

WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE JOURNAL.

EDITED BY LYDIA E. BECKER.

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JANUARY 1, 1886.

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Bristol: J. W. Arrowsmith. London: Simpkin, Marshall, & Co. Or of the Editor, 20, Park-street, Bristol.

PETITION! PETITION! PETITION!—Friends of Women's Suffrage are earnestly exhorted to aid the cause by collecting signatures for petitions to both Houses of Parliament, to be presented during the Session. 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, 28, Jackson's Row, Albert Square, Manchester; Miss BLACKBURN, 20, Park-street, Bristol; Miss KIRKLAND, 13, Raeburn Place, Edinburgh; or Miss BALGARNIE, 29, Parliament-street, London.

NOTTINGHAM.—NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE, NOTTS. BRANCH.—The Annual Meeting will be held in the Social Guild Institution, on Tuesday, January 26th, 1886. The Committee have arranged to have a Soirée in connection with the meeting, to commence at 7 o'clock. Chair to be taken at 8 o'clock. Admission free. Friends are cordially invited.

THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL.

A weekly paper devoted to the rights of women, to their work, wages, education, and especially to their right of suffrage. It is the official organ of the American Woman Suffrage Association. It is edited by LUCY STONE, HENRY B. BLACKWELL, and ALICE STONE BLACKWELL. Editorial contributors are JULIA WARD HOWE, MARY A. LIVERMORE, LOUISA M. ALCOTT. As a special inducement it is offered one month on trial for 1s. 2d.; three months, 2s. 4d. The price per year is 12s.

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THE Executive Committee of the above Society desire respectfully to call attention to its object and operations, and to make an appeal for subscriptions in view of the present critical period of the movement.

A Bill for extending the Parliamentary franchise to women will be introduced by Mr. Woodall immediately on the opening of Parliament, and there is reason to hope that, if the action of the Parliamentary leaders be vigorously supported, the measure may become law before the expiration of the session.

In order to enable the Committee to carry on the work at this juncture with an energy adequate to the occasion, it is desired to raise a Special Fund of ONE THOUSAND POUNDS for the requirements of the current year. Contributions to this fund are very earnestly and respectfully invited. In case the work should need to be continued, promises of Annual Subscriptions are also invited. Donors and Subscribers are entitled to receive the *Women's Suffrage Journal* monthly, and the Annual Report of the Society.

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The Central Committee are glad to state that Mrs. Frank Morrison has kindly promised £50 towards a fund of £500 if raised within a few weeks; the money to be specially devoted to meetings, lectures, and the diffusion of literature. Old and new friends are earnestly requested to enable the Committee to fulfil the condition; sums, whether large or small, will be most gratefully received.

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EDITED BY LYDIA E. BECKER.

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PARLIAMENT will meet on the 12th instant, and some days must be taken up with the election of SPEAKER and other formalities connected with the assembly of a new Parliament. It seems to be assumed that the House will not adjourn till February, as was at one time expected, but will proceed at once to the despatch of business. In this case the Bill will be at once introduced, and the second reading may take place at any time after that, probably in February. This is a matter which will be determined by the Parliamentary leaders after the meeting of the House, but in any case the friends of the cause outside must be prepared for all contingencies. There appears to be a great advantage in taking a division in the first flush of the session, while the minds of members are fresh, and before any great pressure of other business has accumulated. The result is, to say the least, quite as likely to be favourable as if the second reading were postponed, and if it were carried in February there would be time for the remaining stages of the measure before the close of the session. These considerations will doubtless present themselves to the minds of our Parliamentary leaders, and they will, we trust, so far prevail as to induce them at once to take steps for securing an immediate decision as to the mind of the new Parliament on the question of women's suffrage.

THE result of the elections is extremely encouraging for the friends of women's suffrage. The total number of known friends returned to the new House of Commons is 314; of known opponents, 104. Those are counted as friends who have voted or paired for the measure in the House of Commons, or who have, during their canvass, declared in favour of the principle. Those are counted as known opponents who have voted or paired against the measure, or who have expressed themselves as adverse during the election proceedings. It will be seen that among the members whose sentiments have been declared on one side or other the friends form an overwhelming majority.

Taking the three kingdoms separately, we find that of

the 495 members returned for England and Wales, 258 are known friends; therefore the friends have a majority of twenty-one over opponents and unknown combined. Scotland returns twenty-eight friends and eighteen known opponents; Ireland, twenty-eight known friends and three known opponents. The balance of opinion in Scotland, so far as it is known, appears less favourable than in England, but this is compensated by the preponderance in the Irish vote. There is no reason to suppose that when the measure comes to the practical test of a discussion Scotland and Ireland will be behind England on a question of the just representation of the people. It does not therefore seem unreasonable to assume that the opinions of the 495 representatives of England and Wales may be taken as an indication of the probable feeling of the whole House on the question of the enfranchisement of women. In that case the prospects of a favourable division on the second reading of Mr. WOODALL'S Bill are extremely bright, and the thought should be an incentive to the friends of the cause, both in and out of Parliament, to use every effort to seize the favourable moment to press the question for immediate solution.

WE learn from the Berne correspondent of *Le Petit Marsellais* that in the recent municipal elections in that city women were for the first time admitted to vote according to a method long since authorised by the Bernese Legislature, that is by procuracy. The exercise of this right is only allowed in municipal elections, and the conditions under which it is exercised are that the women electors must be widows or unmarried women above twenty years of age, and they must be ratepayers. It is said that each party made a vigorous canvass to secure the woman's vote, and that the notaries were literally overwhelmed with applications for the necessary procurations.

As this participation of women in the elections threatened to disturb the balance of parties, it was thought desirable to organise public meetings in order

to explain to the women electors their rights, and the modifications proposed for adoption.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

MANCHESTER NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of the Manchester National Society for Women's Suffrage was held on December 9th, in the Mayor's Parlour at the Manchester Town Hall, the MAYOR (Mr. Alderman Goldschmidt) in the chair. There was a good attendance, among those present being Mr. J. P. Thomasson, the Rev. S. A. Steinthal, Mr. Alderman Bennett, Mr. H. R. Slatter, Dr. Watts, Mr. W. H. Talbot (deputy Town Clerk), Mrs. Scatcherd, Miss Atkinson, Mrs. Thomasson, Miss Whitelegge, Mrs. Dawson, Mrs. Gell, the Rev. H. A. Noel, Mr. H. H. Howorth, Mr. T. Dale, Professor Adamson, Mr. John Mills, Mr. Jas. Eccles, Miss Barton, and Miss Becker (secretary).

The CHAIRMAN, in opening the proceedings, said the advance which the cause of women's suffrage had made during the past few years was a remarkable one. It was a very short time since the question was one advocated by only a few men, and not many more women. By the vast majority of the people of this country they were either bitterly opposed or treated with ridicule as fighting for an empty dream. The advocacy of distinguished men like John Stuart Mill and Henry Fawcett was regarded as little more than the eccentricity of genius, and their logic was powerless against the opposition of the great mass of the people. But there was now a great change, and the question had come to be part of what was called "practical politics." The logical argument in favour of the movement was admitted by all. There was, however, a sentimental objection which they had to recognise and struggle with as best they could, for sentimental objections, as a rule, defied all argument. They would forgive him if he pointed out what, in his opinion, was the best way of meeting the opposition to women's suffrage. It was for women themselves to show that they were worthy of the right of citizenship, and capable of exercising that right and discharging the duties which attached to them without at the same time neglecting those other duties which nature and society had assigned to them. In that way they would prove that the possession and exercise of the political franchise would not make them worse wives and mothers, and their unanswerable logical claims to the privileges of citizenship could not be refused. He hoped soon to see the object of their wishes consummated. (Applause.)

Miss Becker read the following letters:—

Liskeard, 23rd November, 1885.

Dear Miss Becker,—I cannot, I really cannot come to Manchester for the 9th. I feel as if, after the election, I should like not to speak for a year. The number of candidates pledged to the cause is magnificent.—With best wishes, yours,
L. COURTNEY.

Hampstead, Grange-over-Sands, Nov. 28th, 1885.

My dear Miss Becker,—Very many thanks for your kind letter of congratulations. I fear that I cannot attend your meeting on the 9th, as I have already declined one at Oldham on the 7th, pleading the necessity of rest. Indeed, I am in need of it, as at present I have but little voice for speaking, and have almost hourly applications to "go and help" Liberal friends which I cannot accept.—Believe me, yours very truly,
JOHN T. HIBBERT.

Reform Club, Pall Mall, S.W., Sunday.

My dear Miss Becker,—Many thanks for your kind words; we must take the turns of fortune's wheel as they come, though in Manchester the revolutions are somewhat rapid. As to the meeting, it will be geographically out of my power to attend, much as I should like to do so, in your support. I shall not be in Manchester at the time.—Very sincerely yours,
JOHN SLAUG.

Conservative Club, Manchester, Wednesday.

My dear Miss Becker,—I will do my utmost to come to the meeting this afternoon, as I am most anxious to urge the importance of compelling the question of women's suffrage to be dealt

with as early as possible after Parliament meets. Through your efforts to an enormous extent the position of the question in the new House is owing, and I should be thankful to be able to congratulate you and those who have so ably worked with you on the consummation of so important a movement.—Yours very truly,
JOHN W. MACLURE.

Eccles, 28th November, 1885.

Dear Miss Becker,—I am desired by Mr. Houldsworth to express his regret that, owing to absence from town, he will be unable to take part in the proceedings of the 9th December, which you indicate in yours of the 23rd inst.—I remain, yours faithfully,
J. DIXON.

Eastbourne, Sunday.

My dear Miss Becker,—I am extremely sorry to find that I cannot possibly attend the meeting. I was suddenly sent for to London to a consultation with counsel on the preparation of a petition to the judges regarding the election at Ashton-under-Lyne, and I have been forced to put aside other important engagements. You will understand that I am not my own master in a case of this kind when the time is limited by law. I am very sorry to be absent, and I trust you will have a most successful meeting.—I am very sincerely,
HUGH MASON.

Miss Lydia Becker.

10, St. James's Square, Manchester, 8 Dec., 1885.

My dear Miss Becker,—I have just got your letter. I extremely regret that I cannot move the resolution as requested. I shall be out of town. I hope you will have a successful gathering.—I am, yours very truly,
R. M. PANKHURST.

Miss Becker.

19, Notting Hill Square, London, W., Dec. 8.

Dear Miss Becker,—I wish I could be with you at the annual meeting to-morrow, for which I received a card. I think that, notwithstanding the heavy losses of friends and supporters during the elections, our prospects look very hopeful, and we seem to be drawing within a measurable distance of victory. All we now need is "a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether." I am sure that this annual meeting, like all the other meetings which have preceded it, will be one more step in the path that leads to success. Yours is the oldest existing committee in the suffrage movement, and it has always led the van.—Believe me, very sincerely yours,
CAROLINE A. BIGGS.

Crimble Lodge, Swinton Park, Nov. 22nd.

Dear Miss Becker,—I thank you for your kind wishes for my success, and also for the invitation to attend the annual meeting of the Women's Suffrage Society on the 9th Dec. I fear I shall not be able to do so, as it is my intention to go from home for a change as soon as the election is over. However, I will attend if I can do so.—Yours faithfully,
V. K. ARMITAGE.

Miss Becker.

37, Portland Crescent, Plymouth Grove,
Manchester, Nov. 28th, 1885.

Dear Miss Becker,—Dr. Thomson wishes me to say, in reply to your note, that he is so pressed for time that he is afraid that he will not be able to be present at the meeting on December 9th, but if it is in his power to be present he will have pleasure in attending. You are at liberty to place his name on the committee.—Believe me, sincerely yours,
EMMA JANE THOMSON.

Bowdon, November 25th, 1885.

Dear Miss Becker,—Do not rely upon us being at your meeting. We have engagements during the week in December which will interfere materially with any additional appointments. If we can we will, but positive promises are impossible.—Truly yours,
ABEL HEYWOOD.

The annual report, which has been published separately, was read by Miss BECKER. Mr. Woodall, it was stated in conclusion, would take the earliest opportunity of introducing his Bill as soon as Parliament met for the despatch of business. The Committee expressed their belief that the question was now ripe for settlement, and that the passing of a measure for extending the franchise to women might be expected as one of the earliest achievements of the new Parliament. The financial report was read by the Rev. S. A. STEINTHAL,

treasurer. It showed subscriptions amounting to £1,312. 15s. The journal receipts were £404. 13s. The expenses amounted to £1,827. 1s. 1d. An adverse balance of £79. 15s. was left.

The Rev. H. A. NOEL, in moving the adoption of the report and balance sheet, said the supporters of the movement were to be warmly congratulated on the probability of an early settlement of the question in the way they desired.

Mrs. SCATCHERD (Leeds), in seconding the motion, said she was one of those who, when elected to serve on the Committee, decided—and she still held to that decision—to stand by the whole principle on which that Committee was based, and which was expressed in rule 1, namely, to secure the franchise for duly qualified women on the same terms as for men. She would continue to stand for that principle in its entirety. (Hear, hear.) The work she had done during the year had not been in exactly the same direction as formerly, but she had been by no means an idle member of the Committee. She had attended an unusually large number of debates, and had appeared before the executive and general committees of different political associations. When the general election came she and her colleagues in Yorkshire were not found wanting. The number of candidates in the county was 98, of whom 70 had expressed themselves as decidedly in favour of giving the franchise to duly qualified women. Out of 52 members elected in Yorkshire 36 were in favour of women's suffrage, 28 of them being Liberals and 8 Conservatives. There were only 10 members who had expressed themselves adversely, 5 Liberals and 5 Conservatives. Three members were neutral, and there were three whose opinion she did not know. The result in Yorkshire was very satisfactory. (Applause.) She not only wrote to candidates, but where possible personally attended meetings. So far as she could judge of the meetings, every one seemed in favour of women's suffrage, and would be glad if they could get it. The difficulty was to translate this general approval into action. The candidates she interrogated gave their answers heartily and without reserve. It was a sign of progress that some of them mentioned the question in their formal addresses. Mr. Herbert Gladstone went further, addressing himself to the "electors and non-electors," to "ladies and gentlemen." (Applause.) It had been amusing to her to notice how many women threw themselves eagerly into election matters who a short time ago declared that women had nothing to do with politics. One of the absurdities of the present system had come strongly home to her during the elections. Many young men whom she had taught in the Sunday school and tried to help on in life had votes, for it was practically open to any young man, who might be living with his parents, to get on the register. These young men lightly gave their votes and helped to make the laws which their mothers and teachers had to obey.

The motion was adopted.

Dr. WATTS moved a resolution requesting Mr. Woodall to take the earliest possible opportunity for introducing a Bill for the extension of the Parliamentary franchise to women in the ensuing session, and pledging the meeting to support his action by every means in its power. To his mind the question was past reasoning about. It was ripe for Parliament—ripe for settlement. (Hear, hear.) They all knew what was wanted. They desired simply that the same position should be given to women who had the responsibilities of taxpayers, to supporters of families and earners of their own living, as was given to men in similar circumstances. The franchise was not known in this country as a personal possession; it was only known as a property qualification. As a property qualification only, women—until the right of owning property was taken from them—ought to be possessed of the consequences of ownership not only in the way of paying taxes, but also in the way of making the laws they must obey. He had been connected with that movement nearly throughout its history, not as a very active worker, but always as a supporter and well-wisher. He was on the committee for repealing the taxes on knowledge, which had a continuous work of fourteen years. The personnel of that committee, except through death, was unchanged till the end. He would like the present movement, which was nearing its end, to remain as nearly as possible unchanged in the same way; that the same names should be connected with it from beginning to end; that the same individual forces should continue at work till the success came to which they were looking forward.

Miss BECKER, in seconding the resolution, said it was now nineteen years within a month since she was summoned to the first

meeting of a committee to promote the object they had in view. That was a long term out of a person's life. From that time to this her main strength had been devoted to work in the cause. As the result of all the good that had been done by many earnest and energetic men and women they were now all but ready to reap the harvest. That was not the place in which to advocate the question, but she would like in a practical way to bring the matter home to the people of Manchester. The city was divided into six districts, each of which had a member. Would it be right that five of them should say, "Rusholme shall be left out in the cold, shall have no vote?" That would not be a fair representation of Manchester. Yet there were about as many women duly qualified to have the vote as there were Parliamentary electors in Rusholme, and these women householders were debarred from making their voice heard. The majority of the members of England and Wales were pledged in their favour, and from what she knew she thought they would have a large number of adherents among those who had not yet declared themselves. She hoped Mr. Woodall would introduce his Bill in the first days of the session and get it at once to the stage of second reading. In that case perhaps the first important division in the new Parliament would concern the question they had at heart. There was no reason for delay in asking the verdict of the new Parliament, and she looked with confidence to its being a favourable verdict. Between now and February the supporters of the cause had a good deal of work to do. With her colleagues she asked for a renewal of the trust they had been given during the past eighteen years in which she had served on the Committee. She hoped all those who had been working together in the past would receive from the meeting a fresh mandate to work on in the future. (Applause.)

The resolution was carried.

Mr. H. R. SLATTER proposed "That the following persons be the Executive Committee for the ensuing year, with power to add to their number: Professor Adamson, Miss Maria Atkinson, Mr. Thomas Chorlton, Mrs. Joseph Cross, Mr. Thomas Dale, Mrs. Gell, Mrs. Louisa Herford, Mr. Walter M'Laren, Mrs. Eva M'Laren, Mrs. John Mills, the Rev. H. A. Noel, Dr. Pankhurst, Mrs. Pankhurst, Mrs. Roby, Mrs. Oliver Scatcherd, Mr. N. Schou, Miss Elizabeth Smith, the Rev. S. A. Steinthal, Mr. W. Summers, Mr. J. P. Thomasson, Mrs. Thomasson, Mrs. Barton Wright, and Mr. W. Woodall, M.P."

Mr. THOS. DALE seconded the resolution.

Mr. Alderman BENNETT moved, as an amendment, that to the list of names already read be added the following as the Executive Committee for the ensuing year: Miss Becker, Miss Barton, Miss S. Isabel Dacre, Mrs. James Eccles, Mr. H. H. Howorth, Mrs. Pearson, Mrs. Phillips, Mr. Phythian, Mr. H. Slatter, Dr. John Watts, and Mr. R. V. Yates. (Applause.)

Mr. SLATTER said he would be glad, as the mover of the original list, to accept the additional names.

Mr. N. C. SCHOU seconded the amendment. The Rev. S. ALFRED STEINTHAL opposed the amendment, as did Mrs. SCATCHERD and Mr. J. P. THOMASSON. Professor ADAMSON spoke in support of the amendment. Mrs. ECCLES, Mrs. JOHN MILLS, Mr. ABBOTT, and Mr. DALE also took part in the discussion. Upon a vote being taken, the MAYOR declared the amendment to be carried by 54 votes to 21. It was then put as a substantive motion, and adopted. A vote of thanks to the Mayor for granting the use of the room, and for presiding, was moved by the Rev. S. A. STEINTHAL, seconded by Mr. H. H. HOWORTH, and adopted.

The motion having been agreed to, the MAYOR responded, and the proceedings terminated.

DONCASTER.

On November 26th a public meeting was held in the Guild-hall, Doncaster, in support of the measure for granting the vote to women householders. There was a good attendance (although both Mr. Hardy and Mr. Shirley were addressing crowded gatherings at the same time) composed mainly of women. Mrs. Walker presided, and in a few words introduced the speakers, Miss Baggart (daughter of the Rev. R. Baggart, of Scarborough) and Miss F. G. Wilkinson, of London. In her opening remarks Mrs. Walker explained how the idea of having the meeting originated, by her having had the question of the vote for women first brought under her notice in an address given by Miss Baggart at the annual conference of the Yorkshire British Women's Temperance Association in Barnsley last year. Ever since then she had been wishing to invite her

fellows to meet and hear the question discussed, and she was of opinion that no more fitting occasion than the present could be found. Next day all duly qualified men in the Doncaster division would have the opportunity of recording their votes in favour of one or other candidate, while the women, who fulfilled the same condition, would be excluded. She had therefore sent a letter of invitation to all the women ratepayers, and was delighted to see so many present that night. After some reference to the work taken by the Doncaster ladies in the recent municipal election, she introduced Miss Balmorie, whom she had invited to advocate the question. (Applause.)—Miss Balmorie expressed the great pleasure it gave her to address an audience mainly composed, as she was led to believe, of temperance workers, and remarked that as a British temperance woman she felt herself no stranger, but drawn by a common bond of sympathy. (Applause.) Of one thing she was sure, and that was that temperance women, who had banded themselves together for a common good and to overcome a common evil, had at least learned the alphabet of that most essential lesson so essentially connected with political life, and that was the sinking of individual preferences and prejudices for the sake of united action. It was a favourite objection urged by many men, that women could never extricate themselves from the petty social prejudices of life, and she was proud and glad to feel that throughout the land women had banded themselves together for the common welfare. (Applause.) But in dealing with temperance problems such as local option, Sunday closing, and the like, women found themselves confronted with one very significant fact, and that was, that petition as they might, they were powerless to influence that supreme motive power in legislation—the House of Commons. No candidate for Parliament waited upon the woman householder. No influence could she bring to bear upon him, because she had no vote. If then women wished to extend and deepen the influence they already possessed they must rouse themselves to secure the vote. (Applause.) Miss Balmorie next dwelt upon the more general aspects of the question, showing that 800,000 women householders were at present deprived of the vote. She urged the matter from no party standpoint, but as a matter of justice founded upon the maxim that "taxation without representation is tyranny." The cause she advocated had the support of leading Conservatives and Liberals, and judging by the candidates pledged in its favour, party opinion was pretty nearly balanced. After various illustrations of laws under which women suffered, Miss Balmorie concluded by an earnest appeal to the men present to aid them by their vote.—Miss Wilkinson, in the course of her remarks, referred to some of the laws affecting the labour of women, and also to the fact that a wife cannot claim maintenance for herself or children from her husband except through the intervention of the poor-law guardians. She urged that women had the same responsibilities as men in regard to the payment of rates and taxes, and that they should have the same rights as the discharge of those obligations conferred upon men. (Applause.) She did not ask for the Parliamentary franchise for women because there had been a George Eliot or a Florence Nightingale, but because women, like men, had wrongs to right, and knew better than men what their own grievances were. (Applause.) After reviewing some of the objections commonly urged against woman's suffrage, Miss Wilkinson concluded by urging those women who believed in it to do what they could towards obtaining it, and earnestly besought those who did not want it for themselves to at least stand on one side and not block the way for those who did. (Applause.)—After a few concluding words from Mrs. Walker the proceedings ended.—*Doncaster Chronicle.*

DRAWING-ROOM MEETINGS.

SYDENHAM.

Mrs. Southey, on December 3rd, 1885 (by invitation), read a paper on the subject of the extension of the franchise to women, at a Debating Society connected with Sydenham Chapel, Forest Hill. At the conclusion the meeting expressed itself almost unanimously in favour, there being only three or four dissentients.

CLIFTON.

Mrs. Emma Marshall repeated the address she delivered three weeks ago at Mr. Grenfell's house, College Road, on the subject of

"The Voice of the Women, or Thoughts on Women's Suffrage," at a drawing-room meeting held at Mrs. Garnett's, Rownham House, on December 2nd. Mrs. Marshall, however, prefaced her remarks by saying that since she read her paper on the previous occasion she had been struck with the grave misconceptions which are current on the subject. It had even been suggested to her that to touch this matter at all was a decadence of womanly feeling. One valued friend wrote to her that she regretted extremely to see her name associated with the subject, as "the only place for women is in the background!"—to be like good little children in our grandmothers' time—seen and not heard! This friend, like hundreds of others, had jumped to the conclusion that it is to introduce the masculine element amongst women. But their real hope and aim was the reverse of this, and they desired to bring the true womanly element to bear upon the questions of the day modestly, as became them, but earnestly and perseveringly, as befitted their grave importance. She had been told that women like herself should have nothing to do with politics. The word embraces a good deal, too little understood in its width, depth, and height. It is unhappily associated with the cry of a party and the war of opposing elements. The question of women's suffrage lies entirely apart from the strife of party bias, has no party badge attached to it, and this was, she hoped, demonstrated by the late return of members on both sides of the House of Commons. Many of them, however, were old enough to remember when "the sweet girl graduate" seemed to them but a poetical myth, yet they had lived to see the halls of Gorton and Newnham thronged with students, and to watch many of these girl graduates come forth with honours thick upon them to take the chairs of tutors; and the day would come, and they already saw the breaking of its dawn, when the enemies of women's suffrage would be the exception, and not the rule. The desire of all true-hearted women to fulfil their place in the world where we are all bound up, rich and poor, gentle and simple, together in the bundle of life shall be proved, not by barren theories, but by results which shall be seen and known of all men.—Mrs. Marshall then read her paper, which was followed by animated discussion and adoption of petitions, also memorial to the candidate for the Long Ashton Division of Somerset.

DEBATING SOCIETIES.

SWINDON.

A meeting of the Parliamentary Debating Society was held on October 7th, at the New Swindon Mechanics' Institution. Mr. E. Jones (Hackney) moved a resolution in favour of woman suffrage. Mr. Stote (North Riding) seconded the resolution.—Mr. T. Jones (Chelsea) moved an amendment to the resolution that it was impolitic to extend the suffrage to the female sex.—Messrs. Mole, Shirley, Bartlett, Turnbull, Randell, Haines, and others having spoken for and against, the Speaker (Mr. S. Snell) then put the amendment against female suffrage, and the "noes" were declared to have it. A division was taken, with the following result: For the amendment, 28; against, 40. The original resolution was then put, but again a division was called for and taken, and for the resolution 33 voted, and 31 against.

GUILDFORD.

The subject of women's suffrage was under consideration at the meeting of the Debating Society on Nov. 17th. There was a large attendance, especially of ladies. The President, L. M. Rate, Esq., presided; and among those present were Rev. L. H. Burrows, Messrs. T. Wood, W. W. Clark, Marsh, &c.—Mr. Scates rose and proposed "That no valid reason exists for not extending the Parliamentary franchise to such women as are qualified to vote in parochial or municipal elections."—The Secretary (Mr. Wheeler) seconded the resolution.—Mr. W. A. Marsh gave several reasons why women should not have the vote.—Mr. Kent expressed a hope that the franchise would never be extended to the women.—Mr. W. F. Humby and Mr. L. Miles having supported the resolution, Mr. Seaton spoke of women as being engaged in adorning themselves, decorating churches, and quizzing their neighbours. The ladies took more interest in local affairs, painting, music, dancing, and scandal, than in the vote. He considered it an absurdity to have Primrose Leagues and make dames of the ladies; and it would be extending the folly to give ladies the vote. He thought a woman on a platform was as much out of place as a cat in the

pantry.—The Rev. L. H. Burrows having spoken in favour of the resolution, Mr. Scates, in an excellent speech, replied. On a vote being taken, the resolution was carried by an overwhelming majority.

HASTINGS PARLIAMENTARY DEBATING SOCIETY.

A meeting of the Hastings and St. Leonards Parliamentary Debating Society was held in the Assembly Rooms at the Castle Hotel, on December 1st. Mr. H. Thorpe, in the absence of the Speaker and his deputy, occupied the chair. There was a very small attendance of members, although the visitors were fairly well represented.—The Minister for Foreign Affairs (Mr. J. Royle Martin) moved: "That in the opinion of this House it is desirable that the Parliamentary franchise should be extended to women householders."—Mr. Hannam opposed the motion, as did Mr. Pomroy, the Speaker, and Mr. Godbold.—The motion was supported by Mr. Funnell, Mr. Kenward, and Mr. A. Amore.—Mr. Alexander (L) moved the adjournment of the House until December 9th, in order to bring forward the following amendment: "That a Commission be appointed to inquire into the advisability of conferring the franchise on those ladies who now enjoy the municipal vote."—Mr. A. Amore (L) seconded.—The Speaker considered that under the circumstances it was advisable to break through the rule of the House, which stated that no adjournment should be moved until 9-45. There was a very poor attendance, and if the question were put off until another week it might then be fully debated. This course was decided upon unanimously.

LONGSIGHT.

At a debate at the Hyde Road United Methodist Free Church Mutual Improvement Society, on December 4th, on the question "Ought women to have equal electoral rights with men?" the meeting was forty in favour and two against. The small attendance was owing to the Gorton election.

ELECTION ADDRESSES.

MR. E. STAFFORD HOWARD:

"Amongst other reforms which I should support is the following—the extension of franchise to women householders, whether married or single."

ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

LORD J. MANNERS AT MELTON.

At a meeting held in the Corn Exchange in furtherance of the candidature of the Rt. Hon. Lord John Manners for the Melton Division of Leicestershire, in reply to a number of questions, his Lordship said he was in favour of the enfranchisement of women householders, but not of manhood suffrage.

LONDONDERRY.

At a meeting in Londonderry in support of Mr. C. E. Lewis, Conservative candidate for the borough, Mr. Lewis, in returning his thanks, said: Although ladies had not yet got votes, he wished to recant his former opinions. (Laughter.) He did not see that when Tom, Dick, and Harry had been entrusted with the franchise that any respectable lady should be debarred from it, and that in the future he would be found a supporter of the Women's Franchise Bill. (Cheers.)

THE ST. AUSTELL DIVISION OF CORNWALL.

MR. JOHNSTONE AT PENTEWAN.

On Nov. 27th, Mr. Heywood Johnstone, Conservative candidate for the St. Austell or Mid-Cornwall Division, addressed an open-air meeting on the quay, Pentewan. After the address, questions having been invited, Mr. Johnstone was asked, Will you vote for the extension of the franchise to women?—Mr. Johnstone: I would, certainly, for lady ratepayers. (Laughter.) I think they should stand on the same footing as the gentlemen. (Hear, hear.)

LADY VOTERS.

MID-DURHAM.

One of the votes recorded at Sacriston at least merits notice for its novelty. It was given by a woman, whose peculiar name,

Thomasine Westoe, seems to have sufficiently bewildered the overseers to lead to her name appearing and being allowed to stand on the register. The presiding officer at the booth pointed out to this strong-minded lady that her vote was invalid, but she persisted that she was acting under legal advice in tendering it, and the officer, feeling in a dilemma, allowed her to get the ballot paper. We believe this is really one of those moot points in law that have yet to be settled. A woman is not entitled to have her name put on the Parliamentary register; but, if by accident it gets there, it seems doubtful whether she can be refused permission to vote.—*Durham Chronicle.*

HULL.

Among the curious episodes of the late election, it has been noted that a widow woman voted for Mr. Saunders at Hull. It appears that the name of Keziah Jackson was duly entered in the register, under the mistaken idea that the Christian name belonged to a representative elector of the sterner sex; but the good woman was quite determined to use the opportunity, and accordingly appeared at the polling-booth in Field-street, Hull. Of course, objections were raised to this first attempt to enforce woman's suffrage; but the presiding officer overruled it, as the name was on the register! Surely, this is a nice point in election law.—*Illustrated London News.*

LANCASHIRE, S.E.: STRETFORD DIVISION.

Among the votes registered in Mr. Agnew's majority on Dec. 2nd was that of a married female named Jessie Walker, residing at Hooly Range, Heaton Moor. Under the instructions of Mr. Alexander Forrest, the local chairman of Mr. Agnew's committee, the lady presented herself at the polling booth in the Congregational Schoolroom, Heaton Moor, and there being no question as to her being the person described on the register, the presiding officer allowed the vote, although the personating agent objected to its being accepted.

GLOSSOP.

At the election for the High Peak Division of Derbyshire an amusing incident occurred at No. 3 polling station. On the register appeared the name of Jesse Russell, 53, Bankbottom, who was discovered to be a young Irishwoman, single and just out of her teens. On learning this Mr. Herbert Rhodes, cotton manufacturer, of Hadfield, who was looking after the interests of Mr. Cheetham, the Liberal candidate, procured a brougham and drove to the abode of the young lady, who was astonished when she heard that her name was on the register. She appeared very shy about exercising Parliamentary privileges, but after a good deal of persuasion she was induced to appear before the presiding officer, who allowed her to vote. The Conservatives objected and handed in a written protest, but nevertheless the vote was allowed.—*Derby Express.*

NOTTINGHAM.

A correspondent alleges that on the occasion of the recent election at Nottingham the votes were recorded, at the Bond-street polling booth, of three women, whose names had by some oversight been left on the register.—*Nottingham Guardian.*

GREENWICH.

At Greenwich a lady residing on Blackheath recorded her vote. Her name and address were on the register, and it was claimed for her that every person whose name was on the register was entitled to vote and could not be legally refused. After a few words of discussion the gentleman in charge of the poll, having read to her the name and address from the register, asked her the statutory question whether she was that person, and on her reply in the affirmative he gave to her the voting paper, which she then marked and deposited in the ballot-box.

SCOTLAND.

THE EDINBURGH SOCIETY FOR WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The eighteenth annual meeting of the Edinburgh National Society for Women's Suffrage was held on December 23rd, in the saloon of the Royal Hotel, Edinburgh. Miss BURTON presided, and among those present were:—Mrs. Morrison Miller, Miss S. E. S. Mair, Miss Louisa Stevenson, Miss Emma M. Stirling, Miss Wigham,

Miss E. Kirkland, Rev. Mr. W. Morison, Rosehall United Presbyterian Church; Mr. James Bruce, W.S.; and Rev. Mr. Baird. Miss Wigham intimated several letters of apology for absence. Mrs. M'Laren, the president of the society, who was not able to be present on account of ill-health, wrote that she sent a message of affectionate sympathy, and wished very much that she had been able to attend the meeting. Lord Provost Clark wrote that whilst he was quite of opinion that women who were householders should have the suffrage, yet he did not feel it consistent with his position to take the chair at a political meeting. Sir George Harrison had also written declining to be present, but expressing a kind interest in the meeting. They all knew, Miss Wigham said, what prevented his being there—a very solemn thing, which called on them all to work while it was day. Others from whom apologies were received were—Professor Lindsay, Glasgow; Rev. James Burns, Kirkliston; Dr. Agnes M'Laren, Mr. Addison Smith, and Mr. R. A. Macfie. There was a good attendance, chiefly of ladies.

Miss BURTON said it was partly with pleasure and partly with regret that she took the chair. She had much pleasure in presiding at a meeting in support of a matter in which she had so long taken an interest, but at the same time she much regretted that their president, who had from the very commencement taken a deep interest in the matter, was not herself able to be present. She had always encouraged them by her energy and by her spirit, and by showing them that they might always hope to succeed; and they had often done so under her influence. (Applause.) Miss Burton said she thought it was a very lame excuse on the part of the Lord Provost to say that this was a political meeting. He might as well have said that a temperance meeting was a political meeting. They did not know what party they belonged to. Sometimes they found they had Radicals supporting them; at others Conservatives and Whigs. In fact, it was hard to say which party would give them the franchise. Perhaps they might find to which party they belonged when they got the franchise. Their position now was much better than it was formerly. It was now only the women who were the gay butterflies of the world who did not take an interest in the movement. Referring to Mr. Goschen's recent remarks in Edinburgh on female suffrage, Miss Burton said she was puzzled to know what they meant. She thought Mr. Goschen seemed to be behind his time, and she could hardly call him a great statesman.

The annual report, which was submitted by Miss WIGHAM, stated that during the year the secretary, Miss Kirkland, had visited twenty-six towns in the north of Scotland, and had arranged for the distribution of leaflets and the questioning of candidates. She had personal interviews with ten candidates, and she held several drawing-room meetings. Miss Wright also visited several towns in the south of Scotland. All these and other efforts had had their influence on the elections, but they could not tell how they would affect the action of the new Parliament. In Scotland there were at present twenty-nine members favourable to the cause. On both sides of the House a large number of those returned were known to be favourable to women's suffrage. They had to congratulate themselves on the return of their Parliamentary leader, Mr. Woodall, who was prepared to bring forward his motion at an early date, when they hoped to find that many new friends would support him. The report expressed the desire that Mrs. M'Laren might soon be restored to health, and referred to the loss, by death, of Mr. David Dickson and Sir George Harrison. Sir George Harrison, the report remarked, was not only always willing to help the women's suffrage movement, but he gave aid in raising the position of women in many respects. Those who worked in the women's suffrage movement in Edinburgh felt very grateful to him. The income of the society for the year was £160. 5s.—less than the expenditure by £6. 5s.

Rev. Mr. BAIRD moved the adoption of the report and the election of an executive for the ensuing year. He said that considering the eighteen years that had elapsed since the beginning of the movement he thought they might congratulate themselves that they had reached their present position. Movements of such a character as theirs, involving a change in the constitution, were generally very slow in progress. He believed that taking the mass of women they would in all probability vote for whatever was noble, whatever was pure, and whatever was good. He stood there because he felt that the admission of women to the franchise meant a considerable contribution to the political and moral life of the

nation. He stood there to advocate women's suffrage, because he believed that it would have an important bearing on the higher interest of the community. (Applause.) He believed this further, which was not true of many men, that women would go to politics with a very serious intention. (Applause.)

Miss MAIR, in seconding the motion, said that their opponents had already shifted their ground from logic to whatever ground they could find, one of sentiment amongst others. Miss Mair expressed great surprise at the statement which had been recently made, that women did not wish the privilege of the franchise.

Rev. Mr. MORISON moved—"Whereas by the Representation of the People Act the Parliamentary franchise has been extended to two millions of the people, most of them agricultural labourers, and has been withheld from 800,000 qualified ratepayers, many of them of high social position and intelligence, simply because they are women—resolved, that such an Act of legislation is an inconsistency and unjust anomaly, and that this meeting pledges itself to the continuance of strenuous efforts to secure for women householders the just representation to which they are entitled." He said he was glad to see from the tone of the report, and from the remarks that had been made, that the friends of the movement there—many of whom, he knew, had for years past devoted much of their time and labour to advance it—had not been too much discouraged by the course of events since their last annual meeting. He thought, however, that they had reason for dissatisfaction and disappointment that women householders were not included in the recent extension of the franchise. He thought they had the strongest ground for complaint against Parliament and the Government, who, when that measure was passing through the Legislature, did not enlarge it so as to meet their just demand. He remembered that the leader of the Government that was in power when that measure was passed through the Legislature, in a great and memorable speech upon another question, used words which he thought equally applied to this question. He said that "in dealing out political equality it was the part of wisdom to deal it out, not piecemeal, not by fractions, by quarters, or by halves, but to deal it out in its entirety." He thought that was truly a Liberal policy, but that was not the policy of the Liberal Government in connection with this question. Sometimes a Government was not to be fairly blamed for not taking up a measure of which it might approve. The Government itself might not be a strong one, or the question might be one which provoked a great difference of opinion, and which would require a very strenuous conflict to carry through the legislation. But what he thought intensified their disappointment and dissatisfaction was that the Government had no such excuse in this case. It, undoubtedly, could have carried its own supporters with it. It would have found many in the ranks of the Opposition who would have been friends. In fact, as had been said, this was a ripe question beyond the state of argument altogether; and when women possessed what was called the parochial franchise and the municipal and School Board franchise, it would seem to him to have been an illiberal policy, and to have shown a narrow and parsimonious spirit in dealing out political equality to women, for a Government to have refused to take the little step that was needed to put women in the full possession of their right. (Applause.) He was quite sure, however, that the most reluctant Government could not much longer resist a claim that was so manifestly unjust. For himself, he had too much faith in a people's Parliament to believe that when the State denied to such a large portion of the citizens what, by every principle of free government, they were entitled to call their rights, that such a Parliament would regard it as sufficient justification for the State to say that those citizens whom they were treating unjustly were women. Let them trust in the justice of their cause. They must not trust in leaders or party. They must trust in their principles, and press them before the Legislature, and he believed that their cause would very speedily triumph. (Applause.) Above and beyond all logical reasons he was confident that this franchise would be an instrument of great public and social good. He did not think there was anyone who would now oppose this franchise on the ground of abstract right.

Mr. BRUCE seconded the motion. He said it was extremely important that they should consider this question at the present juncture. They had just added what they called two millions of capable citizens to the Constitution. He was not there to object to the admission of these, but he said this without the least fear of contradiction—that there were many of those two millions of

capable citizens who were far from being in the position to exercise the franchise in such an intelligent way as they would like to see them do.

Mrs. MORRISON MILLER moved—"That a petition founded on the above resolution be sent from this meeting to both Houses of Parliament; that we learn with satisfaction that Mr. Woodall is again preparing to bring forward his motion in the House of Commons; and, while thanking him for past services, this meeting pledges itself to support him by every means in its power.

Miss STIRLING seconded the motion. All the resolutions were adopted. On the motion of Mrs. WELLSTOOD, a vote of thanks was awarded to the president of the meeting.

DEBATING SOCIETIES.

EDINBURGH: MORNINGSIDE LITERARY ASSOCIATION.

A meeting was held on 10th December, chairman, Mr. H. H. Brown, to debate the question, "Ought the Parliamentary franchise to be extended to women?" An able and thoughtful paper was read by Mr. B. B. Brown, arguing that it was justice, that it was constitutional, and that it was expedient. Mr. Walter Stein replied in the negative, and a very animated discussion followed.

MELROSE.

ORMISTON LITERARY ASSOCIATION, MELROSE.—This Association met on December 17th, Dr. Calvert presiding. The subject for discussion—"Ought women to possess the same educational and political rights as men?"—called forth a lively debate. Mr. Reive led off for the affirmative in a very able argument, Mr. Herbert Brown replying in the negative. The debate was continued by nine other members, and on a division the meeting declared for the affirmative by a majority of two to one.

THE LIBERAL PARTY AND WOMEN SUFFRAGE.

The following letter has appeared in the *Edinburgh Evening News*:

"Sir,—In your paper last evening you state that 'a London correspondent hears that the great bulk of the Tory party intend to vote for Mr. Woodall's Female Franchise Bill. They believe that its effect will be greatly to increase the Conservative strength in the constituencies, and they care more for party interests than for principle, and that, therefore, it is probable that many Liberal voters will reconsider their position in regard to the Bill.' Why should not the Conservative party care for party interests as well as the Liberal party? There are many Liberals who say the demand for women's suffrage is a just demand, but they refuse it because they fear women are Conservative. Thus, they put party interests before justice; and I would ask who put party interests before principle when Mr. Gladstone, at the introduction of his Reform Bill, laid his powerful hand upon the consciences and the votes of so many of his followers, and told them if they voted then in favour of Mr. Woodall's Bill, he would make it a vote of want of confidence in himself. There were some honourable exceptions, whose names will not be forgotten, who preferred justice and principle to obedience to that threat, and I would again ask who preferred party to principle in that command and in the obedience to it? As to poor women being led by clerical influence to vote for the Tories, as the London correspondent says, it would, I believe, be quite the reverse. This influence, if exercised at all, would be amongst the higher-class women. I have seen men yield miserably to clerical influence in Scotland at election times; and what did Mr. Gladstone say, more than once, with reference to enfranchising the agricultural labourers? He said they would come under the influence of the farmers, landlords, and the clergy, and that 'such influence would be most legitimate and righteous.' What is sauce for the gander ought to be sauce for the goose. Mr. Gladstone has, however, been mistaken; the agricultural labourers by their independent votes have put the clergy in a fright, and the crofters in the Highlands have disturbed landlords. I have faith in the working-class women of our country, and in their power of judging for themselves; most of them have known what it is to suffer, and nothing is more educating. I hope the Liberal party will not shelter themselves under any excuse for again doing wrong to women.—Yours, "PRISCILLA M'LAREN.
"Newington House, December 18, 1885."

IRELAND.

LISBURN YOUNG MEN'S MUTUAL IMPROVEMENT SOCIETY.

The usual fortnightly meeting of the above association was held in the Orange Hall on November 24th. Mr. Saml. Greenfield occupied the chair. Mr. Wm. J. Gillespie opened the debate in the affirmative on the question, "Should women who are householders and ratepayers be entitled to vote for representatives in the Imperial Parliament?" Mr. W. M. Forsyth replied on the negative side. Messrs. J. Connell and Wm. Taylor supported the affirmative. The affirmative was carried.

VICTORIA.

PUBLIC MEETING AT HOTHAM.

A meeting in support of women's suffrage was held in October, at Hotham, Victoria. His Worship the Mayor presided. Miss Simmons gave a few reasons why the women of Victoria united in a society to seek permission to participate in government. They are not aliens or a conquered race, but an integral portion of the nation, and they claim to be reasonable human individuals, not goods and chattels of men. In the course of her address Miss Simmons stated that there were in Victoria eighty-four per cent of the female population earning their own livelihood quite independently of male assistance. Mrs. Smyth proposed the following resolution: "That it is the opinion of this meeting that the Legislature of Victoria should pass without delay an act legalising woman's suffrage." Mr. Baker, Mrs. Lowe, Mrs. Miller, and Mrs. H. A. Dugdale spoke in support of the resolution.—*Abridged from the People's Tribune, Melbourne.*

THE NEW PARLIAMENT.

LIST OF FRIENDLY MEMBERS.

The following members returned to the new Parliament have declared themselves in favour of women's suffrage. Those marked * have voted or paired for the measure in the House of Commons:—

MEMBER.	POLITICS.	CONSTITUENCY.
Abraham, W....	L	Glamorgan, Rhondda
Acland, A. H. D. ...	L	Yorkshire, Rotherham
Addison, J., Q.C. ...	C	Ashton-under-Lyne
*Agg-Gardner, J. T. ...	C	Cheltenham
*Agnew, W. ...	L	Lancashire, Stretford
Ainslie, W. G. ...	C	Lancash. N., North Lonsdale
*Akers-Douglas, A....	C	Kent E., or St. Augustine
Allen, H. G. ...	L	Pembroke Boroughs
*Allen, W. S. ...	L	Newcastle-under-Lyme
Anstruther, Sir R. ...	L	St. Andrew's Burghs
Arch, Joseph ...	L	Norfolk, North-West
*Armitage, B. ...	L	Salford, West
*Ashmead-Bartlett, E. ...	C	Sheffield, Eccleshall
Atherley-Jones, L. ...	L	Durham, North-West
Baggallay, E. ...	C	Lambeth, Brixton
Baker, L. J. ...	L	Somersetshire, Frome
Balfour, G. W. ...	C	Leeds, Central
Barbour, W. B. ...	L	Paisley
*Barclay, J. W. ...	L	Forfarshire
Bass, H. A. ...	L	Staffs, W., Penkridge
*Beach, W. W. B. ...	C	Hampshire, Andover
*Beetive, Lord ...	C	Westmoreland, Kendal
Beith, G. ...	L	Glasgow, Central
Bennett, J. ...	L	Linc., W., Gainsboro'
*Biggar, Jos. ...	P	Cavan, West
Blades, J. H. ...	L	West Bromwich
Blaine, R. S. ...	C	Bath
*Blake, T. ...	L	Glostershire, Forest Dean
Bonsor, H. C. ...	C	Surrey, Wimbledon
*Boord, T. W. ...	C	Greenwich
*Borlase, W. C. ...	L	Cornwall, St. Austell
Borthwick, Sir A. ...	C	Kensington, South

MEMBER.	POLITICS.	CONSTITUENCY.	MEMBER.	POLITICS.	CONSTITUENCY.
*Bourke, Hon. R.	C	King's Lynn	*Fowler, Sir R. N.	C	City of London
Bradlaugh, C.	L	Northampton	*Fraser-Mackintosh	L	Inverness-shire
*Brand, Hon. H. R.	L	Gloucestershire, Stroud	*Fry, L.	L	Bristol, North
Bridgeman, Hon. Colonel	C	Bolton	*Fry, T.	L	Darlington
*Brinton, J.	L	Kidderminster	Gent-Davies, E.	C	Lambeth, Kennington
*Brocklehurst, W. C.	L	Cheshire, Macclesfield	Gibson, J. G.	C	Liverpool, Walton
Brookfield, A. M.	C	Sussex, East or Rye	*Giles, A.	C	Southampton
*Brown, A. H.	L	Shropshire, Wellington	Gladstone, H.	L	Leeds, West
Bullard, H.	C	Norwich	Goldsworthy General	C	Hammersmith
*Burt, T.	L	Morpeth	*Gorst, Sir J. E.	C	Chatham
*Cameron, Dr. C.	L	Glasgow, College Division	*Gourley, E. T.	L	Sunderland
*Carbutt, E. H.	L	Monmouth District	*Grantham, W.	C	Croydon
Channing, F. A.	L	Northamptonshire, East	*Gray, E. D.	P	Dublin, City, St. Stephen's-green
Clark, Dr. G. B.	L	Caithness			
Cobain, E. S. W.	C	Belfast, East	*Greenall, Sir G.	C	Warrington
Cobb, H. P.	L	Warwickshire, S.E. or Rugby	Greene, E.	C	Wakefield
Cohen, A.	L	Southwark, West	Grey, Albert H. G.	L	Northumberland, Tyneside
Cohen, L. L.	C	Paddington, North	Grimston, Lord	C	Herts, St. Albans
Coleridge, Hon. B.	L	Sheffield, Attercliffe	Haldane, R. B.	L	Haddingtonshire
*Collings, Jesse	L	Ipswich	Hall, C.	C	Cambridgeshire, Chesterton
Compton, Lord Wm.	L	Warwickshire, S-on-Avon	*Halsey, T. F.	C	Herts, Watford
*Compton, F.	C	Hampshire, New Forest	Hamilton, Col. C. E.	C	Rotherhithe
Conybeare, C. A. V.	L	Cornwall, North-West	Hankey, F. A.	C	Surrey, N.W., Chertsey
Cook, E. R.	L	West Ham, North	*Hardy, J. S. Gathorne	C	Kent, Medway
Cook, W.	L	Birmingham, East	Harker, W.	L	Yorkshire, W.R., E., Ripon
Coote, T., Jun.	L	Huntingdonshire, South	*Hastings, G. W.	L	Worcestershire, East
Corbett, A. C.	L	Glasgow, Tradeston	Healy, T. M.	P	Monaghan, North
*Corbett, J.	L	Worcestershire, Droitwich			London, South
Cotton, Capt. E. T. D.	C	Cheshire, Wirral	*Hervey, Lord F.	C	Bury St. Edmunds
*Courtney, L. H.	L	Cornwall, Bodmin	*Hibbert, J. T.	L	Oldham
*Cowan, J.	L	Newcastle-on-Tyne	Hickman, A.	C	Wolverhampton
Craven, J.	L	Yorkshire, Shipley	*Hill, Lord A.	C	Down, West
Crawford, W.	L	Durham, Mid	*Hill, A. Staveley	C	Staffordshire, Kingswinford
Crossley, E.	L	Yorkshire, W. R., Sowerby	Holden, A.	L	Bradford, East
Crossman, Sir W.	L	Portsmouth	*Holden, I.	L	Yorkshire, W. R., North, Keighley
*Cubitt, G.	C	Surrey, Epsom	Holland, Sir H.	C	Hampstead
Currie, Sir D.	L	Perthshire, West	*Houldsworth, W. H.	C	Manchester, N.W.
Curzon, Lord	C	Bucks, Wycombe	Howard, E. S.	L	Gloucestershire, Thornbury
*Davies, D.	L	Cardiganshire	Howell, G.	L	Bethnal-green, N.E.
*Dickson, A. G.	C	Dover	Hughes, E.	C	Woolwich
*Dilke, Sir C.	L	Chelsea	Hunter, Sir Guyer	C	Hackney, Central
*Dillwyn, L. L.	L	Swansea, Town	Hunter, Dr. W. A.	L	Aberdeen, North
*Dimsdale, Baron	C	Hertfordshire, Hitchin	Hutton, J. F.	C	Manchester, North
*Dixon, G.	L	Birmingham, Edgbaston	*Illingworth, A.	L	Bradford, West
*Dixon-Hartland, F. D.	C	Middlesex, Uxbridge	*Ingram, W. J.	L	Boston
*Dodds, J.	L	Stockton	Isaacs, L. H.	C	Walworth
Donkin, R. S.	C	Tynemouth	Jacks, W.	L	Leith Burghs
Duncan, Colonel	C	Holborn	Jacoby, J. A.	L	Derbyshire, Mid
Duncombe, A.	C	Yshire, E.R., Howdenshire	*James, C. H.	L	Merthyr Tydvil
Durant, J. C.	L	Stepney	*Jenkins, D. J.	L	Penryn and Falmouth
Eaton, H. W.	C	Coventry	*Jenkins, Sir J. J.	L	Carmarthen District
Egerton, Hon. A. J. F.	C	Lancashire, Eccles	Jennings, L. J.	C	Stockport
Ellis, J. E.	L	Nottinghamshire, Rushcliffe	Johns, J. W.	L	Warwickshire, Nuneaton
Esmonde, Sir T.	P	Dublin County, South	*Johnston, W.	C	Belfast, South
Esselmont, P.	L	Aberdeenshire, East	Jones, P.	C	Montgomery District
Everett, R. L.	L	Suffolk, S.E., Woodbridge	Kenny, C. S.	L	Yorks, W.R., South, Barnsley
*Ewart, W.	C	Belfast, North	Kenyon, Hon. G. T.	C	Denbigh Burghs
*Farquharson, Dr. R.	L	Aberdeenshire, West	Ker, Captain	C	Down, East
*Fellowes, W. H.	C	Huntingdonshire, Ramsey	Kimber, H.	C	Wandsworth
Ferguson, J. E. J.	L	Leicestershire, Mid, Lough-boro'	King, H. S.	C	Hull Central
Field, Capt. T.	C	Sussex, S. or Eastbourne	*King-Harman, Col. E. R.	C	Kent, Isle of Thanet
*Finch, G. H.	C	Rutlandshire	Kinnear, J. B.	L	Fifehire, East
*Finch-Hatton, M. E. G.	C	Lincolnshire, Holland or Spalding	*Knightley, Sir R.	C	Northamptonshire, South
Fisher, W. H.	C	Fulham	Lacaita, C. C.	L	Dundee
Fitzgerald, R. U. P.	C	Cambridge	*Lalor, R.	P	Queen's County, Leix.
Fitzwygram, Gen. Sir F.	C	Hampshire, Fareham	*Lawrence, J. C.	C	Lincolnshire, Stamford
Fletcher, B.	L	Wiltshire, Chippenham	*Lawrence, Sir Trevor	C	Surrey, Reigate
*Fletcher, Sir H.	C	Sussex, Mid or Lewes	Lawrence, W. F.	C	Liverpool, Abercromby
*Flower, C.	L	Bedfordshire, Luton	Lawson, H. W.	L	St. Pancras, West
*Folkstone, Lord	C	Middlesex, Enfield	*Leahy, J.	P	Kildare, South
*Forster, Sir C.	L	Walsall	*Leake, R.	L	Lancashire, S.E., Radcliffe-cum-Farnworth
*Fowler, H. H.	L	Wolverhampton, East	*Leamy, E.	P	Cork, North-East

MEMBER.	POLITICS.	CONSTITUENCY.	MEMBER.	POLITICS.	CONSTITUENCY.
*Lechmere, Sir E.	C	Worceshire, W., or Bewdley	Robertson, H.	L	Merionethshire
Leicester, J.	L	West Ham, South	Robertson, J. F. B.	C	Buteshire
Lethbridge, Sir R.	C	Kensington, North	Robson, W. S.	L	Bow and Bromley
Lewis, C. E.	C	London, City	*Roe, T.	L	Derby
Llewelyn, F. H.	C	Somersetshire, North	*Rogers, J. E. T.	L	Bermondsey
Lockwood, F.	L	York	*Ross, A. H.	C	Maidstone
*Long, W. H.	C	Wiltshire, Devizes	*Round, J.	C	Essex, North-Eastern
*Lowther, Hon. W.	C	Westmoreland, Appleby	Russell, Edward R.	L	Glasgow, Bridgeton
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*McArthur, A.	L	Leicester	*Rylands, P.	L	Burnley
*McCarthy, J.	P	Longford, North	Salis-Schwabe, Col.	L	Lancashire, Middleton
*McCulloch, J.	L	Glasgow, St. Rollox	*Samuelson, Sir B.	L	Oxfordshire, Banbury
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*McKenna, Sir J.	P	Monaghan, South	*Sclater-Booth, G.	C	Hants, Basingstoke
*McLagan, P.	L	Linlithgowshire	Seale-Hayne, C.	L	Devon, Ashburton
*McLaren, C. B. B.	L	Stafford	*Selwin-Ibbetson, Sir H.	C	Essex, Epping
*Macnaghten, E.	C	Antrim, North	*Shaw, T.	L	Halifax
Makins, Colonel	C	Essex, South-East	Shepherd-Cross, H.	C	Bolton
*Manners, Lord J.	C	Leicestershire, East	*Sheridan, H. B.	L	Dudley
*Mappin, F. T.	L	Yorks, W. R., Hallamshire	Shirley, W. S.	L	Yorkshire, West Riding
Marton, Major G.	C	Lancashire, Lancaster	Sidebottom, Capt. W.	C	(South), Doncaster
Mason, S.	L	Lanarkshire, Mid	*Simon, Serjeant	L	Derbyshire, High Peak
Mather, W.	L	Salford, South	Sitwell, Sir G.	C	Dewsbury
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Mills, C. W.	C	Kent, Sevenoaks	Spensley, H.	L	Northamptonshire, Mid
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Montague, S.	L	Whitechapel	*Stansfeld, J.	L	Somersetshire, Bridgewater
*Morgan, Colonel F. C.	C	Monmouthshire, South	*Stewart, M. J.	C	Halifax
Morgan, A. V.	L	Battersea	*Storey, S.	L	Kirkcudbrightshire
*Morley, A.	L	Nottingham, East	Strong, R.	L	Sunderland
*Morley, J.	L	Newcastle-on-Tyne	Stuart, J.	L	Camberwell, North
Moulton, J. F.	L	Clapham	Sullivan, T. D.	P	Shoreditch, Hoxton
*Muncaster, Lord	C	Cumberland, Egremont	Swinburne, Sir J.	L	Dublin City, College-green
Mundella, A. J.	L	Sheffield, Brightside	*Talbot, C. R. M.	L	Staffordshire, Lichfield
Muntz, P. A.	C	Warwickshire, North, or Tamworth	Temple, Sir R.	C	Glamorganshire, Mid
Newark, Lord	C	Nottinghamshire, Newark	Thompson, Sir H. M.	L	Worcestershire, Evesham
Newnes, G.	L	Cambridgeshire, East	Tipping, W.	C	Lincolnshire, North Lindsey or Brigg
*Noel, E.	L	Dumfries Burghs	Tollemache, H. J.	C	Stockport
*Nolan, J. P.	P	Galway, North	*Tottenham, A. L.	C	Cheshire, Eddisbury
Norris, E. S.	C	Limehouse	*Trevelyan, G. O.	L	Winchester
*Northcote, Hon. H. S.	C	Exeter	*Tyler, Sir H. W.	C	Hawick
*O'Brien, W.	P	Tyrone, South	Valentine, C. J.	C	Great Yarmouth
*O'Connor, A.	P	Donegal, East	Vincent, H.	C	Cumberland, Cockermouth
*O'Connor, T. P.	P	Liverpool, Scotland	*Wallace, W. H.	C	Wolverhampton
*Orr-Ewing, A.	C	Galway, City	Wason, E.	L	Sheffield, Central
Otter, F.	L	Dumbartonshire	*Watkin, Sir E.	C	Devonshire, Tiverton
*Paget, Colonel R. H.	C	Lincolnshire, Louth	Watson, J.	C	Ayrshire, South
Palmer, C. M.	L	Somersetshire, Wells	Watson, T.	L	Hythe
*Parnell, C. S.	P	Durham, Jarrow	Wayman, T.	L	Shrewsbury
Paulton, J. M.	L	Cork City	*West, H. W.	L	Derbyshire, Ilkeston
Peacock, R.	L	Durham, Bishop Auckland	Westlake, J.	L	Yorkshire, W. R., N., Elland
Pease, H. F.	L	Lancashire, Gorton	White, J. B.	C	Ipswich
*Peel, Sir R.	C	Yorkshire, N. R., Cleveland	*Wiggin, H.	L	Essex, Romford
Pelly, Sir L.	C	Blackburn	Williams, A. J.	L	Bristol, South
Pickersgill, E. H.	L	Hackney, North	Williams, J. Carvell	L	Gravesend
Pilkington, Dr. G. A. C.	L	Bethnal-green, S.W.	*Wilson, C. H.	L	Staffordshire, Handsworth
*Playfair, Sir L.	L	Lancashire, Southport	Wilson, H. J.	L	Glamorganshire, South
Pomfret, W. P.	C	Leeds, South			Nottingham, South
*Potter, T. B.	L	Kent, Ashford			Hull, West
*Powell, W. R. H.	L	Rochdale			Yorkshire, West Riding, South, Holmfirth
*Power, R.	P	Carmarthenshire, W.			Middlesbrough
*Price, Capt. G. E.	C	Waterford City			Durham, Houghton-le-Spng
*Puleston, J. H.	C	Devonport			Edinburgh, Central
*Ramsay, J.	L	Devonport			Yorkshire, W. R., N., Skipton
Redmond, J. F.	P	Falkirk District			Pontefract
Redmond, W.	P	Wexford, North			Hanley
Reed, Sir E. J.	L	Fermanagh, North			Yorkshire, West Riding, East, Spen Valley
Reid, H. G.	L	Cardiff			Liverpool, East Toxteth
Rendel, S.	L	Aston Manor			Sheffield, Hallam
*Richard, H.	L	Montgomeryshire			Lancashire, S.W., Leigh
*Richardson, T.	L	Merthyr Tydvil			Gloucester, Tewkesbury
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