

dresses, and cultivate only holly-hocks, poppies and saffron?" The times have changed and people have changed with them. We must be equal to the emergencies of the day as they arise. As there are more women than men, it stands them in need to be self-sustaining. Women must be independent of protectors. She must be as free and self-sustaining as man. She should have the same advantages as man, and the avenues of labor and trade should be open to her the same as to man. In order to be free, she should have the right of Suffrage to make her independent and maintain herself. This cannot be a free government when all people are not free and equal. And now that the black man is free, the nation has made a big step towards perfect freedom. The women are certainly, after the colored man, entitled to Suffrage. When women are given the franchise then will the country be entirely free. As a wife and mother, she would not advocate any measure which will make woman independent of man; they are independent and she would not have it otherwise; but she wanted man and woman equal. Those who are opposed to women going into politics, because it will throw them among rough men, forget that the women meet these same "rough men" in parlors, in churches, in public meetings and elsewhere. Why is it that just because women have ballots in their hands that it so wonderfully transforms them? And why is it that because woman is in a condition to earn her own living, she becomes less loyal? A woman who has a good home is well situated; but she may not always have a comfortable home, and she should be placed in a condition to have equal chances with man in earning a livelihood. Let the same avenues of business be open to her. The great majority of married men are in advance of their wives. They have broader views of life, because they are out in the world, and their aims and hopes keep their mind buoyant. But their wives lead a monotonous life at home, over needle, pots and kettles, and few hopes and aspirations. If she is to educate her children and prepare them to enter upon busy life, she should learn more than mere house-keeping. Women, like men, have versatility of talent. In order that their talents may be developed, she must be given the same opportunities. That is what the Woman's Suffrage movement is intended to bring about.

WOMAN AS SLAVE-TRADER.—Major Hillinger, in a paper recently before the Anthropological Society of London, said: "All the ladies in Constantinople are slave dealers. Every woman who has any capital to invest becomes an importer of her own sex from Circassia. The business is safe and profitable, for white slaves are a necessity to the Musselman dynasty. It is contrary to the statutes of the empire for the Sultan or his family to marry any but slaves, and in the Seraglio it is the Circassians who receive the best treatment and alone attain the highest honors. So intimately is slavery bound up with the social and political systems of Turkey that, in the opinion of Major Hillinger, the extinction of the former must imply the destruction of the latter."

And women there do not desire any change of their condition, either as trader or slave, any more than some equally benighted women do not want to vote; but is that any reason for entire non-interference? All three classes need light, knowledge, gospel, missionaries, THE REVOLUTION. P. P.

THE EIGHT HOUR LAW.—The New York legislature enacted it just at the close of the protracted session, and the Governor issued a proclamation a few hours after its passage announcing the fact, and calling the attention of the people of the state to its provisions. Eight hours are proclaimed to be the legal measure of a day's work for all classes of mechanics, workmen, and laborers, excepting those engaged in farm and domestic labor.

Excepting these, that is, who do the most laborious, most confining and every way most disagreeable work. How will it be about the wives, about all the women of the favored classes? In factories and in some other departments of work women may fare as well as men under the new law. But in three-fourths of the instances, taking the whole state together, woman's work in New York will be as before, not eight hours a day, but fourteen and often

more; and every day, at that, Sunday and all fair weather and foul, summer and winter, in youth and age. Perhaps this is as well as legislators can do, but until woman is taken into the government councils, by vote and voice, by holding office, too, as well as electing men to office, we must expect to see just such limping, halting one wheel, as well as "one horse shaying" as this. P. P.

CONSOLIDATION.

EDITOR REVOLUTION: Will you permit me to propose in your columns a plan for securing unity of action among the friends of Woman Suffrage, and to request your editorial opinion as to its advisability? It is simply as follows:

1. That the National Woman Suffrage Association and the American Woman Suffrage Association, at their respective meetings soon to be held in New York city, vote to unite in calling a National Convention at some place and time mutually agreed upon.
2. That both these Associations, at the conclusion of their respective sessions, vote to adjourn without day.
3. That the Committee which called the Conference at the Fifth Avenue Hotel on April 8, vote to withdraw the Constitution and list of officers which it has published in its proposed basis of union.
4. That the National Convention thus called by the concurrent vote of the two existing Associations, draft its own Constitution, elect its own officers, and determine its own name.
5. That the friends of Woman Suffrage agree to ignore all past issues, and work with a will to support the Association thus made in form and in fact representative of the entire movement. F. E. ARBOTT.

Toledo, O., April 25, 1870.

Most excellent suggestions, to which we of THE REVOLUTION say, Amen!

BROOKLYN EQUAL RIGHTS ASSOCIATION.

At the annual meeting of this association held on Monday evening last, the following list of officers was elected for the ensuing year:

- President Mrs. Celia Burleigh.
 Vice-Presidents—Rev. H. W. Beecher, Mrs. Moses S. Beach, Rev. John W. Chadwick, Mrs. G. T. Jenks, (Mrs. Wm. Howland, Rev. A. P. Putnam, Mrs. John J. Merritt, Prof. G. W. Plympton, Mrs. Edward E. Bowen, Mrs. Edwin A. Studwell, Miss Mary Hillard, Charles M. Field.
 Corresponding Secretary—Mrs. Elizabeth R. Tilton.
 Recording Secretary—Mrs. Nellie Ames (Eleanor Kirk).
 Treasurer—Mrs. Anna C. Field.
 Executive Committee—Mrs. Laura C. Bullard, Francis D. Moulton, Mary C. Hathaway, Stephen M. Griswold, Ellen T. Brockway, Edward S. Bunker, Mary M. Barney, William F. Libby, Laura F. Beecher.

GENEROUS TRIBUTE.—Gen. Sherman writes to one of his friends in New London, Conn., that he rejoiced to learn that the people of that city ratify the appointment of Mrs. Mower as postmaster, and adds, "Let them now help her in the discharge of her office and be patient until she masters it." He says, if the country wants brave men in hours of danger they must

remember the widow left desolate and the children who need food and education.

THE QUESTION OF THE HOUR.

Under this title, Mr. Britton of the Newark (N. J.) Real Estate Record, has a long and able article in support of Woman's Right of Franchise. Mr. Britton has long been a prominent leader in the hosts of Spiritualism, and in the extracts copied as follows, he but expresses the general sentiment of nearly the whole immense body of that form of Faith.

The question that just now most deeply concerns the interests of society is that which involves the political enfranchisement of women, and her equality with man before the law. Woman's natural rights are not respected. On the contrary, they are unobscured, and the majority of our politicians of every school seem willing to have this inquiry continue.

As a nation we are grossly inconsistent. It is not long since we permitted the slave-pen and the auction-block to stand under the shadow of the National Capitol and beneath the folds of the star-spangled banner. The nation did not comprehend the danger of such injustice and inhumanity. When the arguments of reformers and the denunciations of outraged humanity failed; when the most cogent appeals to the reason and consciences of men were all powerless, God and the stern logic of events prevailed, and the shackles of millions were broken. The nation had refused to be admonished. It even justified the righteous wrong and seemed to glory in its infamy. It was only through the instrumentality of a fearful judgment that the abomination could be removed. And so the nation was left to bear its heavy cross; and all nations witnessed the shame of its terrible crucifixion. And thus our country expiated its deadly sin in one mournful libation of tears, and sweat, and blood.

And still we have not half learned the lesson suggested by the recent conflict. At least the democratic idea is only an abstraction, so long as half the people have no voice in the government. It is true we do not make a formal sale of women in the open market; but in a certain sense they are sold, nevertheless. We do regard them as slaves, yet they are politically bound. Comparatively few women appear to be sensible of the restraints imposed upon them, simply because these limitations are a part of the common experience of the sex. But the more enlightened women do realize the truth, and hence earnestly demand the freedom of nature and the independence of citizenship, are entitled to be heard for themselves and for their cause. It is not enough that we give them chains. We may burnish the walls of the prison house, but this will not satisfy the captive who yearns and sighs for liberty. Women modestly but firmly insist that her acknowledged natural rights shall now receive a political interpretation.—In short, she asks for freedom. It is a reasonable request, and her prayer should be promptly answered.

THE Boston Journal says: Miss Anna E. Dickinson has recently received invitations to deliver the commencement orations before Antioch College (Ohio), Middlebury (Connecticut), and Ann Arbor University, in June next. She has been obliged to decline them all, as she is to be engaged all summer in researches into the history of Joan of Arc, on whose wonderful career she will lecture next winter. Miss Dickinson has lectured in Boston every year for ten years, and her popularity seems to have increased with every visit; for she has already received invitations to lecture in five different courses in this city next season.

Miss Mowbray, an English lady, has proceeded to the degree of M. D. in the University of Zurich. Her thesis was read before an audience of over four hundred people, and was received with loud applause.

Miss Fawcett re-delivered her lecture recently, on the "Electoral Disabilities of Women," at the Greenwich Lecture Hall, London.