

in this debate, who would be at least willing to serve the country in that capacity for \$3,000 per annum?

Mr. Niblack advocated the proposition to pay women clerks an equal salary to men clerks on the ground of justice. He spoke of a case which had recently come to his observation where a woman clerk receiving \$900 a year was transferred to the desk of a man receiving \$1,400, and he was transferred to her's. The result is that she is doing the work much better than the man did it, while he is now doing hers for \$1,400 a year, and not doing it as well as she did.

Mr. Higby, of California, in referring to the argument of Mr. Scofield, made some forcible remarks on economy. He said:

It is well known that the females in the Departments in many instances, supply the places of males who are receiving \$1,200 and \$1,400 a year, and I am not sure but \$1,600; they do the same kind and amount of work. I do not think any member will dispute that. How does it happen, then, if this nation must economize, that this leakage from the Treasury of a million dollars a year, if not more, has not been discovered by this economical Committee, and they have not recommended to this house before now that we should have employed in our department none but females at \$900 a year, in the place of males at \$1,200 and \$1,400. Now I should like to have this committee on Appropriations explain how it is that they have not been on the alert to save the nation one million of dollars by employing female labor, when they will stand here and argue by the hour sometimes over \$20,000 or \$30,000.

This question was put to the House the following day practically by a proposition to employ in the Patent office forty women as copyists in place of men. It was agreed upon after a little debate from some members, and the usual quantity of cheap wit from Mr. Butler. So there is a chance for forty more women to be employed at \$900 a year, unless the Senate shall ratify the proposition of the House to give the \$1,200, which there appears to be reason to believe will be the case.

DRAWING THE LINES.

If the fifteenth article of Constitutional Amendments ever gets ratified and becomes the role of suffrage, it will have at least one good effect. Woman will then know with what power she has to contend. It will be male versus female, the land over. All manhood will vote not because of intelligence, patriotism property, or white skin, but because it is *male*, not *female*. All womanhood will be newly outraged and debased, not for ignorance, disloyalty, poverty, or a black skin, but because it is *female* not *male*. Mrs. Howe of Boston has some good thoughts in the *Galaxy* for March on this subject, in part, as below:

The Irish or German savage, after three years' cleansing, is admitted to the general enrollment of the community. The colored man, cleaner at the start than these, the natural ally of republican principles, trained to an understanding of freedom by a long experience of its opposite, stands next upon the record. Voting to him is a military necessity. It is the only weapon with which he can meet those whom law, custom and prejudice have hitherto trebly armed against him. This admitted right of elective franchise to all men, brings one scarcely anticipated condition. It arranges now the whole male and female sexes in a new and unforeseen condition. The right of the elective franchise is now the recognition of the inalienable right of all men to the proper administration of their interests, and in America this right is founded upon the right of human intelligence to its own exercise, the right of human labor to its own recompense. The generous culture which allows woman in this country so large an extension of thought, and the social necessities which place in her hands so many of the nicer tasks hitherto kept for those of the other sex, alike commission her to claim and make good her right to the most simple, general and ex-

PLICIT method of expressing her will in the arena where wills are counted and respected.

THE OTHER SIDE.

THE Milwaukee *Sentinel*, alarmed at the presence of a Woman Suffrage Convention at its very doors, like a faithful watchman, sounds the alarm, as the best he could do, on this wise:

We are not about to discuss the merits of Woman Suffrage, but only to call attention to the amendment to the state constitution upon that subject now pending in the legislature, and some of the considerations urged in favor of submitting such amendment. We do not think that anybody, save a few strong-minded women and weak-minded men, really suppose that a majority of the people of this state, of either sex, are in favor of any such thing, or wish to be bored with the consideration of any such amendment. The few exceptions alluded to, like all hair-brained reformers, may have thought and talked of nothing else till they really think that all the world is as much interested in the matter as themselves. It is the topic of conversation wherever they go, but is so because they persist in making it so, and will not stop for a reply nor listen to a dissent, like some auctioneers who talk so fast and so loud that they cannot hear a bid when one is made.

It is time our legislatures should take a new view of their responsibilities and obligations in respect to constitutional amendments. They have no right to regard themselves as the mere automatons of every addled-brained man or woman who considers it to be his or her duty to reconstruct society and civil government from their ancient foundations to the very top stones. They are sworn to perform their duties faithfully according to their best ability, and not according to the faith and ability of some Miss Johnney or Mr. Nancy that may be screaming in their ears.

We do not say that members of a legislature should be wholly uninfluenced by the popular voice in an amendment of this kind, but they should be well convinced that the amendment is really demanded by a majority of the people, or at least a very respectable portion of them, before they listen at all to it, and even then they are bound by their oaths to exercise their own judgment or resign. We commend to them the following instructive lines:

"How well it is the sun and moon
Are placed so very high,
That no presuming hand can reach
To pluck them from the sky.

If 'twere not so I do believe
That some reforming ass,
Would soon attempt to take them down
And light the world with gas."

The above is a fair sample of the other side of the question. It is reported for the benefit of readers of THE REVOLUTION, as the best argument the wrong side offers, the best that can be offered. Another writer in the same paper uses better language, but worse logic, if possible, for he says:

We gave the Suffrage to the blacks because they needed it for their protection, and because it is the *natural right of man*. The blacks are degraded, enslaved and oppressed, and would always have been a stumbling-block in our way if we had not given them the Suffrage.

Sad reasons, one would think, for giving suffrage to these last, while withholding it from women who are not "degraded," never were debased by slavery, but whose "natural" right even to the ballot is surely as good as that of any man not "degraded, enslaved and oppressed."

The same writer says women are not oppressed, and so renders himself incompetent to argue the question. For either he is dishonest, which I would not allege against him, or else he knows nothing of the subject.

GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN delivered the forty-fifth successive lecture of his New England tour in Waltham, Mass., last Monday night.

LO, THE POOR INDIAN!

HON. WALTER A. BURLEIGH, Representative in Congress from Dakota (term now expired), delivered an address on "Indian Affairs," every word of which is worthy a place in THE REVOLUTION, and should be in every newspaper in the nation. Coming almost from among the aborigines, and knowing well whereof he affirms, his words should have weight with everybody, will with every humane person who reads them. A few excerpts are all there is room for to-day. The charges are grave, fearfully so, but well sustained throughout:

I think it must be admitted that the policy of the government toward the Indians has not been wise or humane. Its professions, to our shame it must be said, have been merely nominal. The fate of them, from the origin of our contact with the race to the present hour, illustrates the truth of the adage that wise and good professions may exist with cunning and cruel practices. * * African slavery has passed away; its foul blot upon our nation has been washed out in the best blood of the land. May we not now indulge in the hope that the time has come when the national conscience may be awakened, and the public sentiment aroused to the obligations which rest upon us to protect the remnants of the scattered Indian tribes which still linger among us, and advance them as far as possible in the arts and comforts of civilized life? We owe them a debt which, do the best we may, we can never fully discharge. Our treaties with them are full of unreddeed pledges. The demands of public faith and justice and the dictates of common humanity alike require that this subject be no longer delayed.

We have driven the Indians from their homes without compensation and without mercy. We have wrested from them the title to their lands by pretended, or at least ostensible purchase. We have withheld the payments until they were comparatively valueless, or refused them altogether on unfounded pretexts. We have paid them in depreciated currency, when we agreed by solemn treaty to pay them in gold and silver; we have paid them in worthless trash, when we promised them the money for their lands; we have defrauded the Indians in the fulfillment of our stipulations for their clothing and food and their agricultural, mechanical, and educational advancement; we have failed to afford them our promised protection against the worse than barbarous whites who infest their settlements; we have hunted them down and murdered them like wild beasts of the forest; and, what is worse than all these, our people have polluted every tribe in the land by poisoning the very fountains of life, from which the Indian springs, with the most loathsome of diseases, more poisonous and destructive to the race than the sting of the scorpion, the bite of the serpent, or the leprosy of old; we have, in a word, violated every feature of our pledged faith in regard to them, and have seen them degenerate, suffer, and perish under our positive oppression or cruel neglect, while we have held them to the severest accountability for all pledges of obedience and good behavior which we have extorted from them in our treaty negotiations. Our official records will fully substantiate all these allegations, disgraceful and humiliating as they are to our national honor, our national pride.

VELOCIPEDIA.—Two schools are spoken of in this city where riding is taught to girls and women. The Velocipede should be broken to useful work. It is only a colt yet, a pretty pet. But it grows fast and is to become an institution. Improved breeds of the animal are constantly appearing, and it doth not yet appear what it shall be. One with wheels eight feet in diameter, made its appearance at Indianapolis, Ind., last week, the rider's hands and feet both contributing to furnish the motive power. The inventor—an Indianapolis man—claims that it can be driven at the speed of a mile a minute.

WISCONSIN.—The Wisconsin Senate indefinitely postponed the House bill proposing to submit to the people, in 1870, the question of extending Suffrage to women.