballot without the jury was a compromise to please the lawless and vicious element.

I had hoped the Republican party would quit themselves like men and speak for human rights in tones that could not be misunderstood. But they cringed before the voice of "policy."

They were not free-born or they could not thus have humiliated and degraded themselves. I see more clearly than ever since

Johns' 8th June 1890
Washington Territory
Kry

the Chinese empire, urging that it destroys life and property and is injurious to the native oil industries.

LONDON adds to its population 75,000 people every year. Its streets grow at the rate of fifty miles a year. Its underground railroad carried 120,000,000 of passengers last year. Land in Bishopgate street sold a few weeks ago at the rate of eighteen million dollars per acre.

In France women have organized an association like the Primrose League of England. It is called the "Rose of France Union," and the Countess of Paris is its president. Six thousand names have already been subscribed to it. Its emblem is a gilded rose with "La France" written on one leaf.

SOMETHING must be done by wealthy parents and guardians of heiresses to give the girls in their charge a wholesome mental activity and the sweetening personal contact with human beings of high standards and useful ambitions. The young lady so numerous eloping with her father's coachman, and the not uncommon running away of girls disguised as boys to seek adventure or employment are simply indications of a reaction from the dull routine of a frivolous and vapid fashionable life. Maud Meredith, the heiress of Oakland, who ran away from her guardians who were "trying to make a lady of her," and hired to a farmer to hoe beans, giving good satisfaction in that employment, evinced but the natural desire of a healthy mind to have a useful occupation and to escape from the artificialities which ordinarily surround the young lady of fortune. Such an one is exposed to temptation from within, and her safeguard is activity of mind and body with special education as to the uses and value of wealth.

women mean to prefer equality to respect and consideration."

The writer makes the customary argument about the necessity of woman's work being transitory unless she is so "old, ugly, and uninteresting" that marriage is, out of consideration; and asks the stale question which Nature herself has so often answered in favor of her daughters: "Is not nature, potent and inexorable, behind the artificialities of civilization, the real bar to feminine equality after all?"

How strange it seems that grave and learned writers in influential periodicals will take space to combat woman's equality if nature has set up a real bar, potent and inexorable. It would seem as if the old dame might be safely left to do the work of enforcing her own laws since what is unnatural must surely be at a disadvantage and will shortly be effaced, but the anxiety of some men to take a hand in the dispute looks as if after all they were not quite certain on which side Mother Nature stands in this struggle for woman's opportunity.

Our writer again bids the strong-minded (under which category Heaven grant that all the readers of the *TRIBUNE* be included) not to scorn the protection of the other sex. Who ever saw a woman scorn protection? The spectacle was never witnessed of any woman rejecting genuine courtesies, civilities and protection? They have been seen skurrying around to find somebody to protect them from their protectors, and against what does women ever need protection if not against men?

If all the points which our opponent makes should ever be fully established to the satisfaction of everybody, then the only chance for women workers will be with women capitalists. When women of large fortunes will conduct banks, manufactories, insurance com-

pany like this, since what a man cannot get he may not drink, beside which it is idle folly to ignore the fact that a sober man is the most likely to be thrifty and prepared to meet boldly even financial depression.

With the lack of logic inevitable to one who does not give hearty support to justice for women the *Journal*, while it blames some women for thinking their thoughts and caring for the furtherance of their principles, praises other women for forming protective tariff clubs and discussing the "questions of the day with interest and intelligence." What would the *Journal* say of these women if, in studying protective tariff they should decide in favor of free trade? Would they then be classed with the suffrage and temperance women whose "attitude not only betrays selfishness but speaks ill for the intelligence on which they base claims for the privileges of the ballot?" It is something new to the *TRIBUNE* that women base their claims to the ballot upon their intelligence. What they have always claimed is the ballot as their right; as a means to protect their interest; for their education and for the expression of their opinion on matters pertaining to personal right and public good. Thus they are eminently logical and unselfish in basing their action towards political parties upon the attitude of these towards the question of woman's political liberty. Every question that comes up for the consideration of men can only be half settled until the count of women is taken. All the wrongs of humanity are waiting to be righted by the united wisdom of the mothers and the fathers of the race. Profoundly interested as are woman suffragists in every vital question, while their hands are tied and their will disregarded, it is childish to want them

eral party, only no national party has yet arisen which contends that the original provisions of the constitution embraced women and should be so construed.

Some party is going to come to the front and insist that according to the constitution, woman suffrage is an issue. When that party arises, it will inevitably be opposed by the democratic party, because of the fact that it is a strict construction party. Other parties are in their nature transitory. In the presence of some national crisis or needed reform the people say to the party of inertia: "We must put a more liberal construction on *this* point" and then a new party grows and succeeds and the point is gained, the steps taken in advance. Then the party disintegrates and becomes the nucleus of other progressive ideas which gradually take shape into a national party, each in turn making its fight with the strict construction party.

Mrs. NEWMAN, wife of Bishop J. P. Newman, has purchased the Burnham House at Round Lake, New York, at a cost of \$13,000, with the intention of converting it into a home for missionaries who return to this country for rest.

Now that the Liquor-dealers Convention, New York, in its meeting at Buffalo, September 4th, has said, "We are distrustful of the Republican party, notwithstanding the assurances it has so frequently given that our business will not be seriously disturbed," it is to be hoped the Republican party will realize the folly of pandering any longer to the saloon element. Its only hope of restoration and permanency depends upon its friends everywhere in the coming legislative sessions doing something to satisfy the friends of temperance who are still so largely in its ranks.

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CHICAGO OFFICE: Subscriptions received and returned for at the Law Office of Ellen A. Martin, 141 La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

SUSAN B. ANTHONY will speak at the Iowa State Woman Suffrage Convention at Ames, on October 18th.

Work for the National Enrollment should proceed with vigor during the pleasant autumn months. Send to the WOMAN'S TRIBUNE for circulars and headings.

MISS SUSAN B. ANTHONY, having placed herself under the management of Stanton's Lecture Bureau for the coming winter, all who wish her to speak for them should apply there at Central Music Hall, Chicago, Ill.

Our Premiums: Beside the Council Report, the History of Woman Suffrage and cash premiums. The TRIBUNE offers a residence lot in the suburbs of Lincoln, situated in the best of soil between the Western

department, who attended to the correspondence and personal business. The efforts of these able and faithful co-workers speak for themselves. Two other women are on the regular force of the TRIBUNE, who have long given reliable and skillful assistance in their departments. Others step in on folding and mailing days and the experience of the office of the Tribune in employing women help has not been at all in harmony with the argument of the writer in the Popular Science Monthly referred to elsewhere. Their presence is not an inconvenience, and is no "restraint" upon anything that is consistent with decency and courtesy. Nature does not seem and inexorable as she is said to be, seem to have put up any real bar to feminine equality in all that pertains to reliability, skill, and accuracy in the various departments of journalistic labor, and "an ounce of practice is worth a pound of theory."

The case in Washington Territory. The action of A.S. Austin, of Tacoma, in seeking to appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States from the decision of the Supreme Court of Washington Territory which disfranchised the women voters, is likely to lead to the cause of woman suffrage in the territory, and perhaps elsewhere. The true state of the case, the fact that it was a fraudulent case in the first place, and that only such action was taken by Mrs. Bloomer as would secure the disfranchisement of the women of the territory, has been previously fully explained in the TRIBUNE in this way: Mr. Austin's connection with the case arose in this way: Judge Greene, ex chief justice of the

Mrs. McCoy, with one other lady, signed the indemnity bond. Mr. Austin was allowed for appeal, but it was his misstatement of fact that led to this hasty action. Mr. Austin had also requested Col. Robert G. Ingersoll to assist him in the matter, and had received the telegram consenting to do so, and this also contributed to the impression of Mrs. McCoy that it was proper to take steps for appeal. A few days after this, Mrs. McCoy having consulted her legal authority (Mr. McCoy as indirectly doing all in her power to prevent the appeal to the Supreme Court and to prevent citizens of the territory from making subscriptions, it is of the utmost importance that the friends of woman suffrage outside the territory should understand the reason for the apparent inactivity in the territory in reference to this case.

Holiday Notes. NEMERO. PORT TOWNSEND is a little town of 4,000 inhabitants, in some respects the most interesting point on Puget's Sound. It is three hours' ride by steamer from Seattle, and about the same from Victoria, B. C., and is the port of entry for every vessel must anchor and clear. It is a beautiful sight to see twenty or more vessels lying at anchor in its safe and capacious harbor.

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Miss Luiza Matthews, a young lady from the south, of remarkable business ability, is employed in the custom house. She is deeply and conscientiously interested in reform, and in the exact time left her by her official duties she had arranged for our proceedings which were very well planned and attended. Mrs. Saxon was the guest of Miss Matthews, and the writer, of Captain and Mrs. Hitch. There is nobody in the world who is nicer to visit with than a retired sea-captain and his wife, especially when the latter has accompanied her husband for some years.

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