

## SOME THINGS THE MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE

Of 1889 and '90 did for men, who have votes, contrasted  
with what it did for women, who have no votes.

BOSTON, JUNE 17, 1890.

The Massachusetts Legislature has adjourned. It was remarkable for many things. It dealt with the gypsy moth, and appropriated thousands of dollars on its account. It saved the scalp of the woodchuck, and left the little beast to devour the clover in summer time and to hibernate in the winter. It left the dogs to go unmuzzled, and the sheep to shift for themselves. It measured the length of a salable lobster, and saved his carcass from being broken in two, so that the purchaser may not be cheated with two halves that do not belong together. It left the little baby trout with his five small inches, to swim till he gets to be six inches long, and then he may be fried, poor thing! It made the feathers fly while it went after the chicken thieves, even venturing into the province of the courts to fix the penalty for the thief who gets away with five dollars' worth of fowls, and for him who steals only one dollar's worth. It trifled with the rights of the courts again in trying to settle the punishment of burglars who enter by day, and of those who enter at night. It spent much time upon butter and lard and oleo, and it pursued the English sparrow, and tried to find the weight of a dozen of eggs.

But the most remarkable action of the Legislature is found in the care it took of the right of men to vote. Hitherto, if a man changed his resi-

vote of both branches that the paltry tax of \$2 must not stand between a man and his right to vote. All this for men, who have votes.

Now, note the different treatment this remarkable Legislature gave to women, who have no votes.

We asked that women may vote who have no need of assistance to mark their ballots, who have not been convicted of crime, and who have been in the country long enough to understand somewhat of its institutions. We did not ask for full suffrage, but only that women qualified as above stated might vote for the men who would levy taxes upon their property and have the spending of their money, and that in the cities and towns where they live they might vote on questions of common interest to men and women. But the Legislature, so tender to suffrage for men, turned its heart to stone, and the House of Representatives, by a large majority, denied to all women the smallest shred of suffrage. There was indeed "a saving remnant" who stood for equal rights for women. God bless them! But, for the others, the historian has set down their shameful action, and the recording angel will not forget it.

Then women asked that a married mother may have the same legal right to her child that its father has, so that neither parent may dispose of the custody of the child without the consent of the other. But their petition was



SOME THINGS THE MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE  
OF 1889 AND '90 DID FOR MEN, WHO HAVE VOTES,  
CONTRASTED WITH  
WHAT IT DID FOR WOMEN, WHO HAVE NO VOTES



BOSTON  
JUNE 17, 1890



# THE WOMEN'S VOTE IN KANSAS.

BY HON. F. G. ADAMS,  
Secretary of the Kansas State Historical Society.

I give below a tabulated statement of the votes cast by women April, 1887, in the municipal elections of Kansas.

There is no return required by law of the vote of our Kansas municipal elections to any officer of the State. Hence the information as to the vote at the elections last April, in the towns throughout the State, came to the inquiring public in a very meagre, scattering and unsatisfactory way. From but few of the two hundred and eighty-one towns voting did the information reach those who sought it. Even from several of the more populous and important towns, only incomplete or contradictory reports were given. Sufficient of the results, to be sure, came to the knowledge of candid inquirers to demonstrate that the election had been a great triumph for equal suffrage and consequent good government; but it was very desirable that the full and authentic facts of the vote throughout the State should be collected and compiled.

Soon after the elections, Mrs. Rastall, President of the Kansas W. C. T. U., requested me to assist her in collecting from the newspapers of the State the statistics of the vote. All the newspapers published in Kansas came into my hands for preservation in the library of the State Historical Society, thus giving me unusual facilities for gathering such information.

In response, I promised to assist in this work, and consulted the newspapers for that object. I found it a task far greater than I supposed it would be. The newspapers only partially gave the vote. The facts were in not a few instances withheld, apparently from policy. Especially was this the case in respect to the withholding of the total vote, for the reason, it would seem, that the statement of it would make a poor showing as to the population and importance of the town. The cities of Kansas are new, most of them, and growing. They are all ambitious, and full of the spirit of rivalry. The vote in many cases was very light, indicating a much smaller population than the town possessed. So the newspapers concealed the vote; often giving that cast by women, but withholding the total vote, rendering

useless for comparison what was given. Much information, it is true, was gathered from the newspapers. Beyond this inquiry through the newspapers, Mrs. Rastall and myself, assisted too by Mrs. Johns, the president of our association, sought to obtain the information by correspondence with city clerks, officers of the W. C. T. U., and officers of the local equal suffrage associations. The information has not yet been completely obtained, but it has been so far obtained as to substantially serve the object, and I will now give you a statement of it.

Two hundred and eighty-one cities held elections on the 4th and 5th of April; those of the third class voting on the 4th, and those of the first and second classes on the 5th. Of 237 of these cities we have the vote cast by both men and women; namely, by men, 66,435; by women, 25,880; total, 92,315.

From thirteen towns we have the vote of women only. These are mostly small towns, and in them the whole vote cast by women was 309.

There are twelve towns in most of which, probably, women voted, but from which we have the total vote only.

There are eighteen towns from which we have no returns of any part of the vote, not even an estimate, but in most of which probably women voted.

I give below a list, alphabetically arranged, of 221 cities of which we have the population, and the entire vote of both men and women, as follows:

City and County.	Population.	Total Vote.	Men.	Women.
Abilene, Dickinson...	5,025	1,052	779	273
Alton, Osborne.....	523	133	95	38
Americus, Lyon.....	580	154	75	79
Anthony, Harper. . .	3,574	530	371	159
Arcadia, Crawford...	535	164	104	60
Argonia, Sumner....	416	98	78	20
Arkansas C., Cowley.	6,066	1,615	1,045	570
Ashland, Clark.....	1,000	229	180	49
Atchison, Atchison...	20,000	2,254	1,954	300
Attica, Harper.....	1,405	275	175	100
Augusta, Butler.....	1,773	198	176	22
Baldwin, Douglas....	1,233	190	125	65
Baxter Springs, Cher.	1,103	292	217	75
Beattie, Marshall....	586	132	90	42
Belle Plain, Sumner..	752	223	130	93
Belleville, Republic..	1,190	556	315	241
Beloit, Mitchell.....	3,010	710	460	250
Bennington, Ottawa..	462	188	182	6
Bird City, Cheyenne..	270	70	54	16
Blue Mound, Linn...	724	352	253	99



THE WOMEN'S VOTE IN KANSAS

HON. F. G. ADAMS  
SECRETARY OF THE KANSAS STATE, HISTORICAL SOCIETY

9589



## To the Constitutional Conventions of the four new States.

The undersigned, officers of the American Woman Suffrage Association, though not properly entitled to address your convention, nevertheless ask its courtesy on account of the great interest they feel in the question of the status you will give to women.

You, gentlemen, felt keenly the disadvantage you were under when you had only Territorial rights. If you will consider how much greater are the disadvantages of a class that is wholly without political rights, you will, we feel sure, pardon our entreaty that in building your new constitution you will secure for women equal political rights with men.

The older States have applied the principle of "the consent of the governed" to one class after another, until now women stand alone, the one class of adult citizens not convicted of crime who are utterly without political rights. The position is one of measureless humiliation and helplessness. Think what it means to have all your interests controlled by others, —your rights of person, your right to your children, your right to buy, and sell, and will, and deed, all held by others; to be without a jury trial of your peers; to have your property taken in taxes, while you have no voice in the amount to be taken or in the use to which it is to be put. There is no man who would not stand aghast with indignation and dread if a political position similar to that imposed upon women were to be thrust upon himself. But the loss and the injury are as great to women as they would be to men in the same case.

Disfranchisement is a stigma. It was imposed upon Jefferson Davis, because he was a traitor, and as the worst punishment that could be inflicted. The unpardoned felon in the State prison has his right to vote taken away as a punishment for crime. If you will consider the matter, we believe you will not be willing to put the law-abiding women of your new State on the same plane politically with the male criminal classes.

The men of the older States inherited their constitutions, with the odious feat-

lumbia, women have greater political rights than they do here; and everywhere with the best results.

Philanthropists like Wm. Lloyd Garrison and Wendell Phillips, statesmen like Charles Sumner and George F. Hoar, clergymen like Phillips Brooks, James Freeman Clarke and Robert Collyer, all favor the enfranchisement of women.

If it is objected that many women do not want to vote, it must also be said that many women, and in constantly increasing numbers, do want to vote, but that no one is compelled to vote.

If it is objected that women do not fight for their country, it must be remembered that while a majority of men are never called on for military service, all mothers *must* devote many of the best years of their lives to rear the sons who may defend the country. This inevitable and indispensable service of mothers is fully as important to the national welfare as the possible service of the soldier. Moreover, on the battlefield, in camp and hospital, women do their part in nursing the brave but wounded men, while the women at home often do the work the soldier was obliged to leave, and their own work also.

Edward Everett once said, illustrating the effect of small things on character: "The Mississippi and the St. Lawrence Rivers have their rise near each other. A very small difference in the elevation of the land sends one to the ocean amid tropical heat, while the other empties into the frozen waters of the north." So, it may seem a small matter whether you admit or shut out women from an equal share in the government. But if you shut them out, you shut out a class of citizens pre-eminently orderly, law-abiding and peaceful, and especially interested in the welfare of the home and the safety of society. If, at the same time, you admit all classes of men, however worthless, provided they are out of prison, and if you make them free to stamp their impress upon the government, in the long run you will find the moral tone of the community lowered and cheapened, and your most sacred institu-



TO THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTIONS OF THE FOUR NEW STATES



LUCY STONE • MARY A. LIVERMORE • JULIA WARD HOWE

9590



# WOMAN SUFFRAGE IN NEW JERSEY.

AN ADDRESS DELIVERED BY

LUCY STONE,

AT A HEARING BEFORE THE

NEW JERSEY LEGISLATURE,

MARCH 6th, 1867.

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C. H. SIMONDS & Co.,  
PRINTERS,  
47 FRANKLIN ST., BOSTON.



LUCY STONE



WOMAN SUFFRAGE IN NEW JERSEY

AN ADDRESS DELIVERED

AT A HEARING

BEFORE THE

NEW JERSEY LEGISLATURE

MARCH 6<sup>TH</sup>, 1867

9591



# CONSISTENT DEMOCRACY.

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## The Elective Franchise for Women.

### TWENTY-FIVE TESTIMONIES

OF

### PROMINENT MEN,

VIZ:

EX-GOV. ANTHONY, OF R. I.,  
REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER,  
REV. WM. H. CHANNING,  
REV. CHARLES FOLLEN, D. D.,  
O. S. FOWLER,  
WM. L. GARRISON,  
HORACE GREELEY,  
JUDGE HAY, OF N. Y.,  
JUDGE HURLBUT, OF N. Y.,  
REV. T. W. HIGGINSON,  
PRESIDENT A. MAHAN,  
REV. S. J. MAY,

JOHN NEAL,  
REV. THEODORE PARKER,  
REV. JOHN PIERPONT,  
WENDELL PHILLIPS,  
JAMES REDPATH,  
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HON. C. C. SHOLES, OF WIS.,  
GERRIT SMITH,  
H. H. VAN AMRINGE,  
HON. AMASA WALKER, OF MASS.,  
HON. T. WALKER, OF OHIO,  
OHIO SENATE REPORT,

WISCONSIN LEGISLATIVE REPORT.

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1858.



CONSISTENT DEMOCRACY  
THE ELECTIVE FRANCHISE FOR WOMEN  
TWENTY-FIVE TESTIMONIES  
OF  
PROMINENT MEN



WORCESTER

1858

9592



## WOMAN SUFFRAGE CONVENTION,

Washington, December 7, 1871.

DEAR SIR: THE AMERICAN WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION, representing thirteen auxiliary State Societies and many thousand active friends of Woman Suffrage throughout the United States, will hold a Convention in Washington, on FRIDAY EVENING, December 8, at Masonic Hall, corner Ninth and F streets, at 7.30 o'clock; also on Saturday morning, afternoon and evening, December 9, at 10.30 a. m., 2.30 p. m. and 7.30 p. m., at Lincoln Hall.

The following speakers will address the Convention, viz: LUCY STONE, REV. JAMES FREEMAN CLARKE, JULIA WARD HOWE, MARY A. LIVERMORE, COLONEL T. W. HIGGINSON, CELIA BURLEIGH, HENRY B. BLACKWELL, HON. A. G. RIDDLE, MARGARET W. CAMPBELL, MERCY B. JACKSON, ELIZABETH K. CHURCHILL, and ADA C. BOWLES.

Our object is to state the reasons why the women of the United States should exercise the Right of Suffrage.

You are respectfully invited to attend.

Day sessions, free; Evening sessions, admittance 25 cents.

Yours, respectfully,

LUCY STONE, President, MARY GREW, Cor. Sec'y,  
JULIA WARD HOWE, Chairman Ex. Com.

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At Masonic Hall, Friday Evening, 7.30 o'clock.

LUCY STONE,

REV. JAMES FREEMAN CLARKE,  
JULIA WARD HOWE.

At Lincoln Hall, Saturday Morning, 10.30 a. m.

HENRY B. BLACKWELL,  
MERCY B. JACKSON,

ELIZABETH K. CHURCHILL,  
JULIA WARD HOWE.

At Lincoln Hall, Saturday Afternoon, 2.30 p. m.

ADA C. BOWLES,  
HON. A. G. RIDDLE,

MARGARET W. CAMPBELL,  
LUCY STONE.

At Lincoln Hall, Saturday Evening, 7.30 p. m.

CELIA BURLEIGH,

COLONEL T. W. HIGGINSON,  
MARY A. LIVERMORE.



WOMAN SUFFRAGE CONVENTION  
THE AMERICAN WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION



WASHINGTON  
DECEMBER 7, 1871

9593



CONSTITUTION  
OF THE  
AMERICAN WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION  
AND THE  
HISTORY OF ITS FORMATION.

WITH THE TIMES AND PLACES IN WHICH THE ASSO-  
CIATION HAS HELD MEETINGS UP TO 1880.

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BOSTON :  
PRESS OF GEORGE H. ELLIS, 141 FRANKLIN STREET.  
1881.



CONSTITUTION  
OF THE  
AMERICAN WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION  
AND THE  
HISTORY OF ITS FORMATION



BOSTON  
1881

9594



THE  
WOMAN'S RIGHTS  
ALMANAC  
FOR  
1858.

Containing Facts, Statistics, Arguments, Records of  
Progress, and Proofs of the Need of it.

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THE  
WOMAN'S RIGHTS  
ALMANAC



FOR  
1858  
WORCESTER, MASS.

9595



EIGHT EARLY WOMEN'S RIGHTS PAMPHLETS



Mr. Burrows

TREASURER'S REPORT

OCTOBER 1, 1910 to OCTOBER 1, 1911.

RECEIPTS

Bal. Sept. 30, 1910.....	\$679.49
Collections at Convention....	83.90
Fair Committee.....	2521.80
Pledges at Convention.....	408.00
Subn's for general work.....	422.70
Special subscriptions -	
Various.....	\$173.93
Officers' exp....	227.60
Pres. expenses...	65.50
Summer campaign..	520.26
	987.29
Newsletter.....	222.72
Anthony Memorial.....	26.75
Womans Journal.....	10.00
Annual & Life memberships....	544.10
Headquarters.....	1033.75
Literature, etc. (sales).....	104.68
Dues of Clubs & Auxiliaries..	1131.55
	<hr/>
	\$8,176.73

EXPENSES.

Organization.....	\$386.71
Legislative Committee.....	1012.10
Convention, Niagara Falls, Officers and speakers.....	319.90
Travelling expenses, officers.	246.59
School Suffrage.....	24.15
Literature & Co. Fairs.....	270.59
Headquarters -	
Rent.....	\$1249.99
Salaries.....	816.50
General.....	618.14
	2684.63
Newsletter.....	642.05
Summer Campaign.....	675.60
Miscellaneous.....	493.41
N.A.W.S.A.	
Dues, 1911.....	464.30
Additional dues	
1910.....	33.10
Anthony Fund.....	26.75
Womans Journal....	10.00
California.....	10.00
	544.15
	\$7,299.88
Bal. in bank Sept. 30.....	876.85
	<hr/>
	\$8,176.73



TREASURER'S REPORT

OCTOBER 1, 1910 to OCT

RECEIPTS

Bal. Sept. 30, 1910.....\$679.49

Collections at Convention.... 83.90

Fair Committee.....2521.

Pledges at Convention..... 408

Subn's for general work..... 4

Special subscriptions -

Various.....\$173.93

Officers' exp.... 227.60

Pres. expenses... 65.75

Summer campaign.. 520.7

Newsletter.....

Anthony Memorial.....

Womans Journal.....

Annual & Life members

Headquarters.....

Literature, etc. (

Dues of Clubs &



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