

ML

5  
8

"TRUTH, JUSTICE AND HONOR."

---

# PAPERS

READ BEFORE THE

ASSOCIATION

FOR THE

ADVANCEMENT OF WOMEN

AT ITS

TENTH ANNUAL CONGRESS

HELD AT

PORTLAND, MAINE, OCTOBER, 1882

A. A. W.

---

P A P E R S

READ BEFORE THE

ASSOCIATION

FOR THE

ADVANCEMENT OF WOMEN

AT ITS

TENTH ANNUAL CONGRESS

HELD AT

PORTLAND, MAINE, OCTOBER, 1882

---

MRS. JULIA WARD HOWE

PRESIDENT



## TABLE OF CONTENTS.

	PAGE.
OPENING ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT,	
Mrs. JULIA WARD HOWE, Newport, R. I. . . .	v
RIGHT OF WOMEN TO FREE COMPETITION AS WORKERS,	
Miss LAURA CLAY, Kentucky. . . . .	viii
POLITICAL ECONOMY,	
Miss EMILY J. LEONARD, Connecticut. . . .	i
THE PLANET SATURN,	
Prof. MARIA MITCHELL, Vassar College, N. Y. . .	5
WOMEN IN THE INDUSTRIAL ARTS,	
Miss ELLA C. LAPHAM, Buffalo, N. Y. . . .	8
HISTORY AND RESULTS OF THE PAST CONGRESSES,	
LITA BARNEY SAYLES, Connecticut, . . . .	13



## OPENING ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT.

MRS. JULIA WARD HOWE.

After a year's separation, dear friends, we meet again at the call which has now grown familiar. Neither our lives, nor the world has stood still in the interval between our last meeting and the present one.

Nature, of course, always performs her accustomed round of evolutions and revolutions. Moral questions have also an inevitable growth in the social world. But the concern of man is mostly with the fullness or deficiency of his own work. What we have sown we shall also reap, and if our year has been full of endeavor, this our harvest time will be full of fruit.

Our Congress was mainly instituted in order to unite a body of workers. Its members are mostly harnessed in efficient relation to business, profession, progress, and reform. And our great difficulty lies, not in working at our several callings and belongings, but in carrying forward a work in common, in working together scattered as we are in regions widely distant from each other, and holding together by these infrequent meetings, and by a correspondence which is much restricted by our busy lives. And still, despite our wide and long separation, we belong together, and when the bugle note sounds, may be seen hurrying through highways and byways to be in at the trysting. And in view of our farness and our nearness, we may ask what it is that holds us together; and we shall all answer, it is

the bond of a common faith. We believe that, independently of all adventitious aids, women are bound to help themselves and each other. The help of sentiment and of sympathy is great and important, and we all desire to give and to receive it. But the help of counsel and experience is far greater, and it is especially in view of this that our Women's Congress has been devised.

A very important point in such a coming together as ours, will be the presenting of topics in a broad and comprehensive manner. A glance at our programme for this and other years will show our endeavors to study what best deserves study, and to find in each department of our work, the person best able to treat of all that it includes. In these researches, we question the church, the school, the physician, laws and legislators. As the reading of each of our papers will be followed by a discussion of its subject, we may hope to supplement the effort of each by the combined wisdom of all. To this general consideration of important themes, the wide range of place and circumstances from which our little band is gathered, promises to give a breadth of view and a variety of experience which must be favorable to sound and steadfast judgment.

Concerning our choice of a place of meeting for the year, we desire to say that we hold to reciprocity in the put-



ting on of seven-league boots. If some of us have called you eastward this year, others of us shall call us westward next year, and we will duly heed the call, if it shall be made possible for us to do so. The Congress brings a new element of interest into every place in which it holds its meetings. In most of these we have had occasion to take note of happy results which have sprung up in the track of our movement. This beautiful city of Portland now sees us for the first time. While we thank our friends here for the generous reception which promises us a fair and attentive hearing, we shall hope that some of the seeds scattered by those who come from afar, may bear fruit of a confirmed faith in the eternal right, and in the works which contend for it.

We have all read of miracles in which very small means have been made to accomplish great ends. The "widow's cruse of oil"—the Saviour's loaves and fishes, are emblems of this sort. We need a moral miracle of the same sort to-day. How shall our little handful of women work for this vast continent? How shall we make ourselves a power for good throughout the length and breadth of this land? I will answer that we must keep in view both the largeness of the field, and the smallness of our numbers. Faith and fervor can make the one sufficient for the other. And, as women, we must especially hold fast our women's ways of working. Small things are entrusted to us, which contain the fate of the world, as the seed contains the harvest. God has given us in our heart a touchstone by which we can find the great in the little, and the little in that which seems great.

Our community is intoxicated with the dream of wealth; we must hold

to the clean hands and brave hearts whose work can enrich life honestly. Our people are imposed upon by loud report, and wide ambition. We must keep our faith in modest service, and sober desert. No task must seem to us small, which concerns our own obligations and the well-being of others. No reward must seem to us great which involves the loss of character. With infinite patience of detail, we must combine large and comprehensive charity.

It seems to me that we women cannot in any way so assure and multiply our usefulness, severally and unitedly, as by taking a sincere interest in all that we can understand and in all that we can help. We share with the general public the grievances of a government and legislation which, better, than many or most, reaches yet its full measure of injustice and corruption. Having no vote, how can we hope to free ourselves and others from measures which are felt to be unjust and oppressive? The first step in remedying any evil is to understand it. Had we twenty votes apiece, and no understanding of how things should or should not be, our votes would not help us to set matters right.

The first step, therefore, in all that may promote the public good is one which our Congress is fully competent to take. We can apply ourselves to the study of existing evils, and by ascertaining the reasons which underlie them, can open the way to relief and remedy.

I will mention as an example, the "Chinese question," which stands on the list of topics to be presented at this Congress. It may have this place in virtue of the christian command, "If thy brother have aught against thee." Male politicians have disposed

of this question for a time, but not for all time. A paltry partisanism has in this instance, as in many others, decided a matter which called for a very different treatment, and for a conclusion diametrically opposite to that which now stands as the law of the land. A great wrong has been done, not only to our brother, but those principles of human brotherhood upon which our whole system of government professes to be founded. What can a handful of women do to right this wrong? We can carefully study out the causes which led to it, and the principles whose just application would have made it impossible. Having done this to our best ability, each of us can take her stand by the heavenly justice which has been outraged in the persons of the Chinese, and contend for it in the old faith that "one with God is a majority."

We shall hear, during our brief sojourn, much that concerns us as individuals, and as members of society. The industrial rights and possibilities of women, the condition of our sisters in the extra christian community of Utah, the education of our children, and our own obligations toward them, together with the more general topics of health, political economy, and religion. All of these matters will be brought before you for consideration and discussion.

This work to which we address ourselves is doubly important because women, all over the world, so easily lend themselves to the promulgation of the views held by men, and oftenest by those men who are least fitted to guide and form the opinions of women. We have here a duty of redemption toward our own sex. To the thousands of women, who in every variety of circumstances are content to exclaim: "The man says so, and he must know," let us oppose some units who will say:

"We will see first whether the man is right." If he is, we will second him heartily; if he is not, we will withstand him to the face.

As I have so far introduced our programme, I may as well mention that it will conclude with a study of the planet Saturn, contributed by our scientific member *par excellence*, Prof. Maria Mitchell. Those who know this dear friend, are well aware that her intimacy with the heavenly bodies, or something else, has given her a heavenly mind. Not inappropriate will it be for us to follow her to that height of contemplation. For, when I think how soon our parting must follow upon our meeting, and wonder how our great common interest can be kept everywhere and at all times before our minds, I think also, how the stars set in God's firmament are visible to all. In the moral universe also, there is height, and if its stars are our beacons, we shall all behold them, and thus be held together in the unity of faith and in the steadfastness of peace.

With regard to the social world around us, our position as independent workers changes with the ameliorations of public opinion. We had first to assume a position of our own: this appeared to many men and women an act of outrageous defiance. Some of our own sex who had achieved eminence for themselves, regarded with no favorable eye the advance of confidence and esteem which we have claimed for the sex in general. Little was expected of us ten years ago but overstrained sentiment united to impossible assumption. Now, so much is expected of us, that we must do our best to meet the demands likely to be made upon us. The cry at first was, "Why do you try to do any thing?" It is now, "Why don't you do more?"



An eminent Anglican divine, in the days of my youth, used to exclaim:

"From all old women meddling in the affairs of the church, good Lord deliver us!" I think that the prayer today is: "From the church in which women have no part, good Lord deliver us!"

We have to rejoice in the enlargement of our sex throughout the world. Every day brings us tidings of new departments of usefulness which have opened up to women, or rather which they themselves have sought and found. In industrial enterprise, in the learned professions, in literature and in tuition they are earning reputation, esteem, and independence. Our regret is that our knowledge keeps pace so imperfectly with this wide-spread arising and arousing of women. Our joy is that it spreads too rapidly even for print and telegraph to follow.

We ought perhaps to be still more glad that in all this kindling of intellectual life, the cares and duties of family affection are not less, but more, considered than they were in the days in which most women were content to measure their sphere by the dictation of man. Now and then, some hysterical writer like Mr. Elliott in the *N. A. Review*, cries out that society is going

to destruction, and that the women's women, and the senators who endorse them, are at the bottom of all the evil that is done and felt. Such warning awakens little sympathy in the general public. No one who knows anything about the woman's movement today supposes it to be a war upon society, or against Nature. In a time in which even the sacred book of our religion has received a new translation in order that religious instruction may benefit by the fuller scholarship and nicer criticism of a later day, we surely need not fear to ask for a revision of the whole doctrine of Duty as regards woman, nor to insist that the improved interpretation shall recommend itself to our best judgment and highest conscience.

It is a weary task for us to vindicate our sex, and we should blush to find ourselves insisting upon its merits, but for two considerations. The first of these is the fact that from Adam down, "the woman whom thou gavest me" has had to bear the reproach of man's sins besides that of her own: the second is this other truth,—that in upholding the moral grade of one half of humanity, we assert and maintain a higher level of obligation and capacity for the whole.

#### THE RIGHT OF WOMEN TO FREE COMPETITION AS WORKERS.

Among all the claims pressed upon the world by that universal stir called the Woman's movement, there is none more vital and far-reaching in its consequences than that considered in these pages.

Hitherto, what have been called womanly employments have been such as could be carried on at home, or those that have met little competition from men, either from the poor wages commanded, or from the irksome condi-

tions attendant. But now it is proposed that women shall have the right to enter any and every occupation for which their tastes or talents shall fit them. As preliminary to the consideration of this claim, let us observe how it is at present denied. Our attention will naturally first fall upon the law. And here, as the laws of the different states vary, and are constantly undergoing change, I must be understood as speaking of restrictions that existed

not many years ago in all of the states, and still exist in some. Thus we see that women are not permitted to practice law in the courts, and thereby they are excluded from a profession which engages hundreds of men in every state, and whose profits are sometimes enormous. Women are excluded from all offices in the gift of the people. This, again, throws women out of competition with men for places that support hundreds in every State.

Besides these positive restrictions put upon the labor of women, the State puts negative ones much more far-reaching and destructive. From the colleges, maintained in part or wholly by the State, meant to fit boys for intelligent and profitable labor, girls are excluded, thus tacitly claiming for boys a right of labor not extended to girls.

Again: though it is an axiom in political economy that labor is discouraged by whatever makes its profits uncertain or insecure to the laborer, our laws, by the transparent legal fiction that husband and wife are one, at one fell swoop deprive wives of all direct control of their earnings! Thank God, this disgrace to our civilization is rapidly passing from our statute-books.

Laws, however, are only the reflections of the opinions of the societies governed by them; and in social customs we find the denial of equal right to labor the most difficult to overcome. When a woman begins to observe the facts of grown-up life, and to speculate upon what her own part is to be in the mysterious future, she soon observes a marked difference between the prospects of boys and girls. For boys there is a boundless field for activity. Wealth, fame, adventure, learning, are to be sought and won by those who have the ability; and every department of effort boasts its heroes whose

achievements command the applause of the world and stimulate youthful ambition. To train the minds of boys and to start them in life with advantage, for many long centuries great institutions of learning have been founded and richly endowed; while to give their boys the benefits of the education thus proffered, families constantly make great sacrifices. Everything invites the boy to vigorous thought and action, and everybody expects it of him. But, for the girl, life presents a widely different aspect. Instead of a boundless scope for activity, life seems to narrow down to two probabilities,—she may marry and go to housekeeping, or she may become an old maid and always live with other people. True, she hears of women who teach, and occasionally of women who write books for a living; but it requires no lively perception for the girl to see that her parents and friends are far from hoping for a like fate for herself. What they seem to hope for and expect of her is that she shall marry. But to the child there seems to be no spur to ambition in the prospect of marriage; she hears no girl spoken of as too stupid to marry; or that another is sure to marry well because she is so bright and studious. Her parents do not speak of sending her to college to prepare her for her duties. No particular mental excellence seems to be demanded or even desired; and while marriage is the only road open for her to any object of ambition, how she shall marry or whether she shall remain single appears to be a matter of chance rather than of deliberate choice and achievement. Thus, in its formative stage, passiveness is cultivated in her mind; and even if in maturer years she begins to doubt the wisdom of the training that leaves her to drift like a



log, that training has left her little strength to resist the current in which she finds herself.

It is evident that this lack of education for varied occupations has all the force of a denial of the right. But when women, in spite of this adverse force, attempt to enter employments hitherto occupied by men, they find that society has other checks to put upon them. It is no uncommon thing for women to suffer loss of social consideration because they have stepped out of the usual round of woman's work. I call to mind just now two young ladies, some of whose acquaintances have ceased to recognize them because they have accepted positions which, if held by their brothers, would have been considered both honorable and desirable.

Moreover, social opinion is largely to blame for the fact that the women employed by the State, as school teachers, clerks, etc., are paid less for the same work than men. But enough has been said of society's denial of woman's right to competition in labor,—any one can verify the statement from his own observation.

Let us go on to consider what reasons may be urged for giving to women education and encouragement to enter every employment to which their tastes or abilities call them. The right of women to competition depends, in the first place, upon their own need, and secondly, upon the world's need of them.

When it is proposed that women should confine themselves to some sort of domestic labor, the serious obstacle presents itself that home life no longer supplies all women with self-supporting labor. A hundred or more years ago, when women spun and wove, and manufactured at home many other articles

now made by machinery, the domestic sphere supplied more than enough remunerative work for the women. But machinery and modern improvements have changed all that; now there are many more women than are required to do domestic work. They must adapt themselves to the change, and learn other work, or become mere consumers in the community, while they endure all the privations and sufferings that idleness and wasted energies entail.

What, then, shall guide them in seeking new avocations? The world's needs no longer confine them to the spinning-wheel and the loom, or even to the sewing machine. But what it does need is the best worker in every place. In order, however, to find out who is the best worker, every place must be open to competition; and to answer both their own necessities and the world's need, women must enter as competitors.

What the exact results of this competition of women with men will be, it is impossible to tell; it may be, some vocations will be followed by both men and women; some hitherto occupied solely by men may be conceded almost entirely to women, as most fitted; and again, it can scarcely be doubted that by the combined efforts and talents of men and women, new fields of labor will be opened, whose fruits shall enrich the world. Yet, rich as the prizes may be that the world shall gain by the labor of women, the greatest gain will be in the development and improvement of women themselves. For the same causes that have confined women to monotonous toil in a narrow sphere through the ages in which our race has worked up its way to our present degree of civilization, have all along left injurious effects upon the mind and character of women themselves. Girls

grow up, seeing all places of emolument and honor, all pursuits requiring long and careful training, and, until recently, all institutions of higher learning, filled by men; and as opinions are more the result of impressions unconsciously received than of direct instruction, it happens that women believe themselves incompetent in all higher branches of thought. I have had more than one lady assure me that she did not think women's minds capable of taking a college course; and another, that she used to think women had not sense enough to become physicians. I cannot think these opinions are rare, since they were expressed to me by women who had had the best educational advantages of their day, and were themselves of more than average intelligence. Thank God, our literary and medical colleges are fast disproving such notions. But it seems to me a matter of the gravest practical importance that women hold so false an estimate of the mental ability of their sex, and hence of their own; for, while women will believe that this enormous difference exists between themselves and average men, I have found none who believed it existed between herself and average women. Holding such views, women are discouraged from laborious thought, for it is evident that if nearly every man can think better than nearly any woman, it is wisdom for women to adopt the judgments of men on all subjects to which men have given thought, rather than to labor themselves for results that are comparatively worthless after they are obtained. Thus a sort of paralysis weighs upon the minds of women; they interest themselves too little in wider views of life; in fact, it is customary to accuse them of frivolity. The growth of independent thought is checked, and

its place is taken by an unhealthy conservatism, whose injurious effects in modes of thought and daily life it is not difficult to trace. Lack of independence is also shown by the blind adherence to leaders which politicians and historians have noted from time to time, and which has laid women under the charge of being priest-ridden; and it has also caused them too often to be found among the supporters of tottering tyrannies. For, accustomed to receiving opinions upon trust, when they find leaders who obtain their confidence, either through their religious or their patriotic feelings, they follow with an enthusiasm too frequently untempered by reason. These defects have been recognized in women, and, I believe, are generally supposed to be innate, rather than due to false ideas. However, remedies are proposed. I remember hearing a lecture from a distinguished politician and eloquent speaker, advocating the higher education of women, as tending to remedy these defects, and thus fit them better for wives and mothers; and he urged young women, especially of the wealthier classes, to devote some of their abundant leisure to the prosecution of favorite studies, and to the enlargement of their minds. But this young gentleman was opposed to any extension of the sphere of women's labor; and there was shown what I think is the fatal weakness of all schemes of liberal education for women, which do not contemplate their taking some additional part in life than what will fall to them as wives and mothers,—and that is, that while they propose arduous labor, they offer no incitement likely to move the youthful mind. For, granting most cordially that no education is too liberal for the duties of wives and mothers, and that knowledge in itself is a most noble



reward of labor, it must be borne in mind that to become wives, women must first please men; and to do this, observation shows that a graceful versatility is vastly more effective than solid attainments, the possession of the latter, indeed, being popularly supposed to be positively repellent to men, while acquiring them must consume several years of the bloom of youth. To appeal to dormant feelings of maternity, is certainly premature, and therefore inoperative. As to the love of knowledge, that seems to me a motive suited to the calm and reflective mind of middle and old age, rather than to ardent and eager youth; especially, as in these schemes it is entirely dissociated from hopes of fame, some even going so far as to say that it is womanly to conceal unusual attainments, keeping them solely for personal delectation! Such motives are not now filling our colleges, and I think never will. But teach our girls from infancy that all the prizes of life are free for them to win; hold up to honor those women who have walked in lofty paths; above all, impress them with the noble desire of self-maintenance, that will make them ashamed of hanging as useless weights upon the industry of others, and there will be no lack of young women eager to improve every faculty of body and mind, nor will they shrink from the severest education. Then, I doubt not that frivolity and blind enthusiasm, as typical of the female sex, will become things of the past; while in every profession and every science, the world will reap the benefits of the combined talents of men and women. More than this, the hopes of philanthropists will be fulfilled, who

desire to see women bring to the duties of wives and mothers strong and vigorous minds, and energies well developed by training and exercise. And to obtain these desirable results, it is not necessary to suppose that every woman shall receive a collegiate education; or that every woman shall add a trade or profession to her domestic duties. It will suffice that enough women are highly educated to raise the ideal of womanly capacity and excellence; it will suffice that enough women shall attain wealth by their own labor to show that women who faithfully devote similar talents and energies to the duties of housewives and mothers, are fairly entitled to their share of the family earnings, and to make them repel with indignation the idea that they are supported.

I have not cared to touch upon the various objections urged to women's right of competition as laborers. Some of them are evidently the product of prejudice and selfishness in men, and are unworthy of reply. Others come from fears that wifely and motherly affections cannot survive if women have other interests; a little observation of life is better fitted to reassure these timorous objectors than argument. And still other objections there are, more or less specious, founded upon views of expediency; but to one and all of these there is the answer that the right is always expedient. It is enough for us to find out what is right; when we have found it, we can trust that all its consequences will be good. "A good tree cannot bring forth evil fruit."

Kentucky.

LAURA CLAY.

## POLITICAL ECONOMY.

TOWARD the middle of the last century, when France, oppressed by the so-called nobility, and still burdened by taxes caused by the wars and extravagances of Louis XIV., was experiencing the bad effects of the Mercantile System, Quesnay and a few other earnest, thoughtful, and self-sacrificing men conceived the idea that all the misery they beheld must have originated in some violation of natural law. They consequently undertook to ascertain on what natural principles human society was based. The conclusion to which observation and reflection brought them was this: that society is based upon certain natural rights, chief among which are freedom of person, freedom of opinion, and freedom of contract. These they believed most conducive to human happiness, and all violations of them inimical to the human race. They were most clearly of the opinion that governments should only be instituted for *preserving and defending the rights of the individual*.

The germ of social revolutions lay in this idea. Who can tell how much of the inspiration of our immortal Declaration of Independence may have been derived from the writings of Quesnay and this little band of peace-loving philosophers? Upon these natural rights as a basis Quesnay essayed to found a science of

the rights and duties of mankind in all human relations, including relations to each other, to government, and to property. This science he named Political Economy. Its scope comprehended all ascertainable laws pertaining to man as a social being.

Later writers, finding this field too broad for one science, have divided it. Such laws as appertain to man's relation to government are now made a part of Political Science. Such as pertain to his relations to individuals, as, *e.g.*, the laws of heredity, are frequently given the general name Social Science, though this term, in its broadest application, includes all natural laws that appertain to man as a social being; while the term Political Economy is not only reserved for that portion of sociology which treats of the relations of mankind to property, but is restricted to a consideration of the natural laws which govern the exchanges of property, or, in other words, which govern values. Hence it is variously termed the science of wealth, the science of exchanges (Whately), and the science of values (A. Walker and Perry). That its field is not narrow, will be seen when we have considered what things may be wealth, what things are subjects of exchange, what things may have value.

Wealth, as the term is used in Eco-



nomics, does not signify a large amount of property, but anything that has value, *i.e.*, which may be bought and sold, or, in other words, exchanged for money or any other thing whatsoever. A book or a pen is as truly wealth in this sense of the word, as are houses or manufactories: and so also is labor of all kinds, whether in the form of physical, mental, or moral services, because all these services may be the subjects of exchange, *i.e.*, may be bought and sold.

Political Economy assumes the right of human beings to possess and dispose of things, material or immaterial — of such things, in fact, as are included in the *res* of Roman law; in other words, it assumes property rights.

The species of property, or Economic rights, which may be exchanged or sold, either absolutely, or for a time, are for convenience divided into three classes:

1st. Property rights to material things, such as houses, lands, manufactories and their products, agricultural products, works of art, and also material things which are not the result of labor.

2d. Labor or service of all kinds; brain labor as well as hand labor; the labor of bankers as well as of bakers; of clergymen as well as of carpenters; of doctors as well as dress-makers; of lawyers and day-laborers, of merchants and mechanics, professors and plumbers, teachers and tailors, etc. All these sell their services, the result of their strength or knowledge or skill in certain departments. Their labor is wealth—has value. It is, however, *immaterial* property. Though it can not be seen or touched, it is none the less wealth.

3d. What is called *incorporeal property*. To this class belongs credit. Credit, in Economics, means an existing right to future payments. Some of its leading forms are notes, cheques, bonds of nations, States and individuals, and bills of exchange. The most common form (if we except book-credits) appears in notes and cheques. These are the subject of an enormous trade. The shops where they are most largely dealt in are called banks.

Some little conception of the amount of business done by these credit-shops may be formed by observing the clearing-house reports of our larger cities. The clearing-houses are organized to facilitate the daily payment of the cheques held by the banks of a city against one another. The total of the claims thus settled is called the *clearings*. The clearings of the New York clearing-house for 1880 were \$38,614,448,223 — more than five billions more than those of London itself—making a daily average of \$121,000,000 through this one agency. Had all these payments been made in gold coin, without the employment of clearing, the gold would have weighed 74,000 tons! Or if the gold had been actually paid on the “differences” or “balances” in the clearing-house, it would have weighed 598 tons. In fact, however, the settlements were made in United States notes and gold certificates of deposit. In the London clearing-house the use of money for balances is entirely dispensed with, clearing being made through the Bank of England; and two or three dozen clerks there clear every day, without the use of a coin or note, cheques and bills to the average amount of \$100,000,000. Without this machinery, 200 tons of gold would have to be moved every day over distances varying from yards to miles.

It would be interesting to consider this new economic force, which, by the fellowship it establishes among the banks, has proved, in more than one crisis, of great benefit to the community. In the panic of 1873, for instance, the banks of New York City checked the demoralization by combining their entire resources in the issue of loan certificates to the extent of \$25,000,000. We can, however, only remark that no such extension of credit transactions can take place save among people who have a keen sense of mercantile honor. By the constitution of the New York clearing-house, any bank may be expelled from membership for sufficient cause; and in another large city, a bank was, in 1881, compelled by its associates to withdraw from the clear-

ing-house, on account of having given the United States Revenue Commissioner fraudulent returns of its taxable deposits. We here see the disciplinary power banks may have over each other.

Thus far we have considered only one kind of incorporeal property, viz: *credit*. Another species is the “good-will of a business.” When a person buys out a manufacturer, or one engaged in other business, the price he will pay is not governed merely by the value of the land, brick, mortar, machinery, or other stock there. Often, indeed, these are but a minor consideration, and the chief motive to the purchase is the amount by which the buyer’s future profits will be enhanced by the use of the seller’s name or trademark, or, in other words, by the reputation his wares have in market. This consideration is what, in law, is called the “good-will of the business”; and every man of affairs knows how valuable it often is. Boswell tells us that Dr. Johnson was once appointed executor of the estate of a famous brewer, and that, in this capacity, it became his duty to sell the business. “When the sale was going on,” says Boswell, “Dr. Johnson appeared bustling about, with inkhorn and pen in his button-hole, like an exciseman; and, on being asked the value of the property to be disposed of, replied: ‘We are not here to sell a parcel of boilers and vats, but the *potentiality of growing rich beyond the dreams of avarice*.’” This was the Johnsonian phrase for the “good-will of the business.” Now this *potentiality*, though it was the result of labor, was not corporeal. Yet, it could be bought and sold, and was therefore *wealth*. The same is also true of the practice of a lawyer or a physician. Copyrights and patent-rights are other forms of incorporeal property.

Having ascertained what things may have value, our next step is, to learn the cause of value. And just here have arisen more fallacies in the treatment of social and labor questions than, perhaps, from any other source. Many persons, and, unfortunately, some writers of excellent

repute, have supposed, because they saw that most of the things which have value were produced by labor, that labor was the cause of value. They confound the thing which has value, with its value. *Producing a thing is not producing its value*. The value of anything depends upon the estimation in which it is held, and is measured by what one will give in exchange for it. How much money (or anything else) one will pay for an article, depends upon the relative estimation in which money (or whatever is paid) and the article in question, are held. Value is a relation. *There is no such thing as intrinsic value*. The phrase is absurd, and when applied to things commonly valued, is misleading. There is nothing on earth of which the value does not change with time, place, or other circumstances.

If labor were the cause of value, what would be the cause of the value of labor? The exchange value of all things, labor included, depends upon human desire, combined with the means of satisfying that desire, or, in economic phrase, on *demand*. Before a man will labor, something must have value to him, to obtain which he gives his labor. Value, then, precedes labor. How much labor one will be willing to expend to satisfy a desire, depends on the strength of the desire and the ability to labor. If many people desire the same thing, and its quantity is limited, the more labor will have to be given to secure it, and *vice versa*.

Though neither labor nor cost of production can cause value, they may indirectly affect it, through their effect on supply. And here let us say that demand and supply are reciprocal terms; for demand being the offering the commodity possessed for the one desired, and supply being the offer made by the one possessing the object of desire, it can not be otherwise than that either term of an exchange is demand, when regarded in connection with the one offering it. When we understand that it is demand that gives value, it will be at once perceived that any change of demand makes a



change of value. The practical bearing of this law will appear when we consider the evils that may arise from a failure to apprehend it.

We have now, in the definition of Economics, or Political Economy, of wealth, value, demand and supply, and a knowledge of the cause of value, the fundamental concepts of economic science. From this point, the science becomes deductive. Of its deductions we can not speak here, save to indicate a few of the evils that may arise from erroneous notions in regard to its fundamental principles.

A wrong idea of wherein wealth consists, leads logically to unjust taxation. The eighteenth century Economists of France, notwithstanding their valuable contributions to the science, held the erroneous notion that land was the source of all wealth, and that the annual increase of a nation's wealth was the net annual product of the soil. Turgot, the Prime Minister of Louis XV., convinced of the truth of this doctrine, conscientiously endeavored to administer the finances of France in accordance with it. He therefore made the whole onus of taxation fall upon the land-holders, while manufacturers and all others who were adding to the nation's resources, wholly escaped bearing their share of the burden, notwithstanding the value of their products. "Thus," as Blanqui says in his "History of Political Economy," "the proprietors of lands were made to bear the fiscal consequences of an error in doctrine, and the Government, with the best intentions possible, was ruining them, even while proclaiming them pre-eminently the producers."

Another false idea, generally held until the time of Quesnay, was that wealth consisted chiefly of gold and silver. The so-called "Mercantile System" was one of the outgrowths of this doctrine. Every nation endeavored to obtain all the gold and silver possible from other nations. Laws were even enacted prohibiting the export of the precious metals, and thus international trade was prevented in so

far as it required an export of those metals to pay balances. This system prevailed in Europe for two centuries, and gave rise not only to tariff-wars, but to fifty years of war with all its blood and desolation. Nations had not then learned the very simple fact that in a trade both sides may gain, because each may receive something of more value to itself than that with which it parts. They supposed that what one nation gains by international trade, another must lose. Moreover, though Europe had seen Spain grow more and more impoverished, despite the argosies of gold and silver from her American colonies, all nations still held to the doctrine of *balance of trade*, *i. e.*, that if a nation did not have such an excess in value of exports over imports as to receive a balance in money, the trade was not advantageous. Quesnay exposed this error: so, later, did Adam Smith; and after him, J. B. Say; and since then, Bastiat, Blanqui, J. S. Mill, and nearly every economist of this century has testified to its fallacy. Political Economy thus adds its influence to that of Commerce, to maintain peace among nations, by proving that the good of each is best promoted by the well-being of all.

A wrong theory of the cause of value has been nowhere, perhaps, more productive of mischief than where it has given rise to errors in finance. Without going to England or France for examples, of which they afford many, we shall find in our own country and our own generation sad confirmation of this truth. The extensive issue of paper money during our civil war diminished greatly the value, *i. e.*, the purchasing power, of each unit of the money. Owing to the large increase in quantity, and the fact that the area for its employment was narrowed by the withdrawal of the Southern States, the value of the money was cheapened, and more of it had to be given to obtain a given quantity of any commodity. Consequently, the Government itself had to pay greatly higher prices for everything required to carry on the war, and thus the national debt was increased by a

needlessly large amount. Moreover, this excessive issue of money altered in fact the value of every contract in the United States solvable in money, as these contracts were paid in a cheapened currency, and injustice was thereby wrought.

No less an error was the subsequent contraction of the currency from 1875 to 1879. This so diminished the amount of money in the country, that all persons had to give more labor or more commodities of some sort, to obtain a given amount of money; or, in other words, there was a fall of wages and prices. In economic phrase, there was increased demand for money. In consequence, persons who had incurred obligations under the preëxisting money scale, were obliged to give more days' work than before to discharge those obligations: so that many a poor man lost his home by the foreclosure of mortgages, and tens of thousands of

laborers and mechanics, merchants and manufacturers, had to face a financial ruin for which they were in no way responsible. The burden of national taxation, too, was thus made to fall more heavily on the people; for, to pay one's share of the national debt (though it be by indirect taxation), every person must give more days' labor when lower prices rule.

Not a few of the labor troubles of to-day may have had their root here. But here we enter upon problems which do not come within our limits to discuss. Enough has, however, we trust, been said, to make it evident that, since human weal or woe is linked to so small a thing as a wrong definition of wealth, or a wrong theory of the cause of value, no one can afford to be ignorant of the principles of Economic Science, and their practical application in human affairs.

Meriden, Ct.

EMILY J. LEONARD.

## THE PLANET SATURN.

THE specialist can never believe that his subject is narrow: to him it widens and widens. When the theological professor said to the astronomer that his department was the Old Testament, the astronomer replied, "So is mine, with the difference that mine is older." On the other hand, when the astronomer boasted to the entomologist that his department covered the whole earth, the entomologist said, "Insects do."

I have perceived, in studying the planet Saturn, how many incidental questions come up in other departments of physical science; I must know something of chemistry, of natural philosophy, and especially of celestial mechanics and mathematics. Saturn alone showed itself a universe made up of systems within systems.

To the eye, Saturn is far less conspicuous than Jupiter. It is smaller; it shines with a pale, white light; it might be mistaken for one of the countless stars. The first look with a telescope is a revelation.

Like Jupiter, it has its satellites; like Jupiter, it has bands crossing its surface nearly parallel to its equator; but, unlike every other planet we see, it is surrounded by a ring generally so inclined that it stands out like a plateau in front of the planet. It is not a ring, it is a bottomless placque.

Why is Saturn thus girded about, like a high-priest, among the hosts of the firmament? This ring is so posited around the ball that permanence of relative position of ball and ring is secured. In a few hours, ball and ring turn around on their axes and show to us different faces; but another change is going on slowly in years, that of the inclination of the ring to our line of sight. From this change of inclination the ring is now a broad, flowing river of light surrounding the ball; the position of earth, Saturn, and sun changes, and anon it is a silver thread crossing the glowing disk, and, once in the average life of man, it defies the power of ordinary glasses; it presents its



edge directly to us, and we can not see it.

We say "Ring," but the ring is made up of many. An ordinary glass will show that this broad, flat ring is divided, and dark bands of sky show through the opening rifts. A narrow ring seems to have separated from the original one, as if parting the close companionship; the most powerful telescopes show other separations. We detect these changes mainly at the extremities of the longer axis of the plane of the ring.

Separating from the *inner* edge of the plane of the ring is what is called the dusky ring—seeming to tend toward the ball. Reflecting little light, it extends a wide surface toward the ball, seemingly shelving like the sea-shore toward the ocean; and, when seen obliquely, it appears to lie upon the ball, and was long talked of as shadow, although no light was there on sea or land to cast shadow in that direction. There can be little doubt that this crape-like, dusky ring has changed in the last century. Are these changes the result of the action of the ball upon the substance of the ring? When the ring is so tipped that the bright edge toward us is projected upon the ball, dark markings appear upon the ball; they border the ring on one side as the dusky ring does on the other; we call them *shadows*, but are they shadows? They do not follow the curve of the ring; they do not follow the usual law of light and shade. So, too, upon the brilliant ring are very black irregular spots; we call them shades thrown by the ball; but the ball shows no prominences which, by intercepting the sunlight, could throw such shadows.

The astronomical observer is fortunate if he can call in some *inexperienced* friend, if possible an artist, to assist his judgment in lights and shades. Above all other combats, the experienced observer has that with his own perceptions and favorite prejudices. If he has conceived an hypothesis, it becomes his tyrant and oppressor, warping judgment.

Minute objects which will bear no illu-

mination of the telescope, but must be seen in intense darkness, are detected by the eye, but can not be measured with apparatus. To these, different eyes must be called in place of micrometer, and the opinion of the novice as to which is larger and which is brighter is a wholesome correction to the prejudiced observer with his pet bias.

If we look at Saturn only for its picturesque interest, it is wonderfully beautiful. Its variations from uniformity add to its charm. It is not a sphere; it is perceptibly flattened at the poles. Surrounded by the broad, bottomless placque, it is not centrally posited within it, but is visibly on one side. Accompanied by eight satellites, these circle around it in such different orbits, at such different distances, with such different rates of motion, that the configuration of ball, ring, and eight moons never repeats itself. Now, the moons range themselves in a straight line on each side of the ball as sentinels; now, they cluster around one point of the ring as jewels dropped from the circlet; and again, they form a curve as a coronet above the central body.

Like the traveler in mountain regions who tries to think, "Given the mountains, could I gather them together into the picturesque slopes and hills and dales of the vista," so the astronomical observer learns his impotence when he attempts to conceive the outlines of beauty in the arrangement of points of light. You will never see the same combination a second time. If you changed the grouping of moons in one line only, you would make tens of thousands of changes; if you consider the changes of inclination and of distances of these eight moons, of their combinations with Saturn, and Saturn's changing position of ball and ring, you can never exhaust the variety of the celestial kaleidoscope.

Let us consider the little moons themselves. They pass and repass one another; Titan, with its orange light, comes between us and the pale Rhea; Tethys, with its peculiar sparkle, is followed by

the faint Dione; Euceladus and Mimas cling for a while close to the ring, then shoot out with hasty step and quickly return; while afar off, distant many times the diameter of the planet, shines Japetus, now brilliant as Titan, now faint as Dione. Hyperion, the last discovered, is seen only with the largest glasses.

We might think these names absurd; but some nomenclature is necessary; we acquire a habit of speaking of them as members of a family, and so familiar do we become with their peculiar features, that if the family of Saturn passes in its orbit near a *star*, we know at once the stranger in its solitary fixedness.

Modern scientists consider the rings and the moons to have had a common origin; that the rings are made up of crowded moons not yet separated. If the satellites have, in different ages, separated from different portions of the rings, it seems likely that the rings are not homogeneous. The rings show lighter and darker shades, but scarcely the variety which is so marked in the moons. Titan and Rhea are so unlike in color that any ordinary eye would see it at once.

I know of no telescope which shows other than a smooth edge to the ring; roughness may be indicated by the shadows. Larger telescopes in more favorable climates may lead to the detection of inequalities of surface; new moons may be found; the eight known moons may develop duplicity, as they seem now to show variability.

There is always work for *small* telescopes, and into this work women should come, and especially *young* women. The very faults of a girl's education should lead her into the study of nature. She is trained to observation of minute detail; her eyes and her perceptive faculties are always developed; she is learned in shapes and forms, colors and positions. Her very needs should lead her to the study of Nature, for Nature must be studied out of doors, in good air. The most thoughtless girl is awed when she first looks through a telescope and sees

Jupiter or Saturn, and the step from the beauty of the vision to the question of cause underlying it is quickly made. For beyond all scenic effect is the beauty of the *law* by which permanence and stability are secured. Where fancy fails to depict, mathematical computation traces the curves of beauty. If the earth shows His handiwork, if the sea is His, the heavens declare the glory of God.

MARIA MITCHELL.

A CONSIDERATE FATHER.—Jonathan Edwards, the celebrated theologian and the first president of Princeton College, was not only possessed of great learning in matters of a theological nature, but also knew something of human character. One of his daughters, it is said, had some spirit of her own, and also a proposal of marriage. The youth was referred to her father.

"No," said that stern individual, "you can't have my daughter."

"But I love her and she loves me," pleaded the young man.

"Can't have her," said the father.

"I am well-to-do, and can support her," exclaimed the applicant.

"Can't have her," persisted the old man.

"May I ask," meekly inquired the suitor, "if you have heard anything against my character?"

"No," said the obstinate parent, "I haven't heard anything against you; I think you are a promising young man and that's why you can't have her. She's got a very bad temper, and you wouldn't be happy with her."

The lover, amazed, said: "Why, Mr. Edwards, I thought Emily was a Christian. She is a Christian, isn't she?"

"Certainly she is," answered the conscientious parent; "but, young man, when you grow older, you'll be able to understand that there's some folks that the grace of God can live with that you can't."



## WOMEN IN THE INDUSTRIAL ARTS.

THE present age is everywhere a practical one. In our own country it has been inevitably such. The struggle for national independence was followed by a much longer and more prosaic struggle for bread and a home. The energies of the people, turned thus to practical affairs, gave an undreamed-of impetus to the mechanic and agricultural arts, and during the last half century the wealth of the country has multiplied with a rapidity marvelous to foreign nations. With leisure and plenty has come the recognition of other than purely physical wants, and people now demand that what was before useful be made beautiful. A curtain must not merely temper the light—it must have beauty and fitness as well. A cup must afford you pleasure while it yields refreshment. The smallest thing must be, if not really beautiful, at least quaint and curious. Hence the industrial arts, occupying the border land between the fine-arts and the arts whose only end is utility, have suddenly gained an unwonted importance. They present a constantly expanding field. As a consequence there is a call for designers and skilled artificers. In all this work what share have women, and what share are they to have?

There is no lack of occupations for women. The work of the world is forever doing—never done; and the time has come when women may have their part for the taking. There is only needful the skill which will enable them to hold their positions against all comers. There are no new employments to which women may prefer the sole claim. Why should they wish it? Competition is wholesome. Numerous occupations, in the industrial arts alone, are awaiting the patient, persevering, fully prepared women who will *dare* to take them up. In most cases the work of the pioneer has been done by women who have toiled hard and said little.

In Design the census-taker of twelve

years ago found thirteen women already at work. How many additions have since been made to their number is not known (the recent census being still unavailable), but the supply is far from equaling the demand. The work is agreeable, lucrative, in every way suited to women. Designs for carpets bring from \$10 to \$100, according to the kind of carpet and the artistic merit of the pattern, while from the domain of Christmas cards and labels to that of wall-papers, furniture, and draperies, there is a steady call for designs at fair prices. A lady-designer of prints for a prominent Massachusetts manufactory earns twice as much as she did when a teacher.

In 1870 there was one woman architect in the United States; now there are several in the one State of New York. The time has not yet come when a fair estimate of their success can be made, but while a Cleveland lady has achieved such marvels of beauty, originality, and convenience for herself, as to be overrun with petitions for plans and hints, there is no reason to suppose that women who have been educated for the profession can not do as well. The architect of a building is not necessarily its superintendent during construction, and aside from overseeing the erection of the structure, there is no difficulty which women can not overcome if they will. "Women can unquestionably make excellent drawings," writes the Professor at Cornell University, "and I know of no reason why they can not, within certain limitations, design as well as men. In the specialty of interior work and decoration, I should suppose they might excel. But whether they would master thoroughly masonry, carpentry, and all the details of construction, a knowledge of which is essential to good designing of the main structure (though sadly lacking in many of our best known architects), is doubtful." To these as to other doubts of the kind, "the shortest answer of all

is—*Doing*." Women do not often lack conscience, and realizing that not only the property but the lives of their patrons are at stake, woman architects will not fail to acquaint themselves with even the driest details of their profession. Women spend a far greater part of their lives within the home than do men, and of the home women should be the planners.

Tradition ascribes the first wood engraving known in Europe to Isabella Cunio and her twin brother. Whatever the truth of this tale, it is probable that between her generation and our own the number of women who have studied and practiced engraving has reached the hundreds. More than fifty are noticed in history. The year 1870 found among the engravers of the United States but twenty-nine women. Surely there is room here.

In photography, although large numbers are at work, women have not yet emerged from the crowded ranks of mediocrity. As in other callings, too many have taken it up in a hasty way to earn bread for the passing hour. The capital of from \$200 to \$10,000 needed to fit out a studio is probably a barrier to some, while those who have taken this first step lack the talent or the ambition to go on.

Among the wood-carvings at the Centennial, some of the best specimens were sent by women of Cincinnati, and the work which they have exhibited at the recent Exposition in that city is highly spoken of by the local press. "Those who are capable have more orders than they can execute, and there are calls for more teachers of the art than can be supplied" (Benj. Pitman). In pottery, too, the women of that city are doing work not before attempted in this country, and Miss McLaughlin may yet follow the example of Madame Hélène de Heugist-Genlis and give to the world some of its choicest ceramic treasures. The facilities for production, however, are few; the demand for work of a high character is limited, and the women who engage in the art must be content to attain excel-

lence, or it may be fame, but not fortune.

China painting, the painting and engraving on glass, the weaving of patterns, cabinet work, gold and silver smithing, landscape gardening—all of these arts, except, perhaps, the last—give occupation to some few women, the greater part of whom are among the unskilled and therefore poorly-paid workers. Concerning landscape gardening as a profession for women, the opinion of Fred. Law Olmstead is too important to be omitted. "There is no physical difficulty in the way of a woman's becoming a landscape gardener—none that would not stand equally in the way of her practice of medicine, or of lawn tennis. The chief difficulty, I should apprehend, would be an excess of interest in details working against comprehensive design, composition, and enjoyment of broad, simple scenery."

Embroidery has long been considered the feminine pastime. Recovering from the low state in which it has long lain, it may again be made the medium of productions which will rival the specimens preserved among the art collections of Europe. In lace woman's work has equaled the best. Little is made as yet in this country, and neither lace-making nor embroidery is a lucrative calling.

The more nearly a woman approaches the position of an independent producer, the more likely is she to attain pecuniary success. Her handiwork she can sell upon its own merits; her labor she is too often forced to sell as a woman's. The status of woman in the industrial arts is still secondary to that of man. Why is this? What are the obstacles in the way of woman's future success, and whence can help be sought?

Women's wages are lower than men's: (1st) because they lack suffrage; (2d) because they are innovators; (3d) as a whole, they are poorer workmen; and (4th) the woman who enters the labor market is, presumably, obliged to work at something.

The first assertion can not be noticed



here, further than to quote a single sentence from a letter just received from Governor John W. Hoyt. "So far as I know," he writes, "the women of Wyoming receive the same wages as men for equal service."

The opposition of employers to women, as such, is rapidly yielding to the influence of time and custom. Whatever may have been the prejudices of the past, certain it is that he who stands in need of help now more and more seldom stops to ask whether the quick brain and cunning hand belong to man or to woman. The feeling is now spending itself in the theoretical disquisitions flooding newspapers and magazines. A Minneapolis lady affirms, as the result of her own observations and the verdict of the business women of her section, that "Men are usually very kind and willing to help women on." From New York comes the assurance that "The head designers of many firms in carpets, prints, wall-papers, the precious and other metals, china, porcelain, etc.—all, without a dissenting voice, speak in favor of women in these industries, *if they will only become thoroughly skilled in technique.*" The refusal of employers to take women who are not qualified, or if hired to give them high wages, ought not to be considered opposition. The employer must have the worth of his money. The world's business is conducted on the principle of self-interest and not of philanthropy. Unless starving, no woman of true self-respect can desire the wages of pity. Mr. Charles Rastner, Director of the Lowell School of Practical Design, says: "Young ladies can command the same salary as men if the work and originality be the same." And here appears the most serious of the obstacles to be overcome—the general want in women of the requisite qualifications.

The unskilled, uneducated woman, like the ignorant, unqualified man, is at a disadvantage among workers, and must always be so. The writer last quoted adds: "Generally speaking, the young ladies have not the energy and perseverance that young men have. Young women

depend too much on the support of their relatives. As originators they lack boldness and effect in design." An overseer in the shops of the Waltham Watch Co. believes that the reason, in part, why "men earn double what women do," is, that they do more difficult work, are more thoughtful and contriving, more self-reliant and stronger." There is no woman who does not grieve to repeat such assertions, but it is best to get at the truth. The mass of women—Mr. Rastner says that there are exceptions—are charged with want of originality. Whether this effect be natural or due to long-continued lack of development, time must decide. Again the shortest answer of all is—"doing." For the other defects there are remedies. Nor is there a bright side wanting now. Mr. William B. Kendall, President of the Carpet Trade Association of the United States, and representative of the Bigelow Carpet Co., says: "I am so fully assured that women can succeed as carpet designers, that I shall use all my influence with the manufacturers to have them admitted to the design rooms. They have tact, dexterity, and facility, and I have no doubt but what they will ultimately succeed." Walter Smith, Art Director successively at South Kensington, London, and at the State Normal Art School, Boston, and now Principal of the Conservatory School of Fine-Arts at Boston, adds his testimony: "I have always been convinced that the field of industrial art is specially adapted to the capacities of women—my experience with adult women in the department of art being, perhaps, greater than that of any other man."

The physical incapacity of women is an imaginary hindrance rather than a reality. Had they been created unequal to the task, nature would not have brought nine-tenths of womankind into the world under circumstances absolutely forcing them to work. Moreover, no branch of the industrial arts calls for as much physical strength and endurance as does the position of a housekeeper having an ordinary family and but one servant.

If the obstacles in the way of woman's future success are serious, let the efforts to overcome them be the more determined. As the means of help lie almost wholly in her own hands, there is no cause for discouragement.

The first requisite is self-discipline. The concessions and courtesies of the parlor must be foregone. Social pleasures must be curtailed so far as they unfit one for the real business of life. The very memories of those pleasures must be banished during working hours. Energy, perseverance, all the qualities which help on the boy, must be cultivated by the girl. Present sacrifice must be cheerfully endured for the sake of future good, and, above all, nothing must be expected for nothing. The girl must give both time and money to thoroughly prepare herself for her work, earning the money, if need be, at some lower calling to train herself for a higher. No boy expects to earn at once the wages of an experienced man, and there is no royal road for girls.

The institutions in which an industrial art education can be had must be established and, to some extent, sustained by men and women of experience, culture, and means. Were the age less practical and more imaginative, art schools might be unnecessary. As it is, the need of them is recognized even in those European countries where art has flourished for centuries. England, France, Belgium, Prussia, Austria, Italy, all have either an extended system of art education directed and supported by Government, or numerous schools fostered by Government and conducted by individuals or associations. The good results are everywhere acknowledged in the increased value and quantity of exports, and so, of course, in an increase of work for the producers. In the United States the facilities for an education in the industrial arts are entirely inadequate to the demand. Last year more than seven hundred applicants were turned away from the Woman's Art School of the Cooper Union for want of room. Among the prominent art schools there are, besides the Woman's Institute of Technical Design in New York, the

Schools of Design in Cincinnati and in Philadelphia, and the Lowell School of Practical Design in Boston. But are these schools all that they should be—all that they might be with greater means and encouragement? "Partial training," says Miss McLaren, of Edinburgh, "has been the ruin of many attempts to gain new employments for women." Here is work for another class of women, the philanthropists, who have at heart the advancement of their sex. And who so fit to inaugurate the work as an association for the advancement of women? Let a meeting be called of all women interested in art, in industrial art education, and in the success of women's work. These might effect an independent national organization, which may secure the co-operation of women of wealth, of merchants, and of manufacturers; examine critically the merits of existing schools; foster their strong points and strengthen their weak ones; encourage practical, scientific methods; where necessary, furnish the best teachers to be found in this country or in Europe; establish an annual exposition to which the schools shall send their best work, and where prizes in the shape of a more or less extended course of study abroad shall be awarded the best student. It is said that the most thorough instruction in carpet designing is to be found at the Woman's Institute of Technical Design in New York; in the designing of prints, at the Lowell Institute; in wood-carving, at Cincinnati. Whether it were better to encourage a specialty in each school, or, as far as practicable, to make all equally good in all branches, such an association could best determine. Modeling their organization to some extent after that of the Union Centrale of France (see "Art Education applied to Industry," by Geo. Ward Nichols), they could give to women's work in the industrial arts an impetus which else it will long lack.

In some of the arts it would seem that the work of the schools must be supplemented, in others superseded by apprenticeships. A recent graduate from Cornell University, the only girl that has



ever taken the course in architecture, declares that "neither the course at Cornell, nor that at the Institute of Technology in Boston, actually prepares a person for the undertaking of practical work in offices of the first class"; that women, in common with men, require an additional experience of at least a year before they are fitted to command a salary, and that "many of the best Boston and New York architects refuse to take women into their offices for the very just reason that they have no accommodations for them." The firm of Cabot & Chandler, Boston, is a prominent exception. In regard to gold and silver smithing, the words of Tiffany & Co. explain themselves: "We do not employ women as designers, as to design jewelry successfully requires some knowledge of its manufacture, and we are not aware of any shop where such information can be gained by women. The workmen learn the trade as apprentices, beginning at not over sixteen years of age. Women are employed as polishers of jewelry, but they belong to a class from which a designer is rarely developed." Here again is a difficulty calling for energetic, influential women.

The assertion of Col. Higginson that "in the new avocations, that of house-keeping and maternity, the previous special training goes for nothing," is open to a question. The special training is a perpetual bulwark between the mother and her children on one hand and possible destitution on the other. It develops the mind and character, cultivating in the woman habits and qualities which her ordinary life is not calculated to unfold, of which good effects can not fail to appear in both children and home.

A great change must be wrought in public opinion before women, as a body, can approach the highest possibilities of an industrial career. Among the so-called aristocracy, the men, notwithstanding their wealth, are generally working men. But upon the women of this class, old customs—the drifting *débris* of an older civilization—still enforce idleness. In 1870 there were in the United States

1,550,000 women over sixteen years who were not attending school, not house-keepers, and not engaged in any gainful occupation. The influence of such lives sifts down through all classes of society, and is prolific of untold evil in the lowest ranks. The woman of no definite occupation must be classed with the aimless man, and the woman having an income of hundreds or thousands must yet be made to look upon a business or professional life as essential to the development of true nobility. There is little to expect from the unyielding habits of maturity and age, but the girls, the young, hopeful, and energetic, what can they not do? Let women of competency and of wealth take up industrial pursuits and they silence at once the cry of unpopularity, raise the status of women in the working world, and afford protection and employment to the lower classes. The industrial arts offer to such women fascinations manifold and satisfactory, while the arts need them no less. With leisure, ample means, and all the inspiration which beautiful surroundings can lend, added to the vivid imagination universally conceded to the sex, what hinders these women from making valuable researches and discoveries in the delicate processes where science holds the torch to guide the hand of industry? Even precedent is not wanting; the names of Plantilla Brizio, of Anna Maria Schurmann, of Angelica Kauffman, of Mary Moser, of Felicie de Tauveau stand high alike in society and in art. These are isolated examples, but each in her age was a prophet of what woman's hands and brain should do in after-time.

"What are we set on earth for, say? To toil;  
Nor seek to leave thy tending of the vines  
For all th' heat o' the day, till it declines,  
And Death's mild curfew shall from work assoil.  
God did anoint thee with His odorous oil  
To wrestle, not to reign; and He assigns  
All thy tears over like pure crystallines,  
For younger fellow-workers of the soil  
To wear for amulets. So others shall  
Take patience, labor, to their heart and hand  
From thy hand, and thy heart, and thy brave cheer  
And God's grace fructify through thee to all.  
The least flower with a brimming cup, may stand  
And share its dewdrop with another near."

Buffalo, N. Y.

ELLA C. LAPHAM.

## History and Results of the Past Congresses.

### AN ADDRESS.

As this is the 10th Annual Convocation of the members of the Association for the Advancement of Women, very properly denominated its Congress, it has been thought best to prepare a paper which shall give the chief points in the History of the past of the Association, and also results gathered, although it is quite too immediate a day, as yet, to form adequate opinion of past action, or to judge what effect its works may produce. Naturally this History will be mostly a collection of statistics and reports, and will furnish but dry reading to those not warmly interested in the subject. To those who have been actively connected with the Association from the first, this delving among its almost forgotten incidents is likely to induce sensations similar to what might follow upon a retrospective study of the problems of pre-existence; or of searching among past myths to find one's own beginnings. This Association forms a part of the rapid growth of the whole world, and consequent changes in its management and business have seemed to relegate its short existence back to the era of the mythical and poorly understood.

Although this is the 10th Congress, yet an age is claimed of only nine years, the first meeting being the public initial step toward the formation of the Association. But that the need of such had an existence prior to this in the minds of our women is as patent as that all phenomena first exist unseen in the world of causes; and was proved by the quick and hearty response received by its projectors upon the intimation of their intentions.

It is well here to acknowledge indebtedness to the noble army of women who have preceded this Association in the work of educating our sex out from the estate to which they were born (and therefore accepted); those who have agitated the question of Equal Rights, from Margaret Fuller to Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, who has presided over the A. A. W. three years of its existence, and always been a member of our board of directors. It is only by the labors of such as these and their coadjutors that like associations have been possible, and we delight to honor them, while we avail ourselves of the results of their victorious struggles.

I shall hold myself strictly to the facts of the History as I can reach them, and not draw inferences except in reporting Results.

1883 }  
1882 }



1873 }  
1882 }

The Association for the Advancement of Women was brought into existence by Sorosis, the Woman's Club of New York city, through the instigation and action of its president, Mrs. Charlotte Beebe Wilbour. Uncertain tradition tells us of the aims and efforts of several philanthropic and eminent women of the first century of our national existence who attempted to secure the coöperation of American women who were toiling alone in fields of labor and reform. And the desirability of a similar associated effort has dwelt in the minds of several of our modern women who are foremost in the thought of the day. But it was left to the year and the women of 1873 from which to date the formation of such an organization.

Suggestions  
of a Con-  
gress.

At the Quarterly Conference of the officers of Sorosis, upon May 26th of that year, the president, Mrs. Wilbour, stated her "desire that Sorosis should develop on a broader basis. The club is often asked to coöperate with others in movements which have previously suggested themselves to the minds of many of its members. She saw good reason why Sorosis should take some action worthy of itself; and she was no longer satisfied to follow the leaders of these special movements, but should inaugurate some larger move in the interests of women. She then spoke of a Congress for Women which should be convened upon a platform broad enough to support and unite all other and special workers; which should bring the best women of the country together, and gain from them their best thought. The time seemed to her ripe, and she wished to test the feeling of the women upon the subject, and proposed that Sorosis write to practical representative women who are interested in the higher education of their sex and in all questions of importance to their welfare. She urged the need of strong personal interest, in order to make this effort a noble one and worthy their aims, as having the highest good of all in view. "Those best fitted might furnish papers; resolutions on practical subjects could be offered and discussed, and though not a hundred people respond to the Call, we need not be discouraged. The end may be great, though the beginning be small."\*

Messenger  
sent by  
Sorosis.

On motion, it was voted: that Sorosis issue a preliminary notice setting forth the aims and objects of the Club, and specifying the nature and design of the association to be formed at the proposed Woman's Congress, and that it be signed by the officers of Sorosis, and sent immediately to women all over the country who had conquered an honorable place in Reform, inviting them to coöperate and send their names to be appended to a Call for a Congress, and that no names will be published with the Call save those thus obtained; and the desire of many good women was hereby shaped into tangibility by a few sufficiently *en rapport* with the times to recognize its needs; and the little *Messenger*, as it was denominated, went to between two and three hundred representative women of the States, soliciting their

\*Quoted from Records.—

opinion as to the feasibility of such a meeting, and their names and coöperation; and signed by the President and seven officers of Sorosis. The *Messenger* reads as follows. [See Note A.]

1873 }  
1882 }

The subjects suggested in this circular for consideration at such Congress, were:

Higher Education for Women.	Woman's influence in promoting Temperance.
Woman's Work in Literature.	Co-operative industries among Women.
The Relation of Woman to her Dress.	Woman's Place in Government.
Woman, the Promoter of Peace.	Systems of Philanthropy.
Prison Reform, Woman's Work.	Law as it affects Woman.
The Inviolable Homestead.	Enlightened Motherhood.
Equal Division of the Salary between Husband and Wife.	Woman in Surgery and Medicine.

which list covers as broad a field as any single Congress could consider itself able to treat, and called for a diversity of women to handle it acceptably.

A voluminous and hearty response from those addressed was received by the Committee and reported at a subsequent meeting of the club officers, who were thus encouraged to proceed with their projected enterprise, "being warranted by the class of ladies who had given their names in believing that the move is destined to be a grand success." It was "voted to issue the Call September 1st for a Congress to be held October 15th, and the three following days and evenings, in New York city; that this express the desire to form an Association for the Advancement of Women, also that numbers shall not be the object of the Congress, but the gathering of the earnest few, who shall constitute a deliberative assembly to confer concerning the best interests of their sex; voted, that the names of those who have responded to the *Messenger* be placed in alphabetical order upon the pages of the Call; voted, that the Call be sent to editors of respectable papers, inviting them to print it entire." Sorosis also voted moneys, and together with individual members became responsible for all pecuniary outlay during its continuance.

Call issued  
Sept. 1st,  
1883.

The Call for this Congress reads as follows: (See Note B.) and was signed by 150 ladies who had replied before September 1st, whose names, and the subjects decided upon for papers and discussions, follow also in Note B. Those not universally known before, have since, and frequently by connection with these Congresses, become household names. Responses continued to pour in, through September, from many who, absent from their homes during the Summer months, only received the *Messenger* upon their return. *Messengers*, Calls, and letters sent out from the Committee previous to September 25th amounted to over 1,600.

A preliminary business meeting, as denoted in the Call, was held upon the evening of October 14th, to arrange for the coming public work of the Congress—seventy of the one hundred and fifty who signed the call, being present;—Rev. Caroline A. Soulé, Chairman. At this

Business  
Conf.  
Oct. 14th.



1873  
1882

meeting the A. A. W. was formed, and the draft of a Constitution presented, and agreed upon,—also, officers were “chosen to serve until the Congress shall elect for itself.” This list consisted of Mrs. Mary A. Livermore, President; Mrs. Charlotte B. Wilbour, of New York, 1st V. P.; and Secretaries, of which Mrs. Sayles took the minutes of the meetings. At a subsequent meeting of the Association (See Note C) Mrs. Wilbour was placed Ch. of an Ex. Committee of twenty-six members, and Mrs. Howe elected 1st V. P., with additional from different states. Mrs. Hoffman and Miss Miles were elected Treasurers. Eighteen states were represented at this first Congress, in the Board of Officers, and through the list of names signed to the Call.

1st Cong.  
1873,  
New York.

The first Women's Congress of America met in the Union League Theatre, Madison avenue and Twenty-sixth street, New York, on the morning of October 15th, 1873, at 10 o'clock, and continued its sessions for three days. About four hundred ladies were present at the first session; gentlemen not being admitted until evening. Rev. Mrs. Soulé, Ch. *pro. tem.* of the previous evening, called the audience to order, and announced the results thereof;—that an organization had been effected, to be known as the Association for the Advancement of Women, and that Mrs. Mary A. Livermore, of Mass., had been elected President. Rev. Phebe A. Hanaford, by request of the President, then offered prayer; Mrs. Livermore made a few opening remarks, and the first paper of this first Congress was then read by Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, our present worthy President, in elucidation of the fundamental and pertinent question,—“How can women best associate their efforts for the amelioration of Society? We must come together in a teachable and religious spirit. Women, while building firmly and definitely the fabric they decide to rear, must yet build with an individual tolerance which their combined and corporate wisdom may better explain. The form of the Association should be representative, in a true and wide sense. Deliberation in common, mutual instruction, achievement for the whole better and more valuable than the individual success of any,—these should be the objects had and held constantly in view. The good of all the aim of each. The discipline of labor, faith, and sacrifice is necessary. Our growth in harmony of will, and in earnestness of purpose, will be far more important than in numbers.” These are detached sentences, but they are a few of the golden points in an interesting paper, which was interrupted by frequent applause, and were sound foundation-stones upon which to rest the superstructure intended by our organization.

The sessions of this Congress were held from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.—from 3 o'clock to 6 P. M., and in the evenings from 8 to 10 o'clock. It presented to the audiences about thirty-five papers, by as many different women;—we now only place before you twelve. The discussion of most of these was intended,—but this was impossible;

and when we think of the formidable array of articles read during this Congress, we wonder how so much could have been compassed in even this extra number of hours and sessions, and receive added proof of the preparation of the minds of these large audiences of women who could patiently sit and listen till the last speaker finished; and then, in their eagerness, forget their dinners or their suppers, and stay to talk the matter all over again, after adjournment.

The subjects treated at this First Congress were, after Mrs. Howe's paper,—“The Inviolable Home,” by Mrs. Charlotte Beebe Wilbour; “Enlightened Motherhood,” by Mrs. Corbin, Mrs. Tracy Cutler, Mrs. Bristol, Mrs. Lovering, and Mrs. Chandler; “Co-education of the Sexes,” by Mrs. A. A. Allen, Mrs. Stanton, and Mrs. Sara A. Spencer; “Higher Education of Women,” by Rev. S. M. Perkins, Phebe Cozzens, Prof. Mitchell, Prof. Frances E. Willard, and Mrs. Harbert; “Women in the Church and Pulpit,” by Rev. Phebe A. Hanaford, and Rev. Augusta Chapin; “Woman's place in Government,” by Mary F. Eastman, and Mrs. Hooker; “Woman in Relation to Her Dress,” by Elizabeth S. Phelps, Abby G. Woolson, and Mrs. Celia Burleigh; “The Necessities of Woman Professorships in Mixed Colleges,” by Rev. Caroline A. Soulé; “Prison Reforms,” by Mrs. Chace of R. I.; “Relation of Women to Temperance,” by Mrs. Churchill, and Mrs. Goff; “Cheering Prospects of Women,” by Harriet Beecher Stowe; “Endowments for Women's Colleges,” by Catharine E. Beecher; “Medical Education of Women,” by Dr. Jacobi; “Practical Culture,” by Emma Marwedel; “Women in Industrial Art,” by Hellen Potter; “No Home and No-home Influences,” by Mrs. Bronson; “Boston University,” by Miss Peabody; and Rev. A. B. Blackwell read a paper upon the “Relation of Women in the Household, to Women Outside,” which was her commencement of a series of like papers, given to Congresses since that time.

The five papers upon Enlightened Motherhood being given somewhat consecutively, provoked the ridicule of the *Herald*, who called it the “favorite subject,” and “the inevitable motherhood business.” The *Tribune* and *Times* of the city treated the matter of the Congress with the utmost courtesy and fairness from the first. The *Herald* was disposed to display sensational headlines,—but ended by being converted thoroughly,—and heartily praising the actors in the interesting drama; and in the morning edition following the adjournment it grew quite rapturous and proud, in its glorification of the appearance and success of these women, and declared, after eulogizing several of the prominent ladies and speakers, that “it was an unparalleled gathering of its kind, and its like may not be seen again, however their doctrines and theories may offend the old-fashioned and honest men and women who comprise that part of the public who do not believe in Progress when spelled with a ‘big P.’” Other publications of the day or week, referred to the Congress and its doings with respect and gratification, and it wa

Topics and  
Writers.



1873

pronounced a success, as was undoubtedly true. Prof. Mitchell, at the Congress of 1875, said in her address, "No one who was present, can ever forget the earnestness of some of the papers presented at the first Congress, and the breathless attention given by a large, promiscuous, and excitable audience." Membership at the close of this Congress,—190; to which large additions were made during the year.

Letters were received and read from Frances Power Cobbe, Emily Faithful, Arethusa Hall, Jean Ingelow, Mrs. Merryweather, and Alice B. Le Geyt, of Eng.; from the Crown Princess of Germany; from Catharine M. Johnston, Pres. Universal Association of Women, Geneva, Switzerland; Lina Beck Biraud, of Lausanne; from the editor of the *Cornelia*, the woman's paper of Florence, Italy; Emma Marwedel, professor of Kindergarten system, Washington; from Mrs. Severance, Stebbins, Phelps and Bowles, of our own country.

On the Monday following this Congress, it being a Social day, Sorosis had the pleasure of entertaining a large number of the ladies of the Congress who found it possible to remain over Sunday. Ten years ago Women's Clubs were not as numerous through our States as they are to-day, and doubtless the ladies enjoyed the novelty as much as Sorosis enjoyed entertaining, which was very much.

More space is devoted to the history of this Congress than will be given to each of the rest, because it *was* the first,—and it seems essential to know of the origin and first acts of the Association we are reviewing.

Results.

There were, undeniably, immediate results observable in the wake of this Congress. Portions of the press, which had the habit of ridiculing the public work of women, were soon taught to respect so august and earnest a body of "learned ladies," as they came to be denominated. What was commenced in doubt as to numbers and patronage, was continued and completed triumphantly after the first hour of the first session. The good words then spoken in Union League Hall were draughts of inspiration to many a struggling woman, who took heart from that time to stand for herself in her own chosen way. She became assured of the possibility, and desirability of organization, by the power hereby manifested, which could exercise the demon of the press, and conquer the prejudices of a vast city in three days' time. Even Sorosis herself was encouraged and helped by the triumphs of her offering. At a meeting of the Club, Oct. 25th, the Chairman of the Executive Committee made a report of work done by them as the Local Committee for the Congress, and closed by proposing as follows, which was carried: "Resolved, That the thanks of Sorosis are eminently due to her honored President, Mrs. Charlotte B. Wilbour, in whose brain was conceived the idea of the first Woman's Congress of America." (See Secretary's book of Sorosis.) For it was entirely owing to her energetic propositions, as

President of that club, that Sorosis was able to congratulate herself upon being the happy mother of a child which was so promising at its birth, that a nation of women were ready to adopt and care for it as their own.

All the papers and letters of this First Congress were published by the Association in a pamphlet of 198 pages, and though not perfect in its execution, and running up unexpectedly to 150,000 words, instead of 120,000, as the writers at first computed, which made the outlay very large, yet to-day those who will interest themselves in reading therein the precious words coming from the full hearts of those dear women, must feel grateful for their preservation, even in this form; for else they had been lost, except as still more imperfect memories should have retained them. The Publication Committee had for Chairman Mrs. Morse of New York. Mrs. Dio Lewis donated \$100 toward the printing of these papers.

The Association in executive session had arranged for three Quarterly meetings before the next annual Congress, which was intended for the following October, and had empowered its Executive Committee to make all necessary arrangements at its Spring conference, to be held in April. This Conference met at Mrs. Anna C. Fields' in Brooklyn, L. I., April 24th, 1874; Mrs. Wilbour, Chairman of the Executive Committee in the chair; the President, Mrs. Livermore; Mrs. Sayles, and Meredith, Secretaries; Mrs. Hoffman, Treasurer; and thirteen other members present. Moved by Mrs. Livermore, and accepted by the Board, that the next Congress be held in New York City, the 13th, 14th, 15th, and 16th of October 1874. Also that the selection of the hall or place of meeting be left to the discretion of the Executive Committee, who were by this vote constituted the Local Committee to make all further needed arrangements for the Congress. Also, voted, that the election of officers take place on the last day of the Congress.

In the latter part of the following month, the President, Mrs. Livermore, and one Secretary, Miss Fletcher, with five associates, met at the Grand Central Hotel in New York to consult the feasibility of calling a meeting of the Board to rescind the action of the Brooklyn Conference, and to change the place of holding the next Congress. This was agreed to, and Mrs. Livermore, the President in the absence of Mrs. Wilbour, Chairman of the Executive Committee, who was in Europe, "called a conference of the Executive Committee and officers of the Board, to be held in Boston, June 30th, to consider questions of pressing importance which vitally concern the existence of the Association."

At this meeting there were present fourteen ladies including the President, and some who were not members; the work of the regular Conference was reconsidered and revoked, and it was decided to hold the next Congress in Chicago, upon the 15th, 16th and 17th of Oct., and a Local Com. was elected as far as might be in absence of

Printing.

Mid-year  
Conf.  
Brooklyn,  
1874.Review  
Conf.  
Boston,  
June 30th.



1874.

knowledge as to whether they would serve. This Com. consisted of Mrs. Kate Newell Doggett, since President of A. A. W. for three years;—Prof. Frances E. Willard, and Mrs. Caroline Fairfield Corbin, all of that city and suburbs. A Com. to revise and prepare a full constitution and by-laws for the Association to report at the next Conference, consisted of Mrs. Abba Goold Woolson, Chairman, with Mrs. Chace, Miss Fletcher and Mrs. Robinson. This report was prepared and presented for acceptance at the Chicago Congress, but from lack of time on the part of the Board, it was re-committed with some instructions which included the adding of the names of Rev. Phebe A. Hanaford and Mrs. Clapp to the Com. previously appointed. At this meeting a Com. to select topics and writers was elected. This consisted of Mrs. Howe, Ch., with Prof. Mitchell, Mrs. Doggett, Mrs. H. W. Johnson, Mrs. Livermore, and Mrs. Wilbour as members.

1st Com.  
of Topics,  
and Papers.2d Cong.  
Chicago,  
1874.

The Second Congress met in Chicago the 15th, 16th, and 17th of Oct. 1874, and at its first session, after the opening address by the President, Mrs. Livermore, an able paper was presented by Mrs. Howe, upon the subject of Finance. She also read a letter from Frances Power Cobbe, upon the same subject. These were thoroughly discussed by Mrs. Soulé, Livermore, Churchill, Cleveland, Harbert and others, and a committee was appointed "to report upon the financial opportunities, interests, and abilities of American women," consisting of Mrs. Soulé, Churchill, and Cleveland, with Mrs. Howe as Chairman.

1st Com. on  
Finance.Topics and  
Writers.

The papers of this Congress were "The Education of Woman," by Adelaide Hastings, M. D., of Sing Sing, N. Y.; "Physical Education of Girls," by Elizabeth Dudley, M. D., of N. Y.; "How to Combine Intellectual Culture with Household Management and Family Duty," by Rev. A. B. Blackwell; a "Plea for Fallen Women," by Mrs. Ellen Mitchell, of Chicago; "The Influence of Literature upon Crime," by Mrs. Howe; "Pre-Natal Influences," by Dr. Mary Safford, of Boston; "Women in Dentistry," by Dr. Euslin, of Orange, N. J.; "What Practical Science is open to Woman?" by Miss Ellen M. Swallow, of Mass., and "The Value of Natural Science for the Education of Woman," by Miss Murtfeldt, of St. Louis. Many of these provoked lively discussion, as did also "Women in Temperance Work," by Minnie Swayze, of Vassar College; "Journalism," by Mrs. Molloy, and "Dress Reform," by Mrs. H. W. Johnson, of Orange, N. Y.

Dress reform was prominently presented by Mrs. Flint, of Boston, to whom the Saturday morning session was yielded.

A board of thirty-one officers was elected at this Congress, with Professor Maria Mitchell as President. The Committee on Topics and Papers for the next Congress consisted of Mrs. Howe, Ch., Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. Ellen Mitchell and Mrs. Livermore. Membership before the next annual meeting had increased to 300. Ch.

Officers.

of Publication Com., Mrs. Doggett. But three of the papers read 1874.  
were published.

The tone of the public press was almost instantly changed. Mrs. Hubbard of Chicago writes: "It is rather amusing to notice the desire of the press to have the public believe that they have always been willing to accord a generous recognition and encouragement to the sex;" and speaks of "the impression that the talent, good sense and dignity displayed by the women have made upon the public mind." Extracts which I might copy from the columns of the papers of that date are nearly uniformly complimentary. The *Tribune* (Chicago) says "The platform was trodden by the foremost women of America," and "this Congress deserves the support of every sensible woman in America, and is entitled to the respect of both sexes." A lady writes: "The croakers and fogies handsomely acknowledged that the deliberations of the Congress were high-toned, etc." Mrs. Corbin says: "The books (reports of First Congress) sold literally faster than we could hand them out. The Congress is a live work. All honor to Mrs. Wilbour; I do honor her, and I do believe she did an inspired work last year. Great good has already come from the western session."

Results.

To the ladies of the Local Committee, who accepted with much grace the uninvited burden placed upon them by the Conference of June 30th, is owing much of the success of this Second Congress, which, swooping down upon Chicago, seemed to carry it by storm before most people were aware of what was in the air. Both entertainment and funds were unstintingly bestowed by the citizens, and the Association for the Advancement of Women left behind it only pleasant memories in the hearts of the Chicago women.

The mid-year conference of the third Congress was held in Jersey City in April of 1875, and Syracuse was accepted as the next place for holding the Congress, an invitation being extended by a number of ladies of that city, Mrs. Bagg, an original member, at their head.

Mid-year  
Conf.  
Jersey City,  
1875.

The Third Congress assembled at Syracuse October, 13th, 14th and 15th, 1875, and consisted, as had the previous ones, of nine public sessions. The President, Professor Mitchell, in her opening address, reviewed the past two Congresses, rejoicing in the good they had wrought, "although their manner of conduct had been necessarily dis-cursive; but now that more regularity and critical pains-taking in the methods of the meetings and the choice of subjects is possible, we hope to work more effectually." The subjects and writers of the Congress were as follows: "The Place of Women in Education," Mary F. by Ednah D. Cheney, of Boston; "Women in Education," Rev. A. B. Eastman, Tewksbury, Mass.; "Marriage and Work," Rev. A. B. Blackwell, N. J.; "The Formation of Art Groups," by Mrs. Howe; papers relating to Art and its uses as a civilizer, by Grace C. Bibb of St. Louis, Kate Newell Doggett, of Chicago, and E. R. Coffin of Zurich; "Superfluous Women," by Mrs. Livermore, of Mass.;

1875.  
3d Cong.  
Syracuse.Topics and  
Writers.



1875. "Organization as Related to Civilization," by Anna Brackett of New York; "Science for Women," by Grace Anna Lewis, Pa.; "Science Applied to the Kitchen," Mrs. Miller, Geneva, N. Y.; "The Uses of Money," by Rev. Sarah M. Perkins; "Women in the Ministry," Rev. P. A. Hanaford, Jersey City; "Woman in Journalism," by Mrs. Croly; "What Practical Measures will Promote the Financial Independence of Women," by Mrs. Cleveland, of N. Y.; "Ethics and Esthetics of Dress," Minnie Swayze, of N. Y.; "Possibilities of the Attainments of Women," by Mrs. Sarah A. C. Bond of Boston; the "Relation of Women to Crime and Criminals," by Mrs. Chace of R. I.; "The Relation of the Ideal to the Practical," by Mrs. Mary N. Adams; "Finance," by Mrs. Churchill of R. I.; and "Kitchen Chemistry," by Mrs. Varney of Cal. Reports from the V. P's added interest to the proceedings. Mrs. Elizabeth Peabody made remarks upon the "Kindergarten System."

Letters were read from Mrs. Wilbour, V. P. for N. Y., absent in Paris; from the editor of the *Cornelia*, Florence, Italy, and from Catherine E. Beecher.

Officers.

Officers elected for the ensuing year: Prof. Mitchell, Pres., and V. P's of twenty States, the whole board numbering thirty-eight.

Com. on Topics and Papers, Mary F. Eastman, Ch.; Publication Committee, Mrs. Howe, Ch. A pamphlet of 136 pages was published, containing most of the papers read.

The Congress passed resolutions of appreciation and thanks to the ladies of Syracuse, who received the women so kindly, to the press for fair and extended reports, and to the local committee.

Results.

From Mrs. Bagg of Syracuse, I receive a report of what she considers results of the Congress held there in 1875. The formation of the following Clubs, which have had their rise since the visit of the A. A. W., which she thinks stimulated them: The Syracuse Botanical Club, now five years old, has its own room for business meetings and for study; has a fine microscope, an herbarium case, and small library, thirty-five members and a live president; has made a good collection of specimens, and hopes soon to commence a compilation of the county flora. The Ladies' Social Art Club, sixty members; the Portfolio Club, another in the study and practice of art; the Housekeepers' Club, forty members; the Coffee Club, for the study of German; the Leisure Hour, twenty-four ladies under instruction of a professor of literature; Bureau of Labor and Charities; Our Friendly Inn, in the interests of temperance. Mrs. Bagg gives many other items of interest in her communication, and adds: "Never with such force was it brought before us that work is honorable, womanly and blessed. I know more than a score of frivolous women who felt themselves convicted and ashamed by the wholesome and searching words of the good women who spoke from the platform of our opera house; women who in their lives illustrate the ennobling that comes

Syracuse Clubs.

as a reward for labor wisely and faithfully done." These words are encouraging to those of us who would fain retire from missionary labor and locate in some central spot and cease our wanderings.

At this Congress the Constitution and By-laws presented to and referred back by the past Congress were considered, and with few changes accepted.

The Mid-year Conference of this year, which accepted the invitation of ladies of Philadelphia to hold the fourth Congress in their city, met in April in Providence, R. I., and decided upon the first week of October for the time of meeting. An invitation signed by New York members was declined.

The fourth Congress was held at St. George's Hall, Philadelphia, upon the 4th, 5th and 6th of October, 1876. This was the year of the great International Exposition, and the city, as we know, was crowded with both our own people and foreigners. The meetings were very full and interesting, and the selection of topics and writers was judicious. The hall selected is located in a desirable and accessible part of the city, and was tastefully decorated by the ladies. A picture of Queen Victoria in her coronation robes, which graced one end of the hall, seemed singularly appropriate to the reception of the queenly ladies who assembled here and were greeted with hearty cordiality by their hostesses of the week, who gave these workers for their sex generous place in their already full hearts and homes and public places.

The President, Prof. Mitchell, opened the proceedings of the Congress with a paper on "The Need of Women in Science," urging upon young women who have a natural attraction, "a course of scientific study in some one department, for two reasons; first, for the needs of science, and secondly, for their own needs." The papers of the Congress were: "Our Museums and our Investigators," by Mrs. Sarah P. Monks; "Discoveries in the Formation of the Human Voice," by Mad. Seiler, of Phila.; "Comparative Mental Power of the Sexes, Physiologically Considered," by Rev. A. B. Blackwell, of New Jersey; "Organization of Household Labor," by Anna Garlin, of Providence, R. I.; "Coöperation," by Mrs. Zina Fay Pierce, of Cambridge, Mass.; "Homes for Unmarried Women," by Miss E. D. Sewall, of Portland, Me.; "The Grange Organization," by Mrs. Livermore; "Women and Literature," by Mrs. Duffey, of New Jersey; "An Essay on Art Education," by Mrs. Hicks, of Syracuse; "The Philosophy of Woman's Era," by Mrs. Augusta Cooper Bristol, of Vineland, N. J.; "The Development of the Animal Kingdom," by Grace Anna Lewis; "Defects in the Higher Education of Women," by Miss Watson; "Development of Character in Schools," by Miss Diaz; "Music," by Mrs. Ritter; "Minstrelsy and Amatory Poetry," by Mary C. Peckham; the "Kindergarten," by Miss Peabody; "Paternity," by Mrs. Howe; "Industrial Education," by Mrs. Churchill, of R. I.; "Temperance," by

Const. and By-Laws.

Mid-year Conf. 1876.

4th Cong. Phil. 1876.

Topics and Writers.



1875.

Miss Frances E. Willard; "Woman and Her Trimmings," by Eliza Sproat Turner, of Pennsylvania; "Women in the Legal Profession," by Miss Goodell, Wisconsin; "Summer Schools at Harvard and Penikese," by Mrs. Johnson; "Woman's Suffrage," by Miss Anna Gardner, of Nantucket, and the "Genesis of Crime," by Jeanne Carr. Mrs. Ellen Mitchell made a report for the Com. on Reforms, Mrs. Cleveland for Finance Com., and Mrs. Stebbins, of Detroit, upon "Spurious and Adulterated Manufactures."

Mrs. Lucretia Mott, the venerable friend of all reforms, being present, the Association was eager in inviting her to address them, which she did in a few well-chosen words, expressing much pleasure in welcoming the Woman's Congress to her own doors.

Remarks were made by Lucy Stone, of the *Woman's Journal*, Boston; by Mrs. Margaret Parker, of Dundee, Scotland, and by Mrs. Livermore, and the President adjourned the fourth Congress, after the singing of the Doxology.

Officers.

The Association elected Mrs. Julia Ward Howe President, and a board of (40) forty members. Chairman of Com. on Topics and Papers, Rev. A. B. Blackwell; the Publication Com. was not appointed until the mid-year conference. It consisted of Mrs. Spencer, of Washington, D. C.; Mrs. Churchill, of Providence, and Dr. Mary Safford, of Boston. They published a pamphlet of 125 pages, as authorized, and included a short sketch of the early history of the Association and of the preceding Congresses. And for the first time we now had a full list of all members and their P. O. addresses, printed, which though not absolutely perfect, as so few things are, is yet of the greatest use for reference.

Press.

Although at this time the papers of the city were crowded with Centennial matter, they found place in their columns for eulogistic remarks of the Congress and for excellent synoptical reports. It is correct to say that the A. A. W. was never more complimented by the press than in the "city of brotherly love," and its stay there was made exceedingly profitable and pleasant. Invitations were received from the trustees of the Academy of Fine Arts, and also from those of the Arts and Sciences; from the lady principal of the School of Design; also from several of the medical colleges. Our time was very limited, but it was finally thought possible to visit the Academy of Fine Arts in a body, and as many as could do so accepted other invitations. Mr. Claghorn, the President of the Academy, politely arranged a reception at his own house, a gallery in itself, and which was enjoyed very much.

Courtesies.

Mrs. Wolcott's remarks.

Mrs. Wolcott, the present Treasurer, in a paper upon the subject of the past Congresses, read before the N. E. Women's Club, of Boston, makes some very pertinent remarks, which will commend themselves to the consideration of members: "It is an objectionable feature of our gatherings that the ladies and members of the board present have been those whose duties, either in their homes or their

professions, have not enabled them to remain long enough in the place where the Congress has assembled to form any social ties or disseminate any social influence. Frequently the Local Com. have arranged some entertainment, the acceptance of which would have been equally gratifying to giver and receiver, but the morning trains following adjournment too often whirl our members away with so little ceremony that our entertainers may well think them anxious to prove that on business they came and on business they must depart. The recognition of such an organization of women should not be deemed merely complimentary, but should be cordially met, and endeavors made to reciprocate by accepting."

The Mid-year Conference following this Congress met at Vassar, April 4, '77, at the observatory of Prof. Mitchell. At this conference it was "voted that one session of members only, at the next Congress, be devoted to brief reports from the officers and members of the Association, through the Vice President of each State, upon the intellectual, moral and industrial condition and needs of the women in their State or section, and brief debate thereon." Also "voted that the A. A. W. accept the cordial invitation extended them from thirty-six ladies of Cleveland, Mrs. Dr. Seelye, Chairman, to hold the next Congress in their city. It shall consist of nine sessions, all public except one reserved for reports from Vice Presidents. Voted to publish the papers of the fourth Congress in pamphlet of 125 pages, with list of members and their P. O. addresses. Voted that at the next Congress a committee shall be appointed to take charge of the papers there presented, with view to printing, either in full or part. Voted to revise the constitution and by-laws of the Association, Miss Abby May, Ch. of Com. on Revision, to report at Cleveland, with instructions that the financial year shall commence October 1st. Voted that when papers for the Congress are accepted by the Com. of Topics and Papers a copy shall become the property of the Association, unless of money value to the owner."

Mid-year  
Conf. Vassar  
Oct. 1877.

The Fifth Congress assembled in Cleveland, O., Oct. 10th, 11th and 12th, 1877. The President, Mrs. Howe, was yet absent in Europe, and it seemed doubtful for a time whether this Congress would have a regular presiding officer. The First V. P., Professor Mitchell, was detained by her classes at Vassar, it being a most interesting season for the astronomer. But as the afternoon hours of the 9th wore away the tall, self-poised form of quiet Abby May, the Second V. P. came upon the field of vision and calmed all anxious fears.

5th Cong.  
Cleveland,  
1877.

The morning session of Oct. 10th was opened by a few remarks from the presiding officer, Miss May, who introduced Mayor Rose, of Cleveland, present upon the platform, who responded in a graceful and fitting address of welcome to the Association, declaring himself heartily in sympathy with its aims, as given to the Cleveland public through the press of the past few days and weeks. He considered this was the most important Convention of the many that had been

Mayor  
Rose's wel-  
come.



1877.

held in that city during the past year, and offered the Congress the hospitality of the city. The President responded in dignified and appropriate terms to this address, and then proceeded with the regular business of the meeting. The Secretary being absent, Dr. Alida Avery, of Colorado, was elected Secretary *pro tem*.

Topics and  
writers.

The papers of this Congress were as follows: "The Work Adapted to the Worker," by Rev. A. B. Blackwell; "Suppression of Intemperance," by Mrs. Bascom, of Wisconsin; "Zoology," by Grace Anna Lewis; "The Intellectual Side of Foreign Missions," by Jennie F. Willing, of Chicago; "American Women in Christian Missions," by Mrs. Minerva Norton; "What is Money?" by Miss Emily J. Leonard, of Connecticut; "The Colored Women of America," by Frances W. Harper, Philadelphia; "Public Charities," by Rev. S. M. Perkins; "Women in Public Charities," by Mrs. Abby Hoppper Gibbons, of New York; "Women in Cornell University," by Mrs. Johannot, of Ithaca; "Harriet Martineau," by Mrs. Churchill; and "Women's Need of Business Education," by Miss Eastman.

These papers were discussed by Miss Frances E. Willard, Revs. Perkins and Blackwell, Phebe M. Cozzens, Mrs. Churchill, Miss Eastman, Miss Patridge, of Philadelphia, Mrs. Spencer, Mrs. Rickoff and others.

Reports.

Reports were received from Committee on Science, Professor Mitchell, Ch., and from Mrs. Spencer, Ch. of Reforms and Statistics. During the morning session of the second day, which was attended by members only, reports were received from V. Ps. of twelve States and the District of Columbia. This proved a very interesting and profitable feature of the Congress.

Superintendent Rickoff allowed a vacation to the public schools Friday afternoon, that the teachers and pupils might attend that session of the Congress, the subject to be treated being "Education." Mrs. Rickoff, in an interesting paper, replied to Miss Eastman's remarks of the previous day, and Miss E. answered in an impromptu speech so graceful and witty that the press of the following morning said: "It was a rare treat to listen to her quiet oratory, rising at times to remarkable eloquence, and people accustomed to hearing public speakers could hardly recall an occasion in which they were so carried away by an impromptu effort." The audience very much enjoyed the discussion.

The President expressed hearty thanks to all the friends in Cleveland,—to Mayor Rose, the ladies, and the Press; and declared the Congress adjourned. At this Congress the amended Constitution and By-Laws of the Association were accepted and ordered to be printed, and have been in use till this year,—'82.

Officers.

Mrs. Kate Newell Doggett, of Chicago, was elected President, with a Board of forty-nine (49) members.—Ch. of Com. on Topics and Papers, Prof. Mitchell; of Pub. Mrs. Wolcott. The papers read at this Congress were not published. Mary F. Eastman

was elected Secretary, and Mrs. H. L. T. Wolcott, Treasurer. Mrs. 1877.  
Lucretia Mott was made an honorary member.

The Cleveland press did not need the regeneration often necessary in some places. It was unstinted in its expressions of approbation, and appreciation, and its compliments never degenerated into fulsomeness.

It is not to be expected that the aims of the Association should be well understood previous to its Congress, and it is desirable that the local committee publish these to its world, and create an advanced interest in the coming meeting. This committee, although there have been some exceptions taken to the representations made of our intentions, did, I am certain, quite as well as was possible under the peculiar attending circumstances. I have all the preparatory work, in slips cut from previous newspapers, and consider it well done. It was as successful a Congress as had hitherto been held;—Case Hall was crowded the last evenings, and Friday afternoon, to the extent of obliging the janitor to close the doors and not admit more; the thinking women of Cleveland were all there;—and they urged many of the members and speakers to remain longer with them, and expressed the wish that the Association should hold its next annual meeting in their city. But hitherto, these Congresses have not held their sessions more than once in the same place, appearing on the scene as a vivid light that fitfully and dazlingly illuminates for the moment, and like these traveling meteors, have never consistently repeated the illumination! As the whole United States is included in this missionary duty, it is likely that it can only be when the next generation of women are working in the A. A. W. that the "second coming" of the Women's Congress will ever take place in Cleveland or elsewhere!

Work of  
Local Com-  
mittees.

When the Treasurer received her receipt from the clerk, upon payment for use of Case Hall, he remarked as he handed it to her, "Women are more prompt to settle money claims than men, I judge;—for the bill for the use of the hall by a prominent order recently in the city, has not been noticed, and the city raised fifteen thousand dollars by subscription for a ten days entertainment for those gentlemen!"

Conversing with a news-vender, a lad of twelve, who supplied the meeting with dailies for reading and mailing, this lady said, "Do you make much at this work?" "Well, I do now," said he,—"I've made lots,—most three dollars a day ever since these women have been here. But when the men were here, the beer-fellows was ins, and we was outs!" So that even in the rivalry between the street-gamins, the influence of woman's work was appreciated.

The Mid-year Conference for the year following was held in Washington, D. C., by invitation of the ladies of that District who were members, and of others who united with them. It convened the second Wednesday of April, 1878. Voted: to accept the invitation

Mid-year  
Conf.,  
Washing-  
ton, D. C.  
1878.



1877.

of the Rhode Island Woman's Club, of Providence, to hold our next Congress in their city.

Relief Conf.

This might well be called the Relief Conference for two reasons; first, we decided to hold but six public sessions in our three days of Congress, reserving the forenoons of the days for business meetings of the Association. Previously our Association and our Board meetings had been held before and after, and sandwiched between, our public sessions. The second good work of this conference was caring for the treasury of the Association, and providing for local expenses, so far as they were not otherwise cared for. Our nine sessions had always been free to all. We proposed at this conference to give but three free meetings—these occurring upon the three afternoons, and that a small fee be charged at the evening sessions, leaving the amount of this to the discretion of the Local Committee. This has resulted in giving us both time, and money and in allowing us to be much more comfortable ourselves, and polite to our entertainers; although the *money* we have gained, has not yet made us *wealthy*. We need to realize much more to aid us in printing the valuable papers each year, and in disseminating them among the women of this country.

It was also arranged that the last Conference of the Board should take place in Providence the evening previous to the meeting of Congress, and the first meeting of the new Board upon the morning following its adjournment.

6th Cong.  
Prov., 1878.Topics and  
Writers.

The Sixth Congress of the A. A. W. convened at Low's Opera House, Providence, R. I., upon Oct. 9th, 10th, and 11th, 1878, Mrs. Doggett in the chair. At the first public session, afternoon of the 9th, the President, in her opening address, reviewed the past work of the Association, referring to its good results, and trusted it would continue as long as its work was needed. Miss Abby May, who was, as usual, quietly attired, read a paper on "Dress," urging reform upon two principles, physiological and moral. Discussed by Miss Eastman, Mrs. Benchly, Mrs. Churchill, and Dr. French. The list of papers of the Congress were as follows: "The Importance of a Study of Botany in Schools," by Maria Owen; "A Plea for the Co-education of the Sexes," by Emily Shaw Forman; "Motherhood Physiologically Considered," by Mrs. Caroline Brown; "Woman's Status in the Grange," by Augusta Cooper Bristol; "Journalism," by Mrs. Churchill; "Where do We Get Our Character," by Mrs. Diaz; "Importance of National Training in Domestic Economy," by Juliet Corson; "Bee Culture," by Eliza B. Kendall; "Our Deadly Friend," by Mrs. E. S. Turner; "Harvard Examinations as a Test," by Anna C. Brackett; "The Eclipse, and My Experience at Den-Ver," by Prof. Mitchell; and an historical sketch of Leonardo di Vinci, illustrated by his portrait and engravings of a number of his pictures, by the President. These papers were discussed by Miss May, and Goodell, and Mrs. Nichols, Wells, Walton, McRea, and

others. Miss Fletcher read a paper on "Women's Clubs," which was responded to by Mrs. Churchill of Rhode Island Woman's Club; Dr. Anna D. French of Sorosis; Mrs. Caroline Brown of the Woman's Club, Chicago; Mrs. Robinson for Massachusetts Woman's Club, and Mrs. Doggett for the Fortnightly; Rev. Mrs. Perkins, Mrs. Johannot and Miss Goodell, had good words.

Mayor Doyle, who was in the audience, responded to a call, and expressed regret at being unavoidably absent from the first session to have welcomed the ladies as he would have liked to do. "The people of Providence have been honored, and have enjoyed your visit—we are the better for your coming; the true friends of progress will take courage. It is the influence of the mother and the home friends that has kept many a man's feet in the right path. God speed to the President and ladies."

Mayor  
Doyle's  
welcome.

This was responded to by Mrs. Doggett. A letter from Mrs. Howe, in Europe, was read, a greeting from Social Science Convention in Chicago was received, and Mrs. Doggett thanked the ladies and Mayor Doyle and the Press, whose reports she named "perfect," and adjourned the Congress.

The officers chosen at this Congress consisted of a Board of forty-two (42) members, with Mrs. Doggett as President. Chairman of Topics and Papers, Alice Fletcher; of Pub. Com., Mrs. Wolcott. The papers read at the meeting were not published; but the short report of "Transactions, &c.," which was ordered at the following Conference of the Board was sent to the members. This included the doings of the fifth as well as the sixth Congress. Invitations from the ladies who were entertaining us, and from several societies were extended, tendering an excursion "down the river," and a dinner of Rhode Island clams;—also, to visit several places of interest, which we were, in nearly all cases, forced to decline. The Rhode Island Woman's Club made a reception Thursday evening, after adjournment, which was heartily enjoyed.

Officers.

Reports of Vice Presidents were received as follows: in writing, Mrs. Blackwell for New Jersey; Mrs. Turner for Pennsylvania; Mrs. McKay for Indiana; Mrs. Bascom for Wisconsin; Mrs. Seelye for Ohio; Mrs. Churchill for Rhode Island; Mrs. Spencer for D. C. Miss May, for Mass. made hers orally.

Reports.

There was considerable discussion concerning the best methods of forming State Organizations, which should be auxiliary to the A. A. W. A committee of seven was appointed to whom all questions relating to this matter may be referred.

At the first Conference of the board upon the morning following adjournment Mrs. Spencer, of Washington, D. C., made a report from the Com. of Memorialization to Hon. Francis E. Walker, U. S. Commissioner of Census, which was ordered at the Washington Conference in March. It was received during the last minutes of the Senate, referred to Joint Committee on Census, and would

Women  
enumerators  
of 10th Cen-  
sus.



1878.

doubtless have its effect in inducing Gen. Walker to appoint women equally with men as takers of the census, and that their enumeration as house and home-keepers would be attended to. It asks that women be employed to collect vital statistics of women and children, as by the last census the existence of 12,000,000 of women as *workers* was unrecognized. I may here give, as Gen. Walker's reason for the omission, the reluctance of women to acknowledge that they did any work for a living; "they lived at home!"

Questions  
from mem-  
bers.

A suggestion by Mrs. Bagg, of Syracuse, that members be invited to propose such practical questions and topics as their individual experiences may suggest for consideration at the next Congress, using them for one-half hour's discussion each day, and that the Com. on Topics and Papers select subjects from them which seem of general interest, and assign the same to competent writers, was referred to this Com., with power.

Mid-year  
Conf.  
Sorosis,  
1879.

The Mid-Year conference of the seventh Congress met, by invitation, at the rooms of Sorosis, at Delmonico's, New York, upon March 12th, 1879, the President, Mrs. Doggett, in the chair. Present, twenty-one members. A communication was made through Mrs. Spencer, of Washington, D. C., from thirty-three ladies of that city, fifteen of whom were members of the Local A. A. W., inviting the Congress to Washington in December of this year. The United States Congress would then be in session, which was not likely to be the case in October. They generously offered to entertain all officers, speakers and members, and to pay all other expenses. St. Louis and Buffalo also invited the Congress for the coming year. It was, however, decided to accept an invitation received from Madison, Wis., and that the time of meeting should be the 8th, 9th and 10th of Oct. Mrs. Spencer asked to have record made upon the books of the Association that the invitation to Washington is open to the acceptance of the ladies whenever they choose to hold a Congress there.

The Com. of Publication was requested to make a short report of the fifth and sixth Congresses, to consist, in addition, of a list of members and their P. O. addresses, and the Treasurer's report.

7th Cong.  
Madison,  
1879.

The Seventh Congress of Women met at Madison, Wis., Oct. 8th, 9th and 10th, 1879, the President, Mrs. Doggett, in the chair. The fine and spacious Assembly room of the Capitol was placed at their disposal, and the ladies decorated it with flowers and smilax. The sessions were arranged as in Providence; the mornings reserved to the members, and the afternoons and evenings to the public. The President made the opening address at the public session of the afternoon of the first day. She spoke of the work the Association had accomplished; it had, "for instance, done something for art, in stimulating the formation of art clubs. We need to organize local societies to carry forward the Association work in each State. Wo-

1879.

men should be found upon all State Boards of Education, in the management of Insane Asylums, and in Reformatory Institutions. Another study that should demand careful attention is Legislation; she should become conversant with this in order to help remove unjust laws." The papers of the Congress were: "The Value of Simplicity in Childhood," by Sara A. Conant; "Occupations of Old Age," by Mrs. Bagg; "Penal Legislation," by Miss Goodell; "High Schools and Homes," by Mrs. Peckham; "Moral Culture," by Mary N. Adams, of Iowa; "Children's Books," by Anne Mitchell Macy, of Nantucket; a letter from A. Garlin Spencer upon the same subject; "Better Business Opportunities for Women," by Mrs. Hazard, of Missouri; "The Work of Women on School Boards," by Miss May; an "Essay on the Physical Basis of Mind," by Dr. Mary Putnam Jacobi; "Hygienic Value of Labor," by Dr. Sarah W. Devoll; "Physical Basis of Education," by Dr. Sarah H. Stevenson; "Women as Architects," by Mrs. McKay; "Woman's Work in Organization," by Mrs. Kate Gannett Wells, and "The Claims of Southern Women," by Dr. Julia Holmes Smith.

Topics and  
Writers.

The Vice Presidents who reported at this Congress were Mrs. McKay for Indiana; Mrs. Hunting for Iowa; Mrs. Blackwell for New Jersey; Mrs. Peckham for Minnesota; Miss May for Massachusetts; Mrs. Bascom for Wisconsin, and Mrs. Seelye for Ohio.

Reports

Many invitations were received to places of interest. Gov. and Mrs. Smith received the Association and distinguished citizens at the Capitol. Mrs. Thorpe, with Mr. and Mrs. Ole Bull, entertained on Friday evening. The officers of the University took the ladies in carriages around the grounds, and to visit the Observatory, and College buildings. The C., M. and St. Paul R. R. invited the ladies, their hosts and friends, to visit the beautiful Dalles of the Wisconsin, which was accepted, and enjoyed.

At a business meeting of this Congress, an Amendment to By-laws, defining the Rights and Duties of members, was adopted. "Any member failing to pay the annual fee for the current year shall forfeit the right to vote, and to nominate members. Three years non-payment of fees, shall forfeit membership."

Mrs. Doggett was re-elected President, with a Board of forty-six (46) officers. Ch. of Com. of Topics and Papers, Miss Fletcher. Mrs. Wolcott Ch. of Publications. No papers printed by the Association. Membership three hundred and fifty (350).

Officers.

Mrs. Bascom writes: "Results were deep, rather than demonstrative, leading to increased self-respect, and independence of thought and action. It is evident, in many ways, that the Congress quickened in our State the forward march of women. Radicals and conservatives alike have ever been generous in praise of the ability and good sense of the women of the Seventh Congress."

Results.

The Mid-year Conference for the Eighth Congress was held at Phil. March 3d, at the rooms and by invitation of the New Century



Mid-year  
Conf., Phil.  
1880.

Club, who had heard that the members were a peculiar people "zealous in good works;" but of a nomadic tendency,—who would be glad of a place to pitch their tents for a few days. A generous welcome was received from friends of the Fourth Congress, and others. Mrs. Doggett being absent, the chair was filled by Miss May. Invitations were received from Washington, Portland, and Boston to call the next annual meeting in those cities. Mrs. Spencer renewed the invitation of the Congress to Washington desiring it entered upon the records as a standing invitation and without condition as to month, and reported that Gen'l Walker was much gratified that he had been called to notice the omission of the enumeration of working women in the last Census.

The invitation to Boston was accepted for this year's Congress. Dr. Elizabeth Blackwell of London, Mrs. Josephine E. Butler of Liverpool, Eng., were elected Honorary members.

Mrs. Wolcott was delegated to represent this body in the Social Science Association to meet in Cleveland, Ohio. A vote of thanks to Mrs. Spencer was passed, recognizing the impulse she has given, through the A. A. W., to the census-work.

The Eighth Congress of the A. A. W. convened in Boston, the 13th, 14th, and 15th of Oct. 1880. The President, Mrs. Doggett in the chair. The morning meeting of the second day, was devoted to the Vice-Presidents' reports, as at the three preceding Congresses. But six Vice-Presidents responded for their States at this meeting. Voted: that the thanks of the Association be presented to Gen'l Walker for the appointment of women as enumerators of the U. S. Census.

Voted: that an expression of affectionate memory of Miss Lavinia Goodell, our deceased member, be placed on record.

Mrs. Wolcott reported her trip to Cleveland, Ohio, as delegate from A. A. W. to Social Science Association.

The first public session, upon the afternoon of the 13th, was opened by the President, Mrs. Doggett, who made a few remarks, and announced a paper upon "Co-operation," by Mrs. Imogene C. Fales, of Brooklyn, N. Y. The following were the papers: "Woman as a Social Power," by Mrs. Howe; "Scholarships for Women," by Rachel C. Bodly, M. D., Dean of the Wom's Med. Coll. of Phil.; "The need of Women-physicians in Asylums for the Insane," by Dr. Lelia G. Bedell, of Chicago; "Woman's Work in the Laboratory," by Prof. Ellen S. Richards, Inst. of Tech., Boston; "Representation of Women upon Boards of Charities Supported by Taxation," by Mrs. Lynde of Milwaukee, Pres. of the State Industrial School for Girls; "Legal Position of Married Women," by Mrs. Anna Garlin Spencer; "Opportunities for Woman's Work in the Southern States," by Mrs. Virginia C. Merwin, of N. O.; "Festivals; their power as a means of moral Culture," by Mrs. Adams of Iowa; "Physical Culture," by Dr. Mary Safford of Boston; "The Need of Education for the Freedman," a letter by Mrs. Frances

8th Cong.  
Boston,  
1880.

Reports.

Topics and  
Writers.

Harper of Pa.; "Farmers' Wives," by Mrs. Clara B. Colby of Neb.; "Aids in Education and Research," by Prof. Mitchell; and "The Equality of Women Before the Law," by the President. The majority of these papers were discussed. Mrs. Doggett in her closing remarks desired that "love to one another, love of truth, a high sense of justice, and a lofty standard of honor, should ever be the characteristics of this body. On motion of Mrs. Wolcott, the words, "TRUTH, JUSTICE and HONOR," were adopted as the motto of the A. A. W.

Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, of Newport, R. I., was elected President, and a board of forty-seven officers. Ch. of Com. on Topics, Miss Fletcher; of Publication, Miss Eastman. But four of the papers were printed, viz: those of Mrs. Lynde, Merwin, Colby and Prof. Mitchell. Acceptances of Honorary membership were received from Dr. Elizabeth Blackwell and Mrs. Butler, of England, and Mrs. Mott, of Philadelphia.

Invitations and receptions were generously bestowed upon this Congress, which was very cordially welcomed by even the State and city officials, as well as by clubs and private individuals. Mayor Prince tendered the Congress an excursion down the harbor and a lunch, accompanying the ladies himself, which was all delightful. Governor Long received the ladies at the State House. Mrs. Wells made a charming reception to the Congress and its friends. The Artists' Guild invited many Congress members to its opening. The trustees of the Women's Prison at Sherborn, Mass., took a large party out to their institution, where very gratifying results were shown from their system of reformatory treatment. The Art Museum and Natural History Society sent complimentary tickets for use of members at any time, and the New England Women's Club, which has many sweet-faced young ladies connected with it, who vied with their mothers and their aunts, older members, in administering every comfort to the tired bodies and minds of their guests, provided a lunch in a lower hall, after each morning session.

There was not a derogatory word lisped by the press while in Boston, and though General Grant was being ovated, and toasted, and almost cremated (for the thermometer had run up into July and August altitudes), yet very good space was given in the columns of the dailies and weeklies; in fact the honors were about equally divided.

At the first Conference of the ninth following adjournment, in man's Club rooms, in Boston, the morning of the close of the fiscal year was moved by Mrs. Doggett that on account of the close of the fiscal year occurring previous to the time of the following Congress, members shall not be elected at the mid-year Conference, as formerly, but only at the third Conference, which takes place just before the Congress, and holds good for the whole year. This was accepted by the Board. Mrs. C. M. Brown was appointed delegate to International Congress for Prevention of Vice, England.

Officers.

Courtesies.



Mid-year  
Conf.  
N. Y. city,  
1881.

The second or mid-year Conference of the Board took place in New York, March 9th, '81. Present, eleven members. Resolutions were presented upon the death of Mrs. Churchill, and it was ordered that they be read at a members' meeting of the next Congress.

Invitations to hold the next Congress in New York city were received from Sorosis and the Woman's Clubs of Jersey City and Brooklyn. Also Buffalo invited the Association for the third time. Voted to accept the invitation to Buffalo. It is customary for the Congress to move west after having held a session in the east. The number of papers to be presented at this meeting was twelve, as at the Boston Congress.

At this Conference Mrs. Wolcott's motion to amend by-laws in section pertaining to Nominating Committee resulted in the ordering of an election of that Committee at the Congress preceding its report, which gives more time for consideration and relieves members from that duty during the sessions. (See Const. and By-Laws for 1882.)

The ninth Woman's Congress met in St. James' Hall, Buffalo, N. Y., Oct. 19th, 20th and 21st, 1881. The platform was tastefully arranged and elegantly ornamented, and the President, Mrs. Howe, and the various speakers and essayists seemed to the audience to be holding a reception in their home parlors. The President opened the sessions with an address of congratulation and revision of the past. The papers were: "Factory Girls," by Mrs. Chace, of Rhode Island; "Sericulture," by Mrs. C. M. Severance, of California; "Scientific Study and Work for Women," by Miss Whitney, of Vassar College; "Temperance," by Rev. A. B. Blackwell; "Influence of Foreign Education on American Girls," by Mrs. Lucinda H. Stone, of Detroit; "Work of Women in the Reforms of the Past Century," by Mrs. Lois G. Hufford, of Indiana; an Indian paper, by "Bright Eyes" (Mrs. Tibbles, of Omaha); "The Pursuit of Art," by Mrs. Whitman, of Boston; "An Ideal Home," by Mrs. Cheney; "Legal Guardianship of Children, and the Status of the Mother," by Mrs. Belva Lockwood, of Washington; "Rescue Work, in Relation to Prostitution and Reform," by Dr. Elizabeth Blackwell, of England; "Women of the East," by Mrs. Howe; "Political Education of Women," by Miss Eastman, and Mrs. Howe recited, by request, her Battle Hymn of the Republic, and described its origin.

The papers were discussed by Mrs. Cheney, Mrs. Spencer of Washington, Miss May, Miss Eastman, Rev. Sarah A. Perkins, Mrs. Howe, Mrs. Blackwell, Mrs. Harbert.

Resolutions of thanks were passed by the Association to the press, for courtesies received; to the Buffalo Fine Arts Academy, for their polite attentions; to the ladies of Buffalo, who were so untiring in their care of guests and of the Association; and to the Young Men's Association, for use of their fine committee rooms and large library, which was placed at their disposal upon arrival.

At the first Executive Session of Members, resolutions upon the

9th Cong.  
Buffalo,  
1881.

Topics and  
Writers.

death of President Garfield, and also upon the loss of Miss Goodell and Mrs. Churchill from the Association, by death, were read, and feelingly responded to, and printed in the city papers. Reports were received from V. Ps., viz: Mrs. Hunting for Iowa; Mrs. McKay for Ind.; Mrs. Bascom for Wisconsin; Mrs. Seelye for Ohio; Mrs. O'Connor for D. C.; and Mrs. Blackwell for N. J.

Mrs. Blackwell was made Ch. of Com. to draft a set of questions to be sent to V. Ps. to facilitate greater uniformity in their reports.

Mrs. Julia Ward Howe was re-elected President, and a Board of fifty-four officers. Ch. Com. of Topics and Papers, Mrs. Lucinda A. Stone; of Publication, Mrs. P. M. Kendall. The publication work of this year has embraced the printing of three papers, and the V. Pres's Reports. The Secretary, since her instructions to print the Transactions, list of officers and members, with Sec'y's and Treas'. reports for the 5th and 6th Cong. has annually been expected to perform the same service. Membership three hundred and twenty-five (325).

The Saturday Club, a coterie of charming ladies, invited the Congress to a lunch at the home of Mrs. H. M. Kent; the Buffalo Academy of Fine Arts made a reception Friday evening; an invitation to inspect the workings of the Charity Organization Society was gratefully received, and all the members were invited by the Local Com. to visit Niagara Falls, and lunch at the Cataract House. There were about seventy-five in the party. The Young Men's Association in bestowing the use of their rooms, showed a cordiality not before experienced from any body of gentlemen, and which was thoroughly appreciated.

The Buffalo *Courier* was more than kind in its generous reports; using about forty-five of its long columns, and much of it in small print, to place the doings of the Congress before the people, during its three days visit. The other papers of the city were very attentive, just; if we except the *Express*, which "couldn't a'bear us any way," and floated the red rag all the time.

For results of this Congress I will quote from Mrs. Allen, the bright, energetic little woman who engineered the members of the Congress to Niagara and safely home, who says:—"The Buffalo Congress of the A. A. W., numbering about 25, have organized an auxiliary society, whose meetings are held once a month, and Social Science studied;—we hope that from our incandescent body enormous systems will evolve in the near future, both literary and philanthropical. Then several of the ladies interested last year in the Women's Congress, engaged Miss Parloa for a series of practical cooking lectures; these were all well attended, and resulted in an excess over expense amounting to about \$700.00, which we hope to apply to a training-school for cooks and house-maids.

Many private individuals have gained courage by the teachings of the A. A. W. to signify their desire to earn a livelihood for them-

1881.

Resolutions  
Pres. Gar-  
field.  
Miss Good-  
ell.  
Mrs.  
Churchill.

Reports.

Officers.

Courtesies.

Press.

Results.



1881.

selves, who, before, were afraid to acknowledge the fact, as they discovered that moral courage to do and dare the right does not detract from any lady's character or reputation, but rather increases its value, according as she displays ability."

Mid-year  
Conf. N. E.  
Woman's  
Club, Bos-  
ton, 1882.

The Mid-year Conference following this Congress, was convened March 8th, 1882, at the rooms of the N. E. Woman's Club, 5 Park st., Boston.

Invitations were received from the combined clubs of Sorosis, Brooklyn and Jersey City to hold the tenth Congress in New York city. Another was received from Portland, Me., which city we had not yet visited. The latter invitation was accepted, and the time of holding the Congress was decided to be the 11th, 12th and 13th of October.

An acknowledgement was received from Mrs. Garfield in reply to the resolutions passed at our last Congress concerning the death of President Garfield.

Questions  
for V. P.'s.

Mrs. Blackwell's Com. presented the list of questions for use of the V. Ps. this year, asking for criminal statistics of the States and the proportionate relation of woman to crime. They propose that other subjects shall be suggested as a basis for reports for other years. This list of questions is as follows: "How many male prisoners in your State for the last two years? How many female? How many men committed for great offenses? How many women? Is any difference made in the kinds or the certainty of punishments for great offenses because of sex? In minor offenses what is the average term of punishment for men? What for women?" These hints were attended to by almost all of the V. Ps. reporting at the tenth Congress.

10th Cong.  
Portland,  
1882.

The tenth Congress of the A. A. W. convened in Portland, Me., October 11, 1882, in executive session, at 10:15 A. M. Reports of committees were received at this and the two executive meetings on mornings of following days, from Professor Mitchell, Ch. of Science; Evelyn L. Mason, Reforms and Statistics; Mrs. Martha McKay, on Art, and Miss Eastman, on Education. The Vice Presidents of the following States reported: Miss May, for Mass.; Mrs. Chace, for R. I.; Dr. Devoll, for Me.; Mrs. White, for N. H.; Mrs. Blackwell, for N. J.; Mrs. Pierce for Penn.; Mrs. O'Connor, for D. C.; Mrs. McKay, for Ind.; Mrs. Hazard, for Mo.; Mrs. Hunting; for Iowa; Dr. Avery, for Col.; Mrs. Colby, for Neb., and Clara Con- ever before. These were all published in the same pamphlet with the Secretary's and Treasurer's, and the list of members was added as usual.

Reports.

Printing  
ordered.

The Committee of Publication was directed to print the Constitution and By-Laws as in force at the present time, and to prepare a list supplementary to the membership list, covering one hundred copies of our documents, for distribution as soon as printed.

1882.

The public sessions of the tenth Congress opened at 2:30 P. M., 11th October, in the City Hall, the President, Mrs. Howe, in the chair. An inaugural address was made by her, reviewing and detailing the past work, and outlining that of the present Congress. The papers presented were: "Rights of Children," by Mrs. Bascom; "Vacations and Vacation Schools," by Miss Eunice Sewall, of Portland; "The Right of Women to Free Competition as Workers," by Miss Laura Clay, of Kentucky; "Possibilities of Success for Women in the Industrial Arts," by Miss Ella C. Lapham, of Buffalo; "Chinese Question, from a Woman's Point of View," by Mrs. Severance, of Cal.; "History and Results of the Past Congresses," by Mrs. Sayles, of Ct.; a "Legal Paper on Women," by Mrs. E. Foster, of Mich.; "The Needs of the Religious Nature," by Mrs. Boyd, of Ind.; "Political Economy," by Miss. Leonard, of Ct., and "Saturn," by Professor Mitchell.

Topics and  
Writers.

Discussion was had upon all these papers. Two papers by Dr. French, of New York city, and Mrs. Froiseth, of Utah, severally, were lost in the mails, and their time was consumed by other speaking and discussion.

Mrs. Howe was elected President, with a Board of fifty-four officers. Ch. of Topics and Papers, Mrs. Severance; of Publication, Mrs. Harriet A. Townsend, of Buffalo.

Officers.

The platform and its approaches was made a bower of beauty to the beholders and a place of comfort and luxury to those who occupied it, by the kind care of the ladies and the generous assistance of the gentlemen of the city, who invited the Association to its pleasant hall. All these accessories are very desirable, and aid in introducing favorably to the people, who are naturally a little shy of the supposed strong-mindedness of these women till they all become acquainted. The Dickens Club furnished the decorations.

A concert, either instrumental or vocal, preceded each evening's entertainment, and added a novel and pleasant feature to the Congress. The use of the hall was kindly donated by the city fathers. The Associated Press, through its agent, Mr. Berry, sent a daily notice of the Congress to the chief cities of the Union. This also was a novel and most desirable thing.

Courtesies.

Invitations to visit places and objects of interest were freely extended by the citizens,—and Gen'l Anderson, Pres. of the P. & O. R. R., made a special excursion on Saturday to take the party up thro' the Notch, that they might behold the autumnal glories of wood and mountain. A most enjoyable time was realized, and pleasant memories ensured. About eighty availed themselves of this opportunity. The Old Ladies Home sent invitations, also did other institutions.

The Constitution and By-Laws of the Association has been revised and 1500 copies printed, as ordered by the Board. The reports of Committees and of V. P's have been printed and bound up with the usual

Const. and  
By-Laws.



1882. reports of the Secretary and Treasurer, and the list of members. These two pamphlets have been served to the members. The remainder of the printing consists of the papers given at the Congress by the President, Miss Leonard, Miss Lapham, Miss Mitchell, Miss Clay, and the present History of Mrs. Sayles.

Reports. The Committee on Topics and Papers, and the Local Com. of the city wherein the Congress is held, are under the President and Board mostly responsible for the verdict given, whether favorable or not. It is necessary to arrange for a variety of subjects, and for writers conversant with them, in order to interest and instruct the audiences; but when this is provided, it is still absolutely necessary that the Hall should be every way convenient and attractive, and the way prepared for the effective coming of the Congress;—the soil of the peoples's hearts stirred a little, that the seed, when sown, shall find fertile resting places; and this the Local Com. does as well as to provide, or assist to provide for physical comforts. So that theirs is no mean nor light task. To them belongs a large share of the honor due to both.

Papers. Work of Local Com.

The general results of our existence are, I may briefly state, a wider realization by women of her own place in the social fabric, and of her innate powers as well as rights; it has served to waken many a listless, idle woman into some active study or occupation; it has corrected false notions and under-estimates of labor itself; for, when these noble, earnest women come upon the platform of a strange city, given over, as is all the world too much, to fashion and gossip,—and assert that labor is holy, and all honest workers are to be respected, and all drones despised,—their hearers are electrified and inspired with the determination to engage in some practical improvement for themselves or others. Its effect has been also to introduce women to each other from the extremes of our continent, to broaden and deepen our love and trust in each other, and our charity for all.

General results, Satisfactory

We have lived through our childhood, and the disaffections and diseases likely to be incident thereupon, and becoming more settled in our policy as the years shed their light upon our work, we feel assured that what was at first an experiment, is proving itself to have been an outgrowth of the necessities of our age, and is satisfying; that as the *added* years, bring their *added* wisdom, our paths shall be made clearer and brighter that we may walk in them more unfalteringly;—our methods be constantly improved; our aims more widely understood and fellowshipped; and we shall become more truly *national* in our character, knowing no east, nor west, nor north nor south, but only *men and women*;—and what shall best contribute to their advancement physically, intellectually, morally, and spiritually.

LITA BARNEY SAYLES, Connecticut.

## APPENDIX.

### Sorosis.

#### NOTE A.

#### A MESSENGER.

The necessity of fellowship and concerted action among women interested in the advancement of the race and more especially of their own sex, is so apparent, that we do not hesitate to assert that by far the larger portion of our efforts in that direction are fruitless, because they are solitary and isolated.

Thousands of noble and beneficent women, scattered all over our country, are to-day thinking, writing, and speaking the truths which all women need, and many are waiting to hear, and which would at once be a renovating force in the land, if the believers could, in a congregated body, unite upon practical methods for their incorporation into government, business and social life.

Therefore, in consideration of the present demand for unity of method among women interested in like objects, SOROSIS, whose purpose is "to render women helpful to each other and useful to society," has determined to take the preliminary steps for bringing the representative women of the country together in a Woman's Congress, that unitedly we may take into careful consideration the more important questions that effect our woman's life.

We send this little MESSENGER to all women who, by voice or pen, or practical work, have conquered an honorable place in any of the leading reforms of the day, and we cordially invite them to signify their approbation and sympathy with our effort by sending us their names to affix to the formal Call for a "Woman's Congress," to be held in New York City, in October, 1873.

This MESSENGER will be sent to such Women's Associations as have for their object the improvement of women in any direction.

The CALL will be issued as soon as we receive a sufficient number of worthy names to ensure the success of the Congress, and we shall not issue it until we receive that encouragement.

It is not the intention of Sorosis to take the lead in the Congress after it shall be assembled; it will select its officers, and govern itself. We, meanwhile, constitute ourselves a local committee for the preliminary business. As we, as an associate body, send out this little sheet, we append to it the names of the officers of the Society, but we shall not affix to the Call the names of any persons who have not formally notified us of their willingness or desire to have their names appear.



FRIEND! If after you have carefully read our MESSENGER, you are willing to assist in calling the good women of the country together for a noble object, please send your name and post office address to our President, or either of our Secretaries.

Mrs. Charlotte B. Willbourn, President, 151 E. 51st Street, New York.

Mrs. Jennie C. Croly, Ex-President.

Mrs. Mary F. Davis, Vice President.

Miss Kate Hillard, " "

Rev. Celia Burleigh, " "

Prof. Maria Mitchell, " "

Miss Alice C. Fletcher, Recording Secretary.

Miss Fanny Howell, Corresponding Secretary.

Mrs. Romelia L. Clapp, Chairman Ex. Com.

## A Congress of Women.

### NOTE B.

To meet a pressing demand for interchange of thought and harmony of action among women interested in the advancement of their own sex, we issue this Call for a Congress of Women to be held in the City of New York.

At this Conference we hope to found an Association for the Advancement of Women, at the annual gatherings of which shall be presented the best ideas and the most advantageous methods of our foremost thinkers and writers. Therefore we solicit the presence or responsive word of all accordant associations of women—of women preachers, teachers, professors, physicians, artists, lawyers, trading capitalists, editors, authors, and practical philanthropists,—those who by their example inspire others not only to covet earnestly the best gifts, but to labor earnestly for them.

In this first gathering we are already assured of the attendance and best efforts of a goodly number of the pre-eminently talented, cultivated, and beneficent women, who, by means of higher education, broader fields of industry, better laws, artistic and scientific pursuits, business discipline, and an enlightened motherhood, hope to remove the sources of misery, and cure the evils that so many of our benevolent women spend their lives in ameliorating.

Those whose names are appended to this Call will constitute the first membership. Application for membership may be made to any signer of this Call. A preliminary meeting of signers only will be held at 7:30 P. M., on Tuesday, Oct. 14th, at No. 332 West Twenty-third Street, for organization. The subsequent sessions will be held at the Hall of the Union League, Madison Avenue and Twenty-sixth Street, on the three following days at 10:30 A. M., and 7:30 P. M.

Sarah H. Adams, Boston, Massachusetts.

A. A. Allen, Alfred University, Alfred, New York.

Marie Andrief, New York City.

Alida C. Avery, Vassar College, New York.

Fannie L. Baldwin, Orange, New Jersey.

Mrs. John Bascom, Williamstown, Massachusetts.

Charlotte J. Bell, Harlem, New York.

Margaret E. Bennett, West Gloucester, Massachusetts.

H. A. Bingham, Editor *Ladies' Repository*, Boston, Massachusetts.

Rev. Antoinette Brown Blackwell, Somerville, New Jersey.

E. Blackwell, M. D., New York City.

Mary Safford Blake, M. D., Boston, Massachusetts.

Mary A. Bond, M. D., New York City.

Rev. Augusta Cooper Bristol, Vineland, New Jersey.

Prof. Laura M. Bronson, New York City.

Ada M. Brown, Brooklyn, Long Island.

Rev. Celia Burleigh, Brooklyn, Connecticut.

Ruth B. Burleigh, Little Compton, Rhode Island.

Ellen F. Burr, Hartford, Connecticut.

Lucinda B. Chandler, Washington, District of Columbia.

Rev. Augusta J. Chapin, Boston, Massachusetts.

Elizabeth K. Churchill, Providence, Rhode Island.

Romelia L. Clapp, Chairman Executive Committee Sorosis, New York City.

Harriet Clisby, M. D., Boston, Massachusetts.

Ella M. Clymer, New York City.

Sarah J. Coe, New York City.

Charlotte A. Coleman, New York City.

Anna Manning Comfort, M. D., Syracuse, New York.

Caroline Fairfield Corbin, Evanston, Illinois.

Amanda H. Cort, New York City.

Phebe W. Couzins, Counselor at Law, St. Louis, Missouri.

Jennie June Croly, New York City.

E. Langdon Curtis, Sing Sing, New York.

H. M. Tracy Cutler, M. D., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Mary F. Davis, New York City.

Jane O. Deforest, Norwalk, Ohio.

Ruth O. DeLamater, New York City.

J. C. Dickerson, Belfast, Maine.

Lydia F. Dickinson, Denver, Colorado.

Anna Randall Diehl, State Educational Society, New York City.

Katherine Dikhova, New York City.

Kate N. Doggett, Chicago, Illinois.

Mary F. Eastman, Tewkesbury, Massachusetts.

Sarah Ellis, M. D., New York City.

Mrs. Ralph Waldo Emerson, Concord, Massachusetts.

Harriet W. Farnsworth, New York City.

Anna C. Field, President Working Women's Protective Union, Brooklyn, Long Island.

Abbie R. Filley, Morrisania, New York.

Alice C. Fletcher, Secretary Sorosis, New York City.

Kate G. Foote, New York City.

Louise Woodworth Foss, Boston, Massachusetts.

Abby W. Fulton, M. D., Ellsworth, Maine.

Frances D. Gage, New York City.

Mary Fowler Gilbert, Berkeley Heights, New Jersey.

Harriet N. K. Goff, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Lavinia Goodell, Janesville, Wisconsin.

Sarah Grimke, Hyde Park, Massachusetts.

H. M. Jacobs, New York City.

R. A. S. Janney, Columbus, Ohio.

Henrietta W. Johnson, President Woman's Club, Orange, New Jersey.

Sarah L. Joy, Boston, Massachusetts.

Elvira A. Lane, New York City.

Mallie Lane, New York City.

Augusta Larned, Boston, Massachusetts.

Mrs. Dio Lewis, Melrose, Massachusetts.

Mary A. Livermore, Melrose, Massachusetts.

Anna Livingston, Trenton, New Jersey.

Elizabeth C. Lovering, Secretary State W. S. Association, Concord, New Hampshire.

Emily L. Manning, M. D., Hartford, Connecticut.

Henrietta Marvin, Morrisania, New York.

Emma Marwedel, Kindergarten System and Horticulture, Washington, D. C.

Issabella Grant Meredith, New York City.

Eliza Merwin, New York City.

Ellen E. Miles, New Haven, Connecticut.

Prof. Maria Mitchell, Vassar College, New York.

Rebecca A. Morse, New York City.

Hester Pendleton, President Free Medical College for Women, New York City.

Eliza Pendleton, New York City.

Sarah M. C. Perkins, Cooperstown, New York.

Elizabeth B. Phelps, New York City.

Zilpha R. Plumb, Brooklyn, Long Island.

Hester M. Poole, New York City.

Helen L. D. Potter, Boston, Massachusetts.

Anna Rice Powell, New York City.

Edna M. Price, New York City.

C. A. Quinley, Augusta, Maine.

Margaret W. Ravenhill, Evanston, Illinois.

Lizzie B. Read, President Iowa W. S. Society, Algona, Iowa.

Annie M. Rider, Brooklyn, Long Island.

L. D. Robbins, New York City.

Sarah D. Robinson, Reading, Massachusetts.

Emily Ruggles, Dayville, Connecticut.

Lita Barney Sayles, Nyack, New Jersey.

Anna B. Scofield, West Newton, Massachusetts.

Caroline M. Severance, Columbus, Ohio.

Kate M. Sherwood, editor *Guiding Star*, New York City.

Caroline A. Soule, Boston, Massachusetts.

Kate M. Southard, Boston, Massachusetts.

Emma D. E. N. Southworth, Georgetown, D. C.

Sara J. Spencer, Woman's Department Commercial College, Washington, D. C.

Zilpha H. Spooner, Plymouth, Massachusetts.

Susan T. Sprague, Le Roy, New York.

Sophia M. Springer, Chester, Pennsylvania.



Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Tenafly, New Jersey.  
 Catherine T. Stebbins, Detroit, Michigan.  
 Lucy Stone, Editor *Woman's Journal* Boston, Massachusetts.  
 Minnie Swayze, *Tribune*, New York City.  
 M. Louise Thomas, Tacony, Pennsylvania.  
 Mrs. D. C. Tomlinson, Buchtel College, Akron, Ohio.  
 Nellie Tripp, New York City.  
 Ellen S. Tupper, Bee-culturist, Des Moines, Iowa.  
 Eliza Sproat Turner, Chadd's-ford, Pennsylvania.  
 Jennie Dean Vorse, Brooklyn, L. I.  
 Anna M. Hale, New York City.  
 Maria A. Hale, New York City.  
 Rev. Phebe A. Hanaford, New Haven, Connecticut.  
 Lizzie Boynton Harbert, Des Moines, Iowa.  
 Adelaide Hastings, Sing Sing, N. Y.  
 Mrs. W. S. Hazard, President State W. S. Association, St. Louis, Missouri.  
 Mrs. George Hoffman, New York City.  
 Louise M. Holden, Watkins, New York.  
 Laura C. Holloway, Brooklyn *Daily Union*, Long Island.  
 Isabella Beecher Hooker, Hartford, Connecticut.  
 Julia Ward Howe, President New England Women's Club, Boston, Massachusetts.  
 Sarah A. Hubbard, *Evening Post*, Chicago, Illinois.  
 Jane DeForest Hull, New York City.  
 A. A. Hunt, M. D., Verona Springs, Oneida County, New York.  
 C. C. Hussey, East Orange, New Jersey.  
 Prof. Mary Putnam Jacobi, M. D., New York City.  
 Charlotte Fowler Wells, *Phrenological Journal*, New York City.  
 Mrs. F. J. M. Whitcomb, Chelsea, Massachusetts.  
 Armenia S. White, President State W. S. Association, Concord, New Hampshire.  
 Sarah Helen Whitman, Providence, Rhode Island.  
 Charlotte Beebe Wilbour, President Sorosis, New York City.  
 Rev. Eliza Tupper Wilkes, Colorado Springs, Colorado.  
 Frances E. Willard, President of Wom's Coll. of Univ. of Illinois, Evanston, Illinois.  
 Love M. Willis, Glenora, New York.  
 C. B. Winslow, M. D., Washington, D. C.  
 Emma A. Wood, Sec. Ind. Home for Women, Washington, D. C.  
 L. de Lozia Wood, Secretary Woman's Club, Washington, D. C.  
 Abba Gould Woolson, Boston, Mass.  
 Marie Zakrzewska, M. D., N. E. Hospital for Women, Boston, Mass.

Any one who responded to this Call, and assisted at the organization meeting, and therefore consider themselves first members, although they do not find their names here, will understand that their responses were not received prior to the time of printing this Call. A complete list of members was issued on the afternoon of Tuesday, October 14th, and among these late arrivals are the names of Mrs. Ada Bowles, and many others.

### SUBJECTS FOR PAPERS AND DISCUSSIONS.

#### DOMESTIC.

The Inviolable Homestead, Enlightened Motherhood, The Household, The Relation of Woman to her Dress, Equitable Monetary Division Between Husband and Wife.

#### SOCIAL.

Association Among Women, Woman as Teacher and Professor, Higher Education for Woman, Woman in Art and Science, Co-education of the Sexes, Woman in the Church and Pulpit, Law as it Affects Woman. Woman's Place in Government, Women in Literature; Editor, Author and Speaker, Women in the Medical, Surgical and Legal Professions, Industries and Co-operative Industries Among Women, Woman's Work in Philanthropy, Prison Reform, Temperance, Peace, Institutions of Charity, and Charitable Societies.

Papers to be read, and letters of business and inquiry may be sent to the Chairman of the Local Committee, Mrs. Charlotte B. Wilbour, 151 E. Fifty-first Street, or to its Secretary, Miss Alice C. Fletcher, 25 Stuyvesant Street. [The local Committee are already advised of papers from Mesdames Allen, Catherine E. Beecher, Bingham, A. B. Blackwell, Dr. Blackwell, Bristol,

Celia Burleigh, Chandler, Chapin, Churchill, Corbin, Couzins, Diehl, Eastman, Goff, Hanaford, Harbert, Howe, Jacobi, Livermore, Lovering, Marwedel, Mitchell, Perkins, Elizabeth Stuart Phelps, Potter, Safford, Severance, Soulé, Spencer, Stanton, Stone, Harriet B. Stowe, Wilbour, Willard and Woolson.]

Second Issue, Sept. 25, 1873.

### NOTE C.

## Association for the Advancement of Women.

1873.

### CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE I. This Association shall be known as the ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF WOMEN.

ART. II. Its object shall be to receive and present practical methods for securing to Women higher intellectual, moral, and physical conditions, and thereby to improve all domestic and social relations.

ART. III. Its officers shall be a President, Vice Presidents, Secretaries, Treasurers, and an Executive Committee of not less than nine members, which shall have full charge of the business of the Association. These officers shall be elected annually. Election may be without ballot, unless a ballot be called for by one third of the members present.

ART. IV. Its object shall be sought through annual Congresses for the reading and discussion of papers pertinent thereto. The Executive Committee shall determine the time and place of such Congresses. None but members shall take part in such reading or discussion, unless on formal invitation by vote of the Association.

ART. V. The initiation fee shall be \$2, and the due payable at the beginning of each annual Congress shall be \$2. Any member neglecting these payments loses thereby the right to vote and hold office. Any voting member may present to the Executive Committee the name of any woman wishing to become a member; and the Executive Committee may elect her to membership in the Association.

ART. VI. Strict parliamentary forms shall be observed in the conduct of the sessions of this Association.

### PRESIDENT.

MARY A. LIVERMORE.



## VICE-PRESIDENTS.

JULIA WARD HOWE, Massachusetts.  
 ELIZABETH B. CHACE, Rhode Island.  
 C. A. QUINLEY, Maine.  
 ARMENIA S. WHITE, New Hampshire.  
 REV. CELIA BURLEIGH, Connecticut.  
 PROF. MARIA MITCHELL, New York.  
 REV. ANTOINETTE BROWN BLACKWELL, New Jersey.  
 M. LOUISE THOMAS, Pennsylvania.  
 SARA J. SPENCER, District of Columbia.  
 H. M. T. CUTLER, Ohio.  
 PROF. FRANCES E. WILLIARD, Illinois.  
 LAVINIA GOODELL, Wisconsin.  
 ELLEN S. TUPPER, Iowa.  
 E. B. MINER, Missouri.  
 CATHERINE T. STEBBINS, Michigan.  
 REV. ELIZA TUPPER WILKES, Colorado.

## SECRETARIES.

Alice C. Fletcher, 25 Stuyvesant Street, New York.  
 Ellen F. Burr, 788 Main Street, Hartford, Connecticut.  
 Lita Barney Sayles, Dayville, Connecticut.  
 Isabella G. Meredith, W. 105th St., bet. 9th and 10th Aves., New York

## TREASURERS.

Mrs. George Hoffman, 599 Fifth Avenue, New York.  
 Ellen E. Miles, New Haven, Connecticut.

## EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Charlotte B. Wilbour, 151 E. Fifty-first Street, New York.  
 Abba G. Woolson, New Hampshire,  
 Anna C. Field, Long Island,  
 Rebecca A. Morse, New York.  
 Caroline M. Severance, Massachusetts.  
 Romelia L. Clapp, New York.  
 Henrietta W. Johnson, New Jersey.  
 Mary F. Davis, New York.  
 Catherine Starbuck, Island Nantucket.  
 Alida Avery, M. D., New York.  
 Rev. Augusta J. Chapin, Iowa.  
 Jane De Forrest Hull, New York.  
 Caroline A. Soule, New York.  
 Anna Rice Powell, New York.  
 Rev. Phebe A. Hanaford, Connecticut.  
 Caroline B. Winslow, M. D., D. C.  
 Caroline F. Corbin, Illinois.  
 Henrietta A. Bingham, Massachusetts.  
 Mrs. Dio Lewis, Massachusetts.  
 F. J. M. Whitcomb, Massachusetts.  
 Anna Densmore French, M. D., New York.  
 Mary F. Eastman, Massachusetts.  
 Elizabeth K. Churchill, Rhode Island.  
 Mary Safford Blake, M. D., Massachusetts.  
 Ruth O. De Lamater, New York.  
 Elizabeth C. Lovering, New Hampshire.  
 Hester M. Poole, New York.