

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
Twenty-Seventh Annual Convention
OF THE
NATIONAL-AMERICAN
WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION

HELD IN
ATLANTA, GA.,
JANUARY 31st to FEBRUARY 5th, 1895.

EDITED BY
HARRIET TAYLOR UPTON.

ANNIE L. GREENE, Stenographer.

WM. RITZEL & CO., PRINTERS,
WARREN, OHIO.

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FIRST EDITION.

The Twenty-Seventh Annual Convention
OF THE
National-American
Woman Suffrage Association
WILL BE HELD IN
DeGive's Opera House,
ATLANTA, GA.,

January 31st to February 5th, 1895.

*First Executive Meeting, 9 A. M., Thursday, Jan. 31.
Public Sessions at 10 A. M., 2:30 and 8 P. M.
Religious Service, Sunday, February 3, 3 P. M.
Executive Meeting, 10 A. M., Monday, February 4.*

Day Sessions and Religious Service FREE.
Single Ticket, without reserved seat, 10, 25 and 50 cents.
Single Ticket, with reserved seat (on first two floors) 10c. extra.
Season Ticket, with reserved seat, \$1.25.
Tickets for sale at Miller's Book Store (under Opera House)
Tuesday, Jan. 29th to Jan. 31st, thereafter at box office in Opera House.

One-half the proceeds from the second evening will be donated to the Woman's Department of the Cotton States and International Exposition.

HEADQUARTERS: HOTEL ARAGON.

A RECEPTION

Will be tendered the Officers and Delegates of the N. A. W. S. A., by the Ga. W. S. A. and the Atlanta E. S. A., at Hotel Aragon, Monday evening, February 4, from 8 to 10 o'clock.

Thursday, January 31st.

Executive Committee Meeting, 9 A. M.

MORNING, 10 O'CLOCK.

PRAYER.

CONVENTION CALLED TO ORDER BY THE PRESIDENT,
Susan B. Anthony.

ROLL CALL OF OFFICERS, VICE-PRESIDENTS AND STATE
MEMBERS OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,
Alice Stone Blackwell, Rec. Sec.

MINUTES OF THE CLOSING SESSION OF THE XXVth AN-
NUAL CONVENTION.

APPOINTMENT OF COMMITTEES ON FINANCE, COURTE-
SIES, CREDENTIALS AND RESOLUTIONS.

REPORT OF CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.....
Ellen Battelle Dietrick.

REPORTS OF AUXILIARY STATES.....

ALABAMA.....Mrs. E. S. Hildreth.

CONNECTICUT.....Isabella Beecher Hooker.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.....Martha Powell Davis

AFTERNOON, 2:30 O'CLOCK.

PRAYER.

SHORT ADDRESSES BY EMINENT SPEAKERS.

REPORT OF SOUTHERN COMMITTEE.....Laura Clay.

REPORT OF CREDENTIAL COMMITTEE.....
Harriet Taylor Upton.

REPORT OF TERRITORIAL COMMITTEE.....
Carrie L. Chapman-Catt.

REPORT OF CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE.....
Susan B. Anthony.

REPORTS OF AUXILIARY STATES.....

FLORIDA.....Ella C. Chamberlain.

GEORGIA.....Claudia Howard Maxwell.

KANSAS.....Laura M. Johns.

EVENING, 8 O'CLOCK.

OVERTURE (Etelka).....Bordean—Liley's Orchestra.

SIGNAL MARCH.....Clauder—Liley's Orchestra.

PRAYER.....Rabbi Reich.

WELCOME on Behalf of the South.....Mr. B. J. Conyers.

WELCOME on Behalf of the State.....Mary L. McLendon.

WELCOME on Behalf of the City.....Major Charles W. Hubner.

RESPONSE.....Susan B. Anthony.

WALTZ (Inamorita).....Miss Fare—Liley's Orchestra.

ADDRESS—"A Message from the Rocky Mountains,".....

Dora Phelps Buell, of Colorado.

ADDRESS—"Signs of the Times,".....Elizabeth U. Yates, of Maine.

MARCH—(Philadelphus).....Weigand—Liley's Orchestra.

Friday, February 1st.

MORNING, 10 O'CLOCK.

PRAYER.
MINUTES.
REPORT OF TREASURER.....Harriet Taylor Upton.
REPORT OF NEW YORK CONSTITUTIONAL CAMPAIGN
COMMITTEE.....Jean Brooks Greenleaf.
REPORT OF KANSAS AMENDMENT CAMPAIGN.....
Laura M. Johns.
REPORTS OF AUXILIARY STATES.....
SOUTH CAROLINA.....Virginia D. Young.
TENNESSEE.....Lide Meriwether.
KENTUCKY.....Laura Clay.

AFTERNOON, 2:30 O'CLOCK.

PRAYER.
SHORT ADDRESSES BY EMINENT SPEAKERS.
REPORT OF PRESIDENTIAL SUFFRAGE COMMITTEE.....
H. B. Blackwell.
REPORT OF FEDERAL SUFFRAGE COMMITTEE.....
Clara Bewick Colby.
REPORT OF PETITION COMMITTEE.....Emma Smith DeVoe.
REPORT OF PRESS COMMITTEE.....Ellen Battelle Dietrick.
ADDRESS—"What Hinders?".....Abigail Scott Duniway.
REPORTS OF AUXILIARY STATES.....
TEXAS.....Rebecca Henry Hayes.
UTAH.....Emmeline B. Wells.
VIRGINIA.....Orra Langhorne.

EVENING, 8 O'CLOCK.

NORTHERN LIGHTS.....Schleggrill—Liley's Orchestra.
OVERTURE—(Silver Bell).....Liley's Orchestra.
PRAYER.....Rev. R. H. Robb.
ADDRESS—"Woman in South Carolina,".....
Gen. Robert R. Hemphill, of South Carolina.
ADDRESS—"Strongholds of Opposition,".....
Alice Stone Blackwell, of Massachusetts.
NORMA—(Selection).....Bellini—Liley's Orchestra.
ADDRESS—"Woman as a Subject,".....
Caroline E. Merrick, of Louisiana.
ADDRESS—"Club Life Among Southern Women,".....
Elizabeth Lyle Saxon, of Louisiana.
ADDRESS—"The Home, the Tap-Root of the State,".....
Rev. Anna Howard Shaw, of Pennsylvania.
ADDRESS—"Wife, Mother and Citizen,".....
Lillie Devereux Blake, of New York.
TOBASCO MARCH.....Liley's Orchestra.

Saturday, February 2d.

MORNING, 10 O'CLOCK.

PRAYER.
REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON ENROLLMENT.....
Louisa Southworth.
REPORTS OF AUXILIARY STATES.....
MARYLAND.....Mary Bently Thomas.
MICHIGAN.....Emily B. Ketcham.
MINNESOTA.....Julia B. Nelson.
NEBRASKA.....Clara B. Colby.
NEW YORK.....Jean Brooks Greenleaf.
PENNSYLVANIA.....Lucretia L. Blankenberg.

AFTERNOON, 2:30 O'CLOCK.

(For Members.)

PRAYER.
AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.
ELECTION OF OFFICERS.
REPORT OF RESOLUTION COMMITTEE.

EVENING, 8 O'CLOCK.

MARCH (Victor).....Flockton—Orchestra.
OVERTURE (King of the Gnomes).....Rollinson—Orchestra.
PRAYER.....Rev. Wm. Roswell Cole.
ADDRESS—"Woman Suffrage in the South".....
Josephine K. Henry, of Kentucky.
ADDRESS—"Women to the Front".....Col. J. Colton Lynes, Georgia.
GAVOTTE (Friendship).....DeSoule—Orchestra.
ADDRESS—"The Next Phase of the Women Question,"....
Mary C. Francis, of Ohio.
ADDRESS.....Henry C. Hammond, of Georgia.
ADDRESS—"Eternal Justice,".....
Carrie L. Chapman-Catt, of New York.
CLOSING REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT.....
Susan B. Anthony.
MARCH (Hunters).....Eilenberg—Orchestra.

Sunday, February 3d.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES, 3 O'CLOCK.

VOLUNTARY (Pilgrim Chorus).....Verdi—Orchestra.
HYMN (America)—“Praise ye Jehovah's Name.”
PRAYER.
SCRIPTURE LESSON.
HYMN (Portugese)—“The Lord is my Shepherd.”
SERMON.....Rev. Anna H. Shaw.
OFFERTORY (Intermezzo).....Mascagni—Orchestra.
HYMN (Bethany)—“Nearer my God to Thee.”
NOTE—A special program will be printed for this service.

OFFICERS.

Honorary President:
ELIZABETH CADY STANTON.
President:
SUSAN B. ANTHONY, Rochester, N. Y.
Vice-President-at-Large:
REV. ANNA H. SHAW, 1830 Diamond St., Philadelphia.
Corresponding Secretary:
ELLEN BATTELLE DIETRICK, 20 Lowell St., Cambridge, Mass.
Recording Secretary:
ALICE STONE BLACKWELL, 3 Park St., Boston, Mass.
Treasurer:
HARRIET TAYLOR UPTON, Warren, Ohio.
Auditors:
RACHEL FOSTER AVERY.
JOSEPHINE K. HENRY.

COMMITTEES FOR CONVENTION.

GENERAL INFORMATION.....Mrs. M. J. McLendon, Chairman.
LOCAL INFORMATION.....Mrs. Isabella Parks.
MEETING TRAINS.....Dr. L. V. Morse, Chairman.
PRINTING, &c.....Mrs. F. C. Swift.
PRESS.....{ Claudia Howard Maxwell.
RECEPTION.....{ Harriet Taylor Upton.
 { Mariam Howard DuBose.

NOTICE—Those holding R. R. Certificates must hand them to
Mary G. Hay for signature.
CH. R. R. COMMITTEE.

MINUTES

OF THE

Twenty-Seventh Annual Convention

OF THE

National-American Woman Suffrage Association.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 31st, 1895.

9:30 A. M.

The preliminary Executive Committee meeting was held at DeGive's Opera House.

Miss Anthony occupied the chair.

Minutes were read and approved.

It was voted to dispense with the last part of the minutes of the Business Committee meeting.

The roll was called by the Secretary, showing twenty-one states present.

The program prepared by Mrs. Avery for the convention was accepted.

Mrs. Blake urged that direct political effort be included as a part of our plan of work.

It was voted on motion of Miss Hay to recommend to the convention a committee on plan of work.

Voted on motion of Miss Clay that Mrs. Blake be requested to embody her plan in a resolution for the Plan of Work Committee.

Voted on motion of Miss Clay that organization be a large portion of the year's work, and that the convention be appealed to for funds to sustain an organizer, at least in part, in the weaker portions of the country.

Voted on motion of Mrs. Blake that Miss Clay be appointed to prepare a resolution to that effect for the Plan of Work Committee.

Mrs. Southworth urged that the plan of work include educating the constituency.

Voted on motion of Miss Shaw that any member who has suggestions for the plan of work be invited to formulate them and present them in writing to the Plan of Work Committee.

Adjourned.

10 A. M.

Miss Anthony, in rapping the convention to order, used the gavel which called to order the Legislature of Wyoming, the state which first gave to women the privilege of voting in this country.

Rev. Anna H. Shaw offered prayer.

Miss Anthony said: "Good friends, this is the first National Convention of the Woman Suffrage Association that I have had the honor to call to order south of Mason and Dixon's line. * * * I hope the good men of Atlanta will understand that we do not claim to be the best half of creation, but we do claim to be half."

Alice Stone Blackwell, Recording Secretary, called the roll of states, twenty-two responding.

Miss Anthony notified state delegations that this was the proper time to choose members of the Committee on Resolutions, in accord with provision of the Constitution.

The chair then appointed committees as follows:

Credentials: Harriet Taylor Upton, Isabel Howland, Mary L. McLendon.

Finance: F. C. Swift, Isabel Howland, Elizabeth U. Yates, Viola Neblett, Nellie C. Flint.

Courtesies: Mrs. F. C. Swift, Mrs. Chandler, Mrs. Owens.

Plan of Work: Carrie Chapman-Catt, Laura Clay, Mary G. Hay, Emmeline B. Wells.

Alberta C. Taylor was called to the platform and spoke of the workings of woman suffrage in Colorado. She mentioned the fact that Mrs. Holley, one of the three woman legislators of that State had introduced into the Legislature a bill for the better protection of women.

Rev. Anna H. Shaw moved that the convention take note of the bill in question.

Josephine K. Henry moved that it be put on record that the first bill ever introduced by a woman legislator was for the protection of girls.

On motion of Clara B. Colby it was voted to send a telegram of congratulation to the Hon. Mrs. Holley.

The chair then introduced Mrs. Chandler, Mrs. Auten and Mrs. Parks, who were sent as fraternal delegates to the convention from the Atlanta W. C. T. U., and Mrs. Parks gave an address of greeting.

Miss Anthony presented Alice Stone Blackwell, daughter of Lucy Stone.

Miss Blackwell said: "I am proud to be introduced as my mother's daughter, and also proud of the esteem in which she is held by this Association. I am glad to be here with you, and to meet so many of the delegates from the other states."

Adjourned.

2:30 P. M.

The President occupied the chair, and Sally Clay Bennett, of Kentucky, opened the meeting with prayer.

The minutes of the morning session were read and approved.

The following report of the Credential Committee was read by Mrs. Upton, and accepted with thanks:

MINUTES OF THE SUFFRAGE CONVENTION.

Report of the Committee on Credentials, including number of Delegates present, together with amount of dues paid.

State.	Entitled.	Present.	Fees paid.
ALABAMA.....			
E. S. Hildreth.	5	2	\$1 00
Minnie Henderson.			
ARKANSAS.....			
CALIFORNIA.....	5	0	5 00
COLORADO.....	5	0	4 00
Alberta C. Taylor.	5	1	2 90
CONNECTICUT.....			
J. Howard Hale.	6	2	14 80
Addie S. Hale.			
DISTRICT COLUMBIA.....			
Hattie E. Nash.	6	1	10 00
FLORIDA.....			
Ella C. Chamberlain.	6	2	10 30
F. P. Chamberlain.			
GEORGIA.....			
H. Augusta Howard.	5	5	5 70
Mary Lattimer McLendon.			
F. C. Swift.			
D. M. Allen.			
Margaret Chandler.			
ILLINOIS.....			
Adeline M. Swain.	9	1	47 00
INDIANA.....			
M. A. Jessup, M. D.	5	2	5 00
Mary G. Hay.			
IOWA.....			
C. Holt Flint.	11	2	67 00
Nellie C. Flint.			
KANSAS.....			
Laura M. Johns.	7	4	25 00
Anna L. Diggs.			
Carrie L. Prentiss.			
Jennie Maher.			
KENTUCKY.....			
Laura Clay.	7	7	20 00
Mary B. Clay.			
Sallie C. Bennett.			
Mary K. Jones.			
Miss Wood.			
Mary C. Cramer.			
Sarah G. Humphries.			
LOUISIANA.....			
Florence Huberwald.	5	4	5 00
Caroline E. Merrick.			
Elizabeth Lyle Saxon.			
Catherine M. Nobles.			
MAINE.....			
Abby M. Fulton, M. D.	5	2	7 30
Elizabeth U. Yates.			
MARYLAND.....			
Mary Bentley Thomas.	5	1	5 30

MINUTES OF THE SUFFRAGE CONVENTION.

State.	Entitled.	Present.	Fees paid.
MASSACHUSETTS.....	13	5	\$88 10
Henry B. Blackwell.			
Elizabeth H. Webster.			
Annie T. Auerbach.			
Mary E. Hilton.			
Evelyn Williams.			
MASSACHUSETTS—NATIONAL.....	5	1	1 90
Lavina A. Hatch.			
MICHIGAN.....	7	6	20 00
Emily B. Ketcham.			
Helen P. Jenkins.			
Sarah L. Haslett.			
Charlotte Goeway.			
Ida J. Marsh.			
Frances Kinney.			
MINNESOTA.....	5	2	5 00
B. Laythe Scovell.			
Mayme Jester.			
NEBRASKA.....	6	1	10 00
Clara B. Colby.			
NEW HAMPSHIRE.....	5	0	1 90
NEW JERSEY.....	5	1	7 10
Phebe C. Wright.			
M. Louise Watts.			
NEW YORK.....	21	13	160 00
Mariana W. Chapman.			
Lillie Devereux Blake.			
Mary S. Anthony.			
Henrietta M. Banker.			
Emily Howland.			
Mary N. Hubbard.			
Carrie Chapman-Catt.			
Elizabeth Burrill Curtis.			
Parmelia McCown.			
Margherita Arlina Hamm.			
Dr. Fales.			
Noah Chapman.			
Isabel Howland.			
NORTH CAROLINA.....	5	1	2 10
Helen Morris Lewis.			
OHIO.....	9	8	41 40
Louisa Southworth.			
Dr. Viola Swift.			
Eason Holbrook.			
Mary N. Cunningham.			
Elizabeth Gillmer.			
Mary C. Francis.			
Harriet Brown Stanton.			
Florence Richards.			
OREGON.....	5	1	2 50
Abigail Scott Duniway.			

State.	Entitled.	Present.	Fees paid.
PENNSYLVANIA	11	5	\$65 90
Lucetta L. Blankenberg.			
Lucy E. Anthony.			
Annie L. Thiney.			
Robt. Thiney.			
Jane V. Myers, M. D.			
RHODE ISLAND			
Gen. Robt. R. Hemphill.	5	0	16 10
Virginia D. Young.		5	7 70
A. Viola Neblett.			
Mary P. Gridley.			
Martha Schofield.			
SOUTH DAKOTA			
Idie Meriwether.	5	0	6 20
L. Graham Crozier.		2	5 00
TEXAS			
Rebecca Henry Hayes.	5	1	2 00
UTAH			
Emmeline B. Wells.	15	3	105 00
Aurelia S. Rodgers.			
Martilla M. Daniels.			
VERMONT			
Virginia	5	0	9 00
			40

Miss Anthony, as chairman, outlined the work of the Congressional Committee. She reported the distribution of franked documents, etc., and said that the progress made was definite and reassuring.

Rev. Anna H. Shaw then led a discussion on the progress of women's property, in which she told how she always enters a protest when she pays her taxes. The others who took part in the discussion were Miss Clay, Mrs. Young, Mrs. Swain, Mrs. Chamberlain, Mrs. Chapman, Mrs. Southworth, Mrs. Meriwether, Mrs. Henry.

Mrs. Chamberlain here presented the Florida report.*

Miss Anthony spoke of the necessity of having suffrage literature in the home, and urged suffragists to patronize suffrage newspapers.

Adjourned.

*This is a report of state work, and appears with the state reports near the end of volume.

8 P. M.

The first evening session opened under the most auspicious circumstances. The audience was large, Liley's orchestra furnishing the music.

Rabbi Reich opened the meeting with prayer, following which Mr. Ben. J. Conyers made an eloquent address of welcome on behalf of the South. Mary L. McLendon then welcomed the convention on behalf of the State and was constantly interrupted by applause. Major Chas. W. Hubner made the address of welcome on behalf of the city.

A welcome on behalf of the Georgia W. S. A. was given by its president, H. Augusta Howard, who said: "I give you a cordial welcome to our capital, which belongs to Georgia's daughters as well as to her sons. The president of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, whom I now introduce to you, does not come from any special part of the country. She has a house in Rochester, N. Y., but that is the least of her homes; for in all countries she has a home in every heart that loves liberty."

Miss Anthony responded in a characteristic manner, thanking all who had welcomed the convention.

Lillie Devereux Blake, of New York, paid a glowing tribute to the chivalry of Southern men.

Mrs. Idie Meriwether, of Tennessee, said, among other things, that the voice of the people will never be fully heard till the voice of the home has as much authority as the voice of the street.

Dora Buell Phelps, of Colorado, was detained by illness, and Mrs. Alberta C. Taylor was called upon to speak a few words for her newly-enfranchised State.

The closing address was made by Elizabeth U. Yates, of Maine, whose eloquence captivated the audience.

Adjourned.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 1ST, 1895.

10 A. M.

The President called the session to order with a gavel made from a piece of wood, which grew in the shadow of Washington's home at Mt. Vernon, and which had been provided by Miss Howard, Mrs. Du Bose and Mrs. Maxwell, the young women, who were instrumental in bringing the convention to Atlanta.

Elizabeth Lyle Saxon, of Louisiana, offered the opening prayer.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

Mrs. Avery read the report of Mrs. Dietrick, chairman of the National Press Committee and Corresponding Secretary, which was accepted with thanks. The report is as follows:

Owing to a combination of circumstances, needless to dwell upon, your Chairman of the National Press Committee, Mrs. Ellen Batelle Dietrick, was called upon last spring to fill the unexpired term of Mrs. Rachel Foster Avery, your Corresponding Secretary. The report of the work of the Corresponding Secretary, will, therefore, include the labors pertaining to each office.

Beyond doubt, the Congress of women held in Chicago nearly two years ago, started an avalanch of public opinion concerning woman's enfranchisement which is destined sooner or later to bear all opposition into everlasting oblivion. The truth of this is manifested with particular force by the accumulation of newspaper, magazine and journal articles, the questions from women's and men's clubs, and the letters of inquiry from single individuals which, during the past year, have poured into your Corresponding Secretary's hands. Not the least encouraging sign of the times is found in the agitated activity of the enemy. Never were the remonstrants so zealously and vigorously opposed periodicals against equal rights publishing arguments and assertions as now. The great campaign for men and women as now. The great campaign of national education is at least in lively progress from Maine to California, from the border of the great lakes to the extremity of Florida. And fresh special impetus was

given with zeal by the two State campaigns of New York and Kansas.

Early in the year, a paragraph copied from a Nebraska paper, which purported to be a confession of the failure of woman suffrage in Wyoming, was republished in the leading dailies of the Eastern cities. Your Corresponding Secretary thereupon, wrote to the clerk of each county court in Wyoming, enclosing a copy of the statement, and asking for a refutation or a confirmation of the charge that no improvement had followed Wyoming women's voting. It is a striking fact that, though one of the writers who replied did not wish to give women any credit for the improvement of public welfare, yet every one positively stated that decided improvement had occurred during the period in which women had voted. One wrote that every superintendent of public schools in Wyoming was now of the sex which knows most about the education of children, that is, the mother sex. Another sent figures to prove the steady decrease of crime and disorder in his county; and, while none claimed that women's vote had remodelled human nature in a quarter of a century, all agreed that the united thought and work of men and women does tend to increase the welfare of society. When the replies were all in, your secretary sent an abstract of them to each newspaper which had published the false and foolish charge from Nebraska, and had the pleasure of seeing the printed repetition follow close upon the heels of the false accusation.

The many letters which were received from persons proposing to start suffrage societies have convinced your secretary that it is most advisable at once to put into execution the plan recommended by Mrs. Avery, namely, the preparation of printed slips giving models of organization for those who intend to become auxiliary to county, state and national suffrage associations. It is to be hoped the executive committee will agree upon such models during the present Convention.

Not the least interesting part of the work done this year by your present Secretary has been the replies to opponents of woman suffrage by means of correspondence through the public press. Her motto has been, "Publish an antidote wherever the poison appears." Accordingly, replies have been widely published in the newspapers and magazines of Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, Maine, Kansas, Florida, Ohio, Kentucky, Minnesota, Illinois, Iowa and several other states, but special attention

has been given to New York, Kansas, Pennsylvania and Massachusetts. Your secretary has furnished two such replies regularly every week from April to the present time, to New York City publications; and, during the height of the two State campaigns, she contributed from five to fifteen such articles weekly to the press throughout the country.

The principal papers of New York City, Boston and Philadelphia have been particularly hospitable to articles on suffrage, and your Corresponding Secretary has had the pleasure of working up a very successful symposium in one Philadelphia daily on the question, "Ought women to vote?" both sides being invited to contribute. I would suggest that delegates from each State endeavor to stir up a similar discussion in some popular journal in their locality, offering three prizes for the best contributions, and selecting both enemies and friends in inviting contributions, for our enemies are often our best allies, needless to say, quite unconsciously.

In conclusion, permit me to beg all suffragists to work unceasingly for the public discussions of whether or not women should vote. It is wholly a question of education. The apathetic imagine they do not want to vote, just as they idly fancy that they have no personal interest in the tariff or free trade, in money or the silver question, in the conduct of our public schools, in the prevention of crime and other human interests. When aroused to thought upon these questions, they begin to comprehend why every woman of active brain feels it her duty to form opinions, and to express her convictions by the ballot, as far as the vote can express political equality, promote discussions among women on these topics, in church sewing societies, in clubs, in parlor gatherings, and, on a large scale, in press, pulpit and upon the lecture platform.

ELLEN BATTELLE DIETRICK.

A telegram of greeting from the Chattanooga Woman's Club, signed by Sarah C. Ford, J. M. S. Case and J. H. Richardson, was read. On a motion the same was duly acknowledged.

A telegram from the editor of the Idaho Statesman, announcing that the Idaho Legislature had voted to submit a constitutional amendment enfranchising women,

was read. Mrs. Saxon moved that the telegram be acknowledged and that the editor of the Statesman be requested to support the amendment in his paper. Mrs. Colby, in seconding the motion, suggested that he be asked to use his influence to get the political parties of Idaho to put suffrage planks in their platforms.

Mrs. Hemphill, chairman of the Committee on the Work of Professional Women of the Cotton States and International Exposition, invited the convention to meet the women interested in the Woman's Department of the Exposition, at her home, from five to seven o'clock, Saturday.

The Alabama State report was here given by the president, Mrs. E. S. Hildreth.*

The report of the treasurer was then read by Mrs. Upton, and accepted with a vote of thanks.†

Mrs. Laura M. Johns here read the report of the Kansas Campaign Committee, which will be found in the proceedings of Saturday, with the New York Campaign Report.

Adjourned.

2:30 P. M.

Miss Laura Clay led in prayer. Miss Clay also presented the report of the Southern Committee, of which she is chairman. The report, which follows, was accepted with thanks:

REPORT OF SOUTHERN COMMITTEE.

The Southern Committee commenced the convention year with \$51 balance in the treasury. At the Washington convention the chairman received donations and pledges as follows:

*This is a report of state work, and is to be found with the state reports near the end of volume.

†This report is to be found near the end of volume.

MINUTES OF THE SUFFRAGE CONVENTION.

Mrs. Mary Barnes (paid in Aug.).....	\$25 00
Mrs. Marilla M. Ricker.....	10 00
Mrs. Martha Davis.....	10 00
Mrs. Avis Graves.....	10 00
Mrs. Mariana Chapman.....	5 00
A Friend.....	2 50
Mrs. I. H. Carey.....	2 00
Mrs. Hale, of Connecticut.....	2 00
Mrs. Fox, of Colorado.....	2 00
Miss Isabel Howland.....	1 00
Mrs. Kendrick.....	1 00
A Friend.....	1 00
	50
Mr. Blackwell made a donation of \$25 worth of literature to Georgia.....	\$70 00
Mrs. Dietrick (pledged).....	\$5 00
Mrs. Claflin (pledged).....	5 00

According to a resolution of the convention that all funds should be placed in the hands of the treasurer of the National-American, these donations were handed to Mrs. Upton, and the balance from the last year was transferred by Mrs. Clara A. McDiarmid, treasurer of the Southern Committee.

During the course of the year additional donations have been received: \$10 from Mrs. Henrietta M. Banker, \$125 from the Florida E. R. A., proceeds of the Tampa Bazaar, \$50 from Miss Laura Clay, and about one thousand copies of the convention number of the *Woman's Tribune*, sent by Mrs. Colby to different subscribers in the South. The Business Committee of the N. A. has donated a large number of the National Minutes, sending some to each State, the Southern Committee undertaking the expense of the express charges, but several of the States paid their own express charges. Out of these funds the Southern Committee has been able to appropriate much valued assistance to different State associations. In August, \$25 was sent to Georgia; in December, \$15 was sent to Maryland, and \$15 to Virginia; in January, \$15 to Alabama and \$50 to Georgia. The money paid out for expressage on National Minutes amounted to \$8.35.

But the most interesting work has been for the states which at the last convention were unorganized. In November a letter from Mrs. Young told the chairman that in Asheville, N. C., Miss Helen Morris Lewis and

Miss Floride Cunningham had held a public suffrage meeting, and organized a suffrage association. The chairman immediately wrote to Asheville, extending greetings to the new organization, sending literature, suggestions for state organization and the national minutes. The letter was cordially answered, many of the suggestions accepted, and the new association became auxiliary to the National-American, and commenced plans for active work in the State. We are happy to have the North Carolina Equal Rights Association represented at the Atlanta Convention by its President, Miss Helen Morris Lewis. Members of the committee have for some months corresponded with suffragists in Mississippi, hoping to find some friend of the cause who would take lead in organizing the State. Friends of the cause were found in abundance, but all persuasions upon them to take the lead in organizing failed. In these circumstances it was most fortunate for the suffrage cause in Mississippi that Miss Anthony decided to have the National organizer, Mrs. Carrie Chapman-Catt, accompany her on her lecture tour through the Southern States. Her intention was not known to the chairman until a very few days beforehand; but immediately she planned to utilize the tour for an effort to organize in Mississippi. Mrs. Catt heartily co-operated in this plan, and though the time was so short, appointments were made in McComb City, Greenville and Jackson. Fine audiences were gathered at each place, and in McComb City and Greenville, organizations were effected, which form a very valuable nucleus for a state organization. It is quite probable that such an organization can be effected with very little effort. This leaves only one Southern state, West Virginia, still unorganized; but we feel sure that West Virginia will not much longer remain out of line of the Southern states which are marching on to the full enfranchisement of women.

Since this convention has met, the Southern Committee has appropriated \$33.15 to work in Mississippi, \$10 to Alabama, \$35 to Florida, and \$6 to South Carolina. It had previously voted \$25 to North Carolina. This leaves \$68.15 in the treasury, which the committee will use as it sees occasion, where some little help is needed to carry out plans devised by the State associations. By vote of the committee, the convention will not be solicited for funds for the committee this year, so that the whole liberality of the convention may be given to the national organizing fund, and the committee feels that its desistance from

applying to its friends in the convention for assistance gives it a special claim upon the National Organizing Committee to send at once an organizer into West Virginia and through the other Southern states where assistance is needed.

The chairman has written numerous letters, distributed a great amount of literature, and sent out seven circular letters to other members of the committee. Mrs. Young, of South Carolina, reports good work for the committee. She says:

"To Mrs. Ella C. Chamberlain, of Tampa, Fla., after a dozen letters in its behalf to the members of the South Carolina Equal Rights Association, I sent by express a box containing \$2 worth of articles. I have helped the work of my suffrage sisters in Georgia by sending some literature to a number of persons over there; but especially, by means of half a dozen letters, succeeded in putting Mr. Henry C. Hammond, of Augusta, in communication with the Howard sisters, and securing his subscription for one year to the *Woman's Journal*. He is a lawyer of worth. I have done some work in Virginia by correspondence, and distributing literature to friends, whom I believed I could influence. My principal work, however, outside my own state, has been in North Carolina. Last spring I corresponded with Mrs. Walter, of Waynesville, N. C., and Mrs. Cadwallader, of Asheville. The latter gave me encouragement to hope for an organization there, but as she was moving to Atlanta she could not undertake it. In October last I had a letter from Miss Helen M. Lewis, 161 Bailey Street, Asheville, N. C.; and have continued in communication with her up to the present time, furnishing her such advice and suggestions as she required for the furtherance of her work. I consider North Carolina a field prepared by the tilling and sowing of that grand and diligent body of workers, the North Carolina W. C. T. U., with whose state officers I am well acquainted, and know perfectly their belief in and dissemination of woman suffrage doctrines.

P. S. I have also helped Miss Belle Kearney in her work for suffrage in Mississippi, by correspondence and advice.

VIRGINIA D. YOUNG,
President of South Carolina E. R. A.

Mrs. Chamberlain, of Florida, writes: "On the 17th of May, 1894, copies of a letter (asking donations to a suffrage bazar) were sent to all the state presidents. The

response was exceedingly gratifying; and under the most annoying disadvantages which hampered the workers, our success was pronounced an agreeable surprise. The call of Mrs. Henry, of Kentucky, for opinions on "Why Southern Women Want the Ballot," was diligently circulated.

Respectfully submitted,

LAURA CLAY,

Chairman Southern Committee N. A. W. S. A.

The meeting was here interrupted by an important announcement, viz: that full suffrage had been extended to the women of South Australia. And a telegram from Caroline McCullough Everhard stated that the Ohio school suffrage law had been declared constitutional. The news of these triumphs was greeted by the convention with enthusiastic applause.

Mrs. Lide Meriwether presented the report of the work in Tennessee.*

Mrs. Chapman-Catt, chairman of the Plan of Work Committee, presented the following report, which was adopted:

After a careful survey of the whole field, and an analysis of the status of woman suffrage throughout the United States, considering well its weakness and its strength, the Plan of Work Committee concludes that the great need of the hour is organization. There can be no doubt that the advocates of woman suffrage in the United States are to be numbered by millions, but it is a lamentable fact that our organization can only count its numbers by the thousands. There are illustrious men and women in every state, and there are men and women by the thousands whose names are not known to the public, who are openly and avowedly woman suffragists, yet our organization does not possess the benefit of their names on our membership lists, or the financial help of their dues. In other words, the size of our membership is not at all commensurate with the sentiment for woman suffrage. The reason for this condition is plain; the chief work of suffragists for the past forty years has been education and agitation, and not organization. The time

*This is a report of state work and appears with the state reports near the end of volume.

has come when the educational work has borne its fruit, and there are states in which there is sentiment enough to carry a woman suffrage amendment, but it is individual and not organized sentiment, and is, therefore, ineffective. As a national body, we find ourselves without sufficient organized power or wealth to take advantage of these openings. It is as true of organizations and reforms as of individuals, that "there is a tide, which, taken at its flood, leads on to fortune." That time lies just before us. If we are not sufficiently equipped to take advantage of the emergencies likely to arise, our neglect may postpone the final victory many years. But instead, if we can gather into one great powerful organization a fair representation of the sentiment already existing, and can work together with perfect harmony, determination and prudence, there can be no doubt that the enfranchisement of women is near at hand.

In view of these things, we believe that three things are of supreme and immediate importance:

1. A practical plan of organization, which shall unite in state and national associations sufficient numbers to fairly represent the true status of the question in the minds of the public.
2. A method to bind the clubs more closely to the state and national associations, and to find a means of keeping every club organized, alive until the complete enfranchisement of women shall relieve it of further responsibility.
3. Methods to raise money with which to conduct the necessary work of organization.

We feel confident that if these things could be properly devised and executed, the final victory would be speedily attained. We therefore recommend a plan of work intended chiefly to apply to these three points. We have not repeated the recommendations which have usually been made by Plan of Work Committees, such as the editing of woman suffrage columns in local papers; the circulation of literature, the dissemination of sentiment through woman suffrage papers; the holding of public meetings, and the many lines of work already established and thoroughly understood by all workers. We have endeavored rather to devise a plan for new work only, which, when grafted upon the methods and plans already established, will make a complete, aggressive and powerful policy.

ORGANIZATION.

We recommend that a standing Committee on Organization be nominated by the Business Committee and elected by the Convention, the committee to consist of five or more regular organizers. This Committee will have charge of the work of National Organization during the coming year. It will perform its own correspondence, mapping out the routes, and placing organizers where, in its judgment, they are most needed. This Committee will offer to each State the benefit of an organizer from time to time. It will, however, respect the desires of the State Associations, and will never put an organizer in the field without the co-operation of the State Organization, where such organization exists.

Each organizer on the committee shall be kept at work such portion of the year as she is willing to work, and as long as there is money to make it possible. In the event that the organizers elected by the convention are not sufficient in number to supply the demands of the work, the Committee on Organization is empowered to add others to the list of field workers, provided they are approved by the Business Committee. Under this plan, the amount of work for organization which may be accomplished in the year is only limited by the amount of money it is possible to put behind the plan.

As it may not be possible to aid all states in one year, the service of organizers shall first be offered to the states now unorganized in the West and South; to the states where the organization is weak, and to those states where there is need of special work at this time. This is true in South Carolina and in Utah, where Constitutional Conventions are soon to meet; in Tennessee where there is likely to be a Constitutional Convention, in Idaho where a woman suffrage amendment is already pending, and in Michigan, where an amendment may be submitted by the present Legislature.

The plans of this Committee on Organization must be approved by the Business Committee before being carried into execution. At all times the Committee on Organization shall be considered a sub-committee of the Business Committee.

We recommend that every state shall hold at least one State Convention each year, for the election of officers and the transaction of state business. In all unorganized states, and in those states where local organizations exist,

but where no State Association has yet been formed, the Committee on Organization will arrange to send speakers and organizers to help conduct such state conventions.

Each organizer will be expected to raise money on each route, and so far as possible to pay her own expenses and salary out of the money raised.

To aid in this direction, we recommend the pledge system used so successfully in Iowa, New York and Kansas, and that whenever practicable, each new club and every old one visited shall be asked to make a pledge of money, one-half of which shall be paid into the state treasury in the state where the club is located, and one-half into the national organization fund.

We recommend that a fund of \$5,000 be raised to carry out this plan of organization. This fund must be placed in the N. A. W. S. A. treasury, to be held for this purpose and this purpose alone. All appropriations of money from this fund must be made by a majority vote of the Business Committee, together with the majority vote of the Committee on Organization.

We recommend that whenever practicable two of the organizers shall travel in company; or, when the arrangement can be made, that one of the organizers shall accompany a speaker not of the committee. We believe that, by the plan of two traveling together, the work of creating sentiment, organization and raising funds can be more thoroughly accomplished.

The Business Committee shall make a contract with each organizer employed as to financial remuneration. In the event that any organizer placed upon the committee asks for a salary larger than is deemed advisable to pay, there shall be no obligation to employ her.

To further the work of organization, to cultivate sentiment, and to bind the union of all the states more closely, we recommend that four general conferences, representing different sections of the country, one in the South, one in the West, one in the Mississippi Valley, and one in the East, shall be held during the year. The places chosen for these conferences must agree to entertain all speakers, to provide a suitable place of meeting, and to give the Organization Committee the privilege of taking up collections at the meeting for the benefit of the National Organization Fund.

In order to more closely unite the states in the national body, and to give to every state the benefit of inter-state councils, we most earnestly recommend to every state to

devise some plan whereby it may send its state President to every annual convention of the N. A. W. S. A., and pay the expenses of that President.

WORK.

In order to place in the hands of every club a plan which will make their regular meetings attractive and interesting, and which will help to keep them allied to the national organization, we recommend the appointment by the Business Committee of a committee of three to draft a course of study to be pursued by suffrage clubs. This course must include a thorough exposition of the principles of municipal, state and national government, and of political economy, and will differ from the courses on political science in our universities chiefly in the recognition of the equality of rights of men and women. This course of study will be divided into year courses, and will be published somewhat after the plan of the International Sunday School Lessons, and it shall be put into the hands of each new club organized. It will, however, not be obligatory upon any club to pursue this course of study. A plan of examination by letter shall be conducted, and after a three years' course has been pursued, each student who has passed a successful examination shall receive a diploma granted by the N. A. W. S. A. The Plan of Work Committee do not desire to enter into details too largely, as the committee should be left entire freedom to carry out its own ideas. It may require months to put this plan into successful operation, and it will certainly require peculiar aptitude and ability. We therefore recommend that the Business Committee appoint this committee with especial care.

This course of study may be pursued by any club or society, suffrage or otherwise, or by individuals, but under no circumstances can such club or individual receive the benefit of the course of study unless they pay dues to the N. A. W. S. A.

For practical work looking toward legislation, we recommend that each state association, through its local clubs and individual workers, shall gather from the tax lists of all the counties the number of women holding taxable property, the amount of such property and the amount of taxes paid. This has already been done in New York and Kansas, and the total amount of taxes paid by women in those states was a revelation to the

public, and compelled every respecter of the Declaration of Independence to believe in woman suffrage.

We recommend further that in all states where unjust laws exist concerning women, the state association shall endeavor to secure the revision of those laws. We recommend them to agitate for school suffrage, and in the twenty-three states where this form of suffrage is enjoyed, to use all their powers to get out a large vote of women. Next, we urge them to agitate either for municipal or presidential suffrage. We recommend to all states that they defer asking for a constitutional amendment to be submitted to popular vote until the state is well organized, and until the chief political parties promise to endorse woman suffrage in their platforms.

We also recommend that each local club send delegations to every county political convention, and that the state associations send delegations to every state political convention, and urge upon them all the endorsement of woman suffrage in their platforms.

We recommend that this association urge the women throughout the United States, whether in organizations or out, to see that delegations or individuals wait on every man who holds a legislative office, or is a candidate for such office, to secure his promise for legislative action favorable to woman suffrage, and to promise their support to those favorable to them, and by every means to prove that they are valuable helpers to their friends.

We recommend that each state shall appoint a Press Committee, and that they urge each local club to send to this committee all items of news and interest relating to our cause which may appear in their local papers. This committee should then cull from the collection the items of greatest importance and interest, and secure their introduction into the columns of the leading papers of the state.

FINANCE.

We recommend that a committee of three be nominated by the Business Committee and elected by the convention, whose duty it shall be to devise plans for the entertainment of money. This committee should also make plans for the introduction of woman suffrage sentiment into the social life of our towns and cities. When the plans are completed, the report shall be printed by the N. A. W. S. A. Not only will the organizer put into the hands of each

club a course of study from which it will secure its programs for regular meetings, but also a copy of these descriptions of a variety of entertainments whereby it may find means to raise money to pay its pledges to state and national associations.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Inasmuch as there has been a woman suffrage hearing in Congress for twenty-six years, we recommend that during the session of the National Council of Women in February, a hearing be arranged by the N. A. W. S. A.

As Nov. 12, 1895, will be the eightieth birthday of Elizabeth Cady Stanton, we recommend that the clubs throughout the country make this an occasion of a public or social meeting, with appropriate ceremonies and exercises. There is no doubt that the Lucy Stone memorial held so largely last year were productive of a great increase in woman suffrage sentiment. We therefore recommend a further adoption of this plan by the general observance of Mrs. Stanton's birthday.

We recommend that the Business Committee appoint a Plan of Work Committee sometime during the year and several weeks previous to the annual convention, in order that a plan may be submitted next year which had longer and more deliberation than it is possible for a committee to give during a convention.

Submitted by Plan of Work Committee.

CARRIE CHAPMAN-CATT, *Chairman*,
LAURA CLAY,
MARY G. HAY,
EMMELINE B. WELLS,
ANNA L. DIGGS.

8 P. M.

Every seat on the floor of the convention was occupied, and both dress circle and balconies were crowded. Rev. R. H. Robb opened the meeting with prayer, and Miss Alice Stone Blackwell gave the opening address on "Strongholds of the Opposition."

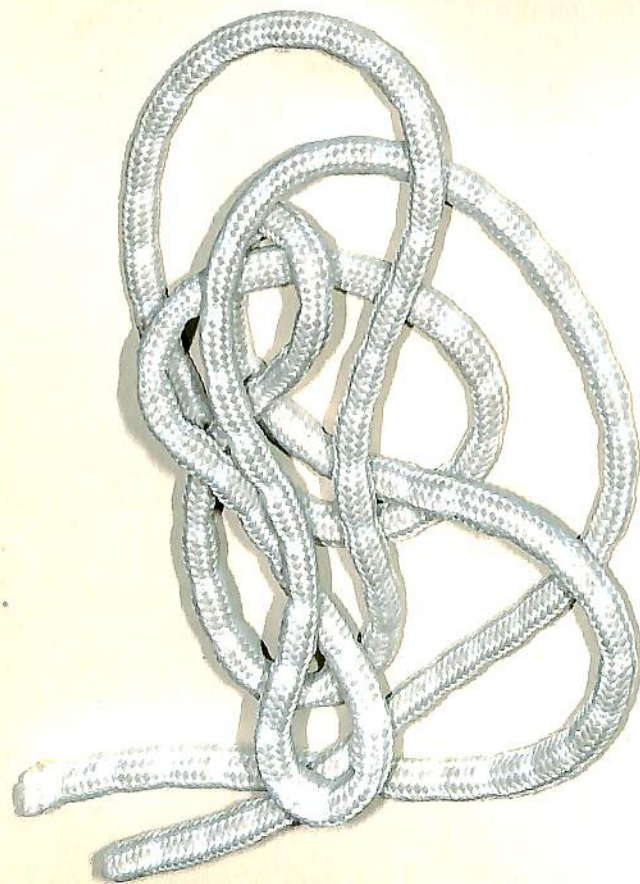
General Robert Hemphill, of South Carolina, followed with a fine speech on "Woman in South Carolina."

"Woman as a Subject" was presented by Mrs. Caroline E. Merrick, of Louisiana, in an able manner. Elizabeth

Lyle Saxon, also of Louisiana, followed Mrs. Merrick with a paper on "Club Life Among Women in the South," which contained much interesting information.

Rev. Anna H. Shaw made a witty address, full of sharp points, and the evening session was closed with a speech on "Wife, Mother and Citizen," by Lillie Devereux Blake, which was most favorably received.

Adjourned.



SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 2ND 1895.

10 A. M.

Rev. Anna H. Shaw occupied the chair, and Elizabeth U. Yates invoked the Divine blessing.

After the minutes of the previous meeting had been read and approved, Emily B. Ketcham, of Michigan, read her state report.*

Clara Bewick Colby, chairman of the Federal Suffrage Committee, read the following report:

The Federal Suffrage Committee has secured the presentation in the 52d and 53d Congresses of bills to enable women to vote for members of the House of Representatives, and of many memorials in their support. This, with the argument on which this line of work is conducted, showing that the right is expressly reserved to Congress of regulating the qualifications of electors for members of its own body, was presented at the last annual convention, since which time nothing has been done.

The value of this mode of effort lies in emphasizing the fact that women are citizens of the United States. It is probable that before this measure could be passed women will be full voters throughout the country by amendments to the state constitutions, or by an interpretation of the Federal constitution in their favor. It would require a much greater increase in favorable sentiment to pass this bill than any other suffrage measure, since there is a subtle point in fundamental law involved about which there is, and perhaps always would be, a division of opinion even among members of Congress favorable to woman's enfranchisement. It is, however, recommended as an educational measure, and if a similar bill shall be presented to the next Congress, the advocates of woman suffrage should send in memorials for its passage, not only from their own organizations, but from all bodies and gatherings of men and women who are willing to ask Congress for its enactment.

CLARA BEWICK COLBY, *Chairman*.

The report of the National Enrollment Committee was given by Mrs. Louisa Southworth, and is as follows:

*This is a report of state work, and is to be found with the state reports near the end of volume.

NATIONAL ENROLLMENT.

This title should not carry the idea that the chairman of this department has the supervision of this work in all the states. On the contrary each state carries out the work for itself, and the method differs in the different states. In the number of signatures secured for any one purpose, New York not only leads, but puts all the other states far in the shade by the mammoth petition which it presented to the Constitutional convention. The numbers are as follows; Campaign petition, 296,062; W. C. T. U. petition, 36,086; endorsement by Federation of Labor, 211,396; endorsement by the State Grange, 50,000. The methods of Kansas and Massachusetts are similar, but no definite report of work done in these states was handed in to the chairman. Nebraska, Georgia and Ohio enroll signatures under the affirmation: We believe that women should vote upon equal terms with men. Nebraska has 11,000, Georgia 50, and Ohio 31,279. The method adopted in these states after classifying all autographs according to towns, counties and congressional districts, and expunging duplicates, is to copy them by typewriter into books bearing the name of the state.

Thus the enrollment is fitted for both national and state work, and the above affirmation is so broad that it serves as a backing for any suffrage bill whatsoever. The value of enrolling signatures in this way is, that no organized society represents the suffrage sentiment of a community. The New York campaign clearly shows how great is the number of its citizens favorable to the enfranchisement of women.

LOUISA SOUTHWORTH,
Chairman of National Enrollment.

State reports were then given as follows: Texas, Rebecca Henry Hayes; Utah, Emmeline B. Wells; North Carolina, Helen Morris Lewis; Maryland, Mary Bentley Thomas; Louisiana, Florence Huberwald.*

The report of the Kansas Campaign Committee was accepted by the convention as read by the chairman, Laura M. Johns. Mrs. Colby moved an amendment in regard to the per cent. of the party vote in the campaign, which motion was seconded by Mrs. Diggs and accepted by Mrs. Johns. Following is the report as amended:

*These are reports of state work and appear with the state reports near the end of volume.

One year ago Kansas representatives stood before you to speak with confident hopefulness of the situation in that state. All the signs seemed then to point toward success, and we were energized by the apparent prospect of the triumphant entrance of Kansas women into the kingdom of political equality. We were ready to give all we could of ourselves and of our substance to the work, and we endeavored to win others to do likewise, believing that we could recompense all by gaining the victory in Kansas, and placing a third star upon our banner in the place of the fractional enigma which stands for Kansas; but we bring you instead the story of defeat, of sacrifice, of efforts specifically unavailing, but not yet wasted—not to be altogether regretted.

We had what we believed to be good reason to expect success. For ten years our state association had pushed the work of education of public sentiment upon this question, and we had better organization than was to be found in any other state in the Union. It is conceded that no other state had accomplished as much in these directions as had ours. The theory had always declared that when women had appeared at the polls and had evidenced that subversion of cherished institutions does not follow upon woman's enfranchisement, then prejudice would be disarmed, and hoary superstition would vanish like darkness at sunrise, and woman's admission to political equality would follow as a logical sequence. Kansas women had voted at school and municipal elections with profit to school and city government, and with no detriment to themselves or their homes. Men had been converted to belief in suffrage *per se* by witnessing the results of the actual operation of partial woman suffrage. Religious, educational and philanthropic bodies had aided and abetted the movement by word and deed. Three political parties had made platform expression in its favor; at least we construed their utterances in favor of submission of a constitutional amendment to mean party good will to woman's enfranchisement—a distinction with a difference, which should be carefully noted in the future. The Republican party had extended municipal suffrage to women. The People's party had always and openly declared for "equal rights to all." The Prohibition party had never failed to incorporate a woman suffrage plank in its platform. Many of the best men of the Democratic party, and of all parties, were outspoken suffragists. The principle had strong support from the public press. In view of all this,

it is not to be wondered at that we believed that the two dominant parties—the Republican and the People's parties—would endorse the amendment. I expressed strongly to you my confident belief that this action would be taken, when I stated our case to you in convention assembled at Washington last February. You can judge of my consternation and sickening disappointment when there came to my knowledge, early in April, the fact that the Republican party would not endorse the amendment. But I did not thereupon abate one jot my efforts to secure that endorsement, a fact to which that party testifies, and I hardly think I am blamable for not being possessed of sufficient political influence to dominate the great majority of a great party, and compel it to action which it was nearly unitedly against—which its leaders were unanimously against. I used every means in my power, nevertheless, to secure endorsement, but after the date aforementioned, I knew it would not be forthcoming, and I doubted the wisdom of further effort in that direction, but, notwithstanding my misgivings, I continued my efforts unintermit- tently to secure the endorsement of the Republican party, and I held as many as I could to the plan of going to the Republican state convention in June (the first in order of time of meeting), to ask for a woman suffrage plank in the Republican platform, and this, though I knew that a rebuff was certain, and that we must then go into the campaign bearing the odium of defeat before the conven- tion.

I believe now, what I suspected then, that we ought to have abandoned the idea of party endorsement after the Republican League in March refused to adopt the amend- ment resolution which we asked for. I thought we ought to have abandoned the endorsement plan, because I felt that to press it further would antagonize the most numer- ous party of the state, and we could not afford thus to put the amendment in jeopardy. But we had been so stimu- lated by the success in Colorado, where the measure had had party endorsement, that endorsement became our shibboleth. We ought to have taken into consideration the fact that in the Colorado case all the parties had made platform utterance in favor, and when we saw that the strongest party in Kansas would not give us a plank, we ought to have stopped—we ought to have seen that the Colorado plan was not ours to follow further. Now this is not to say that political endorsement is never to be de- sired or sought after in an amendment campaign; it is

only to say that when you cannot secure the endorsement of one predominantly strong party, or of both rival and nearly equal parties, it is then not well to undertake party endorsement. Whether endorsement is useful or not to an amendment depends entirely upon conditions, which may easily be such as to make it a positive injury.

We ought also to have taken note of the fact that the Colorado campaign occurred in an "off" year, when there was not a state election, with its heated struggle and complex all-absorbing issues; when endorsement would have to be sought at state conventions of each party. The Colorado women were spared that difficulty. There were for the measure there, only the county conventions to get platform expression from, and county elections at which to have the question voted upon. Many men say that if our amendment campaign and vote could have come in an "off" year, disembarrassed of party complica- tions and antagonisms, it would easily have carried, and I think it would. I believe that its political entanglements killed it. But under our Constitution the vote on an amendment can be taken only in those elections in which state officers and presidential electors are voted for. A woman suffrage amendment should come at a special election. We are endeavoring now to get a provision made which will permit the next woman suffrage amendment in Kansas to be submitted to the voters at a special election. As soon as that is done, we will ask for the resubmission of the suffrage amendment. That special election may come in 1897.

To return to the story of the Kansas campaign; our State Executive Committee had voted to ask every polit- ical party for a woman suffrage plank, and after the refusal of the Republican party to speak for us in its plat- form, the People's platform was asked for endorsement. Nobody outside of Kansas can have any adequate idea of the political intolerance, and the bitterness of party hate and jealousy, existing there. Everything went down be- fore it. The Republicans were determined unitedly upon one point, namely, that nothing should stand in the way of their reinstatement. They knew that a suffrage plank would lose them the support of a certain element; they knew that the People's party was equally desirous of holding the same element, and that the People's party leaders intended that no suffrage plank should appear in their platform, and they felt sure that if they refused en- dorsement, the Populists would also refuse it. But certain

peculiar underlying causes, which Mrs. Annie L. Diggs knew how to use to serve the amendment, and her potent influence in her party, her power to say exactly and only the strongest and wisest words at the crucial moment, secured the endorsement, over the strenuous opposition of a large minority, who had to be placated by the "string" which was attached to the plank in the declaration that it was "not a test of party fealty," and thus was the amendment launched; with one of the rival parties in a position to gain a distinct advantage, and the other a loss from its adoption. We hoped that this prospective advantage to the People's party would gain enough Populist votes to offset the consequent Republican loss, but it did not do it. The Populist vote is conceded to be not larger than the "natural suffragists" in it would have made it, and the Republican vote was thousands less than it would have been without Populist endorsement. The Suffrage Amendment Campaign Committee sent out tally sheets so arranged as to record the respective party vote on the amendment. Returns were received from 71 of our 105 counties, covering 714 of our 2,000+ voting precincts. These returns were carefully tabulated by Mrs. S. A. Thurston, of Topeka, Kan., acting sec'y., of the Amendment Campaign Committee. The result showed that of the Republicans *voting on the proposition*, 38½ per cent. voted for; of Populists *voting on the question*, 54 per cent. voted for; of Democrats, 14 per cent., and of Prohibitionists, 88 per cent. Do not confound these per cents. of the vote cast on the amendment with per cents. given above of the entire vote cast by each party for its ticket.

Of the entire vote of the Republican party for its ticket, 22 per cent. was silent on the amendment; of the entire vote of the People's party for its ticket 22 per cent. was silent on the amendment; of the Democrats, 28 per cent.; of the Prohibitionists, 24 per cent.

The lesson from these facts of our experience is that an endorsement which is forced upon the leaders of the party, that which the "bosses" do not voluntarily enter upon, does not advance the interests of our measure. Nothing is gained by thus rousing the animosity of the opposition in the party.

As a matter of course, the whiskey power was a strong factor in our defeat; municipal woman suffrage had shown what would be the certain effect of woman's vote upon the liquor traffic. A large element in Kansas is determined upon the destruction of our prohibitory law,

and that element was too well aware of the impossibility of voting out prohibition with the polls open to women; therefore the whole anti-prohibition power of the state was inevitably arrayed against the amendment, and its constitutional hostility and power to hurt were intensified and augmented by the peculiar political conditions. These forces of defeat were added to the always present powers of ignorance and superstition. Kansas must confess that her sons and daughters need more educating on this question than had been believed. One of the many painful revelations of this campaign was the fact of the unreadiness of the women to work out their own salvation from political inequality. If this convention can devise means by which women may be made to know that *they do not belong*, and that the fact is degradation, it will have filled a long and severely felt want. To this end an amendment to enfranchise women ought to be voted upon by women. Being brought thus face to face with the responsibility of the settlement of the question would wake them to its importance and set them thinking. It might be done. An amendment could be submitted providing that women might vote upon the one question—that of their enfranchisement. Men could hardly refuse to permit women to settle this question for themselves, and therefore I think it would carry, and then it would be in order for the Legislature to submit a woman suffrage amendment, and women would be the only legal voters upon it. I hope some state will adopt this method. It will hardly be adopted in Kansas, because it is believed that woman suffrage can come there by the shorter method of men's votes, under conditions different from those of our last campaign. So strong is this belief in our state that it has made a division in our State Suffrage Association on the question of immediate resubmission of the suffrage amendment. That element refused to acquiesce in the decision of the convention, which was not very promising to immediate resubmission, and organized a "Resubmission Club," and is now at work trying to persuade the Legislature to resubmit the amendment, which it is not likely to do. However, if it is done, we who do not desire resubmission at this session will at once plunge into the work of carrying it with as much energy as if we had desired such action. We do not desire it, because we believe that it would be fatal to the amendment to bring it to vote at the election of 1896, when state officers and presidential electors are to be voted for, and when (in Kansas) the

struggle between the rival parties will be a fight to the finish, and when party strife and political feeling will be the bitterest ever known in the state, and so all-absorbing that no other issue will get consideration.

Among men, I find that opposition to immediate resubmission is quite general in all parties. As nearly as I can determine, leading Populist and Republican suffragists are of the opinion that the strong feeling roused in the recent campaign ought to have a little time to die out. Populist men tell me that since the Republicans refused to permit the Populist administration to gain the prestige of the enfranchisement of women, they (the Populists) will not allow the present Republican administration the glory of giving women the ballot; and tell me further, that the rank and file of their party are saying that the Colorado women demonstrated the too great conservatism of woman, and that consequently many Kansas Populists, who had worked for the amendment, now declare that they will vote against a similar measure; and thus, you see, the good effect on Republicans of the action of the Colorado women is counteracted by its adverse effect upon Populists.

The more we study the conditions and forecast the next two years, the more obvious does it become that postponement of resubmission of our amendment is the safest plan; and that to bring it to vote at a special election in an "off" year, when it cannot be done to death by being traded upon for votes for party tickets, will give it a better chance of being adopted.

All this notwithstanding, woman suffrage is more an issue now in Kansas than it was before the amendment was submitted. The fact that, in spite of the untoward conditions, 95,302 men of Kansas—nearly one-third the voters of the state—voted for the amendment, is impressive. Many men say now that they had felt moved to do nothing more than to vote for the amendment, but the next time they would work for it. However, this sort of post mortem encouragement is rather cheap.

I would advise against working for municipal suffrage, or for any other partial measure except presidential suffrage. Municipal woman suffrage operates against full enfranchisement. The very good that women do with municipal ballots recompenses them by postponing the day of their admission to full suffrage. This seems as though I would say that the forces of good are not stronger than the forces of evil. I do not say that, but I

do say that in the municipal elections women rouse their natural enemies and create new ones, and make them all more anxious and active to defeat woman's enfranchisement, while the friends of the measure are not made to exhibit a corresponding degree of anxiety and activity in securing its success.

Presidential woman suffrage would be free from these objectionable features. It would not be complicated with the regulation of the liquor traffic; it would not stir up the local hostilities that are roused by the interference of municipal women voters with men's vices, a hostility which expresses itself vigorously and effectively when the full enfranchisement of women is proposed. Women would all vote for presidential electors; they would be possessed of a power which would put them in a position to make demands, and to compel the consideration of parties. Municipal woman suffrage does not command politicians outside of city affairs. At least this is true in a state in which the cities are as small as in Kansas. This might have been different if party supremacy, instead of fitness of candidates and the general good, had been the concern of the women voters of the cities.

Our campaign extended over a period of twenty months. We had a corps of able speakers, besides uncounted local workers. Our speakers from abroad were Mrs. Emma Smith DeVoe, James Clement Ambrose, of Illinois; Mrs. Rachel L. Child, of Iowa; Julia B. Nelson, of Minnesota; Theresa Jenkins, of Wyoming; Ella Bartlett, Elizabeth U. Yates, of Maine; Carrie Chapman-Catt, Rev. Anna H. Shaw and Miss Anthony. Our home speakers were Mrs. Annie L. Diggs, Revs. Eugenia and C. H. St. John, Clara C. Hoffman, Mary G. Haines, Laura M. Johns, Helen L. Kimber, Laura A. Gregg, Lizzie E. Smith, Ella W. Brown, Naomi Anderson, Eva Corning, Alma B. Stryker, Olive I. Royce, Mrs. C. L. Denton, Mayor Harrison, J. Willis Gleed, Edward Wagener, J. B. Johns, Rev. Granville Lowther, Thos. L. Bond, and Prof. Carruth.

We expended \$8,355.85. Of this sum \$6,862.91 was paid out for salaries and traveling expenses of speakers, officers and employees. For printing \$269.97. Office expenses and some printing, \$1,118.97. For office rent \$104—for headquarters five months, \$65, and for Hamilton for Miss Anthony, Topeka, \$9, and for hall in Kansas City, \$30. Of this sum \$1,766.61 came through the National-American treasury; \$4,420.35 was raised by Kansas—

\$2,495.43, collections; \$1,924.92, pledges and contributions.

I wish I could find words adequate to express our gratitude and our sense of indebtedness to those who have so generously come to aid with money in this campaign. Many have given all they could spare of their own, and then reminded their friends of the needs of our campaign committee. If contributors to the Kansas fund could know the relief their gifts brought us, coming at times when the strain of anxiety over obligations hard to meet was very great, and when the burden of debt seemed too heavy to be borne, they would feel even more of the joy of giving. We wanted to recompense you with the impetus to the movement which success in Kansas would have given, and we expected to do that, and our defeat is harder to bear because of our confident hope. We expended every dollar entrusted to us with conscientious carefulness. I am sure our economy could not be exceeded. We beg you to look charitably upon our errors, consider our heavy labors, and accept our most grateful thanks for your helpfulness in all ways.

LAURA M. JOHNS,
Chairman Campaign Committee.

Then followed the report of the New York Campaign Committee, prepared by Jean Brooks Greenleaf, the chairman, and read by Lillie Devereux Blake. The report is as follows:

The work of the state of New York since this Association last met in convention, can be quickly summarized in words not unlike those of the Nursery rhyme:

"King Charles the First and all his men,
Marched up the hill and then marched down again."

The New York State Constitutional Convention before whom we hopefully carried our cause, "so old, so new, so ever true,"—is a thing of the past. We presented our petition, asking that the word male be eliminated from the Organic Law of the State, with the endorsement of over half a million of the citizens of the state. We laid before the convention the statement that women in the state paid taxes on property, the assessed valuation of which amounts to \$2,353,296,725. Outside the city of New York, the property valuation assessed to women is \$348,177,107. The number of women taxed, 142,477.

Number of cities and towns reported, 571; not reported, 389. We had the satisfaction of knowing that the delegates assembled were kept upon a strong equal suffrage diet for days and nights together. At the public hearings, graciously granted us, we saw the great jury listen not only with patience, but with evident pleasure and enthusiasm, while twenty-six women gave their individual reasons for wanting to be enfranchised, and we also saw the creative body itself turned into a woman suffrage meeting for three evenings. At the close of the last evening we learned that there were in the state of New York ninety-seven men who dared to say that the freemen of the state should not decide whether their wives, mothers and daughters should be enfranchised or no. We learned also, that there were sixty-two men in the convention, constituting a noble minority, who loved justice better than party power, and were willing to risk the latter, to sustain the former. New York cannot therefore maintain the claim so proudly made last year to stand in 1895 a peer of Wyoming and Colorado, but her defeat is only a deferment of victory. She is neither dead nor sleeping. The hearts of men and women all over the state are throbbing with new life and aroused appreciation of the peril encompassing a state where party and not principle is the dominating power. Work in our state was never more active. We have already a joint resolution introduced in the Legislature asking that the word "male" be stricken from the Constitution. If we succeed in passing this resolution through both houses this year—and the promise is fair for doing so—and again in the new Legislature which will convene in 1896, the question will then go before the voters of the state for their decision, and we will see to it that it is a just one. We have a strong Press Committee, with Mrs. Elnora M. Babcock as chairman, and anticipate excellent results from the wielding of that powerful lever.

Miss Harriet May Mills, our gifted and energetic State Lecturer and Organizer, is already in the field sowing good seed for a righteous harvest. Miss Harriet A. Keyser, Mrs. Blake's most powerful aid, is achieving remarkable success in the work of organization in the Assembly Districts of New York City. A plan for study, formulated by Dr. Mary Putnam Jacobi, is being introduced throughout the state to the end that the power of knowledge may give due effect to the liberated will when our day shall come. Our hearts are strong. We ask not your tears for

the wrecked hopes of the past year, but your God speed for the future.

Report of status of women in regard to governmental positions and in respect to educational affairs:

In reply to the questions propounded by our honored Secretary, I would say: 1. The marriage and divorce laws of New York state are said to be the same for men and women. 2. The fathers and mothers have equal guardianship of their children. 3. Respecting the rights of mothers in regard to the public school education of their children? In the country women can and do vote for school appropriations and school trustees on the same terms as men. They are also eligible to the office of school trustee and county school commissioner; in the last named position, which alone is a salaried one, women receive the same salary as men. In cities the power given to women is regulated by the municipal government; some granting the school franchise and electing women to the educational board; the majority, however, excluding women from any participation in school affairs. 4. Are women employed in state or municipal service? If so, are they paid equally with men for equal work? There are two State Industrial Schools for girls for which the law provides there shall be women superintendents. The salaries for these officers are only equal to those of the male stewards in the State Industrial School for both sexes where a large preponderance of the pupils are boys, and far less than the salary paid the male superintendent of the last named institution. There are women on the board of managers of this last named school—our honored National President, Miss Susan B. Anthony, being one of them. Women physicians in our state hospitals for the insane are reckoned in point of remuneration as fourth class physicians. There are two State Custodial Asylums with women in charge. The pay for those occupying these responsible positions is the same as for the women physicians in the insane asylums. The women on the city board of physicians in Rochester—two in number—receive the same pay as the men on the board and perform the same duties. There is a woman employed as chaplain in the jail in Rochester, but I know of no other woman in like position. Women teachers are not paid the same as men for equal work. In some cases receiving only half the sum paid men for like service, and in nearly, if not all cases, falling far below the masculine rate. To the fifth query the reply is, that the only woman holding office by ap-

pointment in the alms houses in the state are the matrons, who are selected by the County Superintendent of the Poor at a salary of \$30 per month with board. There are no women upon the Boards of Health in any city in the state so far as I have been able to ascertain, nor are there any salaried women among the officers on the State Board of Charities. Police matrons are said to be employed in each precinct in New York City. Three police matrons are employed in Buffalo; one in Albany, and one in Rochester. The law requires the employment of at least one woman physician in each state institution for the care of the insane. 7. The educational advantages are the same for both sexes until graduation from the high schools. According to the report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, in 1892, the proportion of girls to boys in the normal schools and colleges was as four to one. In twenty-two collegiate institutions (meaning those giving liberal, not technical, education) in the state, eight admit girls. Five of the eight are co-educational, the only difference with respect to admission being in regard to age; boys being admitted at the age of sixteen, while girls are required to be seventeen. Some of these twenty-two educational institutions are Catholic colleges whose main object is to fit young men for the priesthood. Women are admitted to medical colleges and to law schools. Women have schools and a college of high repute for their sex alone. I omitted to mention in the proper place that women are to be found employed as factory inspectors, and in some other positions of like character, but of minor importance.

JEAN BROOKS GREENLEAF,
Pres. N. Y. State W. S. A.

Mr. H. B. Blackwell, for the Presidential Suffrage Committee, reported as follows:

Your committee report that Kansas is the only state in which the suffragists have made a serious effort this year to secure legislation enabling women to vote for presidential electors. Such a bill is now before the Kansas Legislature, with a fair prospect of success. But there is a growing feeling elsewhere among suffragists in favor of taking up this special line of work, arising from several causes—such as the defeat of the constitutional amendment campaigns in Kansas and New York, and the nullification of the municipal woman suffrage law by the

Supreme Court of Michigan, and the strenuous opposition of the Liquor Dealers' Associations to women's participation in local elections which regulate the question of license. There is another strong reason for appealing to state legislatures to confer presidential suffrage on women. Woman suffrage is usually opposed principally on the alleged ground that women do not want it, and would not use it if conferred. Now the fairest possible test of the feeling of the women would be to enable them to take part in a national election. If, as we believe, women should turn out and vote for presidential electors as generally as do the men, that would settle the question in our favor.

In local elections no full vote of women or of men can be had, and so these afford no trustworthy indication. Another advantage would be the absence, in this election, of the vexed question of liquor license. Into national politics that does not enter. The saloons would not be directly enlisted against the voting of women for President, since their business would not be affected thereby. Nor would there be any petty, personal or neighborhood enmities engendered. Only broad, national questions like tariff, currency, &c., enter into it, and on these women ought not to be divided. Especially in the South it is action in this direction, since most of the Southern States are surely Democratic in any event, and woman suffrage on an educational qualification would not make them less so. The sentiment of state rights and home rule is stronger in the South than elsewhere, and woman suffrage will be more likely to come here by state than by federal legislation, whenever any considerable body of Southern women ask for such a law. Nor is it likely that any Southern State Supreme Court would declare such a law unconstitutional. The language of the U. S. Constitution is explicit. It provides that

"Each state shall appoint in such manner as the Legislature may direct a number of electors," &c.

In several of the states, moreover, as in Rhode Island and Pennsylvania, the state constitutions stand in the form of local suffrage. Not so with presidential or any other The right and power to act in this case are conferred upon the Legislature by the U. S. Constitution, the supreme law of the land, quite independent of internal state regulations.

In view of conflicting judicial interpretations of state constitutions, of the comparative ease of securing affirma-

tive action by state legislatures rather than by popular vote, of the importance of ascertaining the willingness of women to vote, and the moral weight of such an expression, and of the propriety of selecting general rather than local issues for that purpose, your committee recommends a concerted effort by the suffragists in every state to secure the passage of such a law.

HENRY B. BLACKWELL, *Chairman.*

It was decided on motion to make the afternoon meeting open to the public.

The President read a letter inviting the Association to attend the Cotton States and International Exposition next fall, naming October 17th as a suitable day. The invitation was accepted.

Dr. Viola Swift, of Ohio, invited the Association to hold the convention of 1897 in Cincinnati, and Abigail Scott Duniway, on behalf of the women of the Pacific Slope, invited it to meet in Oregon in '97.

Adjourned.

12 M.

A Business Committee meeting was held, at which certain persons were recommended as a Committee on Organization and Committee on Entertainment. Miss Anthony told the committee that the \$1000 bequest of Anna Oliver had been paid in the form of a mortgage on a farm in Kansas, at 6½ per cent. interest.

2:30 P. M.

At the opening of the meeting Mrs. Annie L. Diggs offered prayer, and the minutes were read and approved.

By-Law II, Sec. 2, was amended by striking out the requirement that the names of the members of each state association be sent to the treasurer.

By-Law X, Sec. 1, was amended so as to make the chairman of the Organization Committee a member of the Business Committee.

The following By-Law was added: A state association, no member of which is present at the National Conven-

tion, may not give a proxy to a person from another state to cast its vote at the convention.

It was moved that another By-Law be added to the effect that the N. A. W. S. A. co-operate with the Grangers, the W. C. T. U., and like societies. Miss Clay suggested that this should be a resolution and not a By-Law, which was accepted as an amendment by the mover, and the motion as amended was carried.

The Committees on Organization and Entertainment, recommended by the Business Committee, were elected as recommended.‡

The election of officers was now proceeded with. § The Chairman of the Committee on Credentials read the number of votes to which each state was entitled, the total being 213—207 delegates, 6 officers. Mrs. Blake's motion that the chairman of each state delegation cast the vote for her delegation, after consulting with them, carried.

While the tellers were counting and distributing the ballots, H. Augusta Howard gave the report for Georgia,* and the report of Pennsylvania was also presented by Lucretia L. Blankenberg.*

Lavina A. Hatch, Chairman, read the resolutions prepared by her Committee. After some discussion they were adopted, and are as follows:

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That a government of the people, by the people, for the people, must be a government composed equally of men and women; that the equal co-operation of the sexes is essential alike to a happy home, a refined society, a Christian church, and a democratic state.

2. That the National-American Woman Suffrage Association believes that organization is the watchword for the hour; but while systematically working on this line, reminds its members that personal effort, based on a strong feeling of individual responsibility, is the foundation of ultimate success.

3. That we seek the active co-operation of all organizations of men and of women which are in sympathy with the principles of political equality.

4. That we petition Congress to secure to the women of this Republic, by appropriate legislation, the full rights of citizenship guaranteed to them under the Constitution.

§See list of committees near end of volume.
 §See list of officers near end of volume.
 *These are reports of state work and appear with the state reports near the end of volume.

5. That we extend our hearty congratulations to Idaho, on the recent action of its Legislature in favor of woman's enfranchisement.

6. That we express our appreciation of the action of the men of Utah and of all other men, who are assisting the women of the country in their struggle for the ballot.

7. That we extend our sympathy to the women of New York and Kansas for their victory deferred in the recent campaigns of their enfranchisement, and while recognizing the manly and able support given by the minorities in those States, we deplore the action of the majorities as arbitrary and unjust.

8. That we congratulate the State of Kentucky upon the beneficial influence of women as shown in the campaign of last year, and we call attention to the fact that were women enfranchised such campaigns would no longer be needed.

9. That we congratulate the Women's Municipal League of the city of New York, on its valuable and efficient work during the recent campaign in the cause of good government; that we recommend the formation of societies for political study.

10. That we celebrate the birthday of our beloved Honorary President, Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton, on Nov. 12, 1895, in such a manner as shall hereafter be decided by the Executive Committee.

11. That we congratulate Hon. Mrs. Holley, of Colorado upon the success of her bill for raising the age of protection from sixteen to twenty-one years, and upon the fact that the first bill ever introduced by a woman Representative in a State Legislature was for protection of girls.

12. That in the apathy with which the civilized nations bound by treaty to protect the Christian subjects of Turkey have received the tidings of the massacre of many thousand Armenian Christians by Turkish troops, we see a new proof of the urgent need that the more humane half of the people should be represented in government.

13. That we avail ourselves of the opportunity afforded by the Woman's Congress of the coming Atlanta Exposition for the propagation of our principles.

14. That we recognize with admiration and gratitude the energy, activity, and sacrifice of the Howard sisters, Miss H. Augusta Howard, Mrs. Miriam Howard Du Bose and Mrs. Claudia Howard Max-ard, in behalf of our cause, and tender our appreciative thanks to them for the generous hospitality and complete arrangements that have signalized this convention, and to all others who by support and service have contributed to its success.

15. That we thank the press for the full reports, which have added greatly to the interest and attendance, and the railroads and hotels which have favored us with reduced rates.

16. That we congratulate the women of Illinois upon their recent successful campaign, resulting in the election by the votes of the whole people of a woman as a Trustee of the State University.

17. That we welcome South Australia, which has joined the ranks of the woman suffrage states by its recent extension of full equality to women, thereby following the glorious example of its sister state, New Zealand.

18. That we congratulate the Ohio Woman Suffrage Association on its success in securing the passage of a school suffrage bill in this year of seeming defeats.

The following memorial resolutions were offered by Mrs. Colby, and adopted:

Since our last convention our Association has lost by death a number of members whose devotion to the cause of woman's liberty has contributed largely to the position woman holds to-day, and amelioration of her condition.

Among these beloved friends and co-workers three stood, each as the foremost representative in a distinct line of action: Mrs. Myra Bradwell, of Chicago, Ill., Virginia L. Minor, of St. Louis, Mo., and Amelia Bloomer, of Council Bluffs, Ia.

Mrs. Myra Bradwell was the first woman to make a test case with regard to the civil rights of women, and to prove that the disfranchised citizen is unprotected. Mrs. Bradwell prepared herself for the legal profession, but upon application was denied admission to the bar of Illinois. She appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States, where her case was ably presented by Hon. Matthew Carpenter, United States Senator from Wisconsin. The decision was adverse; but a few years later, largely because of the persistent efforts of Mrs. Bradwell, the Legislature of Illinois passed a law admitting women to practice in the courts of the state. Mrs. Bradwell was editor of the *Legal News* for many years and the legal reports she prepared were recognized as authority. A few years ago, in recognition of her ability, the Supreme Court of Illinois voluntarily tendered her admission on her original application.

The special importance of Mrs. Minor's connection with the suffrage work lies in the fact that she first formulated and enunciated the idea that women have the right to vote under the United States Constitution. In 1872 she applied to be registered as a legal voter in St. Louis, Mo. Her name being refused, she brought suit against the officer of registration, and proceeded to cite in her petition articles and clauses of the United States Constitution to show that no distinction should be made between citizens as to their privileges and immunities. Being denied in the Circuit Court, Mrs. Minor took her case to the Supreme Court of the United States, where it was ably argued by her husband, Francis Minor. Her claim as a citizen of the United States to the exercise of the citizen's right of suffrage was thus placed on record before the highest tribunal of the land. The decision of the Supreme Court was again adverse, and thus both civil and political rights of women were denied through mere prejudice and custom, in direct violation of the provisions of the Constitution of the United States.

Mrs. Minor thoroughly understood the legal argument in her case, and has made many able presentations of it before suffrage conventions and legislative bodies, thus shaping the policy of the Association to stand on the basic ground of woman's fundamental right to vote as a citizen of the United States.

Mrs. Amelia Bloomer was the first woman to own and edit a paper devoted to woman suffrage and temperance, the *Lily*, published in Seneca Falls, New York. She was also an eloquent lecturer for both these reforms and one of the first women to hold an office under Government as deputy postmaster. The costume which bears her name she did not originate, but wore and advocated for a number of years. This sensible and hygienic but much-ridiculed dress, was very similar to the fashionable bicycle dress of to-day.

Of the noble band that started with us in 1848 but few now remain.

As one after another drops from our ranks, we need not with the sad poet ask,

"Who shall fill our vacant places?
Who shall sing our songs to-night?"

for a host of young women are already on the stage of action, better equipped than were our pioneers to plead their own cases in the courts, the halls of legislation, the pulpit and the press.

Within the past year not only have these heroic women passed from our midst, but we mourn the loss of the earthly support of such faithful and distinguished adherents to the cause of woman's freedom as Mrs. Rosa Miller Avery, Illinois; Mrs. H. S. W. Moore, Vermont; Mr. O. G. Peters, Ohio; Mrs. Emeline Lyman Wolcott, Wisconsin; Mrs. Frances W. Titus, Michigan; Mrs. Sarah B. Bowker, and Miss Harriett Lemist, Massachusetts; Gen. Esterbrook, Nebraska; Hon. John M. Broomall, Pennsylvania; Mrs. Helen Jarvis, New York; Elizabeth R. LaFetra, New Jersey.

Resolved, That the National American Woman Suffrage Association, in convention assembled, desires to express the sympathy of its members with the family and friends of those of our coadjutors who during the last year, have been called to another sphere of action.

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution and remarks be sent by our Secretary to those who have suffered this great affliction.

Mrs. Southworth gave notice that next year she would move to amend Article I of the constitution so as to read, "This Association shall be called the National Suffrage Association."

Adjourned.

8 P. M.

Rev. William Roswell Cole opened the meeting with prayer, and Mr. Henry C. Hammond, "who was never converted to woman suffrage because he had always been on the right side," followed with a fine address.

Josephine K. Henry spoke on "Woman Suffrage in the South," and the audience fairly went wild with enthusiasm.

Col. J. Colton Lynes read by special request a lecture on equal rights for women, which he had prepared fourteen years before, and which was received with much favor.

After a beautiful solo by Florence Huberwald, of New Orleans, Mary C. Francis, of Ohio, gave a bright paper on "The Next Phase of the Woman Question."

The last address of the convention was made by Carrie Chapman-Catt. It was a strong and eloquent effort.

After a few words from Mr. Blackwell, Miss Anthony appropriately closed the evening's program.

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 3D, 1895.

3 P. M.

Of the Sunday service the *Atlanta Constitution* said:

"The services began at 3 o'clock and more than half an hour before this time the theatre was filled almost to its fullest capacity. When the opening hour arrived there was not an empty chair in the house, every aisle was crowded and people anxious to hear the sermon of the Rev. Anna Howard Shaw had invaded the stage. So dense became the crowd that the doors were ordered closed and people were refused admission even before the services began. Even after the doors were closed the disappointed ones stood on the stairs and many of them remained in the streets. The vast congregation was made up of all classes of citizens. Before the services commenced every chair that could be found in the theatre had been either placed in the aisle or on the stage, and then boxes and benches were pressed into service. Many of the most prominent professional and business men were standing on the stage and in different parts of the house."

(Here followed a list of prominent Atlanta citizens present.)

The services began with the Pilgrim chorus as a voluntary and the offertory by Liley's orchestra. Then came the singing of a hymn to the tune of "America," followed by prayer by Miss Elizabeth U. Yates, of Maine.

Miss Shaw announced her text to be the 19th verse of the XXVIth chapter of Acts: "Whereupon, O king Agrippa, I was not disobedient unto the heavenly vision." She held up to the eyes of the audience the visions, which all people follow, dwelling upon the vision of the woman suffragist. The audience, though uncomfortably seated, listened breathlessly. These are her closing words:

"We ask for nothing that God cannot give us. God created nature and if our demands are contrary to nature, trust nature to take care of itself, without the aid of man."

God made woman's love and He will see that He does not do His work so badly that man has to enforce it by making cramping laws. It is better to be true to what you believe, though that be wrong, than to be false to what you believe, even if that belief is correct."

Several of the delegates preached or lectured at different churches in the city. Among these were Miss Yates. Lide Meriwether, Clara B. Colby and Emily Howland.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 4TH, 1895.

Executive Committee Meeting.

The minutes were read and approved.

The matter of there being two state societies in California was carefully considered, and it was finally decided that the society of which Nellie Holbrook Blinn is President is the official society of California.

It was then voted on a motion that hereafter each state represented at a national convention have ten minutes in which to present its report.

The committee also decided that at the next annual convention only two sessions a day, morning and evening, be held.

It was voted that Mrs. Blake, Mrs. Diggs and Mrs. Henry constitute a Legislative Committee and prepare a leaflet giving information as to legislative work. On a motion it was voted to give the printing of this leaflet to both the *Journal* and the *Tribune*.

Mrs. Southworth moved that national headquarters be established at Washington, with an intelligent woman in charge, to answer questions, to give directions to the states for home-study work, etc.

Arrangements were then made to hold a mass meeting at the court house the following morning at 10 o'clock.

A vote of thanks was passed to the *Arena* for its work in behalf of justice to women, and especially for the articles in its January and February numbers on the age of consent, and on why Southern women wish to vote.

The Honorary Vice Presidents were then elected.*

It was voted on a motion that hereafter no appeal for aid to state amendment campaigns shall be made at the N. A. W. S. A. convention, until such action is recommended by the Organization Committee.

A telegraphic greeting was read from Mrs. McClellan Brown. It was voted on motion of Mrs. Upton that the

*See list of Honorary Vice Presidents near end of volume.

Secretary send a letter of love and good cheer to Clara A. McDiarmid, of Little Rock, Ark., and Dr. Caroline Winslow, of Washington, both of whom were detained by illness from attending the convention.

A letter was also read from Sarah Freeman Clarke, of Georgia, expressing her regret at not having been able to attend the convention.

Adjourned.

3 P. M.

Business Committee Meeting.

At this session standing committees were elected.*

It was voted to drop the Petition Committee, Territorial Committee and Committee on Parliamentary Law.

It was further voted that all states not paying dues before January 1st, shall not be allowed to vote at the next annual convention, and the Secretary was instructed to notify State Treasurers to that effect.

It was voted to appropriate for a clerk to the Treasurer and editor of the annual report, \$400.

Mrs. Chapman-Catt read the plan of work prepared by the Organization Committee and the same was adopted except the clause relating to salaries.

Mrs. Avery moved that, instead of half, the entire net proceeds of the second evening be donated to the Woman's Department of the Cotton States and International Exposition. This was carried, the sum being \$43.19. It was further voted, Miss Howard protesting, that the remainder of the net proceeds, amounting to \$176.61, be turned into the treasury of the Georgia W. S. A. After due consideration, the Georgia association decided that this money belonged to the national association, and after deducting sufficient to pay a few bills incident upon the convention, the remainder, \$127.49, was returned to the Treasurer of the national association.

The committee adjourned to meet at Washington during the Woman's Council.

*See list of committees near end of volume.

Business Committee Meeting.

An adjourned meeting of the Business Committee was held at Washington during the Council of Women. There were present, Miss Anthony, Miss Shaw, Mrs. Avery, Miss Blackwell, Mrs. Catt, Mrs. Upton, Mrs. Diggs.

The principal business transacted at this meeting was the perfecting of some of the plans of the Organization Committee. Among other things, the salaries of organizers, the holding of fairs, the best way of working in states where amendments were submitted.

It was voted that Mrs. Catt be given a clerk. The question of headquarters was considered and left with a committee to further investigate. The convention for 1896 was planned for as was also part of the program for the Woman's Day at the Cotton States and International Exposition.

The Business Committee appointed a committee on local arrangements for the next convention, giving the Chairman power to add to her committee, also a committee on course of study.*

*See list of committees near end of volume.

REPORTS FROM AUXILIARY STATES.

ALABAMA.

Suffrage work in Alabama the past year has been in a quiescent state. This has been owing to the illness and absence of the different workers.

The most impressive work done was in arranging for a lecture by Miss Susan B. Anthony and Mrs. Chapman-Catt, and we feel that their work will be of the greatest benefit.

Mrs. Alberta C. Taylor, formerly of Huntsville, while visiting her native place, has aroused such enthusiasm among her old friends and acquaintances that they have organized a suffrage league and secured Miss Anthony and Mrs. Chapman-Catt for a lecture there. The influence of this league will be felt all over the state as it is composed of women who have extensive political and social relations.

The laws of Alabama are generally favorable to women, but there is still room for improvement. A divorce may be obtained for drunkenness, violence or the reasonable apprehension of violence. In case of separation, children may be given to either parent. Women are employed as enrolling clerks and notaries public; there is also one Registrar in Chancery. All the state educational facilities are open to both sexes upon equal terms. Wives and mothers have no practical influence in educational or municipal affairs. They have no voting power whatever, and are not on any Board of Health or school directors. Where they have built or equipped houses for charitable or hospital purposes, they have occasionally had county or city aid, with the prompt result of objections from the masculine element as to the manner of spending it. A movement has been made to secure police matrons in one city, but I have not been able to learn the result. There are no women physicians employed at the insane asylum.

There is in different parts of the state, a feeling which could be crystallized into a purpose by an organizer of tact and skill; and I think to-day, as I did last year, that one great need is for such a worker.

ELLEN STEPHENS HILDRETH, Pres.

ARKANSAS.

Arkansas comes with no new organizations but brimful of awakened sentiment.

We held our annual meeting at Forest City in April, the best meeting we have had, and were treated royally and invited to return.

Little Rock has been holding meetings and adding valuable members; also had a bazaar, object to raise money to secure lecturers. Money is our crying need, and we must have some money before we can ask a speaker or organizer to come.

The Legislature is in session here, but we have no bills in preparation as yet.

The laws of our state are not as urgent to women as in some of

the older states, we having had a new constitution in 1874. Marriage and divorce treat men and women alike. The father is guardian of his children while living. After his death the mother. However, he is restricted thus: "No man shall bind his child to apprenticeship or service, or part with the control of such child, or create any testamentary guardian therefor, unless the mother, if living, shall in writing signify her assent thereto."

Mothers have no rights in public school matters. In no way have they a voice in anything relating to public methods of education. In the last legislature our school suffrage bill passed the Senate, and almost passed the House; hope to get it through this year.

Many women are employed in state and municipal service and receive equal pay. There are no women on the Board of Health, except the county alms house, which has a woman board of inspectors.

We have no police matrons. When a woman is arrested in Little Rock she is carried to the Woman's Industrial Home to be searched, then returned to jail. Our asylums have no female physicians. We have agitated the question some time, and have about perfected arrangements to offer a bill regulating the matter since we have sent a committee to ask the board of directors. They refused, there being only one doctor in favor.

Our State University is open equally to both sexes, but no woman has applied for either medical or law course, for any passing examination by State Board of Medical Examiners may practice medicine. Not so with the law. This statute not allowing women to practice law may be repealed.

I have gathered these answers to your questions from Digest of the Statutes of Ark., 1894, and Prof. U., of a law department, has passed upon them, so I trust they are correct.

CLARA A. MCDIARMID, Pres't Ark. W. S. A.

CALIFORNIA.

The interest in woman suffrage in California since the last report, has shown a marked improvement. In Fresno, the largest auxiliary to the state, has been formed, consisting of more than a hundred members. In San Francisco the Equal Rights League has nearly a hundred members. In the southern part of the state a very deep interest is manifested in suffrage. For the past two months the state president has been in Sacramento, at the Legislature, endeavoring to secure the passage of a bill granting full suffrage to women. The bill passed the Assembly, but was defeated in the Senate. Later the Constitutional Amendment, to be voted on by the people, passed both branches of the Legislature, and is now in the hands of the Governor, who will undoubtedly sign it. The cause of woman suffrage never had a brighter outlook, nor ever half the interest manifested in it, as at the present time.

NELLIE HOLBROOK BLINN, Pres't.

CONNECTICUT.*

Our association has been much more active for the past two or three years than heretofore. It has held monthly executive meetings up to January, 1895. It has had none since, owing to Mrs. Hooker's poor health. We have printed, in tract form, 50,000 of George William Curtis' speeches. Last summer the Hartford Equal Rights Club,

*This is not an official report, but an extract from a letter.

assisted by the state association, inaugurated the beautiful custom of decorating the graves of woman suffragists. Women having been quite as patriotic as the soldiers, who heretofore have had all the flowers and eloquence of the country lavished upon them. I believe Connecticut is the first state and Hartford the first city to do this.

FRANCIS ELLEN BURR.

COLORADO.

The experiences of the Colorado suffragists during the past year have been varied and manifold.

On the 29th and 30th of June, 1894, they met in mass convention in Denver and held a most interesting session.

The state association reorganized. A constitution and by-laws were drafted for auxiliary leagues and sent out to the leagues that had been auxiliary to the state, recommending adoption.

The Denver city league is the old state association, reorganized as auxiliary to the present state association.

At a combined meeting of the executives of the two, held July 2, 1894, the Denver city league assumed all debts belonging to the old association, and all records, money and furniture were turned over to them.

Of the \$100 pledged to Kansas, they have paid \$51. The present state organization sent \$9 to Kansas.

The financial depression in our state for the past two years, together with interest in state election last fall, has interfered quite materially with our work. In many towns the per capita tax could not be paid owing to lack of funds. There are now but three leagues auxiliary to the state.

Our constitution provides for a convention in Denver during the session of the Legislature, and in pursuance thereof we assembled on Jan 18, p. m., and adjourned on the afternoon of the 19th.

The constitution was so amended as to provide for membership in the state organization by those members who are in a place where no auxiliary exists.

While there are some in the state who think our work is done as suffragists, those who toiled for emancipation here are still loyal to the cause, and like faithful missionaries, believing that they have received a blessing, desire to advance the interests in other states and countries.

A principle that does not encircle the world is incomplete. We, the Colorado Equal Suffragists, believe we are just where the Allwise intended we should be as far as this right of suffrage is concerned. We moreover believe that the crying evils of our land, as well as those of others, will never be corrected until this oppression of women is blotted out.

We attest that the good results of suffrage in our state are rapidly being recognized.

With some of the most influential women of our state interested in the work we expect great things during the coming year, and hope that we may be useful to the National in its magnificent undertakings.

ELIZA F. ROUNT, Pres.
THEODOSIA G. AMMONS, Sec.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Among other topics the District of Columbia suffrage association has discussed during the year federal elections, finance and tariff. Especially has it kept pace with woman's progress throughout the world. The reports on various topics at the monthly meetings evince a thorough understanding of the suffrage movement in the East, West, North and South.

During the late campaigns in New York and Kansas the interest was intense. When one party endorsed the suffrage plank in Kansas and the other did not, the developments were looked for with anxious suspense; and when Miss Anthony and Miss Shaw were criticised by the public press because of their course, a called meeting was held at the home of the President, Mrs. Mary L. Bennett, and resolutions presented by Mrs. M. P. Davis, were passed, as follows:

Whereas, Miss Shaw and Miss Anthony have been severely criticised because of their manifest joy when the Populists of Kansas endorsed equal suffrage as a live issue at their late state convention held in Topeka; Therefore be it

Resolved, That the District Woman's Suffrage Association of Washington City, fully approves the course taken by these great national leaders of the suffrage movement.

Resolved, That we as a society hereby express our appreciation of patriotism and keen sense of justice manifested at the convention in Kansas.

Resolved, That a non-partisan view is plainly implied in the same plank that endorses the suffrage question in these words: "We do not regard it a test of party fealty," but it solicits discussion and invites voters from every party to unite on this common plank of justice to woman.

Resolved, That we honor the wisdom of the convention in that it recognized the proposed constitutional amendment as a vital topic without making it a party issue.

Resolved, That this live issue, "Equal Suffrage in Kansas," being endorsed by Populists in that State, does not thereby become a party question; and, therefore, the general wail of anti-suffragists is founded upon a false assumption, and is manifestly indicative of ignorance and hypocrisy.

Resolved, That Miss Anthony's explanation as given in the *Woman's Journal*, of Boston, and in the *Woman's Tribune*, of Washington City, should convince every true friend of equal suffrage that she has never swerved from her honest and unselfish purpose to advance the cause which has been her life work; and, that in stepping on this suffrage plank so generously offered, she makes no political compromise, but only shows herself the same earnest advocate of justice and equality.

Resolved, That these resolutions be placed upon the records of the society, a copy sent to Miss Anthony and one to Miss Shaw, a copy to each of the national suffrage organs, and a copy to each of the Washington City daily papers.

District Woman's Suffrage Ass'n, July 2, 1894, 8 p. m.
Our regular meeting of November 8th was the most memorable of the year. Plans had been made to celebrate the success of the amendment in Kansas, and it took a great deal of courage to rise

above the defeat, which was that day authentically reported, and to resolve that it was not defeat after all, but only a temporary retreat. Among other things to be regretted in connection with the unsuccessful campaign, was the defeat of some of the Congressmen from Kansas who had been staunch supporters of the amendment. At the following meeting Mrs. Colby reviewed the situation in Kansas. She said, in substance: "In Kansas, both Republicans and Populists demanded the admission of the amendment, and then the Republicans refused to endorse it in their platform and defeated it at the polls. The defeat was brought about by politicians pandering to the whisky ring and the money power."

The discussion of the questions of law sent out by the National proved a prolific source of interest to our society. Emma M. Gillett, attorney-at-law and one of our members, is authority for the following statements:

1. "In causes for divorce, no discrimination is made between men and women."

"In all cases where divorce is granted the court allowing the same shall have power, if it see fit, to award alimony to the wife and retain her right of dower. The court may also award alimony during the pendency of a petition for divorce."

2. "The court shall have power to order and direct, in every case of divorce, who shall have the guardianship and custody of the children of the marriage so divorced, and who shall be charged with their maintenance."

"In case of adultery by the wife committed after judgment or sentence of divorce from bed and board, the court may, on petition of the husband, setting forth and accompanied by legal proof of such adultery, deprive the wife of alimony from the date of said criminal act, and rescind her right of dower, as well as guardianship of any child which under the original judgment of the court in granting the divorce may have assigned to her."

"The signal discrimination against the wife which seems to be made in this law is that which deprives her of the care of the child for a certain cause and does not prescribe the same penalty for the husband committing the same offence."

RIGHTS OF WOMEN IN REGARD TO SCHOOL WORK.

"Section 3 asks as to the rights of mothers in regard to public school matters. The word 'mother' seems to me to be unhappily chosen, as I know of no place in our country where the law recognizes fathers as having special rights in the control of schools."

"In the District of Columbia neither men nor women have a vote on any subject. The school trustees are appointed by the commissioners, who are, and always have been, men. No woman has ever been appointed on the board of school trustees, but a bill is now pending in Congress increasing the number of the board, and requiring that three shall be women. As, however, our lawmakers are the Congress of the United States, the District of Columbia suffers greatly from inattention, owing to the pressure of national interest or of local interests of individual Members of Congress, and there is no hope that the bill will pass this session. Women, therefore, have no voice as to the selection and appointment of teachers, the building and equipment of school-houses, or the methods of education employed."

In regard to women on the school board: Our association has made vigorous effort to obtain women a place. The matter is now again in the hands of the following efficient committee: Mrs. C. W. McNaughton, Mrs. Ellen Powell Thompson, Mrs. William Tindall, which it is hoped may yet in future accomplish the long desired result.

On the fourth point, Mrs. Monroe says: "Women are employed in municipal service in the District, but they are not paid equally for equal work."

Mrs. Marble on the fifth and sixth point says: "The board of health was abolished several years ago, and we now have only a health officer and that officer a man. At the alms house there is a woman officially appointed at a salary of \$600 per year. The superintendent is a man at a much larger salary."

6. There are ten police stations. At No. 1 (central station) there are two police matrons. At No. 2 there is one, making three matrons for ten stations. At the jail there is a matron at a salary of \$85 per month. There is no woman physician connected with the insane asylum. This is an outrage, as women there are suffering greatly from diseases peculiar to their sex."

Mrs. L. S. Doolittle, who is on the Board of Children's Guardians, adds testimony: "Women are employed in the Colored Orphan Asylum, the White Orphan Asylum, the Industrial Home School, Girls' Orphan School, News Boys' and Children's Aid Society. Three women are on the Board of Children's guardians, also six men. The law provides for nine members of this board, who shall serve without compensation. It also provides that there shall always be at least three representatives of each sex upon the board."

As to the seventh point: "Are all the educational facilities equally open to boys and girls, young men and young women?" I think there is no discrimination between boys and girls in the public schools. The superintendent of public instruction for the District, W. B. Powell, is a thorough reformer in regard to women's work and by their appreciation of human nature to impart instruction to others. He affirms also that his most efficient and successful teachers are women. But in the higher grades of education the answer to this question is emphatically no. The Columbian University a few years ago prohibited women from studying medicine within their doors. And today the Howard University is the only one open alike to men and women.

Our Association has joined "The District Federation of Women's Clubs." Some of the objects to be advanced by this federation are, the interests of the Girls' Reform School and to secure better care and protection to women prisoners. (There is now but one prison for men and women.) To promote woman's interests in medical and law schools and all higher institutions of learning. Thus you see, my friends, we are doing all we can to push on to a broader, higher civilization, like our noble Aunt Susan. "Educate the Masses" is our watchword.

Last year the Woman Suffrage Association of Florida paid the national association one dollar, as auxiliary dues; this year, ten dollars. These figures represent the growth of the association during the past year.

FLORIDA.

MARTHA POWELL DAVIS, President.

The Tampa and Melrose suffragists planned the Southern Bazar, which netted \$125 for the work in the South. This entertainment illustrated the harmony and earnest spirit which prevails everywhere among suffragists, and for this alone would have been valuable. Everywhere in the United States we seemed to find friends. From associations and individuals poured in responses to our calls. Earnestly we thank those who so trusted and assisted us.

The call of Mrs. Henry, of Kentucky, on "Why Women Want the Ballot," was diligently circulated. The President of the local W. C. T. U., Mrs. Lillian S. Wells, ably assisted calling on the W. C. T. U. throughout the state to express themselves. And it was demonstrated that this body of women is largely interested in suffrage. These same women have been asked to organize suffrage clubs, and while we have not had much encouragement from them we feel that the effort was wise, and will result in organization in the future.

On the 19th of January, a state convention was held in Tampa. State officers were elected as follows:

Mrs. Ella C. Chamberlain, President, Tampa; Miss Nellie Glenn, Secretary, Melrose; Mr. J. L. Cae, Treasurer, Limona. Seven Vice Presidents were elected: Mrs. E. W. King, Melrose; Mrs. Emma Tebbitts, Crescent City; Mrs. Jessie M. Bartlett, St. Petersburg.

During the past year the state President has delivered addresses at Gainesville, Limona, at the Adventists' camp meeting at Tampa, and at the DeFuniak at Chautauqua.

The state association has distributed much literature and written many letters during the past year and is greatly encouraged at the prospects, but it is not to be inferred that the Florida workers have no "troublesome times." We have one hand for labor and one for defense. "For the work is great and large and we are separated one far from another," but we "lodge within Jerusalem."

So far Florida has had no speakers from abroad, and again we send out the Macedonian cry, "come over and help us." To great numbers of the people our plea is new, but we have no organized force against us, as in the North and West; we earnestly admonish the National that to neglect the South now would be a grave mistake.

ELLA C. CHAMBERLAIN, President.

GEORGIA.

The work of the year has been principally preparatory to the coming of the convention. The association has issued two leaflets presenting favorable opinions on woman suffrage by such prominent Georgians as William H. Fleming, Speaker of the House of Representatives; G. Gunby Jordan and Walter H. Johnson, of Columbus; Walter B. Hill, of Macon; J. Colton Lynes and Charles W. Hubner, of Atlanta; W. C. Sibley and Will N. Harben. These leaflets were electrotyped and 10,000 printed. They have been much in demand, calls having been received for them from a number of states from New York to Texas. Early in the year Mrs. M. L. McLendon and Mrs. Margaret Chandler, of Atlanta, organized the Atlanta auxiliary, with Mrs. F. C. Swift as President. This auxiliary has enrolled more than forty names, and, with a board of bright and earnest officers, is flourishing and increasing in membership. The state association has received from the Southern Committee \$100, expended principally in printing and postage for correspondence and the distribution of literature, and for press work, of which the association has done an enormous amount during the year, securing the inser-

In addition to these things the test-vote case of the President has attracted universal attention, and great interest is manifested. About five hundred women, in many parts of the state, offered their ballots last election day. All were courteously treated, but none permitted to vote. This proved to be an efficient method of agitation. It is an encouraging sign that punster has been relegated to the past in commenting on these attempts to vote and the respectful reasoner has taken his place.

In the test-vote case, the election board, members of the court, attorneys, and everybody concerned have vied with each other in helping to bring the case to the Supreme Court on the issue of sex alone. We claim, in this issue, that there is no conflict between the state and national constitution and there is no bar to woman suffrage in the state constitution. Mrs. Gougar was admitted to the bar and made the leading argument in her own defense. Her argument has been printed in a neat pamphlet of sixty pages, and is for sale, the proceeds all to go to replenish the state treasury. This should be secured by suffragists to be studied in private, and used in parlor and public meetings.

Indiana advises all other states to demand suffrage along this same line and cease the useless agitation of constitutional amendments. Even should this test fail, other judges could be found who would give the liberal instead of conservative construction of constitutions and statutes, and the desired results obtained in this way.

Our last state convention was one of perfect harmony and one of the best, in point of numbers and interest ever held in the state. A large amount of literature has been distributed, our President having prepared leaflets especially adapted to the wants of the people. Indiana will push ahead in all lines, until her women are enfranchised.

HELEN M. GOUGAR, President.
IVA G. WOODEN, Secretary.

IOWA.

Iowa has eighty-six auxiliary suffrage clubs. Fifty of the ninety-nine counties are organized. Five hundred and fifty members are paid for to the state association. The work the earlier part of last year was in the Legislature. Two bills were passed relating to the rights of women. The school suffrage (limited) and the police matron bills. Political conventions were asked to place suffrage planks in their platforms, but did not grant the request. Enrollment and organization were carried on during the year. Mrs. DeVoe, of Illinois, lectured one month for us and organized a few clubs.

Clubs are studying political economy and the topics of the day, in which they are becoming more and more interested. Women have voted under the new school law at four different places in the state. As the opportunity comes they will vote all over the state.

The growth of clubs does not represent the growth of sentiment; it is often a subject of discussion among men and women—women who are not in the work—and grows with consideration.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS.

1. The divorce laws of Iowa treat alike men and women, there being a slight variation for cause of divorce.
2. The law reads: "The parents are the natural guardians of their children, and equally entitled to their care and custody." The property usually being in the husband's name, the wife is obliged to

be appointed guardian of property of her children by the court having jurisdiction, at the death of the husband. Should the wife have property in her name, the husband would have to go through the same proceedings at her death.

3. In Iowa women are eligible to all school offices. The last General Assembly passed the following law: "That in any election hereafter held in any city, incorporated town or school district for the purpose of issuing any bonds for municipal or school purposes, or for the purpose of borrowing money, or for the purpose of increasing the tax levy, the right of any citizen to vote shall not be denied or abridged on account of sex, and women may vote at such elections the same as men, under the same restrictions and qualifications." In the rural districts women can not vote for school directors and officers under this law. The voting taxes and bonds, and for school officers in such districts is set by law on different days, but in independent districts, we believe, women may vote for officers when voting bonds, taxes, &c. The question needs to be tested.

4. The State Librarian is a woman; do not know her salary. The law requires that one of the Educational Board of Examiners shall be a woman. The law makes no difference in the salaries of the members of the board. There are no women found in municipal service, except one police matron. A number of women hold county offices.

5. There is no woman on the State Board of Health, and none on municipal boards, so far as learned. Women have nothing to do with the management of the poor, except to give to them.

6. Sioux City has a police matron, the only one reported in the state. No women's names appear in the lists of resident physicians of our insane asylums.

7. Educational facilities are the same for boys and girls, young men and young women.

The laws of Iowa are fairly just to women. Two things are wanted: Full suffrage for women, and a law giving a married woman half the property acquired after marriage. At present the wife has only a dower right, a right that does not exist until the husband dies. Women should understand the marriage contract, should demand the "worldly goods" as service is demanded of them.

ROWENA EDSON STEVENS, President.
Authorities:—"Laws of Iowa," and "Official Register of Iowa."

KANSAS.*

The Kansas state insane asylums, of which there are three, have each a woman physician, who has charge of the female patients. These women physicians have served during the last two years. I believe they are the first we ever had. The constitution of the Board of Charities controls the matter of appointment of physicians at these institutions. The female patients have always had female attendants and superiors.

Our Girl's Industrial School has a woman physician. The law provides that the superintendent of that shall be a woman. All its officers have always been women except the farmer and the engineer, but the farmer at the present time is a woman, and is declared to be the best the institution ever had.

*This portion of the Kansas report is in answer to the questions sent out by the Corresponding Secretary. The rest of the report will be found on page 31.

I believe there is a woman physician at the asylum for imbeciles. Women in Kansas have equal rights as pupils in all schools supported by public moneys. In round numbers we have 7,000 female teachers in our common schools and 5,500 male teachers. Women may vote for members of the school board and are eligible to membership thereupon, and a considerable number of women are serving in that capacity now. We have twenty-three women occupying the office of Superintendent of Public Instruction, but no woman may vote for that official. Women have served in Kansas as Registrars of Deeds, a county office. Women are eligible to all city offices, and we have had altogether a dozen women mayors, and I think about fifty women aldermen. Five women have been admitted to the office of police judge. Three women of the state have been admitted to practice in the Supreme Court. A Kansas married woman may sue and be sued; may conduct business upon her own responsibility; she may hold her property in her own name against her husband or his creditors. She can make a will but cannot will away more than half her property from her husband. He is likewise limited as to amount he can will away from his wife. The laws of descent and distribution of property treat the wife with considerable fairness in Kansas, except if a widow marries before the youngest child attains its majority a division of the homestead must then be made. There is no such penalty for the marriage of the widower. If the father dies a guardian must be appointed for the children, unless the court in its mercy, appoint the mother to act in that capacity, and even then the widow is subject to expense for the privilege of attending to her own business, and holds her property and takes care of that of her children under humiliating restrictions such as a widower is not subjected to.

A married woman owns her "outside earnings" in Kansas, and has equal control and custody of her children born in wedlock. Kansas women are almost entirely relieved from common law disabilities.

The "age of consent" is 18 years.

LAURA M. JOHNS, President.

KENTUCKY.

The year 1894 has been the most successful one in the history of our association; truly, it might be called the year of jubilee. Every year we have urged upon our Legislators to protect the rights of married women. We have asked that women assistant physicians be placed in our state lunatic asylums; that school suffrage be given to the women of the state; that mothers shall be co-guardians with fathers of minor children; that the "age of consent" be raised to eighteen years from twelve years, which it is now, and that houses of reform shall be provided for girls as well as for boys.

The equalization of the laws regarding the property rights of married women has been granted, and the new law took effect June 13th, 1894. It has taken years of toil, sacrifice, expenditure of vitality and money to accomplish this victory for human rights. We have sowed in tears and reaped justice and security.

The charters of the second class cities, Covington, Newport and Lexington, were approved by Governor Brown March 19th, 1894. By this act all women, upon the same terms as men, are eligible as members of the Board of Education and are entitled to vote for the same. The first election will take place in November of this year. Mayor

Duncan, of Lexington, having the appointing power for that city, made Mrs. Wilbur R. Smith a member of the Board of Education, upon petition from the Fayette Equal Rights Association. Mrs. Smith has proven not only a most efficient member, but a valuable addition to the Board.

Four auxiliary associations have been organized and our state membership has doubled. The auxiliary associations have distributed ten thousand pages of literature; a portion of this was given out at the Lexington and Alexandria county fairs in the fall of 1894. Twenty-four addresses have been given throughout the state by Miss Clay, Mrs. Henry, Mrs. Farmer, Mrs. Sawyer and Dr. Siewers, members of the Free Lecture Bureau.

Our President, Miss Laura Clay, urges the members of the association to use the columns of local newspapers. She keeps up a weekly column in the *Lexington Gazette*. Mrs. Josephine K. Henry has contributed able articles to the *Leader and Observer*, of Lexington, also to the *Louisville Courier-Journal* and *Frankfort Capitol*. Mrs. Mary B. Clay has contributed articles to the *Richmond Climax*. Mrs. Sallie Clay Bennett, to the *Climax* and to the *Courier-Journal*. Mrs. Sarah G. Humphreys, Superintendent of Press Work, has written frequent articles for the *Lexington Gazette* and several to the *Courier-Journal*; these have been copied by the largest papers in the state. We will have ample time for organization work this year, as our Legislature does not meet until January, 1896. The women of Kentucky wield a mighty influence, which, when put in operation, will produce great results.

EUGENIA B. FARMER, Corresponding Secretary.

LOUISIANA.

The Portia Club is the only suffrage organization in Louisiana. The by-laws limit the term of office to one year, and our newly elected President, Miss Florence Huberwald, has just entered upon her duties, January 19th, 1895. Since January, 1894, we have held fortnightly meetings, except during the summer months, at which in addition to regular business, we have had various discussions on current events, parliamentary drills and debates. A semi-public debate held some weeks ago was well attended, and through the press attracted considerable attention.

Early in February Mrs. Clara C. Hoffman gave a lecture under the auspices of the club, which was very well received, and by the interest it aroused, did much to prepare the way for the approaching lectures by Miss Anthony and Mrs. Chapman-Catt, which we are convinced will be a grand success.

Our great need is speakers from outside, for we have been too few and of too small influence to effect great things, although we are steadily and quietly helping to mould public opinion in the right direction. As we look back to the time when our club was formed three years ago, we are struck at the wonderful change in the attitude of the public, both toward our club and our cause. The sum of \$15, allowed us by the Southern Committee this year, was used in missionary work, and we desire to express our gratitude to the committee. Inspired by the example of the Portia Club, Mrs. Foster-Comegys, of Shreveport, early in the year attempted to form a suffrage club. In this she did not quite succeed, but the result was a woman's club, in which equal suffrage receives prominent attention, and it is proving itself an important factor in producing a more liberal public sentiment. Miss Anthony and Mrs. Catt are to

address them in Shreveport, and we may yet hear of the "Hypatia Club" as a suffrage organization.

The principal changes made in the laws of Louisiana affecting women in the year just passed, were two: 1st. One allowing women to take degrees in medical and law schools on the same terms as men. 2nd. One permitting women to withdraw deposits made by them in homestead associations without requiring the husband's authorization as was heretofore the case. Although this change was made at the instigation of and in the interest of homestead associations, it was really an act of justice to women, and they will benefit by it very greatly. Other laws concerning women remain the same and are as follows:

1. Divorce laws treat men and women as equals; but this is not true of marriage laws. When a woman marries, she suddenly becomes incapable, in the eye of the law, of administering her own affairs. All the business capacity, all judgment in expenditure is presumed to reside in the husband, and the wife is looked upon as a minor. The law is somewhat different here from that in other states, in that all property acquired during marriage (except through inheritance) by husband and wife, separately or jointly, is recognized as community property, and on the death of either, one-half the whole goes to the survivor. But until the death of the husband, the wife has no right to a dollar, except the husband allows it, nor has she any legal claim even to her own clothes, although she may have earned them by her own industry. If any of her clothing is stolen, she cannot prosecute; only the husband can do this, because the property is his.

2. Previous to 1888, the custody of children was given to the father while a suit for divorce was pending, but now this is granted to the mother. The final guardianship of children is given by the judge to the one who is successful in obtaining the divorce.

3. Mothers have no voice whatever in regard to the public school education of their children. Women are eligible to membership on school boards, but members of such boards are not elected. They are appointed, partly by the Governor, partly by local authorities, and the only appointments of women which have ever been made are one or two in the country districts. There are none on the school board of New Orleans—the most important place.

4. I have been unable to learn of any women employed in state or municipal service, with the exception of two women having charge respectively of the state law and city library. Their duty is merely to give out books to readers, (for reference, not for circulation,) and a man would in the same position receive like pay.

5. There are no women serving on boards of health or boards of relief for the poor.

6. No jail has a police matron, nor has any insane asylum a female physician.

7. While the law now permits its law and medical schools to grant degrees to women, as already explained, the principal medical school of the state, (not to say of the South,) that of Tulane University, refuses admission to women still, through the Dean, who is stoutly opposed to it. The University has a woman's department known as Newcomb College, for collegiate instruction, while the department for post-graduate study is strictly co-educational.

One further disability of women in Louisiana remains to be mentioned. In this state no woman, however intelligent, whether married or single, can sign a will as a witness. It is evident from the

above that there is work enough before us, and as our little handful of suffragists increases in numbers and influence, I trust we shall be able to effect some reforms.

EVELYN W. ORDWAY, President.

MAINE.

Never has there been a year of such marked progress in the woman suffrage movement in Maine as the last.

We have much encouragement to believe that our state legislature will give women the ballot in municipal elections, at the present session.

Numerous petitions asking for it have been sent in and no remonstrances yet received. Members have been interviewed personally and by correspondence, and many of them were found to favor the measure.

Many of the laws of our own state are sadly void of the mother element that would make them applicable and just to women and children. The natural married mother is denied the control and guardianship of her own children, unless by appealing to the court under certain circumstances it is granted, but why should she have to appeal and wait in heart agony of suspense for its decision? The unlawful mother is the sole guardian of her child.

While this law is based upon the assumption that an unlawful father should not receive the authority and dignity of true fatherhood, it seems at least a pertinent question to ask, why the dignity, grace and honor of true motherhood should not receive equal recognition of the right to authority over her child with that of the unlawful mother.

If a widow with children marries, she loses, in the eyes of the law, her authority over her own children, if the step-father helps provide for them. A father can bind a minor child as apprentice without the knowledge or consent of the mother.

Mothers in Maine can not vote for public school appropriations, or school trustees. They can not help select or appoint teachers. They have no voice in the building or equipping of school houses for their children. They can not vote for the methods of education employed.

In a few cases women are employed in state or municipal service but they do not receive equal wages with the men employed, although they often do equal work.

There are no women on the state board of health as there should be. In one case there is a woman on the town board. There are but four police matrons in the state, one in each of the cities of Portland, Auburn, Lewiston and Rockland; more are needed. In a few instances there are matrons of alms houses. There are women in the management for the relief of the poor. We are glad to say that women physicians are provided for our insane women in our asylums, and with one exception (Bowden College) the educational facilities of our state are equally open to boys and girls, young men and young women. When the women of our state are represented in its law-making forces we hope for an improvement in law and usage, and we expect to have justice for all classes.

Women in Maine are taxed upon \$600,000,000 worth of property. Many of them protest at the time of paying these taxes, and we would advise women everywhere to do the same.

Nearly 75 per cent. of church members are women, and more than 75 per cent. of the inmates of our prisons and jails are men. We

hope to bring more of our sons into the churches and philanthropic organizations, when the fathers are obliged by law to consult the wishes of the mothers in regard to the protection of their sons from the snares of vice.

The Pacific Wine and Spirit Review says, "The liquor trade may as well come to the conclusion, sooner or later, that a great danger is found in woman's suffrage. On general principles, nine out of ten of the American women are opposed to the saloon as an institution. The liquor trade need expect no quarter from unreasoning women. They must be beaten by votes." The signs of the times are encouraging when our enemies talk thus.

The members of our Maine Woman's Suffrage Society, and also many others, have done good work for the promotion of our cause in all the counties of the state, especially in Aroostook and other eastern counties during the past year.

The Maine W. C. T. U. has been an efficient helper and co-worker, and it well deserves our gratitude.

Resolutions have been presented at conventions and conferences, which have been well received. Public meetings have been held, many lectures and addresses given, the subject embodied into work for temperance, purity and other causes, and much personal work has been done.

Our state organization contributed fifty dollars to the Kansas campaign for suffrage, and although temporarily defeated, we trust the money spent and arduous labors performed there by our dear Miss Yates and others, were not in vain. The defeat of the year should be made a reason for increasing activity and perseverance.

A new and promising Equal Suffrage Club was organized in Waterville last April. The President in reporting to me said: "Our study of Parliamentary law and civil government powers are great attractions."

A large box of valuable articles to be sold for the benefit of the equal suffrage cause South, was sent to the Florida bazar, members of the W. C. T. U. generally contributed.

The ballot in the hands of women means reform, means purification of the home, and means the prosperity of the republic. With this weapon of power we may hope to strike down wrong and raise the legal and social condition of every woman in our country.

HANNAH J. BAILEY, President.

MARYLAND.

Maryland occupies a rather anomalous position from the fact that although suffrage sentiment has increased in our state during the past twelve months, yet we come to the national convention with fewer paid up members than at this date last year.

While keenly regretting the small list of names we have comfort in the conviction that, like everything else "out of joint" just now, it may be attributed to the recent so-called "hard times," which, although existing only in imagination in some localities, have undoubtedly been felt considerably in the rural districts whence our support has principally come.

An old Quaker lady, a cousin of Lucretia Mott, once said "the lack of money is not a crime, but it is inconvenient," and the Maryland W. S. A. can echo her aphorism with all its heart. If we could have afforded to send an organizer to Baltimore, and to several counties in which were communities favorable to our cause, we believe we

could have enrolled many more active members; as it is we have held some good meetings and circulated a quantity of the best suffrage literature, and earnestly hope the state report for next year will be more creditable to Maryland, and satisfactory to the convention.

To prove that there is a steady, if slow, progress with us toward the goal of political equality, we quote the largest daily in Baltimore: "Reports from the sections of the country where women voted show that their presence at the polls had a uniformly good effect. There was less disorder where they were and their energies were enlisted in behalf of a better and cleaner government."

And from our other great daily, which also claims an immense circulation: "Taken altogether it would seem, for good or for evil, the tendency is to, and not away from, the extension of the voting franchise to women in all English-speaking countries. It is an experiment full of unforeseen possibilities, still we believe the reason why the movement is going to be made, and, if we seek for the reason we shall pendulum seems to be swinging toward woman suffrage we shall probably find it is in the fact that, in steadily increasing numbers, women are becoming independent property holders."

You will agree with me that even this new and dreadful concomitant of the ballot must not deter us from accepting suffrage when it comes, as come it will. No, we will strive and pray to become strong enough, mentally, to draw checks and make out bills, and robust enough, physically, to cut off coupons and so be prepared to endure even wealth with calmness and resignation.

At the last convention of the Maryland W. C. T. U. it was resolved "to make strong efforts throughout the state to have women placed upon school boards and to endeavor to secure the right of suffrage to woman as the most powerful assistant in exterminating the liquor traffic and other social evils."

The Maryland Historical Society has decided to change its constitution so as to admit women to full membership.

As Dickens expressed it, "half a loaf is better than no bread at all, and the same remark holds good with regard to the crumbs." We received some months since a witty letter from Mrs. Josephine K. Henry, of Kentucky, stating that a Tennessee woman was getting up a "remonstrance" praying legislators to refrain from action that would force the ballot upon women who wanted to keep out of the political mire, and, between ourselves, it seems to us about time that old mire was being piked, or bridged, or drained, if it is the only highway to the polls as some would have us believe.

Mrs. Henry wrote that, while she pitied this short-sighted and timorous sister, she, herself, must continue to work for what were the real interests of such remonstrants and she desired us to forward some "clear-cut rifle-shot sentences from Maryland suffragists, setting forth their reasons for wishing the ballot."

The following are a few of the replies:

1. "I claim suffrage as a right under the constitution, because I am a person and a citizen of the United States."
2. "I desire equal suffrage because it is right and just, because I love Freedom and believe it to be necessary to the best growth and progress of mankind."
3. "I am in favor of woman suffrage because I am opposed to class discrimination, believing that all people are endowed with the same rights."
4. "While our women teachers and clerks are paid scarcely two-thirds the salary given a man for the same service, and while upon

our statutes is spread the law, 'any father may bind out his child as an apprentice; I must believe in the justice and expediency of our claim for equal pay and equal say.'

5. "I believe in equal wages. I do not believe in taxation without representation. I believe in the same code of morals for man and woman, and an equal share in the responsibility of enforcing that code."

Finally from a school girl: "Why do Maryland women want to vote? Because there is no earthly reason why they shouldn't;" and "so say we all of us."

MARY BENTLEY THOMAS.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The Massachusetts W. S. A. offered to send a speaker free of charge to every Woman's Club or other organization that was willing to hear woman suffrage presented, and many societies accepted the offer. The association sent out equal rights literature to 5,010 public school teachers, also 3,403 suffrage leaflets to the college students of Harvard, Amherst, Wellesley, Clark, Smith, Mt. Holyoke and Radcliffe; sent literature to all the Congregational ministers and Sunday School superintendents in the state, to all the Unitarian ministers, and to many Episcopal, Methodist and Universalist ministers; had Woman's Days at the New England Chautauqua at South Framingham and at the New England Agricultural Fair at Worcester, with eloquent speakers and large audiences; had three legislative hearings, and had a municipal suffrage bill pass the House for the first time. It came so near passing the Senate that a change of six votes would have carried it; and even the Boston Herald, which is strongly opposed to suffrage, admitted that it was beaten in the Senate by the strenuous efforts and corrupt methods of the liquor interest. A bill to enable women to act as notaries public was also voted down in the Senate, 12 to 10.

The association gave a reception to Frederick Douglass, and united with the New England W. S. A. in a very successful May festival, and with the Waltham Club in a pleasant suffrage picnic in June. Leagues have been organized at Sharon, Medford and Watertown. Ten thousand women in Boston vote for school committee every year. The W. C. T. U. is so thoroughly converted to franchise that out of more than 330 local unions, only two very small and weak ones omitted to petition the Legislature for municipal suffrage.

Massachusetts contributed more money to the Kansas campaign than any other state in the Union, except Kansas. Besides this it sent \$100 worth of literature, and gave a large amount of suffrage literature free distribution at the national W. C. T. U. convention in Cleveland. Contributions were sent to the Florida Bazar. Last but not least, the association had a fair, and another fair was held for the benefit of the Melrose W. C. T. U., and another fair was held for Livermore, and the two cleared \$1800.

Women assist in the superintendency of alms houses, and in some towns have a share in the relief work of the poor. Only a few jails have police matrons. Some of our asylums for insane women have women physicians. All of the educational facilities of our state are not open equally to boys and girls.

MARY A. LIVERMORE, President.

MASSACHUSETTS. (NATIONAL.)

The National Woman Suffrage Association of Massachusetts has held six meetings since the last report. We have secured, (in connection with the Massachusetts School Suffrage Association,) an improvement in the laws of registration for women. Under the present law, the assessors, in their annual rounds, are required to take the name of women voters having the same residence as on previous voting list. These names are returned to the registrars and entered on the voting list, for the ensuing election, without further trouble. We have aided suffrage campaigns with money and literature, and sent a petition to Congress, asking for an amendment to the United States Constitution, which shall secure to the women of the several states the exercise of the citizen's right to vote.

At the October and November meetings we discussed the question, "What are the best methods for state work for the season?" The result advocated parlor meetings, petitions, legislative hearings, and an effort to have the voting opportunities for men and women throughout the state alike. We have lost four active, working members. This in a small association is a great loss, as they were all constant attendants at regular meetings, deeply interested in the cause, and always ready to help in all work pertaining to women's advancement. Two have passed on to a life of higher aims and broader opportunities for usefulness. Two were unable to longer attend the meetings, and left with great regret, which was reciprocated by all who knew them.

One of the deceased members left a legacy of \$200.00 to the association. This came to us in an especially pleasant manner, from the son of our deceased friend, knowing that it was his mother's wish, although she had left no will. It is also worthy of notice, that this son has, each year, since the women of Massachusetts have voted for school officers, cast his vote in accordance with the wishes of his mother, regardless of his own party ticket.

At the present time we are exerting all our influence, through letters to the Senators and Representatives, to make our suffrage hearing, which takes place on the 30th inst., a greater success than ever before.

LAVINA A. HATCH, Recording Secretary.

MICHIGAN.

Immediately upon returning home from the convention held in Washington in February last, arrangements were begun for our annual convention, which was held in Grand Rapids the second week in May. The evening preceding the opening day, a reception was given to delegates and state officers by the Political Equality Club at the Morton, the finest hotel in the city. The mantels in the parlors were banked with flowers and potted plants, and the music furnished by a woman's stringed orchestra; light refreshments were served. The use of the rooms and the refreshments were all donated by the proprietor. This was our first experience at ushering in a state suffrage convention by a social function, and the effect was marvelous in attracting attention and interest to the three days' convention which followed, and suggests this method of interesting a community in attending a convention. The newspapers furnished sketches of the leaders, with much space given daily to excellent reports of the meetings. The Michigan E. S. A. is in its eleventh year, and our greatest necessity is that of organization. We have no new

societies to report since last year, but our nine auxiliary societies (we have no societies which are not auxiliary) are holding regular meetings and report good work.

Grant's terse statement which has passed into proverb that "the way to resume is to resume" would seem quite appropriate if applied to suffrage work. It seems like presumption to differ from the emphasized opinion of our honored leader and general, Miss Anthony, that no amendment should ever be presented to a vote of the people until preceded by extensive organization. In Michigan, I do not ever expect to see much organizing until it is precipitated upon us by the knowledge that this question is to be submitted to the people, and we have a definite and imperative purpose to rally by the large passive suffrage sentiment among both men and women organizations and decidedly more sentiment will be created and actively aroused by this question being forced, and all compelled to take a stand for or against.

At Lake Park Resort, July 11th, Dr. Andrus and myself addressed a large audience in a tent meeting. In August, May S. Knaggs and myself spoke in the auditorium at Hazlett Park. In August, for the first time, Michigan E. S. A. was given a place on the program of the Bay View Assembly (the Michigan Chautauqua). On the program it was called "political equality day," and Rev. Ida C. Hultin was the speaker, and our vice-president, Martha E. Root, presided. The "Resorter" published as an assembly daily, spoke of Miss Hultin's address as one of the finest ever delivered before the assembly.

I regret to say that only about \$38 of the \$100 pledged for Michigan was sent to Kansas. Grand Rapids Political Equality Club sent \$25 and quite a handsome donation of articles for the Florida Bazaar. We have never yet found the way or the worker by which to get money, and without it no great amount of work can be done.

Several bills in the interest of women are being prepared for introduction to our present Legislature, which is entirely Republican. Work will be done to secure their passage, if possible. We believe we are moving on with the current that is sweeping us on toward final achievement of political equality.

Our National Corresponding Secretary wrote a list of questions concerning the legal rights of women as compared with those of men in Michigan, which I will endeavor to answer briefly.

Question 1.—Do the marriage and divorce laws treat men and women as equals? 1. The marriage law concerning legal age to contract marriage is the same. The property rights and rights of control of children differ. The ownership of property is vested in the husband, but he cannot buy or sell real estate without the joint signature of his wife. Marriage with a woman invests her with a certain right, called right of dower, in all his real estate. When the husband dies leaving heirs, the wife has her right of dower, which is one-third of lands, interest in lands, rents, issues or profits thereof. The widow may take the provisions of the will or the dower, but not of both. A widow may remain in the dwelling of her husband one year without paying rent, and shall have reasonable support for one year. If the wife dies leaving heirs, the husband is sole owner and controller of all property; needs no letters of administration or appointment as guardian of his own children until their majority at twenty-one years. The widow is the legal guardian until they are twelve years old, when they may choose their guardian, which may be their mother, if they so elect. If there is no issue, the widow or

widower shall have one-half of the real estate on exactly the same conditions, and if there are no relatives of the deceased, the whole estate will go to the surviving widow or widower. A wife can control or sell property owned before marriage, or gained by gift or inheritance after marriage, of which her husband held no claim. The husband can claim any earnings of his wife earned outside of their home; can sue and collect it even though it had been once paid to his wife. Under the law her time and services belong to her husband. The father may by will appoint a guardian for any of his children, whether they are born or not, during the minority of the child, but if the father appointed no guardian, the mother may will who shall be the guardian. The mother is allowed ownership and control of her illegitimate child.

2. On all school matters mothers have equal and corresponding rights with the fathers. Women are employed in state and municipal offices as clerks and deputies, but for work that men get \$1000, they get \$900, as a rule.

3. There are no women on state and municipal boards of health.

4. There are no women physicians in asylums for insane, but there are matrons in the wards for women.

5. There are no women superintendents in alms houses.

6. Women are not appointed to manage the relief of the poor, (state or municipal,) in any official capacity.

7. Five men constitute the Board of "Corrections and Charities." There are no women county agents to look after juvenile offenders.

The Industrial Home for Girls has a woman superintendent, Mrs. Lucy M. Sickels, subject to a board of guardians of three, two men, and one woman, who is the president, Mrs. Allaseba M. Bliss, who serve without pay.

8. The state public school of Coldwater for boys and girls has a man superintendent, but every cottage has a matron and all of the teachers are women.

9. None of the jails have matrons, and only two police stations have matrons—one in Detroit, with two matrons, (one for day and one for night services,) and in Grand Rapids the matron rooms in the police headquarters, and is on all day and night, at the same wages as a policeman, and gives complete satisfaction.

10. No woman criminals are confined in the state prison except for murder, but are sent to the Detroit House of Correction.

11. All the educational facilities of the municipalities and state are equally open to girls and boys, young men and young women; only some private or denominational schools are not co-educational.

12. The state library has had for years a woman librarian, and Grand Rapids has also a woman librarian.

EMILY B. KETCHAM, President.

MINNESOTA.

The Minnesota W. S. A. still lives, though no delegate may attend the national convention. It is poor, but not disloyal. It has not ceased to keep up the agitation by lectures, debates, legislative and petition and county campaign work. More women have received nominations for the office of County Superintendent of Schools than ever before. Their candidacy has brought the woman question to the front, and women have voted this year who never voted before. Women have accepted nominations from parties which were so in the minority that they could not hope to win, because they saw in it

a chance to press the battle to the gates and proclaim the gospel of equal rights to such audiences as only a political furor and a woman candidate could call out. I know at least one woman who spent enough in enlightening the foreign-born citizens of her own county to pay her way to Atlanta and return, and much as she would enjoy the convention, she thinks her money well invested here, where there is most need. It is carrying the war into Scandinavia to advocate suffrage in Minnesota. In Goodhue county most of the officers are of foreign birth. Its state Senator is a Norwegian. It has two Norwegian Representatives and one American. It is the same with many other counties. The Governor, Knut Nelson, who has been elected to the United States Senate, is a native of Norway. His position on the suffrage question was shown by a speech which he made wherever he spoke during the campaign, in which he said: "And what good is there in female suffrage? Now, if it was left to you ladies, I'll venture to say that you would say you didn't want any female suffrage, and that you think you can run your own business and your husband's a great deal better with a mop-stick than you could with the ballot."

Notwithstanding their unfavorable conditions, many women in Minnesota have passed the club rule stage of human development, and prefer to express their opinions by the ballot instead of the mop-stick. We are not prepared to submit the ultimatum of a constitutional amendment, though some say: "Ask for full suffrage and not for half-way measures." The Prohibitionists are standing firm for woman suffrage. They are the seven thousand who have not bowed the knee to Baal, but they have not a single member in the Legislature. The Populists placed a woman suffrage plank in their platform, but some of them seem to think it was the Jonah on whose account the storm arose, and would like to throw it overboard. There are fourteen Populists in the Legislature, eleven Democrats and one hundred and forty-three Republicans. How easily the party in power might take a step forward! Petitions are coming in, and a bill like the Iowa bond suffrage law has been drawn up, but has not yet been introduced.

JULIA B. NELSON.

MISSOURI.

The association has worked with the federation of women's societies for the appointment of police matrons, and for the amelioration of the condition of the insane poor. They have secured the matron, and aroused the community in regard to the insane. The Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. E. E. Montague Winch, prepared a paper on the legal status of Missouri women, which has been printed as a leaflet and circulated throughout the state.

E. E. MONTAGUE WINCH, Cor. Sec'y.

NEBRASKA.

The fifteenth annual convention of the state Woman Suffrage Association was held November 7 and 8 in Beatrice, meeting as the guest of the local W. C. T. U., and welcomed by its president, Mrs. A. W. Nukell and Mr. Schultz, Mayor of the city. Miss Anthony gave an address on the first evening, and as she was informed by telegram just before beginning to speak that the woman suffrage amendment was defeated in Kansas, she was moved

to recount the heroic efforts made by women to gain their freedom in the past thirty years both by petitioning Congress and by state campaigns. She recounted with undimmed memory the submission of the amendment in Kansas, twenty-seven years ago, in Michigan, Colorado, Nebraska, Oregon, Rhode Island, Washington, South Dakota, and again in Colorado. This last was successful only because it was endorsed by the two leading political parties. Only on similar conditions, Miss Anthony said, would she ever consent to a state campaign. In Kansas both the Republicans and Populists had demanded the submission of the amendment, and then the Republicans had refused to endorse it in their platform and had defeated it at the polls. They had knifed woman suffrage while pandering to the whiskey element. The lesson that Miss Anthony drew from these experiences was that woman suffragists must make their educational effort along political lines and beginning with the county and town political gatherings, secure their endorsement of woman suffrage, striving always to defeat candidates and parties opposed.

The association decided that its only legislative work this year should be to secure the efforts of the state W. C. T. U. toward raising the age of protection for girls from sixteen to eighteen years, and to ask the Legislature to memorialize Congress for a passage of a woman suffrage amendment. In accordance with this ruling the following memorial has been sent to Mrs. Zara S. Wilson to secure its introduction in both branches of the Legislature:

To the Congress of the United States:

Whereas, For many years a joint resolution has been pending in Congress for an amendment to the national constitution prohibiting states from disfranchising citizens on account of sex; and it has several times been favorably reported from the committees to which it had been referred; and

Whereas, We believe that the ballot in the hands of women will reinforce the moral strength of the nation, therefore

Resolved, That the Legislature of the state of Nebraska respectfully request the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States to submit such resolution to a vote of the state Legislatures. If not successful this session this line of work will probably be continued, as a memorial of this kind will perhaps be the easiest measure to secure as it involves the least personal responsibility. A test vote, and this will do as well as any other on which to run a political campaign for the election of such candidates only as are favorable to woman suffrage.

Work cannot be expected to be at present very aggressive in Nebraska. Surrounded as the state is by prohibition and woman suffrage it naturally panders to those who are opposed to these ideas and although there are many warm friends of woman suffrage in the state, yet political and public advocacy of it has not kept pace with other Western States.

The Prohibition party is unswerving in its fealty to this plank in its platform and always nominates women for important places on the state ticket, at the last election carrying the name of Mrs. Belle G. Bigelow for Lieutenant Governor, yet it polls too small a vote to count as a political factor. The Populist party endorsed woman suffrage only in that Congressional district where the Corresponding Secretary of the state association lives. Helen M. Goff has done much speaking both for suffrage and the party, and was a delegate in its last convention. That district, be it noted, was the only one

in Nebraska that returned a Populist Member of Congress at the last election, thus demonstrating the fact that endorsement of woman suffrage is no detriment to a political party.

We have school suffrage on exactly the same terms as men, that is, either man or woman must have one of the following qualifications: Must have been assessed on real estate, or have paid taxes on personal property, or have children of school age.

Our laws of inheritance of property are, that either husband or wife inherits half the property of the deceased. A mother is also recognized as an equal guardian of the children.

Omaha and Lincoln each have police matrons. The suffrage association secured the passage of a bill making it mandatory on the mayor to appoint police matrons in cities having 25,000 inhabitants or over, at a salary of \$50 per month.

CLARA BEWICK COLBY, President.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

The annual business meeting of the New Hampshire W. S. A. was held in Nashua, January 10th, the morning after the mid-year convention of the New England W. S. A. in that city. The President, Mrs. Armenia S. White, having positively declined re-election to any active office on account of impaired health, officers were elected as follows: Honorary President, Mrs. Armenia S. White, Concord; President, Miss Josephine F. Hall, Nashua; Vice Presidents, Mrs. Enoch Rowell, Nashua; Mrs. M. E. Griffin, Keene; Gen. Elbert Wheeler, Nashua; Judge J. W. Fellows, Manchester; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Maria D. Adams, Nashua; Recording Secretary, Mrs. C. R. Wendell, Dover; Assistant Recording Secretary, Rev. H. B. Smith, Nashua; Treasurer, Mrs. Abbie E. McIntyre, Exeter; Auditor, Mrs. C. R. Pease, Nashua.

Some changes were made in the constitution and plans were laid for active work.

H. B. SMITH, Assistant Recording Secretary.

NEW JERSEY.

In the past year New Jersey has had much encouragement, with some specific defeat. The agitation in New York was felt here, and equal rights was discussed in the papers more than ever before, at assemblies of various sorts, and even at debating clubs of boys' private schools.

The People's party, this year, endorsed woman suffrage. The W. C. T. U., "which has increased its membership in spite of hard times," is probably our greatest assistant, although it does not reach all parts of the state. The League has continued to work in our behalf. New Jersey has assisted the suffrage movement in those states which were the centers of activity. Two hundred dollars were sent to Kansas, \$100 of this was contributed by Cornelius Hussey. Some of our members assisted in the New York campaign by making addresses and securing signatures to petitions.

The great meeting at Peddie Memorial Church, Newark, where Mrs. Mary A. Livermore was the chief speaker, constituted one of our triumphs in 1894. The Lucy Stone meeting at Orange, under the auspices of the Essex County Association, the chief address being made by Julia Ward Howe, was also an interesting occasion. During the year many of our own speakers have given lectures, and from

abroad we have had Rev. Anna H. Shaw, Lillie Devereux Blake, Phoebe C. Couzins and Sarah M. Perkins. At Plainfield, two young women, who have been studying law, gave a presentation of the laws of our state affecting women. The Cold Cut Club, of Newark, had a discussion on suffrage, the majority of the speakers being in favor.

In May the Monmouth county organization was effected at Asbury Park. Since that time it has had two parlor meetings. The Essex county organization held the Lucy Stone memorial meeting already mentioned, several parlor meetings and a meeting in a private park. Union county is preparing to organize. The Glen Ridge League, besides its regular meetings, has held one taken than ever before.

In this year more suffrage papers have been taken than ever before. The association distributed 12,000 pages suffrage leaflets and 1000 copies suffrage papers. The formation of the New Jersey Federation of Women's Clubs is giving an impetus to the woman's club movement.

In 1887 the right of school suffrage was given to the women of New Jersey, and this year the Supreme Court has declared it unconstitutional. This is to be deplored, because it was widely recognized that woman's influence in the school had been greatly beneficial. The woman's vote steadily increased each year, and more than thirty women were serving as school trustees at the time of the adverse decision.

From the report of a clerk of the board of education to the county superintendent, we have been permitted to quote the following. It should be said that this gentleman is not a suffragist, and his report was not intended for publication:

"To prove that misfortunes never come singly, comes the decision of the Supreme Court in regard to woman's voting. We have been very much assisted in our fight with illiteracy and used their influence in our favor in every possible way. * * * With the withdrawal of the franchise has come an almost utter cessation of women's interest in school affairs. It is possible this will pass over, but at the best we are deprived of their assistance where it would do the most good, namely, at the school meetings, and that at a time when we need them the most."

From East Orange we have this:

"Since women were debarred from voting here, a well advertised meeting was called by the board of education to vote for a much needed school house, and out of 1700 voters only 37 attended and three women. Another meeting must be called by the board before that new school house is started—though the old one nearest to where it is proposed to build has some classes that attend only one session a day, the rooms are so crowded."

It is a significant fact that the opposition to women's voting arose after the passage of a law securing scientific temperance instruction in the schools. This law was passed last spring, probably on account of the public sentiment aroused in the state by the iniquitous race-track legislation of a few years ago. In July special school elections were held all over the state. Women voted in more places and in greater numbers than ever before, but it is thought for the first time they were forcibly prevented from voting in some places.

The other defeat which we have sustained is the denial by our Supreme Court of the application of a young woman, Miss Mary Philbrook, for admission to the New Jersey bar, said denial being solely on the ground of sex. Miss Philbrook has caused to be pre-

sented to the Legislature, a petition signed by over three hundred lawyers of the state, asking that the privilege of becoming an attorney and counsellor may be granted her. A hearing was granted her before the Judicial Committee, at which the President of the N. J. W. S. Association and Mrs. Kilgore, of Philadelphia, made addresses, as well as the petitioner herself. The matter has not yet been decided.

During the year, 1895, we hope to conduct a vigorous campaign. A petition to the Legislature will be submitted, asking that the word "male" be stricken from the constitution. We intend to hold many parlor meetings and to organize wherever it is possible to do so, as the lack of organization is such a serious obstacle to progress and good work. The lack of funds and the small number of workers hamper us in this state, as in other localities, but the outlook is brightening, with the spread of education and reflection among women. Next year, if our lives are spared, we hope to make a showing of great improvement.

The Treasurer reports as follows:

Cash receipts for 1894.....	\$164 15
Expenditures Kansas campaign fund.....	\$ 75 00
Other expenditures.....	63 90
Total.....	\$138 90 138 90
Balance in bank.....	\$ 25 25

In answer to the questions asked by Mrs. Dietrick, Corresponding Secretary N. A. W. S. A., I would say:

1. Marriage and divorce laws apparently treat men and women as equals.
2. The Court of Chancery may decree as to the custody of minor children, *pendente lite*, and after decree of divorce. The rights of both parents, in the absence of misconduct, shall be held to be equal, and the happiness or welfare of the children shall determine the custody or possession.
3. Since the recent decision of the Supreme Court mothers have no voice in matters pertaining to schools and education, so far as can be ascertained.
4. There are no women on state or local boards of health. There are no women in the relief of the poor management.
5. Police matrons.—There is one in Jersey City jails. In four of the largest jails there are women in charge of the female department. (In all large places save Camden, there are good matrons.) State's prison.—There is a woman in charge of the woman's department, the wife of the warden, who is an excellent matron. Penitentiaries.—There are not many women in them. There is one good matron in Hudson county.
6. Reform schools.—New Jersey Industrial School for girls, at Trenton, has a woman at its head, and a board of managers composed of women, who act with the men trustees. A woman physician is employed when a doctor is needed. At the Verona Home (reform school of Essex county,) a woman is in charge of the girls. New Jersey State Institution for Feeble Minded Women has at its head a woman as superintendent and medical director; of the seven managers appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate, three are women. Home for Waifs.—There is a mixed board of men and women. Old Ladies' Home.—All women. Alms houses.—All the

large and most of the smaller ones have women over the female departments. The matrons are appointed by a board and are paid salaries. Deaf and Dumb School.—There are both men and women on the board, appointed by the board of management. Insane Asylum.—There are matrons, but no woman physicians. (The only woman physician in state employ is at reform school for girls at Trenton, also at head institution for feeble-minded). Station houses.—Women are employed by the job. There is a fear of interference with management and unnecessary expense.

FLORENCE HOWE HALL, President.

NEW MEXICO.

In September, 1893, a woman suffrage association was organized in New Mexico. About that time the House of Representatives passed a woman suffrage bill. This year, however, the bill was defeated, and no meeting of the association was held. Many good reasons can be given for the apathy in New Mexico, and it is hoped that these will not long exist. The president of the Territorial Suffrage Association has had to resign her office because of her removal to Colorado.

MAYME E. MARBLE.

NEW YORK.

The report of state work in New York is embodied in the report of the New York Campaign Committee. See page 38.

NORTH CAROLINA.

The woman suffrage question had never been agitated in the state of North Carolina until last November, when Miss Helen Morris Lewis, a resident of Asheville, and her friend, Miss Floride Cunningham, of South Carolina, aroused the inhabitants by making speeches at the court house at Asheville, N. C. The mayor of the city, Capt. Patton, who is a staunch believer in woman's suffrage, lent his influence to the cause and made a stirring address for woman's admission to the ballot. An audience of 400 representative citizens listened with attention and interest, and at a meeting appointed at the mayor's house the following day was organized the North Carolina Equal Rights Association.

A committee was immediately selected for obtaining signatures petitioning the Legislature for admission of women on the school board, and in less than a week 125 names were obtained. This petition with a bill was presented to the Legislature in February, but has provoked hot discussion; was defeated by a small majority, but has helped considerably in spreading the suffrage sentiment with the state. Many families whose names are identified with the cause have enlisted in the ranks of suffragists. Mrs. Lillie Devereux Blake, whose birthplace was Raleigh, N. C., on the 8th of February, by invitation, made an address before the General Assembly, advocating the enfranchisement of woman. In a few months we hope to have many auxiliary associations, all working for the one great cause of woman suffrage.

HELEN MORRIS LEWIS, President.

OHIO.

The suffragists of Ohio had cause for rejoicing, when on the 24th of April, 1894, the bill of the Ohio Woman Suffrage Association, providing suffrage for women in school affairs and making them eligible to election on boards of education, became a law. No one thing has done so much for the growth of suffrage sentiment in Ohio as the passage of this law. A great interest has been aroused in all parts of the state, which manifests itself in the great demand for the leaflet issued by the O. W. S. A. giving information regarding elections for school officers. The fact that women can vote at all has caused much discussion, and when women are seen at the polls half the battle is won. The opinion that women should take an active part in the government of the public schools has taken firm hold of a large percentage of the people of the state, and school suffrage is popular where an unlimited ballot would not be tolerated. Ohio will not rest, however, until the women of the state are completely enfranchised.

In response to the request of the Corresponding Secretary of the N. A. W. S. A. the following information is given regarding the position of woman in the state of Ohio.

1. By the laws of Ohio the rights of husband and wife in their own separate property or in that acquired by their joint labor are not identical. The husband must support himself, wife and minor children out of his separate property or earnings. If his earnings are not sufficient he must use for the purpose any property he may own, while the wife is not obliged to assist, either out of her own separate property or earnings, unless the husband is clearly unable to perform his part. Joint earnings are the property of the husband, and the wife has no claim on them beyond support. The dower laws are the same for either survivor. Divorces are granted to the husband and wife for the same causes. The facilities with which they may be obtained by a wife on a charge of cruelty against her husband, virtually gives her the control of her own person, though the common law giving it to her husband has never been formally set aside.

2. In the same way the common law making a child born in wedlock the property of the father still may be said to prevail. The ownership of the child is, however, a question for the Courts of Equity which consider the good of the child paramount to any other interest. There is on record a famous decision that expressly states that the father is not considered to have any right in the child that the mother does not equally enjoy, and that Courts of Equity have power in their discretion to bestow the custody of children in either parent, or to take it away from both in the best interests of the children.

3. Mothers have the right to vote for members of boards of education and are eligible to election on such boards.

4. By the constitution of the state, no one but electors can be employed in any state or municipal service that can be construed an office. A woman may be deputy clerk of the Probate Court, because that position can also be held by a minor.

5. In every county of the state it is mandatory on the Judge of Common Pleas to appoint three women with three men to form a board of county visitors, whose duty it is to make periodical visits to the charitable and penal institutions of the county and to act as guardians *ad litem* to all delinquent children.

6. Toledo has a police matron through the exertions of the Toledo Woman Suffrage Association. By recent enactment there should be a woman physician in every asylum for insane women.

7. All state supported institutions of education are and have been since the first district school, equally open to boys and girls, young men and women.

KATHARINE B. CLAYPOLE, Recording Secretary.

OREGON.

For ten years after the defeat of the woman suffrage amendment in Oregon, and about seven years after the women of Washington had been deprived of their right to vote through the recoil of the Prohibition gun, it was not possible for the suffrage movement to publicly regain its feet. We were obliged to be patient, giving time for animosities to die out.

July 4th, 1894, a call was issued for a woman suffrage convention at Portland. At this convention the constitution was revised; Abigail Scott Duniway was elected Honorary President for life; Dr. Frances A. Cady, President; Ada Cornish Hertsche, Treasurer; Maria C. DeLashmutt, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. J. C. Pritchard, Recording Secretary. Headquarters were established at Mrs. Duniway's home, 294 Clay street. Here weekly meetings have been held and been attended by influential people.

We held a Lucy Stone memorial meeting in the Unitarian Church under the management of Reverends Dr. Eliot and Carl Wilbur, with myself as speaker, and Mrs. H. R. Duniway, vocalist.

In July the Chautauqua Assembly had a Woman Day, which was the most successful of the series.

The financial report for the year is not encouraging. I have done the most of the clerical work, Dr. Cady and I providing stamps and stationery. From a parlor collection we sent \$2.50 to Kansas and the same to the N. A. W. S. A. for auxiliary dues. We are circulating petitions to be used in trying to obtain the expunging of the word male from a pending constitutional amendment.

The State Horticultural Association gave us a Woman's Day, in September, with Mr. N. W. Kinney and myself as speakers. The President of the Association, Hon. Wm. Salloway, officiated as chairman, and Governor Lord and wife were on the platform.

I cannot too earnestly recommend the musical and vocal features of the work. Ladies who have large and sumptuous homes will open their parlors to distinguished suffrage guests. This brings us to the attention of the press, because we desire the workers of the East, South and Middle West to know more about us than can be learned by any report. We are unanimous in inviting the National Convention to remember the Pacific Northwest when it deliberates as to places of meetings for future conventions.

ABIGAIL SCOTT DUNIWAY, Honorary President.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Last November we celebrated our twenty-fifth anniversary. The work of the past year has been largely along educational lines. We have endeavored to bring the subject of woman suffrage before the ministers and educators of the state. All the school superintendents, county and burrough, also the principals of the state normal schools were written to and requested to give due importance to our cause.

when presenting their instruction in civil government. In some localities every minister has been written to, and asked to co-operate, either by a sermon or address, in bringing about political equality for women. Considering the question from the moral standpoint, we have found a host of friends among the clergymen and know of numbers of meetings and debates, the result of our request. Our Press Committees have been active. The word comes from all directions that the newspapers are friendly. We find the demand for suffrage articles greater than we can supply.

In addition to our regular meetings, forty-nine meetings were held at which the question of woman suffrage was presented in some form.

Considerable effort has been made by our auxiliaries to secure a larger representation of women on local school boards. The gain has been small in this direction. Our circle has been enlarged by the addition of two newly organized counties, making eight auxiliaries.

The Philadelphia society has prepared a list of all the real estate and personal property owned by women within the city limits, amounting to \$153,757,566 real property and \$35,734,133 personal property. These figures represent 20 per cent. of the total Philadelphia city tax. Also a list of the names and addresses of these tax-paying women in order that suffrage literature may be sent to them. The Philadelphia society is about to publish a leaflet on "Taxation without Representation."

A bill has been prepared by the Pennsylvania State Woman Suffrage Association and presented to the Legislature "Relating to husband and wife, who are the parents of minor children, enlarging and extending the power, control and authority of the mother over their minor children, under certain circumstances." This bill has been cordially endorsed by the W. C. T. U. of the state, by the Woman's Christian Association of Philadelphia, the Civic Club, New Century Club and other organizations. We are to hold a mass meeting the 14th of February in the hall of the House of Representatives to discuss this bill and other points in relation to the disfranchised half of our citizens.

At the November, 1894, election the women or members of the Delaware county Suffrage Society were asked to use their influence to help defeat the re-election of a Judge, whose record proved him unfit to fill a position of trust. Our members did all they could, but failed to change the vote.

The women of Philadelphia are deeply interested in local politics, and this winter joined with the men who desire good government in forcing the nominating convention to name a "candidate for mayor whose private life shows a high moral standard, and whose matured character and experience in business affairs will ensure a good administration." In Frankford, an eastern section of Philadelphia, the women have set about to defeat the election of a corrupt councilman, with a fair chance of winning.

We need some short lesson leaflets for the use of women who want to learn how municipal affairs are carried on. Primary lessons in politics, if you please.

From present indications our women will be needed in all sections of the city to help do the city house cleaning and select a higher grade of officials.

The laws in regard to marriage and divorce are very nearly equal; if either has the advantage perhaps the woman is favored.

Children belong to the father; he can will them away from the mother and appoint such guardians as he desires. We have a bill prepared (to present at the next session of the Legislature) giving the mother equal right over her children.

Women have almost nothing to say in regard to the public school education of their children. Women do not vote for school directors or on school matters of any kind. Teachers are appointed by the school boards, and so far as women serve on school boards they have a voice in school affairs. The law of Pennsylvania makes women eligible to school offices if the male voters choose to elect them. By the last official report we have forty women school directors and two women school trustees, two town superintendents, one county superintendent and two assistant city superintendents.

We have deputy factory inspectors, women who receive the same pay as men; Notaries Public who collect same fee as men. We do not have women on our state or municipal boards of health, or alms house superintendents, no women state poor directors. We do have a committee of women who are Philadelphia county visitors of the public institutions such as alms houses, prisons, reformatories, etc. Montgomery county has such a committee also. They go to visit institutions officially.

Most of our jails have matrons in charge of the woman's department. In Philadelphia and Pittsburg police matrons are employed in many of the station houses, but not all.

Of the five state insane asylums four have women physicians. Dixmont and Warren, one assistant physicians each; Harrisburg two having medical control, Norristown three women physicians in separate and independent control in the department for women. The fifth hospital, Danville, is taking means to get a woman assistant physician now. The Friends' asylum at Frankfort, Philadelphia, has just appointed a woman physician, Kirkbrides, Philadelphia, a woman consulting physician.

Many of our schools and colleges are open equally to boys and girls; a few are not, but each year we make some gain in this direction.

In business and money affairs women have almost an equal chance with men. The two points of difference are of minor importance.

RHODE ISLAND.

The Rhode Island Woman Suffrage Association has followed its usual work the past year. Public meetings have been held every month during the active season. A very instructive lecture was given in January by Edwin C. Price, Esq., of Providence, upon government by party, giving women an insight into the practical workings of our political institutions. Home talent was called out at all the subsequent meetings until the occurrence of the closing meeting and banquet in May, when Miss Elizabeth U. Yates, of Maine, was the principal speaker. This occasion, proved to be of more than usual interest. In addition to the routine work of the association, a number of lectures were given by the agent of the society in different parts of the state, before other organizations, and meetings arranged under the auspices of the society itself. Several were at county conventions and other meetings of the W. C. T. U.; one was for the Patrons of Husbandry, and an important one at Olneyville, attended

by an audience of about one hundred working men, only two women besides the speaker being present.

The twenty-sixth annual meeting was held in October, presided over by the Vice-President, Rev. Anna Garlin Spencer. The President, Elizabeth Buffum Chace, was detained at home by serious illness, but sent a strong letter, reviewing the general situation in the state, and giving some valuable advice to workers. Owing to Mrs. Chace's advanced age and feeble health, it seems scarcely possible that she will be able ever to attend the meetings of the association again, yet her interest is as active and her advice as valuable as it has ever been. She has been one of the strongest pillars of the cause in Rhode Island, and consequently a help to it everywhere. Recognizing her great value, and loving and revering her for her many noble qualities, the association re-elected her to fill the twenty-fourth term of office as President by a unanimous vote.

Reports given at the annual meeting showed that some work had been accomplished by efforts to create suffrage sentiment among teachers, in the churches, through the press and among labor organizations. The Leagues have kept up their regular meetings, generally, and have been a material help in sustaining the state association. Money has been raised, in addition to that for local and state work, towards the amendment campaign in Kansas, to the amount of \$31.20, by members of the state association, and \$10.00 by the Little Compton League.

It has been decided to request the Legislature for a hearing upon the petitions presented last winter, asking for the submission of a constitutional amendment to the electors of the state, and the management of the matter has been placed in the hands of a competent committee. A strong effort is also being made to formulate plans for practical suffrage work in the future. As time advances, new methods for creating sentiment become necessary. New methods of educational work are now under consideration. The agitation elsewhere has produced some beneficial results in Rhode Island, and it is hoped that a good harvest may be reaped therefrom, if only the opportunity is wisely cultivated.

The marriage and divorce laws of Rhode Island do not treat men and women as equals, in some important particulars, although in other ways women are allowed some advantages not accorded to men. Married women are the absolute owners of their own property whether acquired before or after marriage, and of their own earnings. Their property is not liable for the husband's debts.

The wife may sell and convey her personal property as though she was alone and unmarried. The husband may collect rents and profits on wife's property and give receipt without express authority from the wife; but she may revoke this license by a written notice to parties owing her not to pay only to herself or upon her written order. Any married woman may dispose of her real and personal estate by will, but she cannot thereby impair her husband's right to tenancy by the courtesy in her real estate.

The wife may sell and convey her own real estate, her sole deed being sufficient with husband's release of courtesy. A married woman can do business on her own account and can be held legally responsible for her own contracts. A wife's property, real as well as personal, is liable for her debts in every case. A wife cannot hold life insurance policies payable to her during her husband's lifetime to a greater amount than \$10,000. Mechanics' liens upon the wife's property cannot be enforced upon the verbal promise of the wife

alone. The work must be done by the request of the husband with the wife's consent in writing.

A widow and minor children are entitled to six months' support out of deceased husband's estate. This allowance to the family is superior to all claims of creditors. A widow has one-third for her life of the real estate owned by her husband at his death. She may occupy the mansion house rent free till her dower is assigned her if she files her claim for dower within the legal time. A widow without children or descendants may have as much of the real estate set off to her for life as is not needed for the payment of debts. Where the deceased leaves a widow and children, the widow has one-third of the personal property. If no children or descendants, she has one-half. The widow has the prior right of appointment as administratrix of her husband's estate.

A widower, on the other hand, has a life interest in all the real estate of the wife if they ever had a child born alive. If the wife leaves no will, the widower takes all the personal property absolutely without any appointment as administrator, or obligation to render any account thereof.

In case of divorce for adultery of husband the wife may have either dower as if he were dead, or alimony not to exceed the use of one-half his real estate for her life, and one-half his personal property, a sum to enable her court may allow her, out of her husband's property, a sum to enable her to prosecute or defend a divorce suit if she has no available property of her own. The wife may obtain a divorce from the husband, or the husband from the wife, for adultery, extreme cruelty, wilful desertion for five years of either of the parties, or for such desertion for a shorter period of time in the discretion of the court, for continued drunkenness, for neglect or refusal on the part of the husband, being of sufficient ability, to provide necessities for the subsistence for his wife, and for any other gross misbehavior repugnant to and in violation of the marriage contract. This, law, while treating both parties alike, is always construed more favorably for women than for men in its administration. Under it a wife can obtain a divorce for desertion for a much less period than five years, but a husband is never granted one for a shorter time of desertion by the wife.

Every person, except a married woman may appoint by will a guardian for his or her minor children. A wife coming into Rhode Island, already separated from her husband, has exclusive custody and guardianship of her children. In cases of divorce and separate maintenance it is in the discretion of the court to award the custody of the children. The court always considers the welfare of the child in awarding this custody and the wife is usually decided the fitter person to be entrusted with the children.

Legally a married woman has no rights in regard to the public school education of her children so long as she lives with husband. If separated from him and the custody of the children remains in her hands she may govern the time and place of their schooling but has no vote nor influence in deciding any school questions.

Women are employed in state service as follows:
Assistant clerk of the Supreme Court and Court of Common Pleas for Newport county; shorthand clerk for Supreme Court and Court of Common Pleas for Providence county; clerk to the state Commissioner of Public Schools; clerk to the state Auditor and Insurance Commissioner; superintendent of the state reform school for girls. These appointments are all made under statutes which fix the prices

to be paid for the services required. Men or women may be engaged to fill any of them except the last. There are not as many girls in the state reform school for girls as in that for boys, and the superintendent's pay is less for the former than for the latter.

Women teachers are employed by the municipalities. There are no women principals of grammar schools but all the under teachers are women, and they receive much smaller pay than the men. In the high school the women teachers of the girls' department receive smaller salaries than do the men teachers of the same grade in the boys' department.

No women are on the state or municipal boards of health.

All the cities of the state are required by law to employ one police matron each and Providence two, one day and one night matron. There are no woman physicians in either of the public institutions of the state.

Practically boys and girls, young men and young women possess equal facilities for obtaining an education. In Providence the girls' English department is separate from the boys; the Classical is open to both alike. The State Agricultural school is open for both sexes. Brown University has a Woman's College annexed, but, though the opportunities for study are the same and the teaching is done by the same teachers in each, the recitations are separate.

In addition to the foregoing answers I think it may be well to add the following information not required by the questions:

Women can be elected by men as members of the school committees and by the school committee as town superintendent of schools. An advisory board of seven women is annually appointed by the Governor to visit the state institutions where women are confined.

Three of the nine trustees of the state institution for the deaf must be women.

Three of the members of the board of control of the state home and school must be women.

These cover about all the rights of women of Rhode Island, as near as I can learn.

ELLEN M. BOLLES, Secretary.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

The Equal Rights Association of South Carolina has increased in numbers this year, but for lack of thorough organization and local reports I am unable to give all the data of work done to forward the movement. There are suffragists in twenty seven localities, and 107 persons on our list. I have been without a Secretary this year, with the exception of two months, and, from the exigencies of the case, have had since the inception of my work in 1892, to act as president, vice-president, secretary, treasurer and press reporter, in the slow, up-stream propelling of the woman's equality boat in my state. I am hoping to enlist some strong man like General Hemphill, for Treasurer, while I will gladly vacate my chair in favor of Mrs. Adelaide Viola Neblett as President. My newspaper work I will not try to shuffle off, that being second nature with me, almost. The New Columbia Seven Avowed Suffragists have organized a "Union for Practical Progress," and invited Miss Susan B. Anthony to speak in our Spartanburg and Abbeville fifteen will welcome Mrs. Dietrick; Devereux Blake, as speakers on the hitherto tabooed subject. By these means we are coming up like a thicket of pines, very small in our beginnings, but intending to be giants afterwards.

General Hemphill and Mr. U. P. Clayton, of Columbia, did good service by distributing woman suffrage leaflets and copies of the *Woman's Column* to our legislators, last December.

We thought it not wise to petition the House this winter, because there is to be a state constitutional convention in August, 1895, which will have power to make woman's ballot the law of the state. Meanwhile I have been busy every day, trying to "agitate, educate." I wish I could add organize, but on account of my modicum of strength, and close home ties, that is impossible. Perhaps in the incipency of our work, this has not been such a disadvantage, for the experience of the "Grange," the "Grand Templars," and the W. O. T. U. in South Carolina, proves that our women need "organizing and educating" a great deal before being pressed too hard on the "organizing" line. My husband has made many sacrifices, that I might carry on the continual work of the Equal Rights Association.

I have written seven articles for the *Charlestown News and Courier*; three for the *Daily State*, of Columbia; two for the *Columbia Journal*, also daily; eight for the *Freeman*, of Sumpter; two for the *People of Barnwell*; one for the *Denmark Times*, three for the *Hampton Guardian*, two for the *Christian Neighbor*. I am associate editor of the *Varnville Enterprise*, and have a weekly column in which woman suffrage is administered regularly.

By no means the least of my press-work in behalf of woman suffrage was my novelette "Walnuts," which ran over four months in the *Columbia Evening Journal*, appearing once a week in the Saturday issue. Of course, in the guise of a romance, many people read the double distilled doctrines of equal rights, who would not have looked at a straight out plea. My double leaflet, "Star in the West," was without my solicitation, but much to my gratification, republished in his paper, by Mr. Clayton, of Florence, and I may say enormous, giving section. My personal work in education of sentiment, handing out literature has been continuous, and I have my husband's office, handing to visitors and patients who throng my husband's office, acquainting the *Woman's Journal* and *Woman's Column* to the postoffice. I have written 250 letters, and my postage bill, including stamped envelopes, has been \$25.00. I have loaned \$25.00 to one newspaper, which I have loaned \$25.00 to another.

I paid my promised \$10 to Kansas, through Mrs. Elizabeth Hopkins, of Selina, Kansas. I helped the Florida Bazaar to the amount of \$2, and the woman's suffragists of Beaufort, Greenville and Lexington; also sent contributions to Mrs. Chamberlain. I have done what I could in the way of writing for my sister suffragists in Georgia, Mississippi and North Carolina.

The *Ledger-Clarion*, of Mississippi, published sketches written by me of Miss Susan B. Anthony. Miss Laura Clay and Mrs. Lide Meriwether.

I made a railway journey or eighty-five miles to Lexington, where by express invitation I spoke in the court house for woman suffrage and was kindly received. Aside from my hotel bill at Lexington I defrayed my expenses. I have also spoken by invitation in two highly conservative churches, one at Marion, S. C., and one at Fairfax, both of which have been severely opposed to woman speaking in the abstract, but invited me, the concrete, to break the silence of the holy place.

Of public work, Miss Martha Schofield, at Aiken, regularly enters her protest against paying taxes without representation; and no

doubt wields a wide influence in that city of tourists, akin to the educational power exerted by Misses Laura Towne and Ellen Murray, at Frogmore, and the adjacent sea islands of the South Carolina coast.

A Normal and Industrial college for Girls is being erected at Rockhill, in my state, on a grand scale, and will be open this fall. The project was first advocated through the newspapers by Mrs. Sallie F. Chapin in 1889, and was the beginning of the state appropriations for the higher education of women.

The year of 1894 was signalized by the opening of the doors of the South Carolina College, or the state University, to women, after which Furman University followed suit; then the Medical College, of Charleston, a landmark in the way of educational light, invited women to enter its doors. A Charleston girl, Miss Sallie Allen, has already graduated in South Carolina with honors carried off from fifteen male competitors.

The laws of South Carolina as affecting woman's property rights are extremely favorable; I do not know that they could be bettered, but we complain, 1st, that we can not vote in state, municipal, local or school elections. 2d, that we can not be employed in any official capacity, except the position of state librarian, which has been held by Mrs. Caroline Leconte, at Columbia, for a number of years. Only a few clerical offices are open to women.

3d. We complain the need of police matrons in our towns and cities. 4th. That the laws of South Carolina recognize the father only as the legal guardian of the children, and in case of separation he is entitled to exclusive possession of them. The only exception to this is in cases where the father can be proven to be of extremely bad moral character, and when the tender age of the children demands the mother's care.

5th. We complain of the cruelty of the law, which sets the age of consent at ten years. We consider this a foul blot on the escutcheon of the state, famed for its regard for women.

6th. We complain that we have no voice or vote in regard to the public education of our children—no say so in the election of school trustees or the selection of teachers, or the building or equipping of school houses.

7th. We complain that women in South Carolina do not receive equal pay for equal work as men.

8th. We complain that there are no women on our boards of health, and that they are not represented on the boards of relief of our almshouses and poor houses.

9th. We complain that we have no woman physician in the lunatic asylum at Columbia, though such a large proportion of the inmates are women.

Among recent recruits to the ranks of woman suffragists in my state is Mrs. Marion Morgan Buckner, a dear townswoman of mine, witty, cultured and intellectual. Then there is Hon. Walter Hazard, of Georgetown, a graduate of Princeton. Mr. Hazard's noble and mental equipment has been demonstrated in the editorship of the Georgetown *Enquirer*, founded by him. He has been a member of the State Legislature during several terms. He is president of the Winyah Indigo Society, one of the oldest clubs on this continent. He is prevented from being at this convention on account of illness.

I read a paper at the peace conference at Columbia, to the effect that woman's ballot is a prime factor in keeping peace.

VIRGINIA D. YOUNG, Pres. and Acting Sec'y.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

It has been a long time since South Dakota has been represented at the national convention by its President. It is hoped that the convention of '97 will be held nearer the great heart of the United States so that the Western states may be able to send their general officers, and that enthusiasm may come through this attendance.

In this first year of my presidency I am confronted by an empty treasury, a state membership of thirty-five and four local clubs. One club has been organized since the convention in September. I have given twenty addresses and held a number of parlor meetings, and am full of enthusiasm for the future.

The marriage and divorce laws do not treat men and women as equals. The preference is given to the mother in the ownership and guardianship of children, if she is capable of caring for them.

Women can vote concerning the methods of education employed. Women can be employed in state and municipal service. For such service they receive the same pay as men.

We have no police matrons. All our asylums have not women physicians for insane women. Our boys and girls, young men and women may receive the same educational advantages.

ANNA SIMMONS, President.

TENNESSEE.

The first Equal Suffrage Club in the state was organized in Memphis in May, 1890. The general membership roll contains sixty names; the paid list (I always put membership on a cash basis) numbers sixty. The club holds regular meetings in the Woman's Council Hall. On May 1 we held—not a memorial service—but a bower of roses, lilies, of Lucy Stone's wedding day. The hall was a beautiful and appropriate flower-de-lis and ferns. The music was beautiful and appropriate; Mrs. Flora Huntington, Corresponding Secretary, and Mrs. Meri-paper, a tribute to the memory of Mary A. Ripley, with the title, "A Search-light on a Noble Life." Two prominent ministers, Rev. H. A. Jones, of the Cumberland Presbyterian, and Rev. N. M. Long, of the Congregational church, took an active part, both giving to the cause "words fitly spoken," and one opening, and the other closing the service with prayer, in which petitions for the coming of woman's kingdom were fervent and emphatic.

Two years ago an Equal Suffrage Club was organized at Maryville, in East Tennessee. The husband of its President wore the blue through the long struggle of "the hot sixties," while the husband of the Corresponding Secretary rode the same four years, at the head of the column in the ranks of day stand shoulder to shoulder, fighting for a new Emancipation Proclamation, that will strike the shackles from the arms of their wives and daughters.

This club also held a beautiful Lucy Stone memorial service last April, where words were spoken, so convincing that several new members were added to their ranks.

In April last, an Equal Suffrage Club was organized in Nashville, embracing in its membership some of the ablest women in the state. It is doing, and will continue to do, excellent work. Thus, after a fashion, we now occupy and possess the state, having one working club in West, one in Middle, and one in East Tennessee.

Two weeks ago the Memphis yellow ribboners captured Miss Anthony and Mrs. Catt. We had prepared the lecture room of the Woman's Council Hall for a lecture from each, to be given January 17th, at 8 P. M. That morning at 9 the hall was burned. As soon as the news flew over the city, the President of the Young Men's Hebrew Association offered the use of their lecture hall, free of all charge, not only for that evening, but for all meetings so long as our guests remained, and for Council meetings afterward, until the Council should find new quarters. The first lecture raised such a cyclone of enthusiasm over the city, that the ladies kindly consented to give another, and did so on Saturday evening, the 18th. From the hour of their entrance until that of their departure, calls and public receptions were showered upon them until they were literally buried beneath the hospitalities of the city. The Nineteenth Century Club, 300 strong, the Woman's Council, with a membership of 3,500, and the Woman's Club, numbering 30, each gave a public reception, and I was importuned by the hostesses of several fashionable "functions"—"Please let us have these ladies, if only for a few minutes"—and they did find time to attend two of these. Since their visit there is no question of the fact that equal suffrage stock is at a premium in Memphis.

As you are all aware, I go panapplied at all points for suffrage work. This is the eleventh year of my service as President of the Tennessee W. C. T. U., and I have found this my strong arm for suffrage service. This organization has several working departments of an educational character. We asked the Legislature that the girls of our state be protected until they were eighteen years old—the law extending that gracious protection up to ten. We have fought a desperate battle on this ground for six years, and fifteen months ago the age was raised to sixteen.

The W. C. T. U. of Tennessee is now practically a unit on the question of equal suffrage. At all our conventions the yellow ribbon has equal right of way with the white, both on the breasts of the delegates and in the decoration of the halls; white and yellow are the state colors. "No sex in citizenship," "Equal pay in the shops and equal say at the polls," and similar mottoes are blazoned on the walls; the papers and addresses, from the President's address down to the last Superintendent's report, fairly bristle with suffrage pointers.

Through the medium of our Franchise Department much missionary work has been done throughout the state. Literature has been scattered far and wide, lectures given by some of our best speakers, discussions held in schools and colleges, and public sentiment educated and broadened wonderfully.

By state law women are eligible as County Superintendent of Public Schools. In my county (Shelby) women have held this position for many years. This year four men presented themselves as candidates, and not a man in the Assembly would even consent to put one of them in nomination. There were three women nominated, the one who held the position last term being elected by a large majority.

The state is now much exercised over a bill making women eligible as members of public school boards, and our women are showing the wholesome effect of education, by snowing the General Assembly under with voters' petitions. If the voters throughout the state come up to the rescue as valiantly as have those of Shelby county, the success of the bill is a foregone conclusion.

At our state capitol, for many years past, the librarian and engraving clerks of the Senate and House have all been women. Some years ago, Will Allen Dromgoole, known to all of you, I presume, as a writer of dialect stories of East Tennessee, being a candidate, wrote to a Senator-elect, asking for his vote, and received this reply:—"Dear Bill: Yours received. Do you suppose I'm going to vote for any — man, when a lot of women want Miss Dromgoole much. Yours, —" When he reached the capitol Miss Dromgoole appeared before him, in evidence, and being assured that she was not a — man, she got his vote.

LIDE MERIWETHER, President.

TEXAS.

Rebecca Henry Hayes, having been appointed President of Texas by the N. A. W. S. A. in 1893, called a convention to meet in the parlors of the Grand Windsor hotel, Dallas, May 10, for the purpose of organizing a state Equal Suffrage Association. An organization of 52 was effected and Mrs. Hayes elected President, Margaret L. Watros, Recording Secretary, and Dr. Lawson Dabbs, Corresponding Secretary. These new members were interviewed and their interviews published. The press was exceedingly courteous, and if the which had printed the call sent ridiculous women, and if the given. But one paper to my knowledge would have had the largest advice of that paper had been followed we would have had the best convention ever held in the state. It advised all men who could not attend to their own affairs to go and get some good advice. From this convention the President went to the World's Fair, where she met the national officers, and where she spoke at the governmental congress by invitation of Miss Anthony.

In the meantime, Dr. Dabbs, of Fort Worth, had conceived the idea of holding a congress in connection with the state fair. This was done through her untiring efforts, and resulted in the organization of the Texas Woman's Council, not committed to suffrage, but broad and tolerant. Mrs. Hayes returned and spoke at this first Congress upon "The Coming Woman."

Denison, Taylor, Granger, Belton, Fort Worth, San Antonio and Dallas organized auxiliaries the first year. Mrs. Watros organized Beaumont a short time ago. Mrs. Sallie S. Trumbull, of Dallas, our state organizer, traveled over a portion of the state, speaking and doing other suffrage work. Dr. Grace McAnulty, of Circleville, young, quantities of literature. Mrs. Alice McAnulty, of Circleville, young, enthusiastic and earnest, did missionary work wherever she went. Mrs. Hayes has traveled over nine thousand miles in the interest of the cause in the past twenty-two months. Mrs. L. A. Craig, as a member of the Central Committee, went before the Democratic convention, with the usual result. Mrs. Fry, of San Antonio, together with Mrs. McAnulty, went to the Populist convention, but results were not favorable.

The President has always deprecated the tendency to political alliance, giving her reasons openly. Although the association has not been before the Legislature this winter with any special measure, its members have done good work in creating public sentiment in favor of raising the age of consent. Mrs. Watros, of Beaumont, has been most active in this.

Our laws are being constantly improved in regard to women. Our

state university from the beginning has had every department open to women.

Last year the Bar Association inadvertently got into a discussion of woman suffrage. This winter the law that brought this discussion about was amended, so as to place woman on an equality with man before it. Also our Medical Association brought up the subject of the enfranchisement of woman.

Our annual convention meets in May. A plan of work for the next year is being formulated. Mrs. Hayes has compiled the laws relating to woman, which she will publish if sufficiently encouraged.

Texas has three hundred and sixty counties and it would take us three years to travel over the whole state, organizing as we went. It is most impossible to organize unless there in person, and so our work must necessarily be slow.

Our Press Superintendent edited a column in the *Dallas News* last year. We are urged by the Texas press to send in articles in favor of woman's enfranchisement, notwithstanding they are not in favor of it. They want the articles as a matter of news.

Altogether things are favorable in Texas, and we will make haste slowly. We thought best not to ask for the submission of an amendment to the constitution just yet, as a constitutional convention is being agitated, and next year being presidential election we might have been disallowed in that. The ball is in motion and we will keep it rolling.

REBECCA HENRY HAYES, President.

UTAH.

Since we made the last report for Utah public affairs in the territory have very materially changed. Congress has heretofore opposed the admission of Utah to statehood, but this last year an enabling act has been passed, providing for a constitution to be framed suited to the conditions of the country, and in harmony with the laws of the Republic. We look forward with great hope to the constitutional convention which will convene in the coming March, believing that the men of our territory will stand for equal suffrage, and that the word "male" will be excluded from the statutes of the new state, giving all persons born in America, or naturalized, the same rights to citizenship. The division of the voters on strictly party lines did much towards bringing Utah into favorable recognition by the government; the questions that once agitated the people are obliterated, and in this respect as regards women, much was accomplished through the work done for the Columbian Exposition, when all women combined their efforts to make the Utah exhibit a complete success in every line or department of woman's work.

Previous to the election of delegates to the constitutional convention which was held in November last, considerable campaign work was done by both the popular parties, Republicans and Democrats, and suffrage women in the several counties used their utmost influence and best powers of persuasion to diffuse the ideas of equal rights. Here and there women were invited to speak in political meetings, and they usually responded. All the political parties in Utah adopted resolutions in their platforms, practically pledging themselves (in a way) to work for woman suffrage in the state constitution.

The W. S. A. in the territory has been very conservative, and has not as an association affiliated with any party, but maintained its allegiance to the woman suffrage question proper, awaiting develop-

ments and holding itself in readiness to work with a purpose when the opportune time should arrive. Meantime, the members have not been idle. Debates have been frequent and numerous on this question, and have been held on public platforms and in social and literary clubs by the young people, and even children. Only the very day I left home to come to the convention, a boy not more than twelve years old came to me for literature and information, telling me he was to debate on woman suffrage with one of his schoolmates, and adding, "I am on the affirmative and I'm going to win." "Of course, you will," I replied, "it's the winning side."

There are nineteen counties organized now in Utah, three during this last year, and although money is very scarce in the West, we are determined to keep up our membership in the National-American W. S. A., because we feel that in union there is strength, and believe that the women of all the states and territories should unite on this great question. We are determined, as an association in Utah, to maintain our integrity to the cause of equal suffrage, feeling sure so much at heart, and hold ourselves as a reserve force, moral element that the time is near at hand when the womanly and moral element will be needed in the nation to co-operate with men in the solution of the grave questions which agitate the country, mortgage indebtedness, bonding, excessive taxation, and other serious matters which call for reform.

The Utah suffragists have very strong backing in the young men born in the Vales of the Wasatch, with an inheritance of the love of freedom, (a characteristic peculiar to mountainous countries), and nurtured by the mothers and fathers who prized liberty dearer than life. A number of the delegates to the coming constitutional convention are young men who cherish these principles, therefore we consider the outlook most hopeful and encouraging. A delegation of women will doubtless be carefully selected to go before the convention and listen, watching carefully any and every measure calculated to infringe upon the full freedom and liberty of women, and to present petitions, if needful, should emergencies unlooked for arise.

Our conditions are very favorable as regards the press; the state papers (almost without exception) will publish a reasonable amount of suffrage matter, and the country papers are equally helpful in this respect. Home magazines devote space to these subjects, and we have a competent State Press Committee.

We have had since June 1, 1872, the *Woman's Exponent*, which has always advocated equal suffrage ever since it was established, and though it is comparatively local in its circulation, yet it is ever loyal to the rights of women and to the National Association, and it is circulated in many states and territories, also in foreign countries, and upon the islands of the sea. This little paper has certainly been an important factor in educating the women of our mountain vales in the suffrage cause. To be sure, some parts of our territory are more active in organized work than others, and have more local clubs, but generally speaking, the tendency is to solidity, and in the right direction.

The women of Utah should have the ballot: First—Because the franchise was given to them by the Territorial Legislature, and they exercised it seventeen years, never abusing the privileges, nor was any cause assigned for taking the ballot away from them, except as a political measure. Second—There are undoubtedly more women in Utah who own their own homes and pay taxes (if in a small way) than in any other state with the same number of inhabitants, and

Congress has, by its enactments in the past, virtually made many of these women heads of families.

The condition of equality in all our educational institutions is and always has been the same for girls as for boys. It was the sentiment of the founders of the territory, and has no doubt had a broadening influence upon the whole body politic of that grand and promising rising star in the West, which is now about to emerge from the obscurity in which it has been hidden, into the bright galaxy of states, and take its place with the stars of equal magnitude in the Western domain of the Republic.

EMMELINE B. WELLS, President.

VERMONT.

The marriage and divorce laws do not treat men and women as equals.

Mothers have no legal right as to the ownership or guardianship of children while the father lives, save in cases of divorce when the court may decree custody of the child to the mother. A father may by will appoint a guardian for his minor children and for his unborn child. Sec. 2433 Revised Laws.

Mothers who are tax-payers have the "same rights as men" in regard to the public school education of their children.

A few women are employed in state and municipal service. Am unable to state whether they receive the same pay as men.

The two colleges of Vermont are open to both sexes in all, save the medical department in Vermont University.

Laws that exclude mothers from any legal rights to their children can hardly be said to treat men and women as equals.

LAURA MOORE, Secretary.

VIRGINIA.

The progress of suffrage work in Virginia is chiefly a growth in public sentiment in its favor of rights for women. We have as yet but little organization. I am, however, in correspondence with women who sympathize with the movement in Richmond, Lynchburg, Danville, Staunton, Harrisonburg, Leesville and Manassas.

Early in 1893 a suffrage club was organized in Culpepper, but by the burning of my house in March of that year, all papers relating to the society were lost. In February, 1894, my sister's family, five of whom were members of the club, moved to Kentucky. Two other ladies who had joined us have also left the state.

I had in my hands at the last annual meeting \$11.00, of this amount \$2.00 was spent for suffrage leaflets last spring, which have since been sown broadcast. The rest of the fund I took the responsibility of using to pay expenses for having Mrs. Ruth G. D. Havens deliver her admirable lecture on "The Girls of the Future," before the Virginia Normal Institute for white teachers, which met here in July. A very fine lecture on "Women as Educators" was also delivered before the institute by Miss Celestia Parrish, one of the best teachers in the state, who is leading the effort for opening the Virginia colleges to women. I gave suffrage literature to numbers of the normal students, three-fourths of whom were women, and found most of them greatly interested in the question. It was painful to observe that many of them seemed afraid to express their sentiments freely,

lest they should incur the displeasure of the men, who hold positions over them. The masculine lecturer on United States history dwelt much on the idea that our forefathers righteously revolted against taxation without representation. When I took the liberty of asking if women should be allowed to revolt on the same grounds, I was informed that it would be highly improper to bring up such subjects for discussion in the State Normal Institute. As the same reply to the same question was made by the colored professor of the colored institute, also in session here, I, a white property owner, of mature age and average education, was duly impressed with my inferiority before the law, and the justice of our law-makers. The ferocity before the law, and the justice of the woman question, and more inclined to discuss what is known as the woman question, and claims many of our papers publish articles advocating equal rights. The Richmond Star which strongly advocates woman suffrage, and claims the largest circulation in the city, has in the last year printed a number of my letters on suffrage questions. It has also reprinted some published in the Boston Transcript and Springfield Republican, giving me a large number of copies for circulation. Our local papers, the Enterprise and Exponent have been very kind in printing articles I have furnished them.

Our Virginia Suffrage Association has adopted a new constitution and by-laws. Our energetic Secretary, Mrs. Elizabeth B. Dodge, of Manassas, also acting as our Treasurer, has sent out a circular letter to Virginia suffragists, and others supposed to be in sympathy with the cause who have not yet joined our society. We hope to hold a convention in Richmond next winter, when our biennial Legislature will be in session.

A woman doctor is employed in the state lunatic asylum at Staunton, and an effort has been made and will be continued to secure the appointment of a female physician in other state institutions in the female departments.

Mrs. Dodge has invited Mrs. Carrie L. Chapman-Catt to deliver a lecture at Manassas, Feb. 7th, and by the aid of \$15 sent us from the Southern fund, our local association is enabled to secure Miss Anthony for a lecture in Culpepper, Feb. 14th.

Some ladies who have never heard a woman speak in public look forward with curiosity, to say the least of it, to hear the champion of equal rights deliver a lecture, and the event is anticipated by the whole community with interest.

Questions.—The causes for which divorces may be granted are the same for both parties, except in this particular, where "the wife has been, without the knowledge of the husband, a prostitute." Sec. 2257, Chap. CI, p 561.

The court may determine with which of the parents, the children, or any of them, shall remain, and "may on petition of either parent revise and alter such decree concerning the care, custody and maintenance of the children," etc. Sec. 2263, Chap. CI, p 562, Code of Virginia, 1887.

Women have no voice in school matters of any kind in Virginia. Women are not appointed in state or municipal service, although they have done all the work in the county clerk's office.

There are no women on our state or municipal boards of health. Women are not alms house superintendents, nor do they have charge of the relief of the poor matrons.

We have no police physician. One asylum has one woman physician.

ORRA LANGHORNE.

WASHINGTON.

The bi-ennial convention was held in Olympia in January. The advisory committee made the following report:

1. After consultation with some of the best legal talent of Chicago, we are of the opinion that all women who were voters in the territory of Washington are still voters; that the vote of the majority can not deprive citizens of vested rights.

2. That a case properly brought and prosecuted to the Supreme Court of the United States would restore to every woman, save Nevada Bloomer, who was a voter before the famous case of Bloomer vs. Todd was decided, the right of the elective franchise.

3. The cost of such suit would be upwards of six thousand dollars.

4. That were the people of Washington able to secure the submission of an equal suffrage amendment to the state courts it would cost not less than twenty-five thousand dollars to carry it at the polls, if carried at all; that we, the advisory committee, do not deem the time more propitious now for equal suffrage than in 1889, when the separate article was submitted; nor do we in the present condition of finances recommend the beginning of a suit or deem it expedient at this time to agitate the question of a constitutional amendment.

The General Organizer of Pierce county reports the forming of Equal Suffrage Associations at Payallup, Tern Hill and Orting.

Mrs. Ella Stork gave an interesting speech on the subject of "Women on School Boards," after which the following officers were installed:

President, Mrs. Bessie J. I. Savage, Olympia; Vice President, Mrs. Sylvester, Olympia; Secretary, Mrs. Lou Jackson Longmire, Tacoma; Treasurer, Ella Stork, Olympia.

The marriage and divorce laws in our state do not treat men and women as equals. Alimony is granted to women and not to men.

Mothers have equal rights in regard to the ownership and guardianship of their children.

Mothers have the same rights as fathers in regard to the public school education of their children. They can vote for school appropriations and school trustees. They cannot select or appoint teachers, or have a voice in building or equipping school houses, as these matters are all in the hands of the directors. Indirectly they have a voice in the methods of education employed because they help to elect school superintendents, and women often fill that office.

Women are employed in state and municipal service, and are paid equally with men.

Women are not eligible to office on state and municipal Boards of Health.

All large jails have police matrons.

We have no separate asylum for insane women, but women matrons are provided.

Boys and girls, young men and women, share equally educational facilities.

"The age of consent," which was our contention before the last Legislature, was raised from 12 to 16, the bill passing both houses and signed by the Governor. Unfortunately the title was omitted and the compilers of the code threw it out as defective, so that the matter does not appear in it, but the matter was brought to the notice of the Supreme Court, which promptly legalized it, so that it is a law of the state to-day.

Separate and community estates are held under our laws, and

men and women exercise the same rights under them, except that the husband has the control of the community personal property, but cannot devise by will more than one-half of it. Separate estates of either are not liable for the debts of the other. Either may sue or be sued without joining the other.

BESSIE J. I. SAVAGE, President.
LOU JACKSON LONGMIRE, Secretary.

LEAFLET OF LEGISLATIVE ADVICE.

At the annual meeting of the National-American Woman Suffrage Association, held at Atlanta, Georgia, in February, 1895, a Committee on Legislative Advice was appointed. This committee was formed for the purpose of giving information as to the best method of conducting Legislative campaigns, advising how to secure the passage of laws, and suggesting measures which may be pushed for the benefit of women. Each member of the committee has had Legislative experience, and after consultation, they offer the following plan of work:

LEGISLATIVE CAMPAIGNS.

Those who have never conducted a Legislative campaign are prone to think that the efforts should begin as soon as the Legislature convenes; while to secure success, the work should be half done by that time. Every woman who is interested in such a campaign should begin her labors months before the election by ascertaining who will be the probable candidates of both parties, seeing these men and obtaining from them pledges of support for the proposed measures. When a man is willing thus to aid the cause, every effort must be made to secure, first, his nomination and then his election. At the nominating conventions of all parties, delegations of women must urge the naming of their candidates and the passage of resolutions favoring woman suffrage. When the campaign has really begun, public meetings must be held and documents distributed in the interest of their chosen candidates. Nothing will so speedily bring about our enfranchisement as the proof that we already possess political influence and will use it for our friends.

TO SECURE THE PASSAGE OF LAWS.

When the Legislature assembles, the strongest man in the party which has a majority in the body must be chosen to present the proposed law. If the Republicans have a majority, the leading Republican must be asked to champion the cause; if the Democrats are in the majority, the leading Democrat.

While an act is pending, it is called a bill. It may originate in either branch of the Legislature, but must pass both branches and receive the Governor's signature before it can become a law. The bill should be carefully drawn by some good lawyer who is familiar with Legislative usage. In order to secure success, it is essential that there should be some one at the capitol in charge of the measure, a committee composed of women of judgment and discretion either there continuously, or for some days of each week.

When the proposed law is introduced, it is referred to a committee and the first step towards success is to secure a favorable report from this body. Of all the bills annually presented in our numerous Legislatures, a large proportion are killed in the committee. If a favorable report can not be secured, a report "for consideration" must be striven for. To reach this end, each member of the committee must be seen and perhaps a public hearing arranged, at which the best speakers may be heard.

The next step after the bill is reported from committee, is to have it ordered to a third reading. This requires only a majority vote of all present; it is usually secured without much difficulty. On the third reading, or final passage of the bill the roll is called, and it will require a constitutional majority to pass it; that is, one more than half of all the members elected. For instance, the present Senate of New York consists of thirty-two members, seventeen votes are therefore required to pass any measure.

There are some points, such as the proper engrossing of the bill, its place on the calendar, etc., which must be looked after. Neglect of these details sometimes causes vexatious delays and even affords an excuse for defeat.

After the bill has passed both houses and is before the Governor for signature, attention must be given to securing his favorable action; influential men must be asked to see him in behalf of the measure and every means used to secure this final success.

MEASURES TO BE URGED.

In a state where there is hope of support from the political parties, where there has been long agitation and everything points to a favorable result, it is wise to urge a constitutional amendment striking out the word "male" as a qualification for voters. This must pass both houses in the form of a concurrent resolution and does not require the Governor's signature. In some states it must pass two successive Legislatures; and in most states, it must be ratified at the polls by a majority of the voters.

When the conditions are not yet ripe for a constitutional amendment, there are many measures which are valuable in arousing public interest and preparing the way for final triumph, as well as important in ameliorating the condition of women. Among these are laws to secure

- School suffrage for women.
- Women on boards of education and as school trustees.
- Equality of property rights for men and women, whether married or single.
- The joint guardianship of children; equal rights for mother and father.
- Women factory inspectors.
- Women physicians in hospitals and insane asylums.
- Women trustees in all state institutions.
- Police matrons.
- Seats for saleswomen.
- The raising of "the age of consent."
- Further advice on points not touched upon in this leaflet, and general information may be obtained by writing to any member of the committee.

LILLIE DEVEREUX BLAKE, 149 East 44th St., New York City.
 JOSEPHINE K. HENRY, Versailles, Ky.
 ANNIE L. DIGGS, Topeka, Kansas.

THE TREASURER, HARRIET T. UPTON, IN ACCOUNT WITH THE NATIONAL-AMERICAN WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION.

RECEIPTS.

	Total of Each State.
	\$2 90
ALABAMA: Auxiliary fee, 1.90; Frey, Mary A., 1.	4 00
ARKANSAS: Auxiliary fee	1 00
AUSTRALIA: Spence, C. A.	1 00
CANADA: Bayne, Margaret W.	
CALIFORNIA: Avery, Alida C., 1; Albertson, T. Elma, 1; Bowles, Ada C., 1; Cooper, Charlotte M., 1; Goodrich, B., 5; Faulkner, A. L., 9; Faulkner, A. R., 9; Goodrich, S. L. K., 10; Harrison, Mary R., 1; Johnson, Mary H., 50; Severance, Sarah M., 5; Sanburn, Mrs. T. G., 1; Smith, Louise Carrie, .25; Thompson, Maud, 1.50; Vallette, Jean M., 2.50.	96 25
COLORADO: Auxiliary fee, 64; Buena Vista, 10.03; Colo. S. Asso., 5; Colo. for S. B. A. flag, 4; Denver E. S. L., 61; Fox, Hattie A., 1; W. R. C. and P. O. D. of A., 2.	147 03
CONNECTICUT: Auxiliary fee, 14.80; Hale, Mrs., 2; Kendrick, Mrs., 1; Little, Genivieve M., Meriden W. S. C., 25.00; Smith, Sara W., .25.	48 05
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA: Auxiliary fee, 10; auxiliary fee for '95, 10; Ames, Mrs., 1; Aspinwall, Harriet M., 1; Anderson, Julia A., 1; Abbott, Hattie E., 1; Burkhart, Caroline A., 1; Ball, Virginia, 1; Bennett, Mary L., 1; Brown, Mrs. V. A., 1; Bovee, Mrs., 1; Bayly, Margaret, 5; Bryant, Mrs., 1; Burt, Mrs. K. W., 1; Burritt, Dr. Alice, 1; Bradley, Jeannette, 4; Cheshire, Bessie B., 1; Campbell, C. G., 1; Cheney, Mary A. D., 1; Clark, Mrs. C. O., 1; Coffeen, Harriet J., 1; Candee, Elizabeth, 1; Cameron, Elizabeth S., 25; Chalker, Mrs. A. M., 1; Cromwell, Elizabeth, 1; Doolittle, Lucy L., 1; Edson, Susan, 1; Doubleday, Julia L., 1; Desha, Mary, 1; Edwards, Fann, B., 1; Engel, H., 1; Emery, Harriet A., 1; Edwards, A., 2; ny N., 1; Edgar, Mrs. A. M., 1; Endicott, Elizabeth A., 2; Fesenden, Miss, 1; Ferry, Mrs. M. L., 1; Goff, Harriet N. K., 1; Goodwin, Alice M., 2; Gillett, Emma M., 1; Fox, Lydia M., 3.35; Fowler, Mrs. M. F. B., 1; Graves, Avis, 61; Gordon, Mary, 1; Gannon, Mr. W. A., 1; Gridley, A. E., 1; Gage, Sarah S., 1; Goldney, M. F. B., 1; Hitz, Jane C., 11; Houston, Jennie G., 1; Hutchings, Augusta D., 1; Hartwell, Frances M., 1; Hubbard, Julia, 1; Hillyer, Amy M., 1; Haines, E. A., 1; Jackson, Margaret R., 1; S. V., 1; James, Emily Ann, 1; Jennings, Harriet, 1; Jennings, Lunette E., 1; Jennings, Elizabeth, 1; Kent, Mrs., 1; Mrs. D. H., 1; Kennedy, Elizabeth, 6; La Fetra, Mary, 1; ander 1; La Fetra, G. H., 6; La Fetra, Mary S., 1; McElroy, Lindall, Helen, 1; Lockwood, Mary S., 1; MacDonald, Dr. Constance, 1; Morse, Alice H., 1; Mann, Horace, 1; A., 1; Marble, Ella M. S., 11; Mann, Horace, 1; Matherson, H. J., 1; Maxwell, A. S., 1; MacDonaid, Dr. Arthur, 1; Miller, Annie L., 1; Neill, Mrs. J. H., 1; Nash,	

Hattie E., 1; Newton, W. J., 1; Norris, Mrs. Phoebe, 1; Owen, E. V., 1; Osgood, Mrs. and Laxter, Mrs., 2.93; Parnell, Mrs. R. M., 1; Peters, E. F., 1; Roberts, Dr. Grace, 1; Reed, Temperance P., 25; Rice, Josephine, 9; Ripley, Mrs. J. T., 2; Richardson, Ellen A., 1; Snyder, Susie W., 1; Shaw, Mrs., 1; Tearce, Emma E., 1; Tomeroy, Ruth E., 1; Throcknorton, Mrs. K. V., 1; Taubeneck, H. A., 1; Van Winkle, Mrs. H. A., 1; Vincent, Martha J., 3; Weaver, Mrs. M. A., 2; Winslow, Carolina B., 1; Ward, Eliza T., 1; Wilbur, Julia, 1; White, Sarah E., 1; Wall, Sarah E., 1; D. W. S. Asso., 50; Wood, Maria S., 1; White, Nettie, 1. 76.	335 04
FLORIDA: Auxiliary fee, 10.20; Bartlett, Jennie M., 2; Florida fair, 125.00.	137 20
France: Burleigh, Louise C., 5; Curtis, Atherton, 20.	25 00
GEORGIA: Auxiliary fee, 1.30; Allen, Mrs. S. L. Ober, 1; Howard, Miss, 2.86; Maxwell, Claudia Howard, 8.70; Read, Mary Brent, 1; Sanders, Henry, 1.	15 86
ILLINOIS: Auxiliary fee, '94, 60; auxiliary fee, '95, 47; Avery, Rose M., 1; Barnes, Mary I., 26; Buckley, Lita L., 10; Crushall, Ida, 1; Dickinson, Melissa, 7; East, Mrs. M. Kennedy, 1; Gordon, Mrs. Chas., 3; Harser, Mrs. Wilhemena, 1; Hedenburg, J. W., 1; Hedenburg, Miss, 1; Heinrott, Luella, 1; Moline E. S. Asso., 12; Illinois E. S. A., 50; Peters, Mathew, 1; Peters, Clara Lynn, 1; Rosborough, E., 30; Stillman, Anna A., 1; Sparta E. R. A., 1; Shufeldt, Mrs. Wm. B. C., 2; Tremaine, Frank E., 1.	229 30
INDIANA: Auxiliary dues for '95, 5; Ellis, Phebe, 1; Hay, Mary G., 11; Smith, Mrs. J. O. O., 1; Thompson, Rebecca I., 1; Taylor, Phoebe M., 5; Waugh, Alice, 1; Williams, Henry M., 2.	27 00
IOWA: Auxiliary fee, 45.30; Adams, Mary N., 5; Baker, Prudence, 5; Coggeshall, Mary J., 2; Ingham, C. A., 2; Smith, Estelle T., 25.	59 55
KANSAS: Auxiliary fee, '94, 20; Auxiliary fee, '95, 25; Broderick, Jennie, 2; Blue, Senator, 50; Davis, M. P., 112; Hall, Dr. Sarah, 1; Keshner, Cora L., 40; Tiffany, Dr. Carrie, 2.25; Wardall, Elizabeth, 2.10.	165 00
KENTUCKY: Auxiliary fee, '95, 20; Bennett, Sally Clay, 15; Clay, Laura, 1.50; Farmer, Eugenia B., 25; Henry, Josephine K., 25.	47 00
LOUISIANA: Auxiliary fee.	1 80
MAINE: Auxiliary fee, 6.30; Allen, Carrie B., 1; Bailly, Hannah J., 1.50; Fessenden, Mrs., 1; Frye, Mrs. Geo. C., 2; Greely, Ann F., 1; Haight, M. P., 50; Nelson, Mrs. Lyman H., M. E. S. A., 50; O'Brien, S. J. Lincoln, 1; Sec. Me. W. S. A., 5.49; Thompson, Maud, 1.50.	71 29
MARYLAND: Auxiliary fee, 10.80; Douglass, Fred, 1; Douglass, Mrs. Fred, 1; Hibbard, Mary E., 1; King, Mrs. F. B., 1; Miller, Benj. H., 1; Penrose, Mary, for Md. E. S. A., 13.70; Robinson, Alice C., 1; Thomas, Mary B., 26.45.	56 95

MASSACHUSETTS: Auxiliary fee for '95, 88.10; auxiliary fee, National, for '95, 1.90; donation Mass. Nat., '94, 4.50; Mass. Nat. for Kansas, 10; donation Mass. Nat., '95, 10; Allen, Mrs. N. F., 1; Adams, Mrs. A. J., 5; Alexander, Amy A., 7; Bascom, Emma, 2; Blackwell, H. B., 1; Auerbach, Annie T., 2; Ayer W. S. L., 2; Blackwell, H. B., 1; Boyd, Mary E., 5; via Blackwell, H. B., 100; Bachellar, Emma, 10; Blackwell, Alice Stone, 45.25; Black, Mary and Jennie, 1.81; Blair, Mrs. Mary A., 1.45; Bryant, Mrs. J. B., 93; Brown, Mrs. Frances M., 1; Bowditch, W. L., 10; Belmont W. S. L., 16.27; Brackett, Mrs. E. F., 2; Claffin, Adalaide A., 1; Cushing, Mrs. Thos., Mrs. Lewis M., 1; Clark, Helen, 1; Chaser, Mrs. O. A., 1; Clark, Helen, 1; Cheny, Mrs. O. A., 1; Carleton, Ella, 1; Coleman, M. Folger, 2; Cheny, Mrs. O. A., 1; Cur- Miss Dora A., 2; Cambridge W. S. L., 25; Carleton, Sallie, 1; Cur- C., 40; Comptois, Lizzie B., 10; Callway, Francis C., 50; Cooke, rier, Mrs. S. E. D., 49; Carrington, Francis C., 50; Duniway, C. A., Mrs. Jennie C., 2.50; Cutler, Anna S., 1; Davis, 2; Dietrick, E. B., 15.30; Diaz, Abby M., 1.50; East Maria M., 20; Denvers W. S. A., 4; Eliot, A. G., 1.50; Field, Miss Boston W. S. L., 9.18; Eaton, Rebecca, 7.17; Field, Mrs. Ar- Nancy, 1.28; Garrison, Wm. Lloyd, 100; Hall, Mrs. E. J., 1; den, 1; Hodder, Mrs. M. R., 1; Holcomb, Mrs. E. J., 1; Hill, Mrs. C. K., 1; Hill, Mr. L. C., 1; Hatch, Lavina A., 2; Hawkes, M. B., 1; Hilt, Mrs. E. A., 1; Humphrey, Mrs. M. D. Heinzen, K. F., 2; Hill, Clara, 1.69; Humphrey, Mrs. M. D. 1.30; Hill, Lucy A., 1.17; Howe, Belle A., 11; Hawkes, Mary B., 2; Havens and Burghardt, 1.45; Haskell, Wm. L., 25; Hallowell, Miss, 2.06; Howe, Julia Ward, 1; Kebew, Mary Harriet W., 1; Jackson, Dr. Jas. Caleb, 1; Keasham, N. A., 31; Ken- M., 10; Kendall, Mrs. O. F., 1; Keasham, N. A., 31; Ken- dall, Miss Grace, 1.30; Luscomb, Mrs. B., 2.50; Lee, H. Blake, 1; A. M., 11.30; Lockwood, Mrs. B., 2.50; Lee, H. Blake, 1; May, Rev. Samuel, 5; Monday Afternoon Club, Newton Highlands, 2; Noyes, Mary E., 10; Noble, Mrs. Elizabeth Orme, Mrs. E. C., 1; Parker, Mr. John, 1; Pierce, Elizabeth F., 5; Pitman, Mrs. B., 1; Porter, Charles, 1; Pitman, Mina A., 1; Pierce, Miss Mary, 1; Parsons, Mrs. Mary E., 1; Page, Mary H., 2.87; Legee, Lydia J., 2.60; Stoddard, Somerville W. S. L., 23.62; Reid, Ella M., 50; Scales, E. R., 1; Anna E., 83; Stockman, Mrs., 2; Sargent, Sarah, 6; Sun- derland, Mehitabel, 1; Tolman, Harriet, 1; 3; Thayer, Mrs. E. P., 1; Tibbitts, Mrs. M. B., 1; Tenney, Mrs. Theodore C., 1.60; Twitchell, Mrs. E. E., 1; Tenney, E. N. L., 1; Whiting, 25; Vinning, Floretta, 1; Walton, Eliza R., 1.60; Susan A., 5; Whithed, Isabella, 1; Whiting, Eliza R., 1.60; Winchester, 25; Woman's Journal, 2.46; Wyman, Mrs. J. P., 1.50; Willey, Miss Mary, 1.35; Woburn W. S. L., 2.50; Webster, Eliza, 1.	714 88
MICHIGAN: Auxiliary fee, \$20; auxiliary fee for '95, 20; Austin, Mrs. Kate, 1; Burkirk, Mary L., 1; Boutell, Har- riet J., 1; Bartlett, Caroline J., 31; Century Club, New 2.15; Cox, Amy L., 5; Clark, Mary, 1.40; Grand Rapids Political Equality Club, 10; Dinsmore, Anna M., 50; Haslett, Sarah A., 1; Jenkins, Helen P., 1; James, Rev. Martha J. A., 1; Kellogg, C. A., 1; Ketcham, Emily B., 15.15; Lindsay, E. M., 1; Lyon, Mrs. Nettie, 1; Lap-	

ham, Mrs. A., 2; McNaughton, Dr. Clara, 36; Milliken, Emma A., 1; Shaw, Mrs. Nicholas, 1; Stebbins, C. A. F., 1; Turner, Dora Bell, 1; Woodhams, Leora, 3; Williard, Elizabeth, 2.60.....	131 61
MINNESOTA: Auxiliary fee, 8.30; Stearns, Sarah B., 7; W. C. T. U., Hennepin Co., 2.....	17 30
MISCELLANEOUS: Chicago Headquarters, from sale International Council Reports, 1.20; Dormitory stock, 1.20; sale of photographs, 6.75; commission from sale of Anthony spoons, .69; from sale of tickets, 4; Friends, 5; sale of "Life of Anna Ella Carroll," 1.25; money raised for Kansas at Washington convention, 194; collection at church services, 52.18; collection for Anna Ella Carroll funeral expenses, 41.66; Southern Committee, 51; Mrs. Fanny Villiard, 50; from Local Press Committee '93, 1; no names, 5.13; M. A. Bacon, .81; balance from '93, 55.72; Hopkins to correct account, 6.54; sale of M. boxes, 33.87; W. Temp. Pub. Ass'n, 41.....	512 41
MISSOURI: Auxiliary fee, 6.20; Colby, Julia A. H., 3; Minor, Virginia L., 20; Spark, John R., 6.....	30 20
MONTANA: Rolfe, M. E.....	1 00
NEBRASKA: Auxiliary fee, 6; Colson, Mrs. S. B., 4.50; Evans, J. D., 5; Goff, Helen M., 10; Hayward, Mary S., 2; Hoffman, Sophia C., 1; Harm, Ellen D., 6.00; Kiulalia, Zinka, 1; Lloyd, Rachel, 1; Nye, C. M., 4.50; Wentworth, E. C., 1; Williams, A. D., 12; Williams, Mary H., 98; Williams, Mrs. Kate, 5.....	157 00
NEW HAMPSHIRE: Concord W. S. L., 9.21; Fox, Kate W., 1; Nickerson, Anna L., 2; Paul, Mrs. Isaac, 1; Ricker, Marilla, 11; White, Armenia S., 30.50; Whitney, S. J. M., 1.....	57 21
NORTH CAROLINA: Auxiliary fee for '95.....	2 10
NEW JERSEY: Auxiliary fee, 6.40; Cairns, Mrs. H. K., 1; N. J. W. S. A., 75; Ferguson, Mary T., 1; Hussey, Cornelia, 10; Hanlin, Geo., 1; Livingstone, Margaret, 1; Platt, Dr. Susan T., 1; Powell, Aaron M., 1; Powell, Anna Rice, 1; Pugh, S. V. J., 1; Quigley, Mrs. Louise, 31.50; Spear, Mrs. J. C. Brown, 2; Smith, Mrs. C. C. R., 1; Taft, Clara, 1; Upham, Ella, Prentiss, .68; Valkenberg, Mrs. Val., .32; Wright, Phoebe C., 1; Willetts, Mary, 1.....	137 90
NEW MEXICO: Hadley, Walter C.....	1 00
NEW YORK: Anthony, Susan B., \$1035.00; Avery, Susan L., 5; Anthony, Mary S., 10.56; Armstrong, S. Augusta, 1; Biglow, Alfreda, 1; Bain, Mary, 5; Beech, Harriet E., 1; Banker, Henrietta M., 20.00; Cary, C. H., 4; Cleveland, Mrs. I. A., 2; Clymer, Ella M. D., 1; Crossett, Ella H., 1; Chapman, Marianna, 6; Cecil, Sarah, 1; Driscoll, Frances, 1; Emerson, H. E., 2; Ferguson, Mary J., 1; Greenleaf, Jean B., 1; Glauner, Dr. M. V., 51; Howland, Emily, 16; Howland, Isabel, 2; Holden, Belle S., 26; Hallock, Frances V., 1; Hubbard, Mary N., 1; Hunt, Dr. A. A., 1; Hacker, Mrs. M. B., 2; King's Daugh-	

ters, 14; King, Ophelia, 1; Mitchell, Mary A., .56; Miller, Helen M., 1; Nichols, Mary M., .52; Putnam, Mrs. Lydia, .55; Rust, Edith, 1; Rogers, Elizabeth H., 2; Skinner, Josephine, 1; Sargent, James, 1; Sargent, Angeline, 2; Twelve Trained Nurses, 5; Warren, Miss M. B., 1.....	1215 33
NORTH DAKOTA: Eaton, Cora Smith.....	2 00
OHIO: Auxiliary fee, 61; Brown, Mrs. M. McClellan, 1; Farndale P. E. C., 1; Baldwin, Justine I., 2.23; 20 Century Club, 35.87; Coler, K. B., 1; Cuyahoga Falls E. S. C., 6.25; Cortland P. E. Club, 3.05; Easthope, Sarah R., .62; Eastman, Mrs. Louise, 1; Everhard, Mrs. McC., .50; Elwell, Martha H., 1; Fray, Ellen S., 2; Francis, Mary C., 1; Freer, Mrs., 40; Faucet, Susan, 3; Gifford, Jennie, 51; Harris, Mrs. Henry, .10; Ingraham, Maria R., .25; Kieth, L. E., .25; Myers, W. G., 1; Massillon E. R. A., 3; Members Toledo W. S. A., 28; Mendenhall, Nettie C., 13; Miller, Ella M., 2; McKell, Phoebe C., 19.16; McEwen, Florence R., 1; M., 2; McKell, Phoebe C., 19.16; McEwen, Florence R., 1; O'Connor, Maggie, 3; Park, Mrs. Lucia D., .34; Schumacher, Abby, 1; Stanton, Harriet B., 2.50; Southworth, Louisa, 100; Spear, Mrs. Francis, 1.....	347 52
PENNSYLVANIA: Auxiliary fee, 56.40; auxiliary fee additional, 1.30; auxiliary dues for '95, 64.60; Ashman, Mrs. Cornelia, 1; Avery, Rose Foster, 1; Avery, Mariam Foster, .57; Anthony, L. E., 5; Appleton, S. G., 1; Brosius, Letitia W., 2; Barker, Lucy H., 1; Blankenburg, Mrs. L., 15; Bernard, J. F., .16; Coates, Alice M., 1; Campbell, Jane, .25; Cheney, Millwood, 1.14; Cock, Marion, 1; Dowles, M. V., 1; Grew, Mary, 1; Graver, Dr. J. K., 3; Greenbank, Dr. Elizabeth, 2; Pa. W. S. A., 106.25; Hayner, E. M., 1.50; Jackson, M. B., 1; Kemp, Agnes, 1; Lewis, J. Roger, 1.95; Lukens, Mrs., 1.35; Potter, Elizabeth H., 1; Pennock, D. A., 2.21; Phil. Co. Society, 100; Penrode, E., 1; Pierce, D., .51; Purvis, Tacie, 1; Purvis, Robert, 1; Russell, Katherine, .88; Stratton, M. Virginia, 2; Shaw Nicholas, 1.29; Somerton, 79; Shaw, Anna H., 239.33; Skelton, L., 42; Sharpless, Dr. A. P., 2.50; Taylor, Lizzie P., 1.09; Taylor, Rebecca N., 2; Taylor, D., .25.....	629 74
RHODE ISLAND: Auxiliary fee, 19.20; auxiliary fee for '95, 7.10; Angell, O. J., 1; French, Mrs. J. Schuler, 21.00; Chace, Mrs. E. B., 2.62; Friend, .20; Henry, Mr. Geo., 5; R. I. W. S. A. by Mrs. Bolles, 5; Little Compton W. S. L., 35.....	96 12
SOUTH CAROLINA: Auxiliary fee, 5.20; Young, Virginia D., 11.....	16 20
SOUTH DAKOTA: Auxiliary fee, 5.50; Grossbeck, Mary A., 1.15; Lord, Helen M., 1; Lang, Anna, 1; Peel, M. E., 1; S. D. W. S. Association for Kansas, 37.....	46 65
TENNESSEE: Auxiliary fee, '94, 1.40; Crozier, L. Graham, 1; Texas: Auxiliary fee, 5; Gaines, Mrs. Mattie C., 1; Weaver, Mrs. D. L., 1.....	7 00
UTAH: Auxiliary fee, 105; Gillmer, Mary E., 1; Ricker, Murrilla, 5; Wells, Emmeline B., 1.....	112 00

CONSTITUTION OF THE NATIONAL-AMERICAN WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION.

ARTICLE I.
The name of this Association shall be THE NATIONAL-AMERICAN WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION.

ARTICLE II.
The object of this Association shall be to secure protection in their right to vote, to the woman citizens of the United States, by appropriate National and State legislation.

ARTICLE III.
SECTION 1. All citizens of the United States subscribing to this Constitution, and paying not less than one dollar annually into the treasury of this Association, shall become members thereof, and shall be entitled to attend all its meetings, to participate in all discussions that may arise, and to receive reports and other documents published by it.
SECTION 2. The payment of fifty dollars (\$50) into the treasury shall constitute any citizen of the United States a Life Member of the Association, with all the privileges belonging to the regular annual members.

ARTICLE IV.
SECTION 1. The officers of this Association shall be a President, a Vice-President-at-Large, a Recording Secretary, a Corresponding Secretary, a Treasurer and two Auditors. The officers named in this section shall be nominated by an informal ballot at a business session of the Annual Convention of the Association. The three persons receiving the highest number of votes for any office, and the will of the Association shall be taken by a formal ballot. Sec. 2. Wherever State Associations shall be considered Vice-considered the nominees of the Convention for that office, and the exist, the Presidents of such Associations, representing therein their respective Presidents of this Association, shall elect from its States. Sec. 3. Each State Auxiliary Association shall elect from its membership one person to serve on the Executive Committee of this Association. Sec. 4. The officers enumerated in the preceding sections of this Article, together with the Chairmen of standing committees shall constitute the Executive Committee of this Association; of these officers, fifteen shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

VERMONT: Auxiliary fee.	13 00
VIRGINIA: Auxiliary fee, 1; Brown, Elisan, 1; Brill, Rachel, 76; Brill, Miss, 1; Cadogan, Bertha R., 6; Crenshaw, Anna Clay, 5; Dodge, Elizabeth B., for Va. E. S. Association, 2; Jamieson, Kate, 1; Shumate, Lizzie, 1; Shumate, Mattie, 1.	95 00
WASHINGTON: Auxiliary fee, 5; Stuart, A. H. H., 1.50.	6 50
WEST VIRGINIA: Burnett, Cynthia S.,	1 00
WISCONSIN: Scott, Helen M.,	70
Total receipts.	5,820 24

DISBURSEMENTS.

Susan B. Anthony, contributed for clerk hire.	\$105 00
Southern Committee.	130 90
Kansas Campaign Committee.	2570 96
Lucy Stone Mite Boxes for Kansas.	68 20
New York Campaign Committee.	8 50
Congressional Committee.	15 00
Press Committee of '93.	4 60
Business Committee Meeting at Cleveland.	31 50
Expense at Headquarters at World's Fair.	343 19
Rent at Headquarters in Washington.	125 00
Collection taken at Washington Convention for Anna Ella Carroll's funeral.	41 66
Hotel and R. R. bill for Officers and Speakers for Convention.	578 00
Printing, stationery, etc., for convention.	95 81
Decorations at Convention.	20 00
Stenographer for Convention.	13 35
Stenographer for printed report.	100 00
Clerk hire, stamps, etc.	58 62
Printing programs, bills and dodgers.	103 80
Distributing programs for convention.	2 50
Messenger for Convention.	7 00
Rent of hall.	79 45
Clerk for Corresponding Secretary for '93.	93 83
Clerk for Corresponding Secretary for '94.	478 53
Auxiliary fee to Council of Women.	100 00
On bill for printing pamphlet report.	10 00
Clerical services and stamps for Editor of Convention Report and Treasurer.	286 34
Total expenditures.	\$5421 74
Balance carried to 1895.	398 50
	\$5820 24

SEC. 5. This Association shall elect Vice-Presidents to represent States where there is no auxiliary Society; but Vice-Presidents representing non-auxiliary States shall be only honorary officers, and shall not be entitled to vote.

SEC. 6. The Executive Committee may elect annually ten or more honorary Vice-Presidents.

ARTICLE V.

This Constitution may be amended by a two-thirds vote at any annual meeting, after one day's notice in the Convention, notice of the proposed amendment having been given to the Business Committee, and by them published in the suffrage papers not less than three months in advance.

BY-LAWS.

BY-LAW I.

For the accomplishment of the object specified in Article II of its Constitution, this Association shall seek to concentrate the efforts of all the advocates of woman suffrage in the United States by the following methods: (1.) It shall hold annually one meeting of delegates (according to the basis of representation stated in By-Law II) for the transaction of business, the election of officers and the advocacy of its principles; and it may hold one or more other conventions annually for the advocacy of its principles. In order to influence national legislation the annual meeting of delegates shall be held in Washington, D. C., during the first session of each Congress. (2.) It shall form State Associations auxiliary to itself in every State where none such now exist; and, recognizing the authority of its auxiliaries in their respective States, it shall promote their local work by every means in its power. (3.) It shall publish tracts, speeches and other documents, and shall furnish the same at actual cost. (4.) It shall prepare and circulate petitions to Congress and to State legislatures on behalf of the political and civil equality of women, and take such other measures for the promotion of woman suffrage as the Executive Committee shall determine upon, subject always to the will of the Association.

BY-LAW II.—BASIS OF REPRESENTATION.

SECTION 1. Any State Woman Suffrage Association may become auxiliary to the N. A. W. S. Association, by paying annually into its treasury ten cents per member of the State society and of its paid-up auxiliaries.

SEC. 2. Every State Auxiliary Association shall be entitled to send three delegates to the Annual National Convention, and one delegate in addition for every one hundred members of State Society and of its paid-up auxiliaries.

SEC. 3. All officers of this Association shall be *ex officio* delegates-at-large, and every such officer shall be entitled to vote in all the business meetings of the Association.

BY-LAW III.—CREDENTIALS.

All delegates-at-large specified in Sec. 3 of By-Law II, and chairmen of standing committees, must present credentials properly

signed by the President and Recording Secretary of the organization represented. Contributors to the N. A. W. S. A. shall receive a card signed by the Treasurer of that Association which shall serve as credentials for the members of that body who are not delegates from other bodies.

BY-LAW IV.

The Executive Committee of this Association shall hold one session preceding the opening of each annual convention, and another session after the conclusion of such convention; and the committees having in charge the arrangements for the annual convention shall always take cognizance of such meetings of the Executive Committee and make provision for them.

BY-LAW V.

The decisions reached by the Executive Committee shall be presented in the form of recommendations at the business sessions of the convention.

BY-LAW VI.

In the election of officers, the delegates present from each State shall cast the full vote to which the organization represented by them is entitled. The vote shall be taken in the same way upon any other question whenever the delegates present from five States concur in asking for it. In other cases each delegate shall have one vote.

BY-LAW VII.

The Committee on Resolutions shall consist of one person from each State, elected by the delegation from the organization represented.

BY-LAW VIII.

After each annual convention the Business Committee shall elect the following Standing Committees: A Committee on Programme, to consist of five persons, one from each section of the country, of which the President shall be chairman, to arrange the programme for the next annual meeting; a Congressional Committee, to have in charge the direct Congressional work during the year which shall intervene between the time of its appointment and the next annual convention; and Committees on Press Work, Enrollment, Federal Suffrage, Presidential Suffrage, National Headquarters, Local Arrangements and Railroad Rates. All money collected by or belonging to Standing Committees shall be turned into the treasury of the National-American W. S. A., that sum to be drawn at any time by an authorized person on the committee without the signature of the President and Recording Secretary of the N. A. W. S. A.

BY-LAW IX.

The report of the Treasurer shall be read at the second business meeting of the annual convention. The books of the Treasurer shall close the first day of January.

BY-LAW X.

SECTION 1. The General Officers named in Art. IV, Sec. 1, of the Constitution, viz., the President, Vice-President-at-Large, Recording and Corresponding Secretaries, Treasurer, and two Auditors, with the Honorary President and Chairman of Organization

Committee, shall constitute a Business Committee to provide for and control the general interests of the work in the interim of the annual meetings, and to perform all other business not otherwise assigned. Of these, four shall constitute a quorum when assembled after due notice, or a majority may act by correspondence in response to a circular letter addressed to every member of the Business Committee not less than ten days beforehand, by the President.

SEC. 2. The President may call special meetings of the Business Committee, when deemed necessary, or in response to the written request of any three members of the Business Committee, and shall perform all other duties usual to such office.

SEC. 3. The Vice-President-at-Large shall perform all duties of the President in case of the President's absence or disability.

SEC. 4. The Recording Secretary shall attend all business meetings of the Association and the meetings of the Executive and Business Committees, and shall keep a correct record of the proceedings of the same and perform all other duties usually pertaining to such office.

SEC. 5. The Corresponding Secretary shall conduct all correspondence of the organization, and perform all duties usual to such office; and shall also send to the secretary of each auxiliary association notice to prepare a report of work done by said auxiliary, blanks for credentials of delegates to the annual meeting to which said auxiliary is entitled, and a notice of the necessity that said auxiliary shall send dues and list of names and addresses of members to the Treasurer of this Association.

SEC. 6. The Treasurer shall keep accurate accounts of all receipts and disbursements of money, and shall present a detailed report thereof to each annual meeting, to be afterward published, and shall pay no bill except on an order signed by the acting President and Recording Secretary, and at the annual meeting shall give to the chairman of the Committee on Credentials the whole number of delegates to which each auxiliary is entitled, according to the number of members and amount of dues paid; and shall perform all other duties usually pertaining to this office.

SEC. 7. The Auditors shall examine and verify the books of the Treasurer, and shall give a report thereof at each annual meeting.

SEC. 8. The General Officers of this Association shall be elected on the last day but one of the annual meeting.

SEC. 9. The term of the General Officers shall expire at the end of the last session of the (annual) convention proper, and the term of the newly elected officers shall commence with the session of the Executive Committee held after the conclusion of the convention, provided for by By-Law IV.

SEC. 10. The Business Committee shall fill any vacancy that may occur in itself during the interim of annual meetings.

SEC. 11. In case of the absence from the annual convention of this Association of a State President or a State member of the Executive Committee, the delegation from that State may elect a proxy to represent the absentee on the Executive Board during the convention.

SEC. 12. The annual report prepared by the Secretary of each State Association and approved by the President of that Association must be read as written, and any alterations must be made from the floor in open convention.

SEC. 13. A State Association, no member of which is present at a National convention, may not give a proxy to a person from another state to cast its vote at the convention.

CONSTITUTION OF LOCAL ASSOCIATIONS

AUXILIARY TO THE

National-American Woman Suffrage Association.

ARTICLE I.—NAME.

This Association shall be known as the* and through that auxiliary to the States and through that Association auxiliary to the National-American Woman Suffrage Association.

ARTICLE II.—OBJECT.

Its object shall be to advance the industrial, legal and educational rights of women, and to secure suffrage to them by appropriate State and National legislation.

ARTICLE III.—MEMBERSHIP.

Any person may become a member of this Association by signing the Constitution and paying the sum of annually into the treasury, of which thirty-five cents shall go to the County State or if there is no County organization to the meeting in This must be paid before the annual meeting in No distinction on account of sex shall be made in membership or eligibility to office in the Association.

ARTICLE IV.—ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The officers of the Association shall be a President, a Vice-President, Corresponding Secretary, Recording Secretary, a Treasurer, and Auditor. These general officers shall constitute an Executive Committee, and shall be elected annually in

ARTICLE V.—DUTIES OF OFFICERS.

SECTION 1. PRESIDENT.—The President shall preside at all regular and called meetings, and have a general oversight of the Association, and, in conjunction with the Executive Committee, to plan for its best interests and the good of the cause; to call special meetings when deemed advisable, due notice having been given.

SEC. 2. VICE-PRESIDENT.—The Vice-President shall preside at all meetings in the absence of the President, and perform all duties of the President in case of absence of that officer; she shall also assist in arranging and carrying out plans for the benefit of the Association.

*The local name may be chosen by the members. Many names are in use from which an acceptable one can easily be selected: Woman Suffrage Association, Equal Suffrage Association, Equal Rights Association, Political Equality Leagues, Civic Clubs, Good Government Leagues, Citizens' Clubs, Political Study Clubs.

†The State name in all existing societies is Woman Suffrage Association, Equal Rights Association, or Equal Suffrage Association.

‡Honorory Vice-Presidents may be added in any number desired. It is sometimes helpful to connect the names of prominent people with the work of the club in this manner.

SEC. 3. CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.—The Corresponding Secretary shall conduct the correspondence of the Association; she shall report the local club work to the Corresponding Secretary of the State Association, and prepare the report to be read at the County Convention, having first submitted her report to the local club, giving such facts and items of general interest as will enable the State Secretary to judge correctly of the condition of the club and the amount of work accomplished during the year.

SEC. 4. RECORDING SECRETARY.—The Recording Secretary shall keep a record of the proceedings of the meetings of the Association, notify the public of its meetings, notify committees of their appointment and of the business referred to them; take charge of all papers and documents of the Association, and make reports annually or quarterly as required by the Association.

SEC. 5. TREASURER.—The Treasurer shall keep an exact book account of all receipts and expenditures. Thirty-five cents from the dues of each member must be entered at the time of its payment in a separate account under the head of *County Dues*.|| The amount in this fund must be forwarded quarterly to the Treasurer of the County Association, and must not be used for other purpose whatsoever. The Treasurer shall pay bills only on the orders signed by the President and Recording Secretary.

SEC. 6. AUDITOR.—It shall be the duty of the Auditor to examine and verify the books of the Treasurer, and to report thereon at each Annual meeting.

ARTICLE VI.—MEETINGS.

SECTION 1. The regular meetings of the Association shall be held every members shall constitute a quorum. Public meetings shall be held as often as the interest of the work demands, and, if practicable, mass meetings quarterly.

SEC. 2. During the month of the annual meeting shall be held. Before this meeting the Treasurer shall have collected all the membership dues unpaid, and closed her books for the fiscal year, and shall offer her report to the Association. The report must be passed upon by the Auditor before approval. The Corresponding Secretary shall offer her report of the year's work, and after its approval may forward it to the State Corresponding Secretary. The election of officers shall then take place.

ARTICLE VII.—AMENDMENTS.*

This Constitution may be amended at a regular meeting of the Association by a two-thirds vote of the members present, notice having been given at the previous regular meeting.

||In the event there is no county organization, this head should be State Dues, and the amount forwarded to State Association.
*By-Laws may be added at the discretion of members.

OFFICERS NATIONAL-AMERICAN WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION.

1895.

OFFICERS.

Honorary President:

ELIZABETH CADY STANTON, 26 West 61st street, New York City

President:

SUSAN B. ANTHONY, Rochester, N. Y.

Vice-President-at-Large:

REV. ANNA HOWARD SHAW, Somerton, Philadelphia, Pa.

Corresponding Secretary:

RACHEL FOSTER AVERY, Somerton, Philadelphia, Pa.

Recording Secretary:

ALICE STONE BLACKWELL, 3 Park St., Boston, Mass.

Treasurer:

HARRIET TAYLOR UPTON, Warren, Ohio.

Auditors:

H. AUGUSTA HOWARD, Columbus, Ga.
ANNIE L. DIGGS, Washington, D. C.

Chairman Organization Committee:

CARRIE L. CHAPMAN-CATT, World Building, New York City.

Honorary Vice-Presidents.

California.—Ellen Clark Sargent, Sara Knox Goodrich, Dr. Alida C. Avery, Mary F. Channing.

Colorado.—Gov. John L. Routt.

Connecticut.—Emily P. Collins, John Hooker, Joseph Sheldon, Harriet Beecher Stowe.

District of Columbia.—Caroline H. Dall, Ruth C. Denison, Julia A. Wilbur, Dr. Susan Edson, Mary A. O'Connor, Albert G. Riddle, Rosanna Thompson, Dr. Caroline B. Winslow.

Georgia.—Sophia L. Ober Allen, Sarah Freeman Clarke, Annie J. Howard.

Illinois.—Hannah Tracy Cutler, Chas. B. Waite, Katherine B. Waite, Jas. B. Bradwell, Adeline Swain.

Indiana.—Zerelda Wallace, Wm. Dudley Foulke.

Iowa.—Mary V. Cowgill, Margaret W. Campbell, Martha C. Callanan, Narcissa T. Bemis, E. A. Hunter, S. A. Green, Deborah Cottle.

Kentucky.—Susan Look Avery, Mary J. W. Clay, Mrs. W. W. Trimble.

Kansas.—Mother Bickerdike, Jane Slocum, Susan E. Wattles, Amanda Way.

Louisiana.—Caroline E. Merrick.

Maine.—Margaret T. W. Merrill, Ann F. Greeley, Rev. Dr. Blanchard, Lucy A. Snow, Sophronia Snow.

Maryland.—Caroline Hallowell Miller, Mary G. Thomas.

Massachusetts.—Ednah D. Cheney, Frances H. Drake, Anna Gardner, Paulina Gerry, Col. T. W. Higginson, Wm. I. Bowditch, Theodore D. Weld, Rev. Samuel May, Adeline Howland, Julia Ward Howe.

Michigan.—Harriet Burton, Giles B. Stebbins, Catharine A. F. Stebbins, Lucinda H. Stone, Olivia B. Hall, Hon. Thos. W. Palmer, Delos Blodgett, Dr. C. L. Levanway, Mr. Schneider, Mrs. Francis Titus.

Minnesota.—Margaret Van Cleve, Sarah Burger Stearns, Dr. Martha A. Ripley.

Missouri.—Rebecca N. Hazard, Mrs. Beverly Allen, Mrs. Ferdinand Gerisheshe, James E. Yeatman, Sarah Coates.

Nebraska.—Mary Rogers Kimball, Mrs. S. B. Colson.

New Hampshire.—Armenia S. White, Hon. Henry W. Blair, Mary Powers Filley, Nancy Gilmore, Parker Pillsbury.

New Jersey.—Elizabeth McClintock Phillips, Rev. Antoinette Brown Blackwell, Arathusa L. Forbes, Phebe C. Wright, Cornelia C. Hussey.

New York.—Sarah Anthony Burtis, Sarah L. Willis, J. Elizabeth Jones, Albert O. Wilcox, Matilda F. Wendt, Elizabeth P. Hall, Mrs. Chas. B. Sedgwick, Charles D. B. Mills, Mary R. Pell, Lewia C. Smith.

North Carolina.—Mrs. E. J. Aston.

Ohio.—Phebe C. McKell, Emily Robinson, Hon. Ezra B. Taylor, Ferdinand Schumacher, Esther Wattles.

Oregon.—Abigail Scott Duniway, Mrs. H. J. Hendershot, Ashby Pierce, Mrs. H. A. Loughary, Rev. Dr. T. L. Eliot.

Pennsylvania.—Mary Grew, Dr. Hannah Longshore, Robert Purvis, Dr. Agnes Kemp, Emily J. Bartol.

South Carolina.—Gen. Rob't R. Hemphill.

Utah.—Sarah M. Kimball, Zina H. D. Young, Jane S. Richards.

Vermont.—Mrs. A. D. Chandler.

Virginia.—Elizabeth Van Lew, Dr. Thamsin Janney.

Washington.—Hon. Roger S. Greene, Barbara J. Thompson, H. P. Isaacs.

Wisconsin.—Almeda B. Gray, Dr. Laura Ross Wolcott.

Wyoming.—Esther Morris, Hon. Wm. Bright, Hon. John W. Hoyt, Amelia B. Post.

LIFE MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL-AMERICAN WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION.

Mary A. McPherson	Washington, D. C.
C. W. Spofford	Washington, D. C.
Jane H. Spofford	Washington, D. C.
Sophronia C. Snow	Washington, D. C.
Eliza T. Ward	Washington, D. C.
Lucia E. Blount	New York, N. Y.
Elizabeth Cady Stanton	Rochester, N. Y.
Susan B. Anthony	Rochester, N. Y.
Mary S. Anthony	Rochester, N. Y.
Sarah L. Willis	Fayetteville, N. Y.
Matilda Joslyn Gage	Philadelphia, Pa.
Rachel Foster Avery	Philadelphia, Pa.
Emma J. Bartol	Philadelphia, Pa.
Ellen K. Brazier	Philadelphia, Pa.
Emma J. Brazier	Philadelphia, Pa.
Alvin T. James	Philadelphia, Pa.
Helen Mosher James	Philadelphia, Pa.
Kate W. Dewald	Ann Arbor, Mich.
Rev. Anna Howard Shaw	Cleveland, Ohio.
Olivia B. Hall	Indianapolis, Ind.
Louisa Southworth	New Orleans, La.
May Wright Sewall	St. Louis, Mo.
Caroline E. Merrick	Louisville, Ky.
Phoebe W. Cousins	Racine, Wis.
Benjamin F. Avery	Beatrice, Neb.
Rev. Olympia Brown	Leanna, Kans.
Clara B. Colby	Chicago, Ill.
Sarah E. Morrow	
Emily Maude Gross	

VICE-PRESIDENTS—(PRESIDENTS OF AUXILIARY STATES.)

Alabama	Ellen Stephens Hildreth, New Decatur.
Arkansas	Clara A. McDiarmid, Little Rock.
California	Nellie Holbrook Blinn, San Francisco.
Colorado	Eliza F. Routt, Denver.
Connecticut	Isabella Beecher Hooker, Hartford.
District of Columbia	Mrs. A. H. Thompson, Washington.
Florida	Ella C. Chamberlain, Tampa.
Georgia	H. Augusta Howard, Columbus.
Illinois	Mary E. Holmes, Willard's Hotel, Chicago.
Indiana	Helen M. Gougar, Fayette.
Iowa	Rowena Stevens, Boone.
Kansas	Laura M. Johns, Salina.
Kentucky	Laura Clay, Lexington.
Louisiana	Florence Huberwald, New Orleans.
Maine	Hannah J. Bailey, Winthrop Center.
Maryland	Mary Bentley Thomas, Ednor.
Massachusetts	Mary A. Livermore, Boston.
Massachusetts (National)	Dr. Salome Merritt, Jamaica Plains.
Michigan	Emily B. Ketcham, Grand Rapids.

Minnesota.....	Julia B. Nelson, Red Wing.
Missouri.....	Mrs. E. P. Jenkins, Holmes St., Kansas City.
Nebraska, Clara Bewick Colby, 1325 Tenth st., N. W., Washington, D. C.	
New Hampshire.....	Josephine Hall, Nashua.
New Jersey.....	Florence Howe Hall, Plainfield.
New York.....	Jean Brooks Greenleaf, Rochester.
North Carolina.....	Helen Morris Lewis, Asheville.
Ohio.....	Caroline McCullough Everhard, Massillon.
Oregon.....	Abigail Scott Duniway, Portland.
Pennsylvania.....	Lucretia L. Blankenburg, West Logan Sq., Phila.
Rhode Island.....	Elizabeth B. Chace, Valley Falls.
South Carolina.....	Virginia D. Young, Fairfax.
South Dakota.....	Anna R. Simmons, Huron.
Tennessee.....	Lide Meriwether, Memphis.
Texas.....	Rebecca Henry Hayes, Galveston.
Utah.....	Emmeline B. Wells, Salt Lake City.
Vermont.....	Mrs. A. D. Chandler, Barton Landing.
Virginia.....	Orra Langhorne, Culpepper.
Washington.....	Bessie J. I. Savage, Olympia.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

Congressional Committee.

Susan B. Anthony, Alice M. A. Pickler, Alice Waugh, Ruth B. Hoar, Bessie V. Pettigrew, Edith A. Hawley, Jennie Broderick, Stella Johnson, Lydia A. Northway, Mrs. Teller, Mrs. Wolcott, Mrs. Blue, Helen W. Warren.

Program Committee.

Susan B. Anthony..... New York.
 Rachel Foster Avery, (acting chairman)..... Pennsylvania.
 Jennie Munroe..... District of Columbia.
 Mary L. McLendon..... Georgia.
 Helen P. Jenkins..... Michigan.

Organization Committee.

Carrie Chapman-Catt..... New York.
 Laura Clay..... Kentucky.
 Mary G. Hay..... Indiana.
 Emmeline B. Wells..... Utah.
 Annie L. Diggs..... Kansas.

Southern Committee.

Laura Clay..... Lexington, Ky.
 Clara A. McDiarmid..... Little Rock, Ark.
 Virginia Hedges..... Warrensburg, Mo.
 Lide Meriwether..... Memphis, Tenn.
 H. Augusta Howard..... Columbus, Ga.
 Florence Huberwald..... New Orleans, La.
 Mary Bentley Thomas..... Ednor, Md.
 Orra Langhorne..... Culpepper, Va.
 Ella C. Chamberlain..... Tampa, Fla.
 Virginia D. Young..... Fairfax, S. C.
 Ellen S. Hildreth..... New Decatur, Ala.
 Rebecca Henry Hayes..... Galveston, Tex.

Press Committee.

Ellen Battelle Dietrick, Massachusetts, (with power to choose committee.)

Presidential Suffrage Committee.

Henry B. Blackwell..... Massachusetts.
 Ellen M. Bolles..... Rhode Island.
 Catharine Waugh McCullough..... Illinois.
 Laura Clay..... Kentucky.

Federal Suffrage Committee.

Mrs. E. P. Jenkins..... Kansas City, Missouri.
 Sally Clay Bennett..... Kentucky.
 Martha E. Root..... Michigan.

Enrollment.

Louisa Southworth..... 844 Prospect Street, Cleveland, Ohio.

Committee on Course of Study.

Carrie Chapman-Catt, Elizabeth Burrill Curtis, Caroline Brown Buell, Louisa Southworth, Adele Field, Jessie Cassidy, Marianna Chapman, Imogene Fales.

Entertainments.

C. Holt Flint, Abbie E. Davis, Ella C. Chamberlain.

Local Arrangement.

Jeannette M. Bradley, Lucy E. Anthony, Mary Bentley Thomas, Annie L. Diggs.

Railroad Rates.

Mary G. Hay..... Indianapolis, Ind.

Convention Press Work.

Harriet Taylor Upton..... Warren, Ohio.

INDEX.

	PAGE
Amendments to By-Laws (proposed).....	43 44
Business Committee, Meetings of.....	43 51 52
California State Society, Consideration of.....	50
Congressional Committee, Report of.....	12
Constitution of National-American Woman Suffrage Asso'cn	105
Constitution, Local Associations.....	109
Committees, List of.....	114
Corresponding Secretary, Report of.....	14
Credential Committee, Members of.....	8
Credential Committee, Report of.....	10
Election of Officers.....	44
Executive Committee Meetings.....	8 50
Federal Suffrage Committee, Report of.....	29
Invitations for Convention of '97.....	43
Kansas, Report of Constitutional Amendment Cam'gn Com.	31
Legislative Committee, Appointment of.....	50
Legislative Committee, Leaflet of Advice.....	97
Life Members.....	113
National Enrollment, Report of Committee on.....	30
National Headquarters, Discussion of.....	50 52
New York, Report of Constitutional Amend'nt Cam'gn Com.	38
Notes.....	116
Officers of National-American Woman Suffrage Association.	111
Organization.....	see Plan of Work.
Plan of Work, Report of Committee on, Discussion of.....	7 8 21 43 51 52
Presidential Suffrage, Report of Committee on.....	41
Presidents of Auxiliary States, List of.....	113
Press Committee, Report of.....	14
Resolutions, Report of Committee on.....	44
Southern Work, Report of Committee on.....	17
State Reports.....	53
Sunday Services.....	48
Treasurer, Report of.....	99

NOTES.

The manuscripts of some of the greetings, invitations, etc., received by the convention, came into the possession of the editor too late to be incorporated in the body of the pamphlet. Among these was Mrs. Blake's Legislative Leaflet. See page 97.

An invitation from the Boy's High School of Atlanta, was received, requesting the presence of the members of the association at a debate on "Resolved, that women should be allowed to vote."

Osioli Cirle, of Knoxville, Tenn., sent a letter of cordial greeting.