tive Value of Large and Small Cows. fments to settle this question brally, which it is best to keep flower-beds. urposes, large or small powe. W sight ...

HOME, FARM AND GARDEN.

-If you have a garden, do not throw been made in such manner as away the soupends from the laund-y; conviction to the minds of farm- keep them to use as a fertilizer for your

> -To Broil Tomatoes: Select large tomatoes, not too ripe, for this purpose. Cat in rather thick aller - if broug en a

Let us say a good word for th sheard "common cow." is a very large one and, as is in most large families, there is

difference in character among the si bers. It is also hard to draw the family ne. There are many common. ailed native cows, which have but "

Thirteen Years' Experience of Woman Euff age in Wyoming.

Hon. John W. Hoyt, Governor of Wyoming, in his message to the Seventh Legislative assembly of Wyoming, thus gives the result of thirteen years' experience of woman suffrage in that territory:

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

JANUARY 12, 1882. Gentlemen of the Council and House of

Representatives : In bidding you welcome to the halls of legislation, I also offer you my congratulations; for you are convened under circumof the legislative assembly, represent not nents. only a larger constituency of citizens, in found elsewhere on the face of the globe. but a constituency nearly half composed of a class everywhere in the world regarded as well as private virtue, and you should be considered, therefore, as holding in trust the guardianship they would exercise.

Woman suffrage, although resting on equity supported by reason and confirmed by ernment of the State as in the government experience, has hitherto gained but partial of the family. We do not know of a reacceptance as a principle of political philosophy. It commands more and more of public attention in many portions of our power, and we do not know of a decent political institutions look toward freedom of the people. But to-day the new territory of Wyoming is the only spot on the earth where the political privileges of women are equal and identical with those of men. It was a bold and gallant stroke on the side of reason and justice long delayed, that act of our first legislative assembly; and what wonder that the eyes of the world have been on Wyoming ever

Elsewhere, objectors persist in calling this honorable statute of ours "an experiment." We know it is not; under it we stitutions, better morals, and a higher ture of the Territory and twice as speaker social condition in general than could oth- of the house of representatives, and my erwise exist; not one of the predicted evils, such as loss of native delicacy and disturbance of home relations, has followed and I can now say that the more of it I have in its train; the great body of our women, and the best of them, have accepted the elective franchise as a precious boon, and exercise it as a patriotic duty; in a word, after twelve years of happy experience, woman suffrage is so thoroughly rooted and established in the minds and hearts of this people that, among them all, no voice is ever uplifted in protest against or in question of it. For these reasons, also, there rests on us the obligations to so guard and elevate the social order as to make of Wyoming an ever brightening star for the guidance of this new, grand movement in the interest of human freedom.

WYOMING SPEAKS FOR HERSELF. The Chevenne Daily Leader says :

situation was accepted with good nature day". and a disposition to give the law a fair trial. At the end of two years, Governor assembly, expressed himself on the subject Wyoming, says:

justice to say that the women entering, for sations held with women of the very highthe first time in the history of the country est character; from statements made to me upon these new and untried duties, have by ministers, and by the highest officers of conducted themselves in every respect with the Territory, and from my own personal as much tact, sound judgment and good associations with editors, lawyers, teachers, sense as men. While it would be claiming and business men, that all such statements more than the facts justify, to say that about the women of Wyoming are utterly this experiment, in a limited field, has without foundation. The very best ladies demonstrated beyond a doubt the perfect of this territory vote, and as they generfitness of woman, at all times and under ally vote on the right side of all questions, all circumstances, for taking a part in gov- the lies told to their detriment originate ernment, it furnishes at least presumptive with men of the 'baser sort;' with deevidence in her favor, and she has a right feated demagogues and disappointed to claim that, so long as none but good strikers and the meanest kind of politiresults are made manifest, the law should cians, who hate the majority of women remain unrepealed.

A two years' trial, therefore, gave the ent ballots. adies another chance, and while our legisators were disposed to dissent from the to their sex, and deserve the respect of all governor, the law was permitted to remain | who wish good government." on our statute book.

Two more years passed by, and we give here Governor Campbell's opinion of woman suffrage and its effects, after an experience of four years. The governor says to the legislators :

"The experiment of granting to woman a voice in the government, which was inaugurated for the first time in the history for four years. I have heretofore taken occasion to express my views in regard to the wisdom and justice of this measure, and my conviction that its adoption has been attended only by good results. Two years more of observation of the practical to deepen my conviction that what we, in the majority was as follows: this Territory, have done, has been well done; and that our system of impartial suffrage is an unqualified success.'

The legislative assembly, coinciding in eration it demands. the governor's views, wisely refrained received the commendation of their con- suffrage will not be out of place at this

Before the end of the ensuing two years we had another executive, Gen. J. M. a gentleman experienced in public affairs, Thayer pays the following compliment to the people of Wyoming:

Woman suffrage has now been in pracyears, and has during the time increased in popularity and in the confidence of the right or privilege once granted is not easily surrendered. In this case it is difficult to

perceive any reason why it should be." At this time woman suffrage had become one of our popular institutions, approved by all; even its most bitter enemies had been made to succumb to its beneficient effects, and the boldest politician of the male sex had ceased to agitate a repeal of

WYOMING SPEAKS AGAIN.

Territory.

That being more helpless, more depend. to receive their own earnings.

ard by Mr. with her for a joke on Ned!"

good laws and good government than are men, they naturally use the power put into their hands to secure these results.

That they are controlled more by principle and less by party ties than men, and generally cast their votes for the best men and best measures.

That while women in this Territory frequently vote contrary to their husbands, we have never heard of a case where the family ties or domestic relations were dis. turbed by it, and we believe that among the pioneers of the west there is more honor and manhood than to abuse a wife because she does not think as we do about politics or religion.

We have never seen any of the evil results growing out of woman suffrage which stances most auspicious. You, gentlemen | we have heard predicted for it by its oppo-

On the contrary, its results have been proportion to population, than is to be only good, and that continually. Our elections have come to be conducted as quietly, civilly and orderly as our religious meetings or any of our social gathas the most watchful guardians of public erings, and the best men are generally selected to make and enforce our laws.

We have long ago generally come to the conclusion that woman's influence is as wholesome and as much needed in the govspectable woman in the Territory who objects to or neglects to use her political own land and in other countries whose man in the Territory who wishes it abolished, or who is not even glad to have woman's help in our government.

OFFICIAL DEMOCRATIC TESTIMONY.

Hon. N. L. Andrews, speaker of the house of representatives of Wyoming (democrat), in the Boston Post, says:

"I came to this territory in the fall of 1871, with the strongest prejudice possible against woman suffrage, and decidedly opposed to it in all its features. Yet, willing to be fair and candid on the subject, I became a close observer of the practical results of this innovation upon the rights of man. I have for three successive sessions have better laws, better officers, better in- been honored by an election to the legislaopportunities for seeing and judging of his matter have not been circumscribed; seen the less my objections have been realized, and the more it has commended itself to my judgment and good opinion.

And now I frankly acknowledge that under all my observations it has worked well, and been productive of much good in our Territory, and no evil that I have been able to discern. I am thoroughly convinced that it is the only true, consistent and honest method of exercising the right of franchise under our representative form of government; where we boast so much of intelligent freedom for the people. The only wonder to me is why the states of the union have not adopted it

Rev. Dr. Crary, presiding elder of the Campbell, in his message to the legislative, M. E. Church of northern Colorado and

granting to the women of Wyoming Ter- in the Territory of Wyoming 'no women because of their pure lives and independ-

The women of Wyoming are an honor

Woman Suffrage.

Report of the U.S. Senate on

In the early part of the session of Congress just closed, both branches created a standing committee on woman suffrage. The Senate committee, to whom was referof our country by the first legislative assembly of Wyoming, has now been tried to the Constitution of the United States to the state, in a message to the legislature secure the right of suffrage without regard on the 12th of May last, said: to sex," made a majority and minority report, the majority recommending the adoption of the resolution. The report of the minority was to the effect that the solution of this grave question should be left workings of the system have only served to the states respectively. The report of

"The gravity and importance of the

A very brief history of the origin of from tampering with our election laws, so this movement in the United States and of tatives in the legislature of that far as concerned women, and consequently the progress made in the cause of woman state with these results, that the

A World's Anti-Slavery Convention was held in London on the 12th of June, Thayer, formerly a United States senator, 1840, to which delegates from all the orand familiar with legislative matters. In the American societies sent women as delhis message to the legislature Governor egates. Their credentials were presented, and an able and exhaustive discussion was had by many of the leading men of America and Great Britain upon the question of their tical operation in our Territory for six being admitted to seats in the convention. They were allowed no part in the discussion. They were denied seats as delegates, people. In my judgment its results have and, by reason of that denial, it was debeen beneficial, and its influence favorable termined to hold conventions after their to the best interests of the community. A return to the United States, for the purpose of asserting and advocating their

rights as citizens, and especially the right of suffrage. Prior to this, and as early as the year 1836, a proposal had been made in the legislature of the state of New York to confer apon married women, their separate rights and expeditious mode of settling the quesof property. The subject was under consideration and agitation during the event- chisement of half a race now denied the ful period which peceded the constitutional | right, and that too, the most favored race The Laramie City Daily Sentinel says: and the radical changes made in the funda-We assert here, then, that woman suf-frage in Wyoming has been in every par-ticular a complete success.

mental law made in the funda-mental law made in that year. In 1848 the first act "for the more effectual protec-tion of the property of married women," are upon our files seventy-five petitions ticular a complete success.

That the women of Wyoming value as highly the political franchise, and as generally exercise it, as do the men of the gage in business on their own account and presented.

perty, and the right to transact business, similar to those adopted in New York, have been enacted in many, if not in most, of the states, and may now be regarded as the settled policy of American legislation on

After the enactment of the first law in New York, as before stated, and in the month of July 1848, the first convention demanding suffrage for women, was held in Seneca Falls, in said state. The same persons who had been excluded from the World's Convention in London, were prominent and instrumental in calling the meeting and framing the declaration of sentiments adopted by it, which, after reciting the unjust limitations and wrongs to which women are subjected, closed in of the early conventions was in session in these words :

'Now, in view of this entire disfranchisement of one-half of the people of above mentioned, and because women do feel themselves aggrieved, oppressed, and ate admission to all the rights and privileges which belong to them as citizens of the United States.

In entering upon the great work before conception, misrepresentation, and ridicule; but we shall use every instrumentality within our power, to effect our object. We shall employ agents, circulate tracts, petition the State and National legisla- discussions involved if the canvass. Their tures, and endeavor to enlist the pulpit and the pen in our behalf. We hope this convention will be followed by a series of conventions embracing every part of the country.'

The meeting also adopted a series of resolutions, one of which was in the following words:

Resolved, That it is the duty of the women of this country to secure to themselves their sacred right to the elective

From the movement thus inaugurated, conventions have been held from that time to the present, in the principal villages, cities and capitals of the various states, as well as the capital of the Nation. . . In 1857, Hon. Salmon P. Chase, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, then governor of Ohio, recommended to the legislature a constitutional amendment on the subject.

During the same year a favorable report was made in the legislature of Wisconsin, from which we quote the following:

"We believe that political equality will, by leading the thoughts and purposes of the sexes to a just degree, in to the same channel, more completely carry out the designs of nature. Women will be possessed of a positive power, and hollow compliments will be exchanged for welllong ago. There has been much said and discharging her part in the great intellectwritten on the corrupt state of politics in ual and moral struggles of the age that full protection in the enjoyment of the The law conferring upon women the all our large cities, but no one of the many wait their solution by a direct appeal to immeasurably greater right to life and right of suffrage was enacted in 1869, at a political philosophers of the age has until the ballot-box. Woman's power at prestime when the people of Wyoming were now been able to prescribe the proper anti- ent is poetical and unsubstantial; let it be consent, is a clear denial of a right dealmost unanimously opposed to it. The dote for the political degeneracy of the practical and real. There is no reality in clared to be inalienable. any power that cannot be coined into

forts has been the gradual advancement of rests in conjecture. In ordinary elections "The statement has been made and right of suffrage without distinction of right. It is only in extraordinary cases, "There is upon our statute book 'an act widely circulated, that at the late election sex. In the Territories of Wyoming and and when their interests and patriotism, Utah, full suffrage has already been given. | are appealed to, that male voters are with ritory the right of suffrage and to hold voted except those of the baser sort.' I In regard to the exercise of the right in unanimity found at the polls. It would office,' which has now been in force fo therefore deem it but just to say that I am the Territory of Wyoming, the present doubtless be so with women. In the extwo years. Under its liberal provisions well acquainted in Wyoming, having charge governor of that territory (Hon. John W. women have voted in the Territory, served of the Methodist churches in that Terri- Hoyt), in an address delivered in Philaon juries and held office. It is simple tory, and that I know from many conver- delphia, on the 3d of April, of the present engaged with zeal in every important year, in answer to a question as to the operation of the law, said:

"The experience of Wyoming has shown that the only actual trial of woman suffrage hitherto made-a trial made in a new country where the conditions would not happen to have been exceptionally favorable-has produced none but the most desirable results. And, surely, none will deny that in such a matter a single ounce of experience is worth a ton of conjecture.

A criticism has been made upon the exercise of this right by the women of Utah that the plural wives in that territory are under the control of their polygamous husbands. Be that as it may, it is an undoubted fact that there is no city of equal size on this continent where there is less disturbance of the peace, or where the citizen is any more secure in his person or property, either by day or night, than in the city of Salt Lake. A qualified right of suffrage has also been given to women in Oregon, Colorado, Minnesota, Nebraska, Kansas, Vermont, New Hampshiere, Massachuseets, Michigan, Kentucky, and New York. Of the operation of the law

The recent law making women eligide as school trustees has produced admirable results, not only in securing the election of many of them as trustees of schools, but especially in elevating the qualifications of men proposed as candiproposed amendment must be obvious to of schools generally. The effect of these all who have given the subject the consid- new experiences, is to widen the influence and usefulness of women.

So well satisfied are the represen assembly, by a large majority, recently passed to a third reading, an act giving the full right of suffrage to woman, the passage of which has been arrested in the senate by the opinion of the attorney ganized societies were invited. Several of general that a constitutional amendment is necessary to accomplish the object.

In England women are allowed to vote at all municipal elections and hold the office of guardian of the poor. In four states, Nebraska, Indiana, Oregon, and Iowa, propositions have passed their legislatures and are now pending, conferring the right of suffrage upon women.

Notwithstanding all these efforts, it is the opinion of the best informed men and women, who have devoted more than a third of a century to the consideration amendment to the Federal Constitution. in analogy to the fifteenth amendment of that instrument, is the most safe, direct. tion. It is the question of the enfranin the estimation of those who deny the

prejudices which the movement for suffrage to all, without regard to sex, had to encounter from the very outset, prejudices which still exist in the minds of many. The period for employing the weapons of ridicule and enmity has not yet passed. Now, as in the beginning, we hear appeals

to prejudice and the baser passions of men. The anathema "woe betide the hand which plucks the wigard beard of houry error" is yet employed to deter men from acting upon their convictions as to what ought to be done with reference to this great question. To those who are inclined to cast ridicule upon the movement, we quote the answer made while one the state of New York :

"A collection of women arguing for political rights and for the privileges usuthis country, and their social and religious | ally conceded only to the other sex, is one degradation; in view of the unjust laws of the easiest things in the world to make fun of. There is no end to the smart speeches and the witty remarks that may be fraudulently drprived of their most sacred | made on the subject. But when we serirights, we insist that they have immedi- ously attempt to show that a woman who pays taxes ought not to have a voice in the manner in which the taxes are expended, that a woman whose property, liberty, and person, are controlled by the laws, should us, we anticipate no small amount of mis- have no voice in framing those laws, it is not so easy," . . .

It has become a custom, almost universal, to invite and welcome the presence of women at political assemblages, to listen to presence has done much towards the elevation, refinement and freedom from insincerity and hypocrisy in such discussions. Why would not the same results be wrought out by their presence at the ballot-box? Wherever the right has been exercised by law, both in England and in this country, such has been its effect in the conduct of elections.

The framers of our system of government embodied in the Declaration of Independence the statement that to secure the rights which are therein declared to be inalienable and in respect to which all men are crested equal, "governments are instituted among men deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed. The system of representative government they inaugurated can only be maintained and perpetnated by allowing all citizens to give that consent through the medium of the ballot box; the only mode by which the "con-To deny to one-half of the citizens of the Republic, all participation in framing the laws by which they are to be governed simply on account of their sex, is political despotism to those who are excluded, and "taxation without representation" to such of them as have property liable to taxation. Their investure with separate estates leads, logically and necessarily, to their right to the ballot, as the only means grounded respect, when we see her nobly afforded them for the protection of their property, as it is the only means of their

It is said that the majority of women do not desire and would not exercise the The effect of these discussions and ef- right, if acknowledged. The assertion public sentiment towards conceding the multitudes of men do not exercise the ceptional instances in which the exercise of the right has been permitted, they have canvass. Even if the statement were founded in fact, it furnishes no argument in favor of excluding women from the exercise of the franchise. It is the denial of the right of which they complain. There are multitudes of men whose vote can be purchased at an election for the smallest and most triffing consideration. Yet all such would spurn with scorn and unutterable contempt a proposition to purchase their right to rote, and no consideration would be deemed an equivalent for such a surrender. Women are more sensitive upon this question than men, and so long as this right, deemed by them to be sacred, is denied, so long the agitation which has marked the progress of this contest thus far, will be confinued.

Entertaining these views, your committee report back the proposed resolution without amendment for the consideration of the Senate, and recommend its passage.

E. G. LAPHAM. T. M. FERRY. H. W. BLAIR. H. B. ANTHONY."

The Bible for Woman Suffrage. BY REV. J. W. BASHFORD.

The convictions of the great mass of our people are grounded upon God's word. Many reforms have been greatly hindered by false interpretations of this book. Our opponents generally go back as far as Genesis for arguments, but even then lates for school boards, and also in stimu- they do not go back far enough. They lating greater interest in the management stop with a true account of the false relation into which man and woman was thrown by sin, and quote this account as the original charter for mankind: "Thy desire shall be to thy husband, and he shall rule over thee." If they will only go back to the creation of Adam and Eve. and to their natural and divine relation before the fall, they will fail to find a sentence which bints at the subordination of woman. Woman was not made in man's image, neither was the dominion of the world committed to him alone. On the contrary the record plainly says: "In the image of God created He him, male and female created He them, and God said: Let them have dominion over all the earth." So far as the superiority of either might be inferred from the account of their creation, that inference is plainly in favor of woman.

If the order of creation means anything. if we find God gradually advancing in His work from the inorganic earth to the mineral kingdom, then to the vegetable kingdom, and then, to the animal kingdom, and discussion of the subject, that an and last of all making man, the fact that woman is made after man suggests her higher qualities rather than man's superiority. There is no marked difference between the sexes. The Bible does not represent Adam and Eve as separate species. The highest qualities belong to humanity in common. Christ is as much

Now when Adam and Eve descended | from the sphere of spirituality to the animal sphere, when they turned from a life of faith to follow appetite, God said to forth thorns and thistles." The history That being more helpless, more depend. to receive their own earnings.

We think the time has arrived for the of every drunkard and man of lust proves town meeting. Miss Abby obtained per- submission of such an amendment to the that nature fights against him, and con mission to present a statement of their

legellatures of the states. We know the firms the prophery. And tred sale a "opposition" What she had to say was woman that in this lower animal life with man she would be constantly worsted; Thy desire shall be to thy husband, and be shall rule over then." Six thousand years of history have proved the terrible truth of this prophecy.

And yet this declaration of woman's subordination-which does not belong at all to the account of her original creation, and which is directly due to sin, and which we see sprang from the very nature of the two and from the sinful contest on which they then entered-is quoted repeatedly as the divine declaration of the ideal state of the seres, and we are constantly told that any attempt to change it is a violation of the divine constitution. As well might one declare that the thorns and briers which God said the earth should bring forth on account of man's sin are an expression of the ideal attitude of nature toward man, and that we violate the divine constitution in tilling the soil

and improving its products. Again, the whole effort of Christ was to restore to mankind what was lost in Adam. " For as in Adam all die so in Christ shall all be made alive." If Christianity is completely to restore that which was lost in Adam, how can it stop short of completely abolishing the subordination of woman, which the Bible declares to be the direct result of sin, and of leading us back to that Edenic proclamation: "Let them have dominion over all the earth ? "

As to Paul, his letter to the Corinthians, and all his other letters, was written, not from the platform of rights, but from the higher platform of love. He declares in the ninth chapter that he has, from the standpoint of justice, a clear right to pay-ment for his labor, but refuses it; says he has a plain right to eat any kind of meat, but declares that if meat cause his brother to offend he will est no mest while the world stands. He asks the Jews and Romans who may be in Corinth, not to confess Christ in Hebrew or Latin unless an interpreter is present, tells the women to keep silence in the meetings and obey their husbands, forbids the slaves to contend for their freedom, but to choose service rather. He even says : " Let no man seek his own but every man his neighbor's good," and the argument fitly culminates in the marvelous exaltation of love in the thirteenth chapter.

After reading Paul's letter as a whole, who would dream of affirming that Paul is writing, not an apothesis of love, but a magna charta of personal rights? As well might we say that the fact of his taking no compensation is proof that he had no right to compensation for his labor, that his command to Jews and Romans not to confess Christ at Corinth is proof that they had no right to confess Christ in Hebrew or Latin, and that his prohibition of any man to seek his own is proof that a man has no right to his property, as to say that Paul's command to women to keep silence in the churches, and to obey their husbands, is proof that they had no right to speech or that his words on the subjection of women might be tortured into falsehood, in this very letter to the Corinthians, after mentioning the historical fact that man is the head of the woman, he adds, "Nevertheless neither is the man without the woman nor the woman without the man in the Lord," and in Galatians he declares unqualifiedly "There is neither Jew nor Greek, there is neither bond nor free, there is neither male nor female, for years all one in Christ Jesus." Our children will be as much astonished that we could hold to the divine subordination of women in the face of this last clause, as we are now astonished that slave-holders and Jews could hold to the divinely ordained subordination of the African and other races in the face of the first two clauses.

BECAUSE.

BY ERASMUS M. CORRELL. Woman suffrage ought to receive the

earnest support of every citizen : 1. Because, by the birthright of existence. women, as well as men, are endowed with the natural rights of life, liberty and happiness, and the protection of these rights

is the first duty of government. 2. Because the constitution of the United States declares that women are citizens, and all citizens are justly entitled

to equal political rights. 3. Because women are governed, and the consent of the governed is the source

of power in a just government. 4. Because women are taxed, and taxation without the privilege of representa-

tion is tyrannical. 5. Because all adult citizens who are morally and legally responsible to law should be allowed a voice in making the

Because woman's intelligence, purity and patriotism are needed in the state (a collection of families) as well as in the home circle.

7. Because woman needs the ballot to protect her life, liberty, property and hap-

8. Because it receives the support of the intelligent, progressive and fair-minded. 9. Because male suffrage alone means an aristocracy of sex, while impartial suffrage means a true republic.

10. Because the tenures of reason, right and justice, under which men claim the elective franchise, will apply with equal force to support woman's demand or enfranchisement

"ABBY SMITH'S COWS." Taxation Without Representation. The Spirit of '73 Revived.

BY "FAIR PLAY." Believe it or not, there is arising within

the breast of American womanhood as rebellious a spirit against the injustice of taxation without representation, as ever swayed the feelings of our revolutionary fathers. Illustrative of this spirit is the famous case of the Misses Abby and Julia Smith, of Glastonbury, Conn., among the largest property holders of that town, who in 1873 (the one-hundredth anniversary of the memorable "Boston Ten Party," when men, disguised as Indians, threw the East India Company's tea overboard in repudiation of the same unjust requirement, and out of respect to the same republican principle,) refused longer to pay taxes while denied a voice in their assessment and ex- drunk for a long time to abuse his family. penditure. The result of this refusal on their part has been, year by year, the seiz- would be as good as her husband's, and the ure and public sale of their delinquent taxes.

In the beginning they also complained that in the apportionment of taxes they were treated with great unfairness, and that they were denied their share in the man that even nature should rebel against | benefits accruing from the expenditure of his animal life: "The earth shall bring the public money in road improvements, etc. Their first manifesto was made at a

reported by the Hartford Coursed, the main part of which I herswith copy, and sek "every thoughtful man who has the bellot, and every the entities woman who is in the babit of saying she down't want it," to carefully real and sonder well. There ladies had reached the age of three score and ten and were not accustomed to public speaking.

SPENCE OF MISS ABBY M. SMITH, Of Glastinbury, before the Then Meeting

of that place, November 5th, 1875. It is not without due deliberation that we have been willing to attend this meeting, but we had no other way of coming before the men of the town. Others, our neighbors, can complain more effectually than we can, without speaking a word, when they think those who rule over them rule with injustice; but we are not put under the laws of the land as they arewe are wholly in the power of those we have come to address. You have the part er over our property to take it from us whenever you choose, and we have no voice in the matter whatever, not even to say what shall be done with it, and no power to appeal to; we are perfectly defenseless. Can you wonder, then, that we should wish to speak with you? People do not goverally hold power without exercising it, and those who exercise it do not appear to have the least idea of its injustice. The South-ern slaveholder only possessed the same power that you have to rule over us. Happy dog," he would say of his slave, I have given him everything; I am the slave and he is the master; does he complain? give him ten lashes." The slaveider really thought he had done so much for his slaves they would not leave him. when the great consideration was the slave wanted the control of his own sarnings; and so does every human being of what rightfully belonge to him, We do not suppose the men of the town think they have done so much for us that they have a right to take our money when they please. But then there is always excuse enough when there is power. They say all the property in the town should be taxed for the expenses of the town, according to its valuation; and as taxation without representation is wrong, they give permission to a part of these owners to say what valuation shall be made, and how the money can best be applied for their benefit. They meet together to consult who among them shall have the offices of the town and what salary they will give them. All is done without ever consulting or alluding to the other part of the owners of this property. But they tax the other owners and take from them just what amount they please. We had two hundred dollars taken from us in this way the past year, by the same power the robber takes his money. But the robber would have the whole community against him, and he would not be apt to come but once; but from the men of our town we are never safe—they can come in and take our money from us just when they choose. Now, we exanot see any justice, any right, or any reason in this thing. We cannot see why we are not just as capable of assisting in managing the affairs of the town as the men are. We cannot possibly see why we have not just as much intelligence or information or as much capacity for doing business, as they have. Are we not as far-seeing, and do we not manage our own affairs, as far as we are permitted by the laws, as well as they Is it any more just to take a woman's property without her consent than it is to take a man's property without his consent?

Many of those whom the town put over us are the very dregs of society, those who are making the town and their families con tinual expense and trouble, for which we ere liable, and the authorities make the town pay the expense of meeting to take off their poli tax, for they can't pay a dollar; and they have taken some from the insane retreat and kept them in a barn over night to vote the next day. Now, all these things clearly prove how much more these lawless men are valued by the town than such citizens as we are, who never make it the least trouble or expense. Such men as these are set over us and can vote away our property; indeed, our property is liable for their support. Now all we sak of the town is to put us on an equality with these men, not to rule over them as they rule over us, but to be put on an equality with them. Is this an unreasonable request? Do we not stand on an equality with them, and every man in this assembly, before the law of God? God is a God of justice ; men and women stand alike in his sight; he has but one law for both. And why should man have but one law for both, to which both shall be accountable alike? Let each rise if they can by their own ability, and put no obstructions in their way. Is it right should go into women's house and take their money from them, knowing they cannot resist? It is not physical strength that makes a town prosper; it is mind, it is capability to guide the physical strength and put its resources to the best possible advantage. You are rejecting just half of the very element you need. You well know that a man and his wife must counsel together to make the affairs of their household prosper; they must be one in the business, and if they are one, I cannot see how the one can rule over the other, from which idea comes all the disturbance between them. And ought not this town to represent one great family, all equally interested in its government? The motto of our government is, "Proclaim liberty to all the inhabitants of this land," and here, where liberty is so highly extelled and gloried by every man in it, one-half the inhabitants are not put under her laws, but are ruled over by the other half, who can by their own laws, not here, take from the other half all they possess. How is Liberty pleased with such worship? Would she not be ant to think of her own

Is not this the great law of nations, that compensation shall be made when money is taken from women as well as men? But instead of compensation it is taken from us and every other woman in the place to strengthen the power of those who rule over us. It is taken to pay the men for making laws to govern us, by which they themselves would not be governed under any consideration. Neither would we, if we could help it. Some of it is given to buy votes which add to their power. A man's wife told me they gave her husband four dollars, which kept him His wife said if she could vote, har vote the poils would treat her as well as they treated him. Her hard earnings could not be taken for his drams. And some of the money is taken for the authorities of the town to meet at the different hotels in it, to make voters and take off the poll tax of all the poor vagabonds, that they may vote; then the authorities want to meet to con-