

WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE JOURNAL.

EDITED BY LYDIA E. BECKER.

VOL. XIV.—No. 160. PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

MAY 1, 1883.

PRICE ONE PENNY.
By Post THREE HALFPENCE.

Contents:

Leading Articles:—Mr. Mason's Resolution; Memorial to Mr. Gladstone; Meetings during April; Women's Suffrage in Canada; Municipal Suffrage in Italy; Pensions and Heirs Male; The Rights of Women in the Peerage; Evasion of Widow Farmers; Mr. Stansfeld's Resolution; Election of Poor Law Guardians; The Money Value of a Wife; Magistrates and the Wives' Protection Act.

Parliamentary Intelligence.
Cricklade and Swindon Liberal Association.
The Convention of Royal and Parliamentary Burghs.
Public Meetings:—York, Leeds, Wakefield, Cheshunt.
Women's Suffrage in Italy.
Women's Suffrage in Canada.
The Discovery of Canada.
A Social Problem Solved.

A Husband's Right to be where his wife is.
Obituary:—Lord Talbot de Malahide.
Women Poor Law Guardians for 1883.
Mr. Kennett's Special Fund.
Treasurers' Reports:—Manchester; Central Committee; Birmingham.
Petitions.
An Icelandic Lady Novelist.

It is always safe
to use
**Reckitt's
Blue.**

THE MARRIED WOMEN'S PROPERTY ACTS.

With an Introduction and Notes on the Act of 1882. By H. N. Mozley, M.A.—BUTTERWORTH, 7, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

ENGLISHWOMAN'S REVIEW.—Published on the 15th of each month. Price 6d., or 6s. per annum.

CONTENTS FOR APRIL, 1883.

1. Female Emigration; or Fifty Pounds and How we Spent it. By A. M. Beddoe.
2. *Blackwood* and the *Westminster Review* on Women. By Sarah A. Norton.

3. A Woman's Paper in Denmark.
4. Employment of Women in Libraries. Correspondence.

Record of Events:—Election of Poor Law Guardians, Birmingham, Bristol, Abergavenny, Boddington, Elstree—London Elections; Meetings in Pimlico; Opinions of the Press; Influence of Ladies on the Boards—Education, Lady Margaret Hall, Oxford; London University; Girls' Public Day School Company—Association of Irish Schoolmistresses, Dublin—Medical Act Amendment Bill; London School of Medicine, Report and Appeal; Suffrage; Poor Law Inspectors—Lady Governors and Royal Caledonian Asylum—Protection of Women and Children—Protection of Young Girls—The Leeds Ladies on Industrial Schools—Amendment Act—Darlington Women's Liberal Association—Girls' Training Home, Dublin—Public Morality—Obituary, Miss Lillias Craig—Miscellaneous.

Foreign Notes and News.

Published by Trübner and Co., Ludgate Hill, and at 22, Berners-street, London, W.

UGHT WOMEN TO LEARN THE ALPHABET? By T. W. HIGGINSON. Reprinted from "Atlantic Essays." Price 3d. A. Ireland & Co., Manchester.

PETITION! PETITION! PETITION!—Friends of Women's Suffrage are earnestly exhorted to aid the cause by collecting signatures during the recess for petitions, to be presented in support of Mr. Mason's Resolution, which is expected to come on for discussion in Parliament at an early date. Petitions from women householders or others who possess the qualifications which entitle men to vote are particularly valuable. Special forms of petition to be signed by such women, as well as general petitions, ready for signature, will be supplied on application to Miss BECKER, 64, Berners-street, London, W., or 28, Jackson's Row, Albert Square, Manchester; Miss BLACKBURN, 20, Park-street, Bristol; or Miss KIRKLAND, 13, Raeburn Place, Edinburgh.

DERBY.—A Public Meeting will be held in the Guild Hall, on Tuesday, May 8th, 1883. Mrs. Oliver Scatcherd and Mrs. Shearer will attend as a deputation from the National Society for Women's Suffrage, and the following gentlemen are expected to be present: Ald. F. Longdon, J.P., Ald. J. Renals, J.P., Ald. Thos. Roe, J.P., Ald. W. Hobson, J.P., and Ald. G. Holme, J.P.; Councillors H. Fowkes, John Keys, R. W. Spriggs, and F. Ward; Rev. W. H. Tetley, Messrs. Frederick Earp, E. C. Ellis, Wm. Hall, E. S. Johnson, John Lamb, and C. W. B. Norton. To commence at Eight. Admission Free.

GRIMSBY PONTOON.—A Meeting will be held on the morning of Thursday, May 10th, on the Pontoon, Grimsby, in support of the extension of the suffrage to women who possess the electoral qualification. Mrs. Oliver Scatcherd, Mrs. Shearer, and others will take part in the proceedings. The chair to be taken at half-past eleven by Mr. Councillor HARRISON MUDD.

NOTICE.—To the Nobility, Clergy, Gentry, and all whom it may concern in the United Kingdom. By sending Eightpence in stamps you will receive a bottle of
OGDEN'S UNSURPASSED REAL OLD ENGLISH FURNITURE CREAM,
by which you can produce a brilliancy on all kinds of Furniture, unrivalled by none.
J. E. OGDEN,
65, Tennyson Place, Bradford, Yorkshire.

THE ENFRANCHISEMENT OF WOMEN THE LAW OF THE LAND. By SIDNEY SMITH. Price Threepence.—London: Trübner and Co. Manchester: A. Ireland and Co. May be had also at 28, Jackson's Row, Manchester.

**TOWLE'S
CHLORODYNE**

Pleasant and effective remedy for Coughs, Asthma, Bronchitis, Consumption, and Diarrhoea, 13jd. and 2/9, of Chemists; also in 6d. and 1s. boxes.

Towle's Chlorodyne Lozenges. Towle's Chlorodyne Jujubes.

GRIMSBY.—A Public Meeting in support of the extension of the franchise to duly-qualified women will be held in the Temperance Hall, Cleethorpes Road, Grimsby, on Thursday, May 10th, 1883. The chair to be taken at Eight o'clock by Mr. Councillor DOBSON. Mrs. Oliver Scatcherd, Mrs. Shearer, and other ladies and gentlemen will take part in the proceedings. Admission Free.

THE HISTORY OF WOMAN SUFFRAGE. Illustrated with steel engravings. Edited by Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Susan B. Anthony, Matilda Joslyn Gage. Complete in three octavo volumes. Vols. I. and II. now ready. Price, cloth, two pounds.

The question of Woman Suffrage, the rights and status of Woman, has already become one of the vital political issues of the day; therefore, its relation to political, social, and religious questions should be thoroughly understood.

The *Phila. Evening Bulletin* says: "The magnitude of this history prevents us from giving even a sketch of it, but we simply and honestly say that it is a noble production, honorable to its editors and to its subject, and fairly representing the characters of the really great women, like Mrs. Stone, Lucretia Mott, Harriet Martineau, and scores of others in England and this country, who made the claim of equal rights of suffrage a part of their political and religious creeds."

The *N. Y. Observer* says: "The able editors present this work as an arsenal of facts, to which all interested in the subject may resort and find whatever is worth knowing in regard to the movement. The history of such a movement is full of interest, and while the material is at hand and easily gathered, the editors have done well to gather it into these thick volumes, and preserve it as a part of the record of this remarkable age. The portraits of women here presented make us acquainted with the features of some who have become famous."

To be had from the office of this Journal, 28, Jackson's Row, Manchester.

THE NEW VOLUME.

WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE JOURNAL.—Volume XIII. January to December, 1882. With coloured cover, price, post free, One Shilling and Tenpence.—London: Trübner and Co.; or at the office of the *Women's Suffrage Journal*, 28, Jackson's Row, Manchester.

Now ready, price 1s., by post 1s. 1d.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE: THE COUNTERFEIT AND THE TRUE. REASONS FOR OPPOSING BOTH. By Rear-Admiral MAXSE. London: W. Ridgway, Piccadilly, and all booksellers.

WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE JOURNAL.—Communications for the Editor and Orders for the Journal to be addressed to Miss BECKER, 64, Berners-street, London, W.; or to the Office, 28, Jackson's Row, Albert Square, Manchester.

PETITIONS.

WOMEN'S DISABILITIES.—*For Removal.*
SIXTH REPORT, 2—6 April, 1883.

April	Brought forward, Petitions 102—	Signatures 3,055
4764 2	KETTERING, Northampton (Lord Burghley)	48
4765 „	PLYMOUTH and neighbourhood (Mr. Macliver)	113
*4766 3	WARRENPOINT, Down (Viscount Castlereagh)	39
⊙*4767 „	HOLBECK, Leeds, Attendants at a Drawing-room Meeting held at 6, Granville Terrace, Mary F. Wilkinson, chairwoman (Mr. Jackson)	1
*4768 „	BROCKLEY (Viscount Lewisham)	28
*4769 „	ELIZ. BLACKWELL and others (Mr. Murray)	25
*4770 4	BERTHA MARY BATES and others (Mr. Jacob Bright)	22
*4771 „	WATFORD, Herts (Mr. Cowper)	8
*4772 „	DOVER (Major Dickson)	24
*4773 „	HAMMERSMITH and SHEPHERD'S BUSH (Mr. Firth)	19
*4774 „	DULWICH High School for Girls, Head Mistress and Assistant Teachers of the (Mr. Grantham)	24
*4775 „	BRIGHTON (Mr. Marriott)	61
*4776 „	BRIGG (Mr. Rowland Winn)	21
*4777 „	SHEPHERD'S BUSH	83
4778 5	LONDON, There-undersigned Inhabitants of (Sir Chas. Dilke)	14
⊙ 4779 6	Lady Peckitt's Yard, York, Attendants at a Meeting held in the Adult School, Maria H. Richardson, president (Mr. Crayke)	1
*4780 „	HENRY TUTCHINGS and others (Mr. Gore-Langton)	13
*4781 „	YEovil (Mr. Gore-Langton)	13
*4782 „	„	14
*4783 „	„	13
*4784 „	„	14
*4785 „	„	12
*4786 „	„	15
*4787 „	LEEDS, Women Teachers of Girls' Board and Voluntary Schools in (Mr. Jackson)	84
*4788 „	JOHN HURMAN and others (Mr. John Morley)	37
4789 „	BOWDON and ALTRINCHAM, Chester (Mr. Warburton)	33

Total number of Petitions 128—Signatures 3,834

SEVENTH REPORT, 9—11 April, 1883.

April	Brought forward, Petitions 128—	Signatures 3,834
⊙ 7675 9	HUNSLLET, Women Members and Friends of the Unitarian Congregation, Sophia Robinson, chairwoman (Mr. Jackson)	1
⊙ 7676 „	HUNSLLET, Leeds, Women Members of Salem Chapel, Jennie Burniston, chairwomen (Mr. Jackson)	1
⊙ 7677 „	BLENHEIM Baptist Congregation, Hannah Holroyd, chairwoman (Mr. Jackson)	1
⊙ 7678 „	LEEDS, Women Teachers of the Board and Voluntary Schools, Celia Walker, president (Mr. Jackson)	1
⊙ 7679 10	CARDIFF, Inhabitants of the borough of, in the county of Glamorgan, at a public meeting held on December 21, 1882, G. A. Stone, mayor (Sir Edward Reed)	1
7680 11	BEWDLEY (Mr. Baldwin)	113
7681 „	SARAH BOLDING and others (Mr. Fawcett)	21

Total number of Petitions 135—Signatures 3,973

The P marked thus (*) are substantially similar to that from Plymouth [APP. 5].

The Petitions marked thus (⊙) are from public meetings, and are signed officially.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWSPAPERS RECEIVED.

Le Devoir (Guisse); Woman's Journal (Boston, U.S.A.); Queen Bee (Denver, Colorado); The New Northwest (Portland, Oregon); Our Herald (Lafayette, Indiana); Woman's Exponent (Salt Lake City, Utah); Toronto World, April 6th; Globe (Toronto), April 6th.

ENGLISH PAPERS.

Newspapers received containing notices of the *Women's Suffrage Journal*.—Swinton and Pendlebury Times, March 31st; South Hampstead Advertiser, April 5th; Peterboro' Standard, April 14th; Bootle Times, April 21st.

TEXT OF PETITIONS PRESENTED TO THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.—SESSION 1883.

FROM THE APPENDIX TO THE PARLIAMENTARY REPORTS.

APP. 5. *Mr. Macliver.* Sig. 1.

35. The humble Petition of the inhabitants of Plymouth, in public meeting assembled, in the Guildhall, Plymouth, on December 4th, 1882,

Sheweth,—That, in the opinion of your petitioners, the Parliamentary franchise ought to be extended to women who possess the qualifications which entitle men to vote, and no future measure of Parliamentary reform will be satisfactory that does not contain a provision for such extension.

Wherefore your petitioners humbly pray that your honourable House will pass a measure to remove the electoral disabilities of women.

And your petitioners will ever pray, &c.

Signed on behalf of the meeting,

JOHN MERRIFIELD, Chairman.

APP. 20. *Mr. Tottenham.* Sig. 10.

246. The humble Petition of the undersigned inhabitants of Templeogue, Rathgar, &c., county Dublin,

Sheweth,—That the exclusion of women, otherwise legally qualified, from voting in the election of members of Parliament is injurious to those excluded, contrary to the principle of just representation, and to that of the laws now in force in England regulating the election of municipal, parochial, and all other representative governments.

Wherefore your petitioners humbly pray that your honourable House will pass a Bill to remove the electoral disabilities of women.

And your petitioners will ever pray.

SUSAN MURPHY.

CHARLES J. MURPHY.

ANNE SIBELLA HOLMES.

&c., &c., &c.

AN ICELANDIC LADY NOVELIST.

The *New York Nation* has received from the author a volume which is unique in more than one respect. Its title is "Brynjolfur Sveinsson." It was printed in Reykjavik, the capital of Iceland, by Einar Thordarson, the leading publisher of that distant land, and composed by Mrs. Torfhildur Thorsteinsdottir Holm, who resides in Selkirk West, Manitoba, Canada. It is a stout volume of 309 octavo pages, and is, on the one hand, the first historical novel ever written or published in the Icelandic language, and, on the other hand, the first novel ever written by an Icelandic woman. The scene of the story is in Iceland, in about the middle of the seventeenth century, Mrs. Holm having purposed to give a picture of Ultima Thule about the time when the epoch of modern researches in old Norse antiquities began. The hero of the novel is Brynjolf Sveinsson, Bishop of Skalholt, who discovered the manuscript of the elder Edda in the year 1643, and gave it the title of "Sæmundar Edda," believing it to have been written by Sæmund the Wise (born 1056, died 1133), an opinion that has since been set aside.

WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE JOURNAL.

EDITED BY LYDIA E. BECKER.

VOL. XIV.—No. 160. PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

MAY 1, 1883.

PRICE ONE PENNY.
BY POST THREE HALFPENCE.

THE ballot for a day for Mr. MASON'S Resolution has, up to the present date, been unsuccessful, and the period when the subject can be brought before the House of Commons is still wholly uncertain. Our friends should, however, not relax their efforts in promoting petitions and in bringing the subject before their Parliamentary representatives at every opportunity. The notice that can be given of the time when the Resolution will come on is necessarily very short, and friends should be prepared for action at any time.

A MEMORIAL to Mr. GLADSTONE, to the effect that no measure for the assimilation of the county and borough franchise can be considered satisfactory unless it contains provisions for the extension of the suffrage to all persons, without distinction of sex, who possess the statutory qualifications for the Parliamentary franchise, has been very influentially signed, and will shortly be presented. Above ninety members of Parliament have appended their names to the document.

YORKSHIRE has been the scene of the principal meetings that have been held during the month. A great meeting took place at the Festival Concert Room, York, on April 5th, under the presidency of Sir JAMES MEEK. The ladies who took part in the proceedings were Mrs. OLIVER SCATCHERD, Mrs. CADY STANTON, Mrs. CHANT, Mrs. SHEARER, Mrs. HENRY RICHARDSON, Miss MULLER, Miss LILLIE STACPOOLE, and Miss FLORENCE BALGARNIE. Two preliminary meetings were held in different districts of York, and a drawing-room meeting for the same object was held at Cherry Hill, the residence of Mr. and Mrs. HENRY RICHARDSON.

A crowded and enthusiastic meeting was held on April 17th, in the Corn Exchange, Wakefield. This room is so large that it is seldom filled either for ordinary political meetings or for amusements. But the people crowded it for this occasion, and it was said that there never had been such a meeting in Wakefield. Mr. Alderman HENRY LEE occupied the chair, and the following ladies addressed the

meeting:—Miss CARBUTT, Miss LAURA WHITTLE, Mrs. SHEARER, and Mrs. SCATCHERD.

In Leeds several meetings of women householders have taken place, which have been arranged and addressed by Mrs. OLIVER SCATCHERD. Meetings are announced during May in Derby and Grimsby.

WE record with great satisfaction the acceptance of the principle of women's suffrage by the QUEEN'S Government in Canada. A Bill has been introduced in the Dominion Legislature by Sir JOHN MACDONALD, Premier, for amending the electoral law. This Bill includes a clause giving the suffrage to unmarried women who possess the electoral qualification for the vote. Should this Bill become law, an important step will have been made towards the acceptance of the principle of women's suffrage by the Imperial Government at home.

WE are glad to record the formation in Toronto of a Canadian Woman Suffrage Association. A report of the proceedings at the inaugural meeting will be found in another column. The Association have a grateful task before them in working in support of the enfranchising clause of the Government Electoral Bill.

The hopeful condition of affairs in Canada should serve as an inducement to the friends of equal political justice in other colonies to organise women's suffrage societies. This is of especial importance in countries where the general subject of electoral law is undergoing, or about to undergo, reconsideration and reform.

THE principle that women should have a share in electing the men who make laws for them is gaining ground in other besides Anglo-Saxon countries. The Italian Government proposes that women shall be allowed to vote in all communal and provincial elections, provided they are able to read and write, and possess the usual tax-paying qualifications. Even before this time, there has been in Italy a kind of shadowy acknowledgment that women have a natural right to vote. Suffrage in Italy

has been based as a whole, till the last Act, upon the possession of taxable property, and a woman who paid not less than 40 *lire* of the prescribed taxes could, if she was a widow, or legally separated from her husband, authorise her son or son-in-law to vote for her. The present Act is a distinct step forwards from this exceedingly limited right of suffrage. The articles are as follows: Art. 21. Citizens of both sexes are electors who have completed their twenty-first year, have civil rights, know how to read and write, and find themselves in one of the conditions established by the following articles. . . . Art. 74. The electors will exercise their right personally. The electors who prove their right to be inscribed in the electoral lists of several communes for elections in the commune in which they reside, and the women may send to the president of the electoral office, either directly or by means of the syndic or other person, their paper closed and sealed, and with their signature authenticated by the syndic of the commune where they reside, or by one of his delegates or a notary, and with the stamp of the commune or the notary.

This plan was suggested in 1876 by the Commission on Municipal Reform, which presented its Report to the Italian Government in the December of that year. "Considering," it says, "that under present circumstances it would be difficult for women to present themselves personally at the polls, it shall be lawful for them, as well as for other electors non-resident in the communes for which they have votes, or prevented from attendance by illness, to send their vote sealed up," &c., &c. "These arrangements," the Report of 1876 goes on to say, "by which some of the largest contributors are given the right to vote, were proposed in the Bills of 1861 and 1863, in which Bills those women in whom the right to vote was recognised were allowed to delegate the exercise of this right to another person, instead of sending the written vote, which was then only allowed to invalids and to those necessarily absent. Our Commission thinks that the right of personal voting is far preferable for women to the power of only delegating it, and therefore proposes this means of facilitating their vote."

In view of thirteen years' experience in England of the ease with which women can attend personally at the municipal polls to give their votes, we can afford to smile at the caution of the legislators of Italy in thus providing exceptional facilities for them. Meanwhile it is matter for great satisfaction that the measure which has been before the consideration of the Italian Government for so

many years is at last to become law, and that the personal right of women to vote will be acknowledged in another of the European kingdoms. C. A. B.

IN the debates on the Annuity Bills for Lord ALCESTER and Lord WOLSELEY, attention was called to the provision restricting the pension for two lives to the heirs male. There does indeed seem to be no reason why honours and rewards bestowed on the families of men who have deserved well of their country should be limited to male members only. We may assume that fathers care as much for their daughters as for their sons, and if the grant had been in the form of a lump sum instead of an annuity for two male lives, the daughters would have had their share of the national bounty.

THE pensions proposed to be given to the heirs male of Lord ALCESTER and Lord WOLSELEY may be supposed to be given to maintain the dignity of their rank. But this consideration serves to bring into view the retrogression in law or custom, which has taken place of late years with regard to the rights of women in the peerage.

Formerly, peerages were conferred with remainder to heirs general, and several peeresses are now in the enjoyment in their own right of titles created in the middle ages. The two oldest baronies on the roll are those of DE ROS and LE DESPENCER. They date from A.D. 1264. The latter is held by Baroness LE DESPENCER in her own right. Baroness WILLOUGHBY DE ERESBY holds a peerage created A.D. 1313, Baroness BERNERS one of 1455, Baroness NORTH 1554. All these baronies, though dating from periods when military service was more distinctively attached to feudal rank than it is at present, are capable of being inherited by women. But in modern peerages the succession is limited to heirs male, even though the dignity may be conferred in the first instance upon a woman, as in the case of the peerages conferred on the Countess CROMARTIE, on Viscountess BEACONSFIELD, and on the Baronesses BURDETT COUTTS and BOLSOVER.

It is a remarkable circumstance that, under the reign of a woman whose title is derived from the ancient right of succession of women to the throne, the equally ancient right of women to succession in the peerage should have become practically ignored.

WE learn from *Truth* that by one of the "rules" of the ARGYLL estates a widow is not allowed to retain the holding of her late husband, and that at the present

moment a Mrs. MACPHAIL is to be evicted in Mull under this rule, although she owes no arrears, has a son of fifteen years of age, and her neighbours are willing to guarantee her rent.

The moral drawn by the editor of *Truth* is that the Duke of ARGYLL would do well to ask himself whether the Widow MACPHAIL, and others who are similarly treated, are not likely to agree with the PRESIDENT of the BOARD of TRADE, that there is room for legislative improvement in the land laws.

We would, however, submit that neither the Duke of ARGYLL, nor any other landowner who makes a rule of clearing his estate of women occupiers, need trouble himself as to whether or no the ejected widows think that there is room for improvement in the land laws. No such improvement would be likely to affect their interests in this particular so long as the invidious distinction is maintained between occupiers who have and those who have not political power. The real reason why the rule is enforced, which deprives Widow MACPHAIL of house, home, and livelihood, is that Widow MACPHAIL has no vote.

THE success of Mr. STANSFELD'S motion on April 20th expresses the decided sense of the House of Commons in favour of the modification or repeal of the scandalous and immoral legislation of 1866-69, which still disgraces the statute book, but which must, sooner or later, be unconditionally swept away.

It is beyond the province of this *Journal* to discuss the details of legislation on this subject, but we are bound to emphatically protest that men alone are not morally competent to make laws relating to public morality, and most deeply touching the safety, honour, and liberty of women, while excluding women, just because they are women, from any share in influencing legislation.

Men have not shown themselves in the past such careful guardians of public morality, or of justice to the other sex, that they can be trusted with irresponsible power in this matter. Mr. GLADSTONE, in the course of his long experience, has never given forth a more weighty and statesmanlike utterance than when he said in the House of Commons, in a debate on women's suffrage in 1871, after referring to the inequalities of the Divorce Act, "The subject which I am now on the verge of is rather painful, and not necessary to enter upon in detail, but I may say that in the whole of this chapter of legislation, especially where the irregular relations of men and women are concerned, the English law does women much less

than justice, and great mischief, misery, and scandal result from that state of things in many of the occurrences and events of life."

It has now fallen to the lot of the statesman who propounded these opinions to have to revise one portion at least of this chapter of legislation. We may assume that in so doing he will endeavour to redress the inequality and injustice which he has so forcibly described. But we believe that he would find his power to carry out changes in this direction materially strengthened if the members of Parliament, on whose support he depends in enforcing such changes against the influences that will be brought to bear in resisting them, were directly responsible to women electors among their constituents, and through these to the womanhood of the entire nation.

WE have the pleasure of recording that the annual elections of Poor Law Guardians which took place last month have resulted in the return of an increased number of ladies. The peculiar fitness that women have shown in carrying on the multifarious and intricate details of this public office, on which the health and welfare of other women and of children so largely depend, receives its acknowledgment in the eagerness shown by the ratepayers to secure their services wherever a lady has had the leisure, courage, and energy to offer herself as a candidate. The number of lady guardians in London has slightly increased. In St. Pancras Miss FLORENCE DAVENPORT HILL, Miss LIDGETT, and Miss S. WARD ANDREWS have been returned; the two first without a contest, the latter at the head of the poll. In Lambeth, where last year there were three ladies, there are now but two, Miss FRANCES LORD and Miss WHITEHEAD; Miss EVA MULLER having retired on the occasion of her marriage with Mr. WALTER B. M'LAREN. Plumstead has again returned Miss EVINS at the top of the poll; Kensington returned Miss DONKIN; Paddington, Mrs. CHARLES. In Islington Miss VARLEY was re-elected without a contest; and in Holborn Miss BAKER was returned at the head of the poll. The Clapham Union has, for the first time, obtained the advantage of placing three ladies on their Board, Lady MONTAGUE POLLOCK and Miss SYNNOT being elected for the Clapham and Mrs. POULDEN for the Battersea districts.

In the country districts the ladies have, with few exceptions, been equally successful. In Bristol the four ladies who were guardians last year have been re-elected, Miss WINKWORTH and Miss WOOLAM being at the top

of the poll for their district, and Miss CLIFFORD heading the poll in hers; Mrs. PRENTICE was second in her district. In Bridgwater one lady only, Mrs. HAMMILL, offered herself for re-election; Miss SPILLER, who last year was also elected, finding her time too much occupied with School Board duties to offer herself again. In Birmingham two ladies were added to the Board of Kings Norton in place of two gentlemen, who resigned because they felt "women could be so much more useful." These ladies are Mrs. SMITH JAMES and Miss AGATHA STACY. Mrs. ASHFORD, who was elected last year for the parish of Birmingham for three years, of course, still retains her position on the Board, but Mrs. PERRY has resigned on account of ill-health. In Bradford a lady, well known for her services among the poor, Miss MACTURK, was brought forward by the Bradford Women's Suffrage Society. We are happy to report that Miss MACTURK was returned second on the poll, having received nearly five thousand votes. The Women's Suffrage Association is to be heartily congratulated on their success in placing ladies on the School Board and Board of Guardians in Bradford.

In Eastbourne, Miss WILHELMINA HALL has been elected. In several smaller towns and parishes ladies who have already served in this capacity have been re-elected: Mrs. MILQUHAM for Boddington in the Tewkesbury Union; Miss SPOTTISWOODE for Shere, near Guildford; Miss SIDDON for Honley, in the Huddersfield Union; and Mrs. SHAW for Elstree, in the Barnet Union. This last had three votes for every one of her opponent.

Some other ladies who were nominated in various parishes, from one cause or another, retired before the election, and in three or four cases lady candidates were unsuccessful. Miss FIELDER, who has filled this office for five years at Abergavenny, was defeated; so was Miss VULLIAMY, a second lady candidate in Eastbourne; Miss BESSIE PHIPPS in Newington; and Miss BOYD at Canning Town, Stratford.

If we add to the number of the lady Poor Law Guardians who have just been elected in England, Miss LOUISA STEVENSON and Mrs. MILLER, whose triumphant return at Edinburgh as Poor Law Managers we had the pleasure of chronicling last month, we find there are twenty-eight ladies lately elected; and three, Mrs. ASHFORD in Birmingham, and Miss CARBUTT and Miss WILSON in Leeds, who, being elected last year for a triennial term, are still in office. The total number of women guardians is thirty-one. A small number, undoubtedly, when we think of the large interests involved and the enormous extent of

our pauper unions; but an advanced guard which is doing such good and satisfactory work that we feel confident each year will see it on the increase.

THE money value of a farmer's wife was assessed by a Sussex jury at the recent assizes at two hundred pounds. A farmer, named GOSLING, sought to recover from the London and South-Western Railway Company damages for the loss of his wife, who was killed by a train at Stokes Bay railway station in August last. The jury found for the plaintiff, and damages were arranged at £200, with costs of special jury.

It would be interesting to know on what principle money damages are awarded for the loss of a wife. It is easy to understand the grounds on which compensation in money is awarded to a wife for the loss of her husband, because the husband is or is supposed to be the "breadwinner," and a wife, deprived by the act of others of the man who "maintains" her, suffers a material loss for which material compensation is due. But unless it is allowed that the services of a wife have a material money value to the husband, it is difficult to understand on what grounds a money compensation can be claimed; and if they have such value—if a wife's work is worth money—what becomes of the theory that married women, while they render such services, are "supported" by their husbands?

MAGISTRATES still continue to exercise the power to withhold from wives who are beaten by their husbands the protection decreed by the Matrimonial Amendment Act. A Nottingham paper reports a case in which JOSEPH BROADBENT was charged with assaulting his wife. Mr. W. B. SMITH appeared for the complainant. He asked the magistrates to treat the case as one of aggravated assault, and to grant a judicial separation, as the prisoner had for years ill-treated his wife. On a certain day he came home drunk, began to quarrel, and threw pots at his wife, one of which struck her. A day or two afterwards he again came home drunk, and again began quarrelling. She went out, and he followed her into the street and struck her a violent blow on the shoulder. He would not work, and she had to maintain him. The prisoner admitted the assault, but the magistrates did not think it was of so aggravated a character as to justify them in granting a judicial separation.

Therefore the woman is legally bound to take her tyrant back, to work for his maintenance, to live with him and serve him, and to suffer his blows and ill-treat-

ment so long as he just manages to keep within the line of aggravation which the magistrates hold that the woman is bound to endure without hope of release.

Surely justice demands that the person who has to suffer ill-treatment should be the one to decide whether the blows and assaults are sufficiently aggravated to entitle her to escape from liability to them.

PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, *Friday, April 20.*

Supply,—Order for Committee read;

Motion made, and Question proposed, "That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair."

Amendment proposed, to leave out from the word "That" to the end of the Question, in order to add the words "this House disapproves of the compulsory examination of women under the Contagious Diseases Acts,"—(Mr. Stansfeld.)—instead thereof:—

Question proposed, "That the words proposed to be left out taid part of the Question:"—Debate arising;

Saturday, 21st April, 1883:

Motion made, and Question proposed, "That the Debate be now adjourned:"—(Mr. Gorst:.)—Motion, by leave, *withdrawn.*

Question put:—The House *divided*; Ayes 110, Noes 182:—Words *added.*

Main Question, as amended, put, and *agreed to.*
Resolved, That this House disapproves of the compulsory examination of women under the Contagious Diseases Acts.

Thursday, April 26.

DUBLIN TELEGRAPH CLERKS.

MR. O'DONNELL asked the Postmaster-General why the female telegraph clerks at Dublin, receiving 30s. a week and upwards, were refused the annual holiday of three weeks enjoyed by female telegraph clerks receiving similar rates of salary in London.

MR. FAWCETT: In reply to the hon. member, I have to state that the difference to which he calls attention between the periods of annual leave in London and in Dublin appears to me an anomaly, and I will see whether steps cannot be taken with a view to its removal. (Hear, hear.)

CRICKLADE AND SWINDON LIBERAL ASSOCIATION.

At a meeting of the committee of the borough of Cricklade Liberal Association, held on April 10th, the following resolution was adopted with only one dissident: "That, in the opinion of this meeting, no future measure of Parliamentary reform will meet the requirements of the present time which does not provide for the representation of women householders and ratepayers." A petition in support of this principle was signed by the chairman, Mr. Sadler, on behalf of the association, and forwarded to Mr. Maskelyne, M.P., for presentation to the House of Commons.

SCOTLAND.

THE CONVENTION OF ROYAL AND PARLIAMENTARY BURGHS.

The Convention of Royal and Parliamentary Burghs was resumed in Glasgow on April 4th. Lord Provost Ure, Glasgow, again occupied the chair as Preses, and was supported by Lord Provost Hewat of Perth, Provost Moncur of Dundee, Provost Wilson of Greenock, Provost Swan of Kirkcaldy, and Dr. Lees, chaplain to the Convention.

THE FRANCHISE.

It was unanimously agreed, on the motion of the Commissioner for Paisley (Provost Clark), to memorialise the Government to introduce a Bill for assimilating the county with the burgh franchise; and, on that of the Commissioner of Linlithgow (Provost Mackie), to petition Parliament to confer the Parliamentary franchise on women.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

YORK.

GREAT MEETING IN THE FESTIVAL CONCERT ROOMS.

On April 5th a public meeting in support of the claims of women householders to the Parliamentary franchise was held in the Festival Concert Rooms, York. Alderman Sir JAMES MEEK, J.P., presided, and there were on the platform Mr. Councillor and Mrs. E. T. Wilkinson, Mr. and Mrs. H. Richardson, the Rev. F. Lawrence, the Rev. S. Morris, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Clarke, Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Smithson, Miss Meek, Miss Wilkinson, Miss Swaine, Mrs. J. Agar, Mrs. Booth, Mrs. James, Mrs. Stephenson, Mrs. Worthington, Mrs. Gibb, Mrs. Cady Stanton, Boston, U.S.; Mrs. Shearer, London; Mrs. Oliver Scatcherd, Leeds; Mrs. Chant, London; Miss Muller, of the London School Board; Miss Baggallie, of the Scarborough School Board; Miss Lillie Stacpoole, London; Mr. H. W. Empson, Mr. T. G. Mann, Mr. H. M. Cross, Mr. Harold Cox, Mr. G. Manton, Mr. Arey, &c. There was a very large attendance, which was composed principally of ladies.

Sir JAMES MEEK observed that he had several years ago advocated the rights of women, when Lord Houghton presided with his usual eloquence and ability. He (Sir James) still thought that where a spinster or a widow had the responsibility of property or even a tenancy, and had to pay taxes, that she ought to have the rights and privileges of men. (Applause.) The Married Women's Property Act, however, went farther than that; but whether it went too far in some respects yet remained to be seen. He thought that men had greatly erred when they had sought to oppress or degrade the opposite sex. (Hear, hear.) Sir James then spoke of the beneficent influence of women, and mentioned amongst the more illustrious of the sex Boadicea, who led the ancient Britons to war; Queen Philippa, of Hainault; and the Countess of Pembroke, who was for many years high sheriff of Westmoreland. (Applause.) The brightest eras in our history were to be found in the reigns of our queens. Women were naturally more conservative than men. still he hoped they would ever be grateful to the party that rendered to them, as well as to the country, the best service.

Mrs. OLIVER SCATCHERD, of Leeds, then read letters of apology from the Viscountess Harberton, Mrs. Fawcett (wife of the Postmaster-General), Mrs. Clark (daughter of the Right Hon. John Bright), Miss Jane Cobden (daughter of the late Richard Cobden). Mr. Ralph Creyke, M.P. for York, wrote to say that women householders had just as good a right to the Parliamentary franchise as to the municipal vote, and having right on their side they would doubtless some day obtain the power they now sought.

The Rev. F. LAWRENCE (vicar of Westow), who was called upon to move the first resolution, said that the theory of government in this country was that taxation and representation should go together, that those who paid taxes should have a voice in the expenditure. And yet there was a very large and important class of ratepayers who were excluded from the possession of the franchise because the members of that class happened to be women. This was a manifest injustice. It was a relic of a bygone barbarism, which he trusted this meeting would assist in sweeping away. He then moved: "That in the opinion of this meeting the Parliamentary franchise should be extended to women who possess the qualifications which entitle men to vote, and who, in all matters of local government, have the right of voting."

Mrs. CADY STANTON, in seconding the resolution, observed that they had heard it said that no just government could be formed without the consent of the governed, and that was the question they were there to consider; the most momentous question, the most far-reaching in its consequences, of any that a people had ever been called upon to consider. The right of the suffrage was simply that of self-protection, which they believed was the inalienable right of every man, woman, and child that was born into the world. (Applause.) The only reason why women had so much to complain of was that they were not represented in our Government. They had no representation in any government on the face of the earth. Men claimed to represent women, but they might as well ask the men to do the women's repentance, or praying, or petitioning at the Throne of Grace, as to represent them in an earthly tribunal. It was utterly impossible. Replying to some of the objections to the granting of the franchise, she denied that it

would cause differences in the family circle. She wanted woman to have a voice in government because she was the representative of the moral forces of society. Man represented the material forces of society. (Applause.) In this age of intellectual triumph and scientific advancement the moral and physical forces did not seem to keep pace, and the answer lay on the surface—it was because woman had not yet awoke to her duty.

Mrs. CHANT supported the resolution.

Mrs. SHEARER also supported the motion.

The resolution was then put to the meeting, and carried with two dissentients.

Mrs. HENRY RICHARDSON, who proposed the second resolution, thought that everyone present with a doubting mind would now agree that there was a case for women, and furthermore that it had been well pleaded. She occupied her present position from a desire to show her willingness to be found on the side of a cause which, she believed, bore to a great extent upon the elevation of womanhood. If she thought there was anything unwomanly, or undignified, or unbecoming in her lifting a voice in favour of the enfranchisement of women, she would not have stood where she was. The longer she lived and the more she saw of the operations of the laws which affected women—and in fact the nation at large—the more she was convinced of the absolute necessity that women should have a voice in the choice of our national legislators. If the House of Commons would only permit the more prominent promoters of this movement an audience, and allow them to plead their cause, they (the women) would probably effect such a result that they would obviate the necessity of a very long continuance of this agitation. She then moved the following resolution: "That a memorial to the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, M.P., first Lord of her Majesty's Treasury, be adopted, and signed by the chairman on behalf of the meeting."

Miss MULLER said the point and end of everything they were asking for could be briefly stated. There were some countries where representation was based upon the principle of personality. We had in this country the principle of property representation. If a man lived in a house and paid the rates he had a vote, but if he was succeeded by a woman householder she was refused that right, and there the property qualification was dropped and the personal qualification was brought in. By removing that disability of women they would not only do them justice, but would consolidate and solidify the principle on which the whole constitution was based, and would be removing one of the most fundamental inconsistencies that any nation could have in its foundations.

Miss BALGARNIE (of the Scarborough School Board) supported the resolution most heartily, and the more so because the one to whom it was addressed had already expressed himself in favour of the principle of the matter, though he had not in so many words said it came within the sphere of practical politics. The women wanted to be allowed by the vote to "love their country more," and to have a greater interest in the true greatness of the country. (Applause.) It was not a personal and selfish question. It was in the highest sense a patriotic question. They did not argue it simply for their own reasons, but they wished to help forward their country. They wanted to be made the true helpmeets of men, and that which they were seeking for was one of the best means of attaining that end. They did not demand that in a spirit revolutionary or antagonistic, but in a spirit of co-operation. (Applause.)

Mr. Councillor WILKINSON, in supporting the resolution, said if the principle that "taxation without representation is tyranny" were true, nothing could have a closer bearing upon that question. They were often fond of boasting that our laws were just and equal, but let them look at the laws as they affected the political rights of women and men. The law said all householders should have a vote under certain well-known conditions, and it was positively touching to see the care the Legislature had taken of the political rights of men, but in respect to women it said they should not vote. It was a glaring anomaly, and the feeble objections which had been made to the granting of that right had been hundreds of times confuted and "broken to pieces and smashed and pulverised to powder." He should like to make a remark with respect to the Press of York. One of the speakers spoke of the Press as coolly ignoring those who were seeking that right. (Miss Muller: The London Press.) That statement did not apply to the York Press. Very appreciative notices had appeared in every paper belonging to York, and that gave them a very high opinion of the character and

ability with which the York Press is conducted. (Applause.) The resolution was passed with only one dissentient.

Miss STACPOOLE moved: "That petitions to both Houses of Parliament, based on the foregoing resolutions, be adopted and signed by the Chairman on behalf of this meeting; and that memorials to Ralph Creyke, Esq., Joseph J. Leeman, Esq., Sir F. A. Milbank, Bart., and the Hon. Guy C. Dawnay, members for the city of York and the North Riding of Yorkshire, asking them to support the resolution to be moved in the House of Commons by Mr. Mason, be also adopted and forwarded to them."

Mr. GEORGE MANTON, who was called upon to second the proposition, remarked that in the births in this country there was a preponderance of girls; and, furthermore, so long as the barbarous custom of war was tolerated, a great number of the flower of our manhood were killed. In most cases it was the custom for the majority to rule the minority, but in regard to legislation the minority controlled the majority. He was strongly in favour of the franchise being extended to women.

Mrs. SCATCERD supported the resolution, and stated that of the 34 members which Yorkshire sent to Parliament, 16 had voted in favour of that measure of justice to women; 9 had voted against it, and nine were neutral or had not yet had a chance to vote. Mr. Creyke, M.P., was in favour of the movement, but she did not know quite so much about the opinions of their other member on the subject. Under any circumstances they could not forget the services which Mr. Leeman's father always rendered to the cause. (Applause.) Not only did he support the agitation for women's suffrage when he was member for this city, but he took an active interest in every other cause of justice to women, and she hoped that his son would soon see his way clear to follow in his father's footsteps in that respect. (Applause.) She hoped that he would be encouraged by the memorial now passed. Even if he were opposed to the principles now laid down, good would be wrought, because he could not then say that he had never heard from his constituents on the subject, and that the people of York did not care about it. (Hear, hear.) Sir Frederick Milbank, M.P., was in favour of it; but Mr. Guy Dawnay, M.P., had yet to be influenced. Recently there was a woman's suffrage meeting at Malton, and a memorial was forwarded to Mr. Dawnay. In his reply he said he could not deny that there were many women who were better qualified to vote than some men, but he was not prepared to say that voting came so naturally to women, or that it was within their sphere as it was within the sphere of men. They were told it was not natural for women to vote, but in municipal elections they performed that office quite as well as men, and at any rate they should first give women the opportunity of voting before telling them it was not natural.

The resolution was unanimously carried.

On the motion of Mrs. SHEARER, seconded by Mrs. HENRY RICHARDSON, a vote of thanks was heartily passed to Sir James Meek for presiding.

Mr. H. M. CROSS (secretary to the North Riding Liberal Association) moved a vote of thanks to the ladies who had delivered addresses, and this having been carried, the proceedings terminated.

PRELIMINARY MEETINGS.

YORK.

On April 2nd a meeting to promote the great meeting to be held in the Festival Concert Rooms, York, on April 5th, was held in the Adult School, Lady Peckitt's Yard, to pass resolutions to support the claim of women householders to the Parliamentary franchise. Mrs. Henry Richardson, of York, addressed the meeting, and said she hoped that before the meeting was closed those who did not at present sympathise with the objects of the meeting would come warmly over to their side. At the meeting on Thursday there would be a large number of ladies who have spoken a great deal on the subject of women's suffrage, who would put the matter before them in a clear and intelligent manner. The question of women's suffrage when properly looked at could not, she thought, be controverted. It has justice and right upon its side, and it was only those with prejudiced minds who saw any error or inconsistency in it. When they had it put before them that only the difference of sex between them was considered, people would soon see that it was fallacious that because they were women they should not be allowed to vote for Parliamentary representation, although they occupied the same

social position as other ratepayers. (Hear, hear.)—Mr. H. M. Cross moved the first resolution, which was as follows:—"That by the exclusion of women, otherwise legally qualified, from voting in the election of members of Parliament, a large part of the property, intelligence, and industry of the country is unrepresented, and this meeting, believing such exclusion to be unjust, pledges itself to support the meeting to be held in the Festival Concert Room, York, on Thursday evening next, April 5th." He sympathised deeply with the movement, and thought that if women had had political privileges in the past, there would now have been in this country more political virtue, and a higher state of culture among the people, and a better condition of civilisation generally. (Applause.) Women were certainly entitled to vote on the ground of intelligence in Parliamentary elections. After referring to the many great achievements of women in the paths of literature, science, and art, he said that in those countries where women had the greatest amount of freedom, civilisation was most advanced. (Hear, hear.)—Mrs. Oliver Scatcherd, of Leeds, seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.—The Rev. C. J. Morris moved, and it was seconded and carried, "That petitions to both Houses of Parliament, based on the foregoing resolution, be signed by the President, on behalf of this meeting, and forwarded by her." Several other ladies addressed the meeting, which concluded by a vote of thanks being passed to the President.

On April 3rd, a numerous company of ladies assembled by invitation at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Richardson, Cherry Hill, York, to listen to addresses on the subject of the extension of the Parliamentary suffrage to women householders. Mr. Richardson presided, and in opening the proceedings quoted statistics which showed that if women were enfranchised, between 300,000 and 400,000, or one woman to every seven men who now possessed the franchise, would become voters in England and Wales for Parliamentary representatives. The Return of Owners of Land in 1872 gave the number of women landowners of one acre or upwards in England and Wales as 37,806, out of 269,547—a proportion of one in seven. That women desired the franchise was shown by the fact that in 1875 the signatures to petitions in favour of such a measure reached the number of 415,622, of which about half were those of women. During the past fourteen years upwards of 1,300 public meetings had been held in the United Kingdom in support of the movement, and last February more than 5,000 women assembled in the Free Trade Hall, Manchester, to urge the removal of this disability.

Miss BALGARNIE, of the Scarborough School Board, in an excellent address, supported the movement. She gave a very interesting historical review of women's rights, in which she pointed out the reverence which the Teutons of the continent had for women as counsellors, and how that when the Saxons brought the germs of representative government to England, women were admitted to have votes for and voices in the councils of the nations, abbesses having in the time of one of the Henrys been called to Parliament. She severely criticised the degenerated chivalry which imagined that all women were incapable of doing hard work, and also the action of members of Parliament who were under this misconception in regard to the measures which would restrict the rights of the women of the poorer classes from earning a livelihood in trades in which they had hitherto worked. It was not work that degraded women; but it was scarcity of work, and when they were reduced to starvation wages, which degraded them. Upon those women who were in higher stations of life a solemn duty devolved of protecting their humbler sisters from the injustice which they were now suffering, and to seek to place them on that equality with men that justice demanded.

Mrs. SHEARER, of London, delivered an exhaustive address, and, after a few words of encouragement from the Rev. SYDNEY F. MORRIS, a petition by that meeting in favour of the extension of the Parliamentary franchise to women was unanimously decided to be sent to both Houses of Parliament. The proceedings then terminated.

On April 4th, a meeting was held in the Mission Room, Nunnery Lane, in this city, to promote the demonstration to be held in the Festival Concert Room on April 5th, on the subject of women's suffrage. Mr. Councillor Wilkinson presided, and was supported by Mr. Geo. Manton, Mr. W. Sessions, Mr. Hy. Richardson, Mrs.

Ronald Shearer (London), Mrs. Oliver Scatcherd (Leeds), Miss Swaine, Mrs. E. T. Wilkinson, and Mrs. E. W. Smithson.

The CHAIRMAN, in opening the meeting, said he had taken part in several meetings in that room, but at none of greater interest than the question of the evening. They met under the auspices of the National Society for Women's Suffrage, which had for its object to give the Parliamentary franchise to all women who, had they been men, would have been now on the register. He thought the law of England offers an unworthy insult to the other sex when it declares, as it does, that a householder, by the mere fact of being a woman, is morally and mentally incapable of exercising the franchise, and therefore they were outside the pale of the constitution. This was not a political question, but was altogether unconnected with political party. Some politicians objected to giving the franchise to women on the ground that it would increase the number of Conservatives or Liberals, but this was a very narrow view to take of the question. If women were entitled to the vote they ought to have it. Women had taken part in municipal elections, on boards of guardians, and school boards, without any detriment to the interests of society or the State. There was no danger involved in this question; women were not going to upset the glorious Constitution. (Applause.) It was asserted that women did not want the vote, but whilst many women naturally shrank from publicity they were asking for the franchise all over the country, and they were pleading with an earnestness and eloquence which could not be ignored. (Hear.) They were told that women did not understand politics, but he contended that, remembering the complex nature of some political questions, if the right of voting were limited to those who understood politics, the operation of the franchise would be indeed limited. If voters did not thoroughly understand politics, they knew what they required and what was for their interests. (Hear, hear.) One special reason in favour of the movement was that unrepresented classes never got a hearing for their grievances. In the rush and hurry of political life the voice of woman could not make itself heard, and a great many things connected with our laws which bear hardly upon the social relations of women, and required rectifying, were not attended to. (Hear.) He had long been thoroughly convinced of the justice of the claim of women to vote, and he was fully satisfied of the wisdom, capacity, and discretion of women householders, entitling them to enjoy that right and privilege. (Applause.)

Mr. GEO. MANTON moved the following resolution: "That by the exclusion of women, otherwise legally qualified, from voting in the election of members of Parliament, a large part of the property, intelligence, and industry of the country is unrepresented; and this meeting, believing such exclusion to be unjust, pledges itself to support the meeting to be held in the Festival Concert Room on Thursday evening next, April 5th." In doing so he contended that there were three special grounds on which anyone could claim a voice in the making of the laws. First of all, our lives were subject to the laws. Secondly, a woman's liberty was at the mercy of the law. Thirdly, her property was similarly at the mercy of the law. As there was no distinction made in the administration of the laws, it was nothing but just that a woman should have an equal voice in the making of those laws that men have. (Applause.) As to the mental capacity of both sexes, he was able to testify, as a teacher of many years' experience, that girls were equally strong mentally as boys. (Applause.)

Mrs. SHEARER seconded the resolution, which was adopted.

Mr. W. SESSIONS moved a resolution to the effect that petitions to both Houses of Parliament, based on the foregoing resolution, be signed by the chairman on behalf of the meeting. He endorsed the remarks of the previous speakers as to the need of women being put on an equality with men as to voting.

Mrs. O. SCATCERD, of Leeds, seconded the resolution, and spoke at some length, urging that women were entitled to the franchise on the ground that they were personally interested in many public questions, such as education, poor laws, prison discipline, peace and war, and temperance. In conclusion she asked them to give their support to the movement.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

On the motion of Mrs. SMITHSON, seconded by Mrs. SHEARER, a vote of thanks was passed to the Chairman, and on the proposition of Mr. HENRY RICHARDSON the thanks of the meeting were passed to the ladies who had addressed them.

The Chairman's reply terminated the meeting.

this, several questions with which they were peculiarly fitted to deal, those affecting themselves, ought to be put within their reach through the exercise of the franchise. The resolution was carried.

Mrs. CURZON said she did not wish it to be considered that the ladies were asking anything beyond their simple right. A number of objections had been raised to extending the franchise, one of these being that it would in a measure unfit woman for the performance of the duties pertaining to her domestic sphere. This was an absurd mistake. The demand now being made was not to serve any visionary purpose; the duties to herself and to society which she could perform by the use of the ballot were plain and important.

It was then moved by Mr. J. L. FOULDS, seconded by Mrs. FREY, of Toledo: "That all favourable to this first extension of the franchise be invited to leave their names and addresses with the secretary of this meeting, in order that a society may be formed to forward such legislation as may be required to expunge from the statute books any distinction of sex as a barrier to qualification for the franchise, and that said secretary be and is hereby empowered to call together within fourteen days those who thus signify such desire, so that a society may be organised."

The MAYOR said he did not wish to say anything to commit himself, but he would say that he had much sympathy for the object sought by the ladies, whose intelligence on many of the problems presented to public men were equal to, and in some respects superior to, that of the male sex.

Selections were read by Mr. THOS. BENGOUGH from speeches delivered by prominent gentlemen at the meeting of the dominion alliance favourable to an extension of the franchise to women.

Mr. J. W. BENGOUGH read an amusing paper on the subject, considering the objections to the concession asked, and eliciting a good deal of applause.

Mr. J. L. FOULDS read a paper which, in a pointed and lively style, argued the justice of the appeal by the ladies, and expressing the conviction that what was sought would soon be granted.

Other speakers also offered observations approving of the extension of the franchise.

At this stage those wishing to identify themselves with the movement were requested to come forward and sign their names, with a view to forming a society to press for the legislation asked in the resolution. A large number came forward and subscribed their names.

The conversazione came to a close after ten o'clock, and the pretty women, with their earnest, thoughtful faces, dispersed, well pleased with the success of their initial step.

The adjourned meeting of the Woman Suffrage Association was held on April 5th, in Shaftesbury Hall, Mrs. McEwen presiding. The articles of the constitution were adopted. The name of the society shall be "The Canadian Woman Suffrage Association."

THE DISCOVERY OF CANADA.

It was on the 5th of April, 1497, that John and Sebastian Cabot, sent out by Henry VII. of England, first rested their eyes on Canada as its discoverers. Looking back so far, Canadians may almost claim to be an ancient people. According to Prof. Agassiz, who said that before the primeval waters rolled back from the plains of Europe, America was; the early explorers were a long time discovering the then long existing country of "stupendous cataracts and purling streams."

A SOCIAL PROBLEM SOLVED.

There is in London a Jewish working men's club, at which it is contended that three of the greatest problems which occupy the attention of philanthropists have been solved. The hon. secretary, Mr. A. J. Myers, in a letter to a contemporary, states that they admit females to all the privileges of membership, that there is an average attendance of about one hundred and fifty on week-day evenings, and more than double that number on Sundays; that the club is a formidable rival to the music halls, dancing saloons, and the streets; and that during the several years the place has been open, there has not been a single complaint against a female member.

A HUSBAND'S RIGHT TO BE WHERE HIS WIFE IS.

George Edwards, a collier at Hackenthorpe, was charged on two summonses with assaulting his mother-in-law, Sarah Turner, the wife of Oliver Turner, and Rose Edwards, his wife.—The defendant went to seek work and left his wife and child at his house. Upon return he found that his house had been broken up and his wife and child were at Mrs. Turner's house. He went there and was refused to see his wife or child, and soon getting into another room he proceeded to take his child away from its aunt, and is then alleged to have assaulted the three women.—The Justices decided that a man had a right to be where his wife was, and that he did not use more force than was necessary to see his child. They dismissed both cases.—Sheffield Telegraph.

Obituary.

LORD TALBOT DE MALAHIDE.—We regret to record the death, at an advanced age, of this estimable nobleman. He was a warm friend of the movement for education and for the enfranchisement of women, and took part in more than one public meeting in connection with the Women's Suffrage Society.

A LADY REGISTRAR OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS.—The widow of the Rev. Thomas Tuffield has been elected Registrar of Births and Deaths for the District of Woolwich Arsenal in the place of her late husband. The Poor Law Guardians were unanimous in making the election, which will have to be confirmed by the Registrar-General.

A lady has given a donation of five hundred pounds to the Chelsea Hospital for Women, for the purpose of naming after her deceased sister one of the memorial wards in the new building, which is situated in Fulham Road.

WOMEN POOR LAW GUARDIANS FOR 1883.

Table with columns: PLACE, CANDIDATES, RESULT. Lists candidates for various locations including London, Lambeth, Paddington, Kensington, Islington, Holborn, Plumstead, Clapham, Battersea, Bristol, Clifton, St. Philip's, Bridgewater, Boddington, Elstree, Sherborne, Honley, Bradford, Eastbourne, Birmingham, Leeds, and Edinburgh.

NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE.

MR. KENNETT'S SPECIAL FUND.

Miss Becker has much gratification in announcing that Mr. Richard Barlow Kennett, with characteristic generosity, has not waited for the stipulated amount of £1,000 to be fully subscribed, but has, in consideration of the effort that has been made by the friends of the cause, sent to Miss Becker a bank note for five hundred pounds. This sum is divided, as proposed, between the Central and the Manchester Committees, and is acknowledged in their respective lists.

The following sums have been paid or promised in compliance with Mr. Kennett's offer. The Executors of the late Mr. Thomas Thomasson paid, in March, £200. Although this was promised before Mr. Kennett's offer was made, he has kindly accepted it as part of the stipulated sum. Mrs. P. A. Taylor, £100; Miss Jessie Boucherett, £25; Miss Williams, £5; Mrs. Streetfield, £5; Miss Hull, £1; Miss Mordan, £1; Miss Müller, £10; Miss Courtenay, £100; Mrs. Smithson, £5; Mrs. Lynch, £4. 4s.; Mrs. E. Carbutt, £5; Mrs. Garrett Anderson, £2. 2s.; Mrs. Ruth, £1; Mr. Thomasson, M.P., £200; Misses Prideaux, 10s.; Mrs. Smithson, £5; Mrs. Hullah, £5; Miss Willson, 10s. 6d.; Mrs. Winkworth, £5; The Kensington Ball Committee, £109. 3s. The sum of these contributions is £784. 9s. 6d. Although Mr. Kennett has not insisted on the completion of the £1000, it would be manifestly greatly to the advantage of the societies if this were done. Miss Becker therefore earnestly appeals to the supporters of the movement to promise the remainder of the desired fund.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

SUBSCRIPTIONS AND DONATIONS FROM MARCH 25 TO APRIL 28, 1883.

Table listing subscriptions and donations for the Central Committee, including names like Mr. R. B. Kennett, Mr. E. H. Waid, Mr. James L. Torr, etc., with amounts.

LAURA M'LAREN, TREASURER, 64, Berners-street, W.

MANCHESTER SOCIETY FOR WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE. SUBSCRIPTIONS AND DONATIONS, APRIL, 1883.

Table listing subscriptions and donations for the Manchester Society, categorized by location: LEEDS, PRESTON, WAKEFIELD, HUDDERSFIELD, SOUTHPORT, and HYDE. Includes names like Mr. R. B. Kennett, Mrs. Bullock, Mrs. Flockton, etc.

S. ALFRED STEINTHAL, TREASURER, 28, Jackson's Row, Manchester.

BIRMINGHAM M BRANCH

NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE. SUBSCRIPTIONS UP TO APRIL 28th, 1883.

Table listing subscriptions for the Birmingham M Branch, including names like X. Y. Z., Mrs. Middlemore, Mrs. C. E. Mathews, etc., with amounts.

CATHERINE C. OSLER, TREASURER, 44, Wholeys Road.

NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE.—REMOVAL TO NEW OFFICES.

The Central Committee beg to notify that they are about to remove their offices to 29, Parliament-street, Westminster, S.W. Their tenancy of the new offices begins on May 9th, after which date all communications should be addressed as above.

CASH'S EMBROIDERED NAMES AND INITIAL LETTERS FOR MARKING LINEN.

Your Name or Initials Embroidered on our Fine Cambric Tape in Turkey Red, which can be sewn on to any article of dress requiring to be marked.

SOLD BY HOSIERS AND DRAPERS EVERYWHERE.

<p style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg); font-weight: bold;">SORE THROATS CURED.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">DO NOT UNTIMELY DIE. Sore Throats Cured with One Dose.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">FENNINGS' FEVER CURER.</p> <p>BOWEL COMPLAINTS cured with One Dose. TYPHUS or LOW FEVER cured with Two Doses. DIPHTHERIA cured with Three Doses. SCARLET FEVER cured with Four Doses. DYSENTERY cured with Five Doses.</p> <p>Sold in Bottles, 1s. 1½d. each, with full directions, by all Chemists. Read Fennings' "Everybody's Doctor." Sent post free for 13 stamps.</p>	<p style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg); font-weight: bold;">EASY TEETHING.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">DO NOT LET YOUR CHILD DIE.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">FENNINGS' Children's Powders Prevent Convulsions.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">ARE COOLING AND SOOTHING.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">FENNINGS' Children's Powders.</p> <p>For Children Cutting their Teeth, to prevent Convulsions.</p> <p><i>Do not contain Calomel, Opium, Morphia, or anything injurious to a tender babe.</i></p> <p>Sold in Stamped Boxes at 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. (great saving), with full directions. Sent post free for 15 stamps. Direct to ALFRED FENNINGS, West Cowes, I. W.</p> <p>Read Fennings' "Every Mother's Book," which contains valuable hints on <i>Feeding, Teething, Weaning, Sleeping, &c.</i> Ask your Chemist for a free copy.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">COUGHS. COLDS. BRONCHITIS.</p> <p style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg); font-weight: bold;">SAFE TEETHING.</p> <p style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg); font-weight: bold;">BRONCHITIS CURED.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">FENNINGS' LUNG HEALERS.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">The Best Remedy to Cure all Coughs, Colds, Asthmas, &c.</p> <p>Sold in Boxes at 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d., with directions. Sent post free for 15 stamps. Direct to ALFRED FENNINGS, West Cowes, I. W.</p> <p>The largest size Boxes, 2s. 9d. (35 stamps post free,) contain three times the quantity of small boxes.</p> <p>Read Fennings' "Everybody's Doctor." Sent post free for 13 stamps. Direct A. FENNINGS, West Cowes, I. W.</p>
--	---	--

THE UNIVERSAL HOUSEHOLD REMEDIES!!!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS & OINTMENT

These excellent FAMILY MEDICINES are invaluable in the treatment of all ailments incidental to every HOUSEHOLD. The PILLS PURIFY, REGULATE and STRENGTHEN the whole System, while the OINTMENT is unequalled for the removal of all muscular and outward complaints. Possessed of these REMEDIES, every Mother has at once the means of curing most complaints to which herself or Family is liable.

N.B.—Advice can be obtained, free of charge, at 78, New Oxford Street. late 533, Oxford Street, London, daily between the hours of 11 and 4, or by letter.

ESTABLISHED 1835.



By the use of which, during the last Forty Years many Thousands of Cures have been effected; numbers of which cases had been pronounced INCURABLE!

The numerous well-authenticated Testimonials in disorders of the HEAD, CHEST, BOWELS, LIVER, and KIDNEYS; also in RHEUMATISM, ULCERS, SORES, and all SKIN DISEASES, are sufficient to prove the great value of this most useful Family Medicine, it being A DIRECT PURIFIER OF THE BLOOD and other fluids of the human body.

Many persons have found them of great service both in preventing and relieving SEA SICKNESS; and in warm climates they are very beneficial in all Bilious Complaints.

Sold in boxes, price 7½d., 1s. 1½d., and 2s. 9d., by G. WHELPTON & SON, 3, Crane Court, Fleet-street, London, and by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors at home and abroad. Sent free by post in the United Kingdom for 8, 14, or 33 stamps.

Printed by A. IRELAND & Co., Pall Mall, Manchester, for the Proprietors, and Published by Messrs. Trübner and Co., 57 and 59, Ludgate Hill, London, and Mr. JOHN HEYWOOD, Manchester.—May 1, 1883.—Entered at Stationers' Hall.