

April 29, 1874. MORNING SESSION. The Fifth Anniversary Meeting of the California Woman Suffrage Association opened at 11 A. M.

In the absence of the President, Mrs. C. M. Palmer, Mrs. Lena Clarke, the Secretary, called the meeting to order, and invited Mrs. A. J. Dunway to the platform, who addressed a few words of encouragement in the cause of Woman Suffrage.

The Chair then called for nominations for the office of temporary President. Mrs. DeWolfe, Mrs. Collins and Mrs. Snow were nominated. Mrs. DeWolfe and Mrs. Collins having declined, Mrs. Snow was elected temporary President.

On motion of Mrs. Collins, Mrs. Clarke was elected temporary Secretary.

Mrs. Snow, having accepted the chair, appointed the following committees: Committee on Credentials, Mrs. Waterhouse and Mrs. E. S. Sleeper; Committee on Resolutions, Col. Jno. A. Collins, Mrs. A. J. Dunway and Mrs. Waterhouse.

The Chair further announced that the appointment of a Committee on Nomination of Officers would be deferred until the afternoon session.

Mrs. Collins read a letter from Sydney Hudson, of Utah, on the progress of the Woman Suffrage movement in that Territory.

S. Furee, Esq., of San Francisco, next addressed the meeting at length on the objects and purposes of the suffrage agitation. His remarks were attentively listened to, and warmly applauded.

Mrs. Collins next read a letter from Mr. D. V. Norton, of California, on the same subject.

Committee on Resolutions submitted the following report: WHEREAS, The Legislative department of the Territory of Utah several years since practically demonstrated its appreciation of and confidence in the principles of political equality and self-government, as enunciated by the founders of the American Republic, by conferring the elective franchise upon the women within its jurisdiction; and

WHEREAS, The general department of the newly enfranchised class in Utah and Wyoming has been so characterized by quiet, order and respect for public authority as to attract the attention and challenge the commendation of high public officials; and

WHEREAS, There are several bills now before the Federal Congress, embracing those of Senators Frelinghuysen, Logan and Sargent and Representative McKee, each of which, while aiming to suppress polygamy in Utah, provides, with the exception of that of Mr. Sargent, to remand the women back to political subjugation; therefore,

Resolved, That the California W. S. Association, at its Fifth Anniversary, in convention assembled, on this 29th day of April, 1874, hereby records its solemn protest against this crafty effort on the part of the enemies of Human Rights to induce the Congress of the United States to perform the despotic work of disfranchising the women of an entire commonwealth, thereby, under the specious guise of promoting public morals and womanly purity, proposing to inflict a punishment upon the polygamite wives of Utah to which only felons should be subjected, while inflicting no punishment and imposing no restraint upon polygamous husbands.

Resolved, That the Board of Control is requested to prepare and forward to Congress a memorial asking that Body to protect the women of Utah in the enjoyment of all the rights of self-government conferred upon them by the Legislative department of that Territory, and that a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to each Senator and Representative in the National Congress from the Pacific Coast, who are earnestly requested to use their influence to defeat any bill which abridges or denies the right of suffrage to any person or class on account of sex.

Col. Collins advocated the resolutions in a brief address, after which, on motion, the meeting adjourned until 2 P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION. The President, Mrs. Snow, called the meeting to order at 2 o'clock, and invited discussions upon the resolutions pending at the time of adjournment.

Mr. Butler took the floor and argued at some length against the adoption of the phraseology of one of the resolutions. He was followed by Miss Baker, Mrs. Hughes, Mr. Collins, Mrs. Force and Mrs. Ballou.

After a spirited and interesting discussion, the resolutions read at the morning session were adopted.

Mr. Collins then introduced and read the following additional resolutions: Resolved, That the action of the last Legislature in making woman eligible to positions of authority in the management of the California Public School department, is a hopeful indication of progress on the part of the voting class in their opinion as to her governing ability, and should stimulate the friends of Woman Suffrage and those who favor the enlargement of woman's field of remunerative employment to be active throughout the State, to secure the nomination and election of suitable

women for school superintendents, members of boards of education, school trustees and examiners, as the most effective means that can be employed, not only for increasing woman's compensation and for elevating skilled, efficient and experienced lady teachers to the higher, more responsible and lucrative positions, now exclusively monopolized by men, but also to raise the standard of education and improve the system of discipline.

Resolved, That as there is no law in California, which declares women ineligible to the office of University Regent, His Excellency, the Governor of the State, who has the filling of vacancies, is hereby earnestly and respectfully requested to appoint a woman to fill the first vacancy that shall occur in the Board of Regents.

Resolved, That the natural and common needs of the sexes are prophets of their natural and common rights; that the necessary presence of boys and girls in families where the foundation of education is unavoidably commenced is a natural indication and forcible argument in favor, not only of the co-education of the sexes in public and other schools, but is also a strong intimation that it is a system which cannot be safely ignored among men and women in the body politic.

Resolved, That the experiment of the co-education of the sexes, which has been thoroughly and favorably tested for nearly a third of a century in Oberlin and Antioch colleges, and by some three score of universities and colleges of more recent origin, is a hopeful exhibition of the broadening and liberalizing sentiments that at present prevail among a very considerable minority of the governing gender, in favor of the intellectual capacity and industrial needs of woman.

Resolved, That the maintenance of Grammar and High Schools, at the public expense, for the separate education of the sexes, is not only expensive and injurious to the well-being of each sex, but is also an unwarrantable deference to the prejudices of those religious sects which are governed largely by the rules and usages of medieval ages.

Resolved, That the confederation of the homestead of Abby Kelly Foster and other heroic women of the Revolutionary type, by the authorities of Worcester, Massachusetts, and of the personal property of the Smith sisters of Glastonbury, Connecticut, by the town authorities, because of their refusal to submit to "taxation without representation," is a "tyranny" quite equal to that imposed upon the Colonies by the emissaries of King George prior to the Revolutionary war.

After some further discussion the meeting took a recess until half-past seven o'clock.

The New Northwest.

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CORRESPONDENCE.

The following letters were read before the fifth anniversary meeting of the California Woman Suffrage Association:

Mrs. Mary J. Collins, Carr, Sec.—Dear Madam:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 8th inst., with circulars. It will be impossible for me to be present at your meeting, and I can only reply hastily to your questions in reference to the practical working of Woman Suffrage in Wyoming.

In public and private conversations, in official and unofficial correspondence, whenever and wherever I have had occasion to express my opinion upon the subject, I have shown that our Legislature, in enfranchising woman, did an act of simple justice, which has not, to say the least, been followed by any painful results. This fact seems to be almost universally recognized by our people—so much so that in the last Legislature no attempt was even made to interfere with the existing order of things, which fact may be taken as a sufficient refutation of the statement that "their conduct had thoroughly disgusted the better class of citizens."

The other arguments which you are alluded to by the opponents of impartial suffrage seem to require no answer from me, for if "the women will not vote," they certainly cannot "vote as their husbands do."

The fact is that in Wyoming, as in all other portions of the country, the women almost unanimously take advantage of all the rights and privileges that are accorded to them, and in voting they appear to be influenced by the same considerations that influence the men, and to "vote as the men do"—i. e., just as they please. Very respectfully, Your obedient servant, J. A. CAMPBELL, [Governor Wyoming Territory.] Cheyenne, April 25, 1874.

Mrs. Mary J. Collins—Dear Lady:—Through the politeness of Mr. C. W. Tappan, we have perused the letter of the 4th inst. from you to his address, in which an invitation is extended to Woman Suffragists of Salt Lake to either attend your annual meeting or address a letter for the occasion; for which please accept our thanks.

The receipt of the note being at a late hour (yesterday evening), affording too little time consistent for attendance at your Convention, we are happy to address you, although hastily.

Realizing as we do, that the women of Utah are highly privileged, we are not indifferent to the interests of our sisters abroad, and would be most happy in assisting them in their wise and laudable efforts. For their encouragement we can truly say that, with us, so far, the franchise is a success—refuting many of the objections against it by its opponents.

It is presumable that our then acting Governor, when signing the bill conferring Woman Suffrage in Utah, felt a little tremulous—it certainly was a bold step on almost untried ground, as we were preceded by neither State nor Territory for example, except Wyoming; but, having seen the working of our ballots, he pronounces it, as well he may, "the proudest act of his life."

The unaccountable ignorance of people abroad concerning the state of society, and especially the social position of woman in Utah, augmented the risk of the Governor in jeopardizing his reputation as a Government officer in this responsible and magnanimous act.

In all ages of the world, the introduction of beneficial principles and practices to combat established customs, usages, prejudices, and, above all, the ignorance of mankind; and in this respect, the generations do not seem to have so very much improved since the time of Socrates and Galileo, although the mode of warring opposition is somewhat modified.

With intense interest we have watched the movements of the ladies of California and elsewhere in our behalf, and have heretofore publicly acknowledged our appreciation of their noble, energetic efforts, and now feel constrained to say that, in opposing the passage of those unjust and ignominious bills which disgrace the American Congress, you have not only aided us by your influence, but have done honor to the cause which you bravely and earnestly advocate.

With many kind wishes for your success in every laudable enterprise, we are your fellow laborers for the promotion of good, MISS E. R. SNOW, MRS. L. GREENE RICHARDS, MRS. S. M. KIMBALL, MRS. M. J. HORNE, Salt Lake City, April 26, 1874.

Mrs. Mary F. Snow—Dear Madam:—I take great pleasure in acknowledging the receipt of your kind note of the 23d inst., with accompanying documents, extending to me an invitation to be present at and participate in the annual meeting of the California Woman Suffrage Association, at Mercantile Library Hall, San Francisco, on the 29th inst.

I regret that I am compelled, by the pressure of my professional duties, to make you reply that I cannot indulge the hope of attending the meeting. And my absence will be the more regretful to me, from the reflection that I shall

lose more thereby, than the Convention could gain by my presence.

Allow me to express the hope that the proceedings of the Convention will be characterized by harmony, intelligent zeal, a pronounced discretion, and an inflexible purpose to sink all personal feelings of discord, minor matters, and side issues generally, and move onward to the attainment of the full fruition of our common labor and common hope.

The eyes of the people are upon you. The war that we are waging for the abolition of Woman Slavery, is the most gallant, the most chivalrous, the grandest struggle, that the ages have yet witnessed, or that the pen of the historian shall ever record. It is the legitimate development of the principles of our Revolutionary Declaration of Independence.

We have no cause to be disheartened at the seemingly slow progress we have hitherto made, but have every reason to be hopeful for the future. Great reforms are not the work of a day, but often the growth of centuries. But in this cause the signs of the times indicate that the pioneering is about finished. Our opponents have reached their last ditch. For myself neither detraction, nor calumny, nor slander, nor misrepresentation of motives, nor social ostracism, nor aught that may come, shall muffle my pen, or still my voice, or paralyze my arm, in doing what I can for Woman's Enfranchisement.

I am satisfied to serve as a private forerunner in that grand army of human freedom, and receive as a reward only the present consciousness, that when our banners of victory (as they surely will) flash in the sunlight of a not distant future, then will our men be purer, our women nobler, and all those forms of vice and immorality that are the legitimate results of woman's subjection, such as prostitution, intemperance, gambling and corruption in high and low places, will no longer pollute the life and fester to the core our social system.

Yours for the right, C. C. STEVENS, San Jose, April 27, 1874.

Mrs. Mary J. Collins—Dear Madam:—Your circular has been received, with an invitation to attend the Convention in San Francisco, 29th of April, according to the call. The cause of Temperance, morality, peace and progress, is to receive consideration, as well as the grand central idea of "woman's disenfranchisement" from bonds of inequality, socially, politically and industrially.

These are grand and great questions, and require clear heads and free hearts to present them as from the fountain of wisdom and love.

We never can have true morality, peace and progress so long as intemperance blights our many homes, and sacrifices so many lives. Intemperance is carried into the markets of trade, and also in the world of farts. It makes good-women of our men, and gilded toys of women. The spirit of intemperance is found in all spheres and conditions of society, and based upon a selfish animal plane. 'Tis very hard for the world to learn the true principles of Temperance; but the word "Progress" will teach man true relations to Nature, law, and to one another. The suffrage question would be a failure, were it not governed by the virtues mentioned in your call. With Temperance, morality, truth and justice, woman can redeem the earth of its gross immoralities, pecculations, and unbeliefs. The Government would soon be free from alcoholic blood money and other National abuses, if women were only granted the inalienable right of using the ballot. No "Local Option" Law would have passed the California Legislature, if it had not been for the moral heroism of mothers and maidens, standing on the pavements and pleading with man at the bar of God, for a cessation of the unholy traffic. Such a power and influence for good this world of ours never beheld, and by woman, who is claimed by man to be too faintly reared to attend the ballot-box, or to take an active part in National affairs, too long a mistaken notion. Men, and women too, are just awaking from the dream of the past, and with lightning speed progressing to higher and truer conditions. Justice and equality is written in characters of living fire upon the scroll of time; and if woman is denied her rights and privileges at no distant day when man and woman will know no distinction in law and equality, in public, social, or private life. These Suffrage Conventions will cease with the cause. Temperance Societies will be only records in history. The Government and people, free from its blighting curse, will stand agape at the present time. The National Treasury is filled with license money, and the whole country and asylums are filled with grave-yards and reform them these victims, and to correct and reform these abuses, we place our faith in Woman Suffrage. Woman, freed from party creed or platform, would adopt the platform of moral, social, and Governmental reform, and the good times hoped for would soon dawn upon our fair and beautiful land, and peace, plenty, morality, and practical religion, would smile within the hallowed precincts of domestic sanctity, and heaven would open her treasury of good gifts, to swell the universal gladness.

I do hope your deliberations will be

governed by the grandest of all virtues, Charity. Make the platform pure and progressive, so that the virtuous and good may take part in your deliberations. Pardon me for being unworthy supporters or ridicule. The cause is just, and justice must come sooner or later, and those who are ashamed to take a public stand in an act of common justice, are unworthy the honor of having the mantle of the true reformers. When this question gains popularity and strength, the press, churches, and courts of justice will own the right and equality of woman to the ballot; and with the ballot reforms will be inaugurated as soon as man is ready for them. Little by little, step by step, will woman assume her proper position in life. Nature works out an eternity by moments, and woman will work out her own redemption by progressive steps. If we judge the future by the past few years, woman's millennium is now at hand.

Praying, however, that your hands may be strengthened in the good work, and that harmony may pervade all your deliberations, I subscribe myself Yours truly, JOHN TAYLOR, Mount Pleasant, April 24, 1874.

It is with no small degree of disappointment that I am obliged to forego the pleasure and satisfaction I should feel in contributing my mite to the success of your annual meeting. A previous engagement in San Diego makes it my duty to go there; but you will accept my thanks for your kind invitation, and I hope and pray your meeting may be marked by unanimity of feeling and harmony of action. The principles involved in our cause, which you have met to advance, are those which affect our entire governmental and social relations; hence they are worthy of our best thought and wisest action. Principles so grand—high as heaven and broad as the universe—should certainly lift us above all petty personal animosities into the atmosphere of a noble manhood and womanhood. I am not in sympathy with any party or faction in the suffrage cause, but desire to be counted in with all true workers in reform who seek the full emancipation of woman. To this end, dear friends, you have my sympathy, and such little influence as I may possess, in carrying forward the Woman Suffrage reform; and I ardently hope the friends of our noble cause throughout the State will gather under one standard, and, thus, by an aggregation of all our forces, characterized by a sweet and loving spirit, present a united front to battle for equal justice and equal privileges for both sexes before the law, and in all our social relations.

With these hastily penned lines I command you all to good and kindly influences as a guide to lead you into right action in behalf of the cause to which we stand continually pledged, and for which I will not fail to bear testimony wherever I go.

Hoping all things (that are true) and believing all things (that are good) I remain yours in spirit. J. L. YORK, San Francisco, April 27, 1874.

Mrs. Collins—Madam:—By request of Mr. C. W. Tappan, and in keeping with an invitation card to him for political news from this city, to be read at the coming Suffrage Convention, I proceed to address you a brief sketch. The voting franchise as enjoyed by women here, is as highly valued by those of the Mormon faith as it is by the men, and it is as persistently exercised, and as long as women adhere to that belief (and the claims of the society are renewed), it will be given in the interest of the Church. But as soon as a revolution takes place, it will be used as a barbed cord to bring dictating priests and tyrants rulers to salutary retribution.

Now the grand necessity is to learn how to concentrate the franchise on proper persons for officers. This necessitates the study of the first principles of representation, which will at once demonstrate that the only palladium of individual or national safety rests in the nominative franchise. The women should have an extra vote for each child they introduce into earth life, also guardians of fools and insane persons, as without it justice cannot be compelled in their behalf, as long as mankind love to feed themselves and their own favorites better than their neighbors. It is time that the producers of wealth set about making laws to protect themselves in its ownership, and no longer feed and clothe all the speculating sharks in the world for nothing.

I congratulate the ladies for their heroic resolves to redeem themselves and their children from barbarism, which in promised civilization there is no prospect that men alone will ever accomplish.

Please forward reports of Convention to Box 132, S. L. City.

Very respectfully, S. HUDSON, Salt Lake, April 22, 1874.

Mrs. Mary Snow—Dear Madam:—I had purposed being with you at this Convention. It would have been a pleasure I should heartily have enjoyed; partly because I would have liked to be with you who hold sentiments kindred to my own; partly because being in subjection I like to declare openly my love of liberty. You are present enjoy a privilege. The next thing to freedom is the ability to protest against your subjection. That the Con-

vention affords woman this opportunity is in my view its chief value. Your resolutions in themselves are useful, so are all your efforts put forth in pursuit of their various objects; but the main thing accomplished is the exhibition of the feeling of American women in protest against their condition. There can be no hatred between the sexes. There can be no willing oppression of one by the other. In order for woman's position to be changed it is but necessary that it shall be known that the self-respect of woman has grown with the centuries, and that the subjection which in an age of different sentiments was agreeable to her, is no longer consistent with her womanhood. My sympathies, therefore, are heartily with the Convention and my gratitude with the noble women whose fidelity and persistent energy have made these conventions possible. Very truly yours, VIRGINIA F. RUSSELL, [Editor Santa Barbara Index.] Santa Barbara, April 26, 1874.

Mrs. M. J. Collins—Dear Madam:—I regret that a previous and imperative engagement will prevent my accepting your invitation to address the Suffrage Association at the next annual meeting. Wishing you a successful and interesting session, I am truly yours, EZRA S. CARR, [Principal Oakland Union.] Oakland, April 24, 1874.

Woman and the Temperance Movement. The developments of the last winter and spring, in connection with woman and the great public work which she has so largely engrossed herself with, form an epoch in her history, which apparently standing by itself, is yet closely connected with other actions which have preceded it, and with movements to follow with which it is closely allied. The great Woman's Temperance movement, the great cyclical work, which the country has not sprung up like a sudden fungus growth, extraneous and unconnected with other deep-seated interests, but proceeding events have preceded it, and way for it; it has advanced on the high tide of necessity—a force invisible but with all the inevitableness of fate, has permeated the movement as an integral element and made it what it has become—not a sensation as it first appeared, but a power felt and feared. Feared by those whose interests it directly defeats; feared also by another class who indirectly dread its effect on other interests. It is condemned by some who stigmatize it as an irregular proceeding, but revered by others who see in it something too serious for criticism. But it still moves majestically on. The opposition which it meets with in particular cases, seems to have no effect to dampen it. Its wide extension and steady persistence is a wonder and a marvel, and of logical minds the most serious think it will hold criticism. The condemnation of the unthinking and the calm respect of the thinkers, verifies in this instance the proverb, "Fools rush in where angels fear to tread."

Women have suffered and never fairly realized that they had power to work their way out. Their opinions were at that stage too crude to recognize in the demand for Woman Suffrage the great power which was to deal sledge-hammer blows at every form of oppression. But still the Woman Suffrage influences were felt far and wide and deep, and the latent feeling of resistance developed as far as it could go, into this determination to overcome, at all costs, the causes of intemperance. The women worked in the way in which their education in life had directed them, by persuasion, but determined persuasion, rather than that more potent means which should be attainable through law. This, however, is one phase. They are being rapidly and irresistibly directed to that point where they feel that they must insist upon direct power through legal methods, that the exercise of the ballot is the safe and sure avenue to which all other powers must be subordinate or auxiliary. It will soon be as impossible for the women to help a determined demand for enfranchisement as it now appears impossible for them to help entering into this other movement, which is but a transitional step toward the position where women shall be recognized as an equal power with opportunities for self-protection commensurate with needs.

WIFE-BEATING.—The marriage ceremony is performed eerily by the Esquimaux. When a boy kills a polar bear, it is considered sufficient proof of his ability to manage a family; he is therefore told to go and catch a wife. Watching his opportunity at night, he pounces on a victim and attempts to carry her off. She, however, struggles and shrieks until she has induced the hunter around her a group of sympathizers. She then turns upon her captor, and bites and scratches him until he is obliged to release her, then she darts into the crowd and attempts to escape. The expectant bridegroom follows her, but not unmolested. All the old women take scourges of dried seal skin and flagellate him unmercifully as he passes, making at the same time every effort to arrest him in his course. If, despite these little impediments to matrimonial bliss, he should catch his victim, the biting and scratching scene is renewed, and, in all probability, he is compelled to release her, and the chase, with its attendant discomforts, is resumed. Should he overcome all obstacles, the third capture proves actual, and the victim, ceasing her struggles, is led away amid the acclamations and rejoicings of the assembled multitude.

ECHO ANSWERS.—Of what has heaven given us an equal share?—Air. What does a rumor often do when it flies?—Lies. Which is the loveliest flower that grows?—Rose.

Whose children are we apt to think the sweetest flowers?—Duns. What in manners is sure to please?—Ease.

What will frequently overcome the most austere?—Tear.

What roses its flavor when we borrow it?—Wit.

What is it that wealth seldom extinguishes?—Wishes.

What traits are difficult to externalize?—Innate.

Victor Hugo in his new story, "Ninety-Three," vividly recalls the period of mad inflation in France—the reign of terror and of the assignates. Everybody, he says, gambled in them; and later "the people gave chase to them (the jobbers) as they did to the thieves, whom the royalists styled 'active citizens.'" A gold louis (of the value of 30 silver francs) was worth 3,950 francs. A course in a hackney coach cost 600 francs. After a day's use of a carriage this sort of a dialogue might be heard: "Coachman, how much do I owe you?" "Six thousand francs." "A green-grocer woman sold 20,000 francs' worth of vegetables a day. A beggar said, 'Help me in the name of charity; I lack 250 francs to finish paying for my shoes.'" Carlyle says that on the 1st of February, 1793, at the Bourse, in Paris, the gold louis sold 20,000 francs in silver cost 5,320 francs in assignats. The end is known; universal ruin and national bankruptcy.

HAPPINESS.—Happiness between husband and wife can only be secured by that constant tenderness and care of parties for each other which are based upon warm and demonstrative love. The woman who forgets to provide for her husband's tastes and wishes, renders her home undesirable for him. In a word, ever-present and ever-demonstrative gentleness must reign, or else the heart starves.