

The idea is intolerable. The concentration of power at the capital was so insufferable in the little island of Great Britain that assizes were established hundreds of years ago at which the judges went down into the counties and tried prisoners in their own courts, by juries of the vicinage. If the present laws of the United States make possible the thing that is attempted in these cases, they should be amended. Power vested anywhere in any office or court is always sooner or later abused; and here is a power the abuse of which is easy. Given an unscrupulous administration, or an honest one under the pressure of troublous times, and the law contended for in the Pulitzer and Smith cases lends itself to a press censorship as galling and ruinous to liberty as that of Russia.

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Suffrage Sacrifices.

Puck, March 31.—Merely to say that man has no right to a monopoly of suffrage is not enough. Woman must be ready to do what man does in the exercise of his privilege. She must be willing, in the month of October, to stop for five minutes on her way home from business or "bridge" and tell her name, address, how long she has lived in the ward, the election district, etc., to the proper custodians of such secrets. She must be willing, early in November, to stand in line at the plumber's shop, the real estate office, or wherever it is, draw a little cross in a circle because it is too much trouble to split a ticket in the interest of decent government and make several crosses, hand her folded paper to the poll clerk and wait to hear him bawl, "Mary Ellen Jones votes ballot number 298!" She must agree not "to loiter between this point and the polls." She must learn to look hurt when asked why she is a Republican or Democrat and then proudly to puff up and answer: "Why? Why, because my mother was one before me, and her mother before her." She must be willing to stay away from the primaries, yet at the same time condemn most scathingly bossism in municipal politics. To prove herself man's equal, she must forget to register occasionally, must go out of town once in a while on election day and on other occasions, to vote for a yellow cur if one be nominated by "her party," and therefore "regular." She must be willing, once in four or five years at least, to attend a big political meeting, yell and stamp for speakers whom she can't hear, and get all saturated with stale tobacco smoke. Finally, she must be willing at last to say, just as though she were saying something original: "Oh, damn politics! One party is as bad as another, anyhow!" There are other requirements that might be cited, but these are the essentials. As we claimed before, merely to say that man has no right to a monopoly of suffrage is not enough. Woman must be ready and willing to do what man does, before the sacred portals of the plumber's shop or the real estate office can be opened for her. Woman's place, of course, is in the home; that we have heard quite frequently. But it ought to be possible for her to take, say, twenty minutes off from the home, each year, to devote to politics, that being about as much time as the average man devotes to it.

RELATED THINGS

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IN THE PASTURE.

Out upon the hill-side, in the vernal weather,
 Daisy tops and buttercups growing altogether;
 Grassy knolls and clover tufts moistened by the dew,
 Woodland and pasture-fields overarched with blue;
 Hiding in the fern plots sloping to the glen,
 Bobolink and meadow lark watch the mocking wren.
 Tripping in the sunshine, pausing in the shade,
 There swings her milk-pail—a pretty milking maid.

Why doth she linger in the upland hollow?
 Sunrise and sunset on each other follow
 Faster than lover's vows hasten to come true—
 Homeward! pretty milk-maid! No one's here for you.
 Moonlight and starlight and not the morning sun,
 Inspire the gentle wooing that melts two hearts in
 one.
 Then turn my pretty maiden and hasten down the
 glade,
 Your lover's in his garden—leaning on his spade.

Still doth she loiter in the morning's glow,
 Bending o'er the violets blooming sweet below.
 Gazing down the mill-stream that sparkles in the
 rays,
 Winding in the distance and fading in the haze.
 She listens to a murmur far in a leafy dell,
 That grows into a tinkle like a near-approaching bell.
 At last she rises upright and shades her arching
 brows—
 She sees the cattle coming—she's waiting for the
 cows!

DAVID EDWARD CRONIN.
 Georgetown, D. C., June, 1879.

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MIRANDY ON THE ANTI-SUFFRAGISTS.

From Progress (Warren, Ohio) for April. By Dorothy
 Dix, of the Hearst Syndicate.

"Dere's Sis Tempy, what is married to Brer Eben, what is a mighty fore handed man, what has got a good job an' passes de contribution plate in church, an' has odder sources of revenue. Sis Tempy is big an' hefty, an' de most dat she does is to set at her front window, an' watch de folks go by, an' as long as she's got aplenty of ev' thing herself de very tho't of anybody else not bein' satisfied looks to her lak dey was flyn' in de face of Providence.

" 'Sis Mirandy,' says she to me, 'I'm against givin' women de ballot, an' ef I'd had my new Umpire frock done I'd a gone along wid dem women to Albany to raise my voice against hit.'

" 'What's you' objection to women votin', Sis Tempy?' axes I.

" 'Hit ain't right,' says she, fetchin' a groan,

'to lay de burden of de franchise on our delicate shoulders.'

"'Hump,' spon I, 'hit looks to me dat hit would be easier to make laws dan hit is to keep 'em; an' as long as bein' a woman don't excuse us from committin' murder, or doin' a little shopliftin', or from payin' our taxes, we ought to have a little say so 'bout sayin' what ought to be done wid folks dat commits dem offences. . . .

"'Maybe so, Sis Mirandy, maybe so,' 'spon Sis Tempy wid a sigh, 'but hit's awful to think of frail women havin' to mix up wid thugs an' roughs at de polls.'

"'Well,' says I, 'long as you've got to vote in de neighborhood where you lives, an' is got to meet up at de polls wid de folks dat you lives amongst all de balance of de year, an' dat you visit wid, an' dat you invites to you house for a fish fry an' you goes to deirs for a 'possum dinner, hit don't seem to me dat you'se in any very great danger. Besides, you can always scream for de police.

"'As for me I never has been able to see why Brer Eben, an' Brer Jake, an' Brer Simon, what treats me mighty gallant all de balance of de year, is g'wine to turn round and slug me on election day.'

"'Let woman use her sacred influence wid men to do what dey want done in politics,' says Sis Tempy. 'A woman can always git around a man if she'll fix herself up real pretty, an' feed him up, an' roll her eyes at him, an' jolly him.'

"'Does you think dat kind of conduct is mo' ladylike an' honeste dan droppin' in a box a little piece of paper dats got yo' wishes on hit?' inquires I.

"'To be sure,' respon's Sis Tempy. . . . 'I tell you, I'se against woman's suffrage, Sis Mirandy; I'se got ev'ry thing dat I wants, an' I don't want no change.'

"'But how about dem women what ain't had de luck to marry Brer Eben, an' dat ain't rich an' fat like you is, Sis Tempy?' I axes her.

"'Sis Mirandy,' says she, abridlin' up, 'dem po' creeters ought to be humble an' meek an' bear de misfortunes dat is sent upon 'em wid a lowly spirit, an' hit certainly does shock me de fuss dey is makin' about things. Hit shows dey ain't ladies. You never hear me raisin' my voice in public. Besides, deir affairs ain't my business. I'se comfortable an' satisfied wid things as dey is.'

"'Sis Tempy,' spon I, 'you shorely has got all de earmarks of a Anti.'"

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PROGRESS OF EQUAL SUFFARGE

It is sometimes said that while the movement for women's education and property rights has advanced rapidly, the movement for suffrage has made little or no progress. On this point let the "hard facts" speak for themselves.

Eighty years ago women could not vote anywhere, except to a very limited extent in Sweden and a few other places in the old world.

In 1838 Kentucky gave school suffrage to widows with children of school age. In 1850 Ontario gave it to women, both married and single. In 1861 Kansas gave it to all women. In 1867 New South Wales gave women municipal suffrage. In 1869 England gave municipal suffrage to single women and widows. Victoria gave it to women, both married and single, and Wyoming gave full suffrage to all women.

In 1871 West Australia gave municipal suffrage to women. School suffrage was granted in 1875 by Michigan and Minnesota, in 1876 by Colorado, in 1877 by New Zealand, in 1878 by New Hampshire and Oregon, in 1879 by Massachusetts, in 1880 by New York and Vermont.

In 1880 South Australia gave municipal suffrage to women.

In 1881 municipal suffrage was extended to the single women and widows of Scotland, and Parliamentary suffrage to the women of the Isle of Man. Nebraska gave women school suffrage in 1883. Municipal suffrage was given by Ontario and Tasmania in 1884, and by New Zealand and New Brunswick in 1886.

In 1887 municipal suffrage was granted in Kansas, Nova Scotia and Manitoba, and school suffrage in North and South Dakota, Montana, Arizona and New Jersey. In the same year Montana gave tax-paying women the right to vote upon all questions submitted to the taxpayers.

In 1888 England gave women county suffrage and British Columbia and the Northwest Territory gave them municipal suffrage. In 1889 county suffrage was given to the women of Scotland, and municipal suffrage to single women and widows in the Province of Quebec. In 1891 school suffrage was granted in Illinois.

In 1893 school suffrage was granted in Connecticut, and full suffrage in Colorado and New Zealand. In 1894 school suffrage was granted in Ohio, bond suffrage in Iowa, and parish and district suffrage in England to women, both married and single. In 1895 full state suffrage was granted in South Australia to women, both married and single. In 1896 full suffrage was granted in Utah and Idaho.

In 1898 the women of Ireland were given the right to vote for all offices except members of Parliament; Minnesota gave women the right to vote for library trustees; Delaware gave school suffrage to tax-paying women; France gave women engaged in commerce the right to vote for judges of the tribunal of commerce; and Louisiana gave tax-paying women the right to vote upon all questions submitted to the taxpayers. In 1900 Wisconsin gave women school suffrage, and West Aus-