

will never loosen it sufficiently to have it wrested from them. Let us see what progress has been made towards this goal. In primitive times, as now in some barbarous portions of the earth, woman existed solely to minister to man's happiness and comfort. Relative to man she was of some worth. Individually she was a nonentity, having no rights of her own. If her liege lord did the hunting and fighting—and oftentimes not even this much—he had done his whole duty; but she must bear the rest of life's burden, which generally amounted to the greater part, without murmur or complaint, while he reposed in the shade of the Banyan or fig-tree. After long ages it was discovered, by whom or in what manner I know not, that woman, or at least some women, possessed a sort of soul and feelings as well as man. The discovery was, indeed, a great one; for man, out of his great generosity, began to treat woman with some respect and to concede her a few of the simpler rights, yet reserving to himself the lion's share. However, during the past century wonderful progress has been made, and especially in this country, until but little remains for them but the ballot, which would soon put them on absolute equality with men. They speak in our pulpits, lecture halls and even in political campaigns. They are allowed to practice in some of our courts, to practice medicine and, besides, many have gained lasting reputations as authors. This would seem strange and astonishing to those of one and two centuries ago. With such rapid advancement as this in the past few decades, what are we to expect in the future? Alas! I am afraid we will soon be compelled to chronicle the sad fact that "we poor men" have been out-generated by "weak woman." Sad, indeed, it surely will appear to some, but I fail to see how the equality of men and women is to be such a dire calamity.

I use the term equality here simply in the sense of equality of rights. A person may have the right to do a certain thing,

yet that is no sign that it will be done by that person, unless he or she possesses the requisite ability and power. Men and women were placed on this earth, with different natures and habits, for the purpose of supplementing the efforts of each other. A sorry condition of things would exist, if the world contained men alone and, I imagine, a still worse condition of affairs would rule, if women were compelled to carry on matters without the aid of men. Men, in some respects, are superior to women—braver yet inclined to be more brutal. Women too, in some respects, far surpass the men—more timid yet possessing far finer and more delicate sensibilities. But I cannot see how this argues against the equal rights of the two sexes. No, allow equality of rights and in time those best fitted for positions will fill them, whether they be men or women. I say then that this thing is inevitable unless we cut off the fountain—education for all. As long as women are allowed to receive education, and this too in politics, we are leaving the fountain open—and may it forever remain open. So too, the more widely education is diffused and the higher it is advanced, man himself "grows in grace" and, seeing the injustice he is perpetrating, concedes—though oftentimes reluctantly—right after right to woman.

Last summer some of our newspapers attempted to make out that this movement had received a decided check, basing their calculations upon the election for this very purpose—whether or no women should be allowed the ballot—in Colorado. They were grandly mistaken in their conclusions; for instead of darkening the horizon it only cleared away the clouds and established the fact that education will certainly bring this result. The plan was defeated, but how? By the too great numbers of ignorant voters. I think the carefully collected statistics showed that, of the educated classes about five-sixths voted for the movement, while of the ignorant nearly, all voted