

WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE JOURNAL.

EDITED BY LYDIA E. BECKER.

VOL. XII.—No. 141. PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

OCTOBER 1, 1881.

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Reckitt's
Paris
Blue
See that you get it,
as bad qualities are
often substituted.

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

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University of Sydney, New South Wales.

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.

A HANDBOOK FOR WOMEN engaged in Social and Political Work, Edited by HELEN BLACKBURN. Contains an Account of the Public Franchises open to Women—Information as to Educational Resources—A Concise Statement of Statutes affecting Women, and other miscellaneous information. Price One Shilling; postage 1½d.—Orders may be sent to the Editor, 20, Park-street, Bristol; to the Publisher, Mr. J. W. ARROWSMITH, 11, Quay-street, Bristol; and to 28, Jackson's Row, Manchester.

PENRITH.—On Monday, Oct. 3, 1881, a Public Meeting will be held in Exchange Hall, Penrith. Miss Becker and Mrs. Scatcherd will attend as a Deputation, and the chair will be taken at eight o'clock by CHRIS. FARRER, Esq., Rev. J. Tannahill, Wm. Bell, Esq., C. H. Graham, Esq., Thos. Lester, Esq., A. M'Dougall, Esq., Dr. Nicholson, Wm. Seatree, Esq., and other gentlemen are expected to be present. Admission free, reserved seats 1s.

KENDAL.—Women's Suffrage.—A Public Meeting in support of the Claim of Women Householders to the Parliamentary Franchise will be held in St. George's Hall, Kendal, on Tuesday evening, October 4th. Miss Becker, of Manchester, and Mrs. Oliver Scatcherd, of Leeds, will attend as a Deputation from the National Society for Women's Suffrage. Doors open at 7-30; the chair will be taken at 8 o'clock by Alderman HENRY WILSON. The following gentlemen are expected to be present:—Aldermen John Somervell, James Thompson, and William Willison; G. E. Moser, Esq.; Revs. Hugh G. Wallace and James Macdonald; Councillors John Barwise, Thomas Baron, James Blacow, J. E. Gawith, J. E. Hargreaves, G. J. M'Kay, John Monkhouse, Wm. Musgrove, John Robinson, T. Sharpe, Thos. Simpson, and J. Winder; Messrs. C. Butterwith, M. Derome, G. B. Greenall, Wm. Heaton, T. Heap, T. Simpson, Jacob R. Tanner, John Thompson, &c., &c. Admission free, reserved seats 1s.

DUBLIN.—An Afternoon Meeting to Promote the Extension of the Franchise to Women Ratepayers will be held in the Leinster Hall, Molesworth-street, on Wednesday, the 5th Oct. The chair will be taken at four o'clock, by the Viscountess HARBERTON. Professor and Mrs. Sheldon Amos, Miss Helen Blackburn, Charles Eason, Esq.; Rev. John H. Jellett, D.D., the Provost of Trinity College, Dublin; Rev. S. A. Steinthal, Miss I. M. S. Tod, Henry Wigham, Esq., and other friends will take part in the proceedings.

"LIBERTY, EQUALITY, FRATERNITY."
A Reply to Mr. Fitzjames Stephen's Strictures on Mr. J. S. Mill's "Subjection of Women," by LYDIA E. BECKER. Reprinted from the *Women's Suffrage Journal*. Price 2d. To be had at 28, Jackson's Row, Albert Square, Manchester.

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PENZANCE.—A Public Meeting will be held on Oct. 12th, in St. John's Hall, Penzance, in support of the Claim of Women to the Parliamentary Suffrage. The Rev. Prebendary HEDGELAND will occupy the chair, and Miss Orme and Miss Blackburn will attend as a Deputation from the National Society for Women's Suffrage. For further particulars see local announcements.

TRURO.—A Public Meeting will be held in the Town Hall, Truro, on October 15th, when Miss Orme and Miss Blackburn will attend on behalf of the National Society for Women's Suffrage. Mr. NORTON will occupy the chair. Further particulars in local announcements.

A POLITICAL CATECHISM FOR THE UNREPRESENTED MAJORITY. Price Twopence. Women's Printing Society Limited, 51b, Great College-street, Westminster.

UGHT WOMEN TO HAVE VOTES FOR MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT? The Question Answered. Price One Penny. National Society for Women's Suffrage, Central Committee, 64, Berners-street, London.

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.

ELECTORAL REFORM.—By WILLIAM COUNT, General Secretary of "The National Union of Working Women," and late Member of the "Bristol Trades' Council." Price 2d. London: George Vickers, Angel Court, Strand. Bristol: John Hayward, 1, Corn-street. 1880.

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Extract of a letter, dated May 31, 1879, from DR. NORMAN KERR, relating to the British Medical Temperance Association Dinner, London.—"Bell and Co.'s Unfermented Wines were largely patronised and much thought of. The French Imperial Liqueurs were admitted to be remarkably good."

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.

THE CALENDAR.—OCTOBER, 1881.

MOON.		Rises.	SUN.	Sets.	MOON.		Rises.	SUN.	Sets.
7th	Full Moon,	1h 59m aft.	6 13	5 23	23rd	New Moon,	2h 31m morn.	6 40	4 49
15th	Last Quar.,	2h 26m morn.	6 25	5 5	30th	First Quar.,	4h 47m morn.	6 53	4 35
MEETINGS, &c.									
1	S	Women admitted to Phar. Exam., Ireland, 1875, and to Royal Free Hos., London, as Students, 1877. Camb. Mic. Term b. 16th Sunday after Trinity. Alexandra College, Dublin, Mic. Term begins.	Lecture, Haworth, Yorkshire, Miss Craigen, 1870. Lecture, Saltburn-by-the-Sea, Miss Becker, 1873. Lecture, Lees, Miss Craigen, 1877.	1					
2	S		Lecture, Oban, Miss T aylour, 1871. Lecture, Portrush, Miss Robertson, 1871. Meeting, Redcar, 1873. Lecture, Devonport, Miss Craigen, 1875. Lecture, Banbury, Miss Craigen, 1878. Meeting, Dublin, 1880.	2					
3	M		Public Meeting, Yarmouth, 1873.	3					
4	T		Meeting, Inverary, 1872. Meeting, St. Leonard's, 1873. Lecture, Exmouth, Miss Craigen, 1875.	4					
5	W		Lecture, Inverary, Miss T aylour, 1872. Lecture, Heaton, near Bradford, Miss Craigen, 1870. Lecture, Inverness, Miss T aylour, 1871. Lecture, Tayport (Scotland), Miss Craigen, 1873. Public Meeting, Grimsby, 1874. Public Meeting, Norwich, 1877. Lecture, Bingley, Miss Craigen, 1876.	5					
6	Th	Mrs. Bodichon's Paper, "Reasons for the Franchise," read at Social Science Congress, Manchester, 1866. Miss Becker's Paper on the Progress of the Movement, read at S. S. Con., Man., 1879.	Lecture, Tunbridge Wells, Mrs. Arnold, 1873. Public Meeting, Hull, 1874. Meeting, Falmouth, 1879.	6					
7	F		Meeting, Southport, 1873. Lecture, Huntley (Scotland), Miss Craigen, 1873. Meeting, Thirsk, 1874. Lecture, Old Kent Road, Miss Biggs, 1878.	7					
8	S	S. Bridgett of Sweden, 1373.	Lecture, Idle, Yorkshire, Miss Craigen, 1870. Public Meeting, Congleton, 1872. Lecture, Tobermory, Miss T aylour, 1872. Meeting, Campbelltown, 1872. Public Meeting, Northallerton, 1874. Meeting, Yarmouth, 1874. Lecture, Bideford, Miss Craigen, 1875. Lecture, Worcester, Miss Craigen, 1878.	8					
9	S	17th Sunday after Trinity.	Lecture, Kirkwall, Miss T aylour, 1871. Public Meeting, Pongleton, 1878.	9					
10	M		Lecture, Southwick, Miss Beedy, 1873. Public Meeting, Bury, 1878. Lecture, Green's Norton, Miss Craigen, 1878.	10					
11	T	Physical Science College, Newcastle-on-Tyne, first Exhibition to a lady.	Lecture, Stromness, Miss T aylour, 1871. Lecture, Oban, Miss T aylour, 1872.	11					
12	W	London School of Medicine for Women opened 1874. First Meeting of Soc. Science Assoc., Birmingham, 1857.	Lecture, Clerkenwell, Miss Orme, 1879. Meeting, Edinburgh, 1880.	12					
13	Th	The Countess of Huntingdon died 1746. Somerville Hall, Oxford, opened 1879.	Public Meeting, Middlesboro', 1874. Meeting, Great Grimsby, 1879.	13					
14	F		Public Meeting, Leek, 1872. Lecture, Largs, Miss T aylour, 1872. Meeting, Merthyr Tydvil, 1873. Lecture, Christchurch, Miss Beedy, 1873. Meeting, Ripon, 1874. Lecture, Holbeck, Miss Craigen, 1878. Lecture, Hollingwood, Miss Pecker, 1879.	14					
15	S		Public Meeting, Gloucester, 1873. Meeting, West Hartlepool, 1874. Lecture, Denholme, Miss Craigen, 1877. Drawing-room Meeting, Waverley Park, Edinburgh, 1880.	15					
16	S	18th Sunday after Trinity. Marie Antoinette guillotined 1793. Hitchin Temporary College for Women opened '79.	Meeting, Macclesfield, 1872. Lecture, Lymington, Miss Beedy, 1873. Public Meeting, Darlington, 1874.	16					
17	M	Etheldreda.	Lecture, Thurso, Miss T aylour, 1871. Lecture, Ayr, Miss T aylour, 1872. Lecture, Winchester, Miss Beedy, 1873. Meeting, Scarboro', 1873. Lecture, Hull, Miss Becker, 1873.	17					
18	T	Newnham Hall, Cambridge, opened 1875. Mrs. Jellicoe died 1880.	Meeting, Wigan, 1876. Meeting, Hendon, 1875. Meeting, Bristol, 1877.	18					
19	W		Lecture, Buckingham, Mrs. Ronniger, 1871. Meeting, Burnley, 1875.	19					
20	Th		Lecture, Banbury, Mrs. Ronniger, 1871.	20					
21	F		Lecture, Warrington, Miss Craigen, 1872. Lecture, Neilston, Renfrewshire, Miss T aylour, 1872. Meeting, Hawick (Scotland), 1873. Public Meeting, Margate, 1874. Meeting, Buckingham, 1875. Lecture, Longside, Miss Craigen, 1874. Meeting, Lawrence Hill, Bristol, 1880.	21					
22	S		Lecture, Ryde, Miss Beedy, 1873. Lecture, Galashiels, Miss Stuart, 1873. Meeting, Wallingford, 1875.	22					
23	S	19th Sunday after Trinity. First Women's Rights Convention held in Worcester, Massachusetts, 1850.	Lecture, Falkirk, Miss T aylour, 1872. Lecture, Newport (I. of W.), Miss Beedy, 1873. Meeting, Selkirk, 1873. Public Meeting, Grimsby, 1877. Ward Meeting, Manchester, 1878. Ward Meeting, Manchester, 1879.	23					
24	M		Public Meeting, Wigan, 1871. Lecture, Lanark, Miss T aylour, 1872. Lecture, Southampton, Miss Downing, 1873. Lecture, Earby, Miss Craigen, 1877.	24					
25	T		Lecture, Worksop, Miss Craigen, 1870. Lecture, Aylesbury, Mrs. Ronniger, 1871. Lecture, Wick (Scotland), Miss T aylour, 1871. Lecture, Tain, Miss T aylour, 1871. Lecture, Peterhead, Miss Craigen, 1873. Meeting, Drighouse, 1876. Public Meeting, Glasgow, 1880. Meeting, Easton, Bristol.	25					
26	W	Working Women's College, Queen's Square, opened 1874. Olympia Morata died at Heidelberg 1555.	Lecture, Wyeombe, Mrs. Ronniger, 1871. Meeting, Ramsgate, 1874. Lecture, Paddington, Miss Orme, 1879. Discussion, Tnam, 1879.	26					
27	Th	National Education Union established 1871. Carolina Oliphant (Lady Nairne), auth. of "Land o' the Leal," &c., died 1845, aged 79.	Lecture, Dingwall, Miss T aylour, 1871. Meeting, Stroud, 1873. Meeting, Swansea, 1874. Lecture, Southwark, Miss Downing, 1873. Ward Meeting, Leeds, 1879. Discussion, Montrose, 1879. Meeting, Liverpool, 1880.	27					
28	F		Lecture, Girvan, Argyllshire, Miss T aylour, 1872. Meeting, Cirencester, 1873. Meeting, Oswestry, 1873. Meeting, Llanelly, 1877. Ward Meeting, Leeds, 1878. Ward Meeting, All Saints' Ward, Manchester, 1879. Meeting, Leeds, 1879. Ward Meeting, Leeds, 1880.	28					
29	S		Lecture, Lochwinnoch, Miss T aylour, 1872. Meeting, Criclade, 1873. Meeting, Dumbarton, 1873. Lecture, New Deer (Scotland), Miss Craigen, 1873. Meeting, Haverfordwest, 1874. Meeting, Devizes, 1879. Meeting, Salford, 1879. Discussion, Alnwick, 1879.	29					
30	S	20th Sunday after Trinity. Adelaide Proctor born 1825.	Meeting, Malmesbury, 1873. Lecture, Airdrie, Miss Stuart, 1873. Meeting, Tenby, 1874.	30					
31	M		Lecture, Peterborough, Mrs. Ronniger, 1871. Meeting, Chippenham, 1873.	31					

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As the Autumn advances, the season for meetings and lectures draws near. Already during the past month there has been some activity. Miss BECKER has given lectures in Scarborough and Whitby, Mrs. SCATCHERD presiding; Miss DOWNING and Miss BLACKBURN have had a tour of meetings in South Wales; and Mr. Sheriff CROPPER has delivered a lecture on the rights of women at Nottingham. For the coming month meetings are arranged at Kendal, Penrith, Truro, and Penzance; and advantage is being taken of the gathering of the Social Science Congress in Dublin to hold a meeting there, under the presidency of Lady HARBERTON.

THE month of October brings with it the preparations for the municipal elections, which take place on the first of November. Although the conditions prescribed by the Municipal Corporations Act, that only one-third of the members shall be elected at any one time, deprives the ratepayers of any effective control over their municipal Councils, these elections are of great importance, and might become more so if the election of Councils were assimilated to that of School Boards, by having the whole of the Council elected at one time. That is a reform which we commend for consideration when the Municipal Corporations Reform Bill, which was brought forward last session, shall be again presented to Parliament. Meantime we exhort women who have votes in places where there is a contest to take an intelligent interest in the election, and not to fail to record their votes for the candidates who best represent their views.

Several newly-incorporated municipal boroughs will elect their Council for the first time in November next, and in these districts a complete expression of the sentiments of the constituency, by the election of the whole Council, will take place. As this can never occur again under the existing law, it behoves the electors to be especially careful to choose the right men in the beginning, for the character of the Council once determined by the original complete election can not be reversed afterwards

by the dribbles of thirds filtered in annually, which is all that can be done in the future. Lewes in Sussex, Chorley, Haslingden, and Bacup in Lancashire are newly-enfranchised boroughs. It is proposed to hold public meetings of women ratepayers in these towns, to discuss the duties and responsibilities of the municipal vote; and it is hoped that in every borough about to have a municipal election for the first time this course will be adopted.

THE proceedings in the revision courts often afford instructive incidents with regard to the qualification of voters. At Stockport, the vote of a man, named PETER HORWOOD, was objected to on account of "non-residence." It appeared that he had been an inmate of Strangeways gaol from July 5th, 1880, to July 4th, 1881. On his behalf it was contended that, as the occupation of the house had been maintained through the year by his family continuing to live there, the qualification to vote was not impaired by his absence. Against this it was alleged that HORWOOD had not liberty to go into his house during the time he was in prison, and hence the occupation was broken. After taking time to consider the point, the Revising Barrister held that there was "a break in the tenancy," and on this ground, and not by any means because a man convicted of breaking the laws was an unfit person to help in making the laws, the vote was struck off.

For the same reason for which the vote of the Strangeways criminal was annulled, namely, non-residence in the qualifying tenement, the vote of Mr. GLADSTONE for the occupation of his house in Harley-street was disallowed.

We commend the effort that was made on behalf of Mr. GLADSTONE for the retention of his vote for Marylebone to the consideration of those who represent to women that the "influence" they possess over the votes of others is a sufficient compensation for the deprivation of votes of their own. We need not fear contradiction to the proposition that, apart from the actual political power

he wields, there is no other person in the realm who is possessed of so much "influence" direct and indirect as Mr. GLADSTONE. He can at present influence more votes than any other man or woman either, and yet this enormous influence does not render him indifferent to the right of recording his own vote in the district in which he nominally occupies a house. Mr. GLADSTONE, doubtless, is on the parliamentary register for several constituencies—county, borough, and university—and he can record all these votes for the several candidates whenever there is a general election; yet so highly does he value the privilege of the franchise, that he will not lose one of his votes without a struggle for its defence. If a man of the overwhelming influence that Mr. GLADSTONE possesses does not feel himself sufficiently represented unless he can vote, how much more is the vote needed for those who are unknown and obscure, who have no one over whom they can exercise any influence at all, and who have nothing but the vote as an instrument whereby their wants and their interests can be pressed on the attention of those responsible for legislating for the people?

THE town of Grimsby contains several hundreds of freemen, who, in addition to the borough vote, enjoy a county vote in virtue of a very peculiar qualification. There is an old tradition that Queen ELIZABETH in one of her progresses visited Grimsby, and was struck with the prevailing ugliness of the women of the district. Taking pity on the men who had to marry such types of the reverse of beauty, she endeavoured to console them by conferring on the women the freedom of the borough, together with a piece of land, to provide them with an endowment, so that the men who married them acquired at once in their right a parliamentary vote.

Since that time there has been a change in the aspect of affairs, for we are informed, on the unimpeachable authority of one of their own townsmen, that the ugliness has disappeared, and that, taking the women of Grimsby proper, one will scarcely find in any market town a finer race of women, and withal who make better housewives than they. The girls of Grimsby, as a rule, are handsome.

But the piece of land given by the Queen has not disappeared along with the reason for which it was bestowed. It now produces a revenue sufficient to give each man who is fortunate enough to secure a Grimsby freewoman for a bride an income of four pounds sterling annually,

together with a borough and a county vote, and a handsome wife likewise. Under these circumstances it is hardly a matter of surprise that the authorities should have found it necessary to make the following regulation, which is extracted from one of the Court Books of the Borough of Grimsby, dated 23rd April, 1754:—

"Whereas by the courtesy of this borough, any person marrying a freeman's daughter (she being born in the said borough) hath been admitted to his freedom thereof. And whereas it is found by experience that this indulgence hath been a means to induce the freemen's daughters to marry very young, to their great prejudice. Therefore, at a full court, it is unanimously agreed upon that no person who shall for the future marry a freeman's daughter shall be admitted to his freedom thereof until such time as his wife shall have attained her age of 21 years, and he hath been resident according to the ancient custom."

Another extract shows that "Men and women were admitted on purchase; and afterwards, in the first year of the reign of PHILIP and MARY, it was agreed that all freemen's sons, daughters, wyffs, and apprentices should be made free for twenty shillings apiece from that court forward. Notwithstanding which and previous agreements, it does not appear any person was admitted in right of marrying a freeman's daughter until the 15th of CHARLES the First; and in right of marrying a widow until the 19th of CHARLES the Second."

During the recent parliamentary revision for North Lincolnshire it occurred to the agent of one of the political parties to send several hundred notices of objection to the Grimsby freemen, for the county vote which they possess in virtue of the Queen's gift of land. The recent election took place on the old register before these notices could have taken effect, but it is said that the action of the agents of the party who caused these notices to be sent occasioned so much offence among the husbands of the daughters of Grimsby as to cause a material diminution in the number of votes polled for their candidate in the election which has just taken place.

THE Social Science Congress, which will meet in Dublin from the 3rd to the 8th instant, proposes to consider, as one of its special questions, How may the higher education of women be most efficiently advanced in Ireland? and an interesting and important discussion is certain to arise.

There are, however, several other questions affecting the status of women in Ireland which might with advantage have been offered to the consideration of the Congress during

their visit to Dublin. Not only do Irish women suffer from all the legal disabilities which affect English women, but they have special disadvantages peculiar to themselves, arising from the fact that when remedial legislation has been applied in England, it has in many cases either not been applied to Ireland, or extended in an imperfect form. Thus, although the Married Women's Property Act of 1870 applies as to its main provision equally to Ireland and England, the clause which provides for the settlement in cases of dispute between husbands and wives as to property allows in England an appeal, quite irrespective of the value of the property, to the judges of the county court, but makes no equivalent provision in Ireland. Therefore Irish wives are in every case compelled to appear in the High Court of Chancery, and this is far too costly a machinery to be of any practical use in the vast majority of cases likely to occur under the Act. This omission was doubtless due to pure oversight, and it would be remedied by the passing of the Married Women's Property Bill, which was lost last session through the obstructive tactics of its opponents, but which will be brought forward again next year. Meanwhile, and for eleven years past, Irish suitors have been at a disadvantage.

The law regarding the maintenance of illegitimate children is much less just to women in Ireland than in England. The law of England recognises, though imperfectly, the duty of the father to contribute to the maintenance of an illegitimate child, and enables the mother to proceed against him herself, and herself receive the money contributed by him. But no alteration or mitigation has yet been effected of the cruel and immoral law which in Ireland absolves the father from all responsibility except when proceeded against by the Guardians of the Poor, and in respect of pauper and destitute children only. This difference in the law is illustrated by the fact that while 1,017 fathers of illegitimate children were proceeded against in England and Wales, during the same period only two were proceeded against in Ireland. According to the Irish criminal judicial statistics there is a considerable excess in Ireland of offences against infants other than infanticide, presumably desertion and exposure; and this seems a natural result of the law which denies to Irish women the same legal remedy against the father of illegitimate children which is given in England.

The municipal franchise, which women in England have had since 1869, and which was last session extended to Scotland by an Act which comes into operation next year, is not

yet given to women in Ireland. This defect will be remedied whenever the Irish Municipal Franchise Bill, which has been several sessions before the House of Commons, shall have passed; but meanwhile the Irish women ratepayers are worse off as regards the local franchise, not only than English women now are, but than English women were before the passing of the Municipal Franchise Act of 1869. Women ratepayers in England have possessed from time immemorial the same rights and duties as men in parochial government; they could vote for, and were eligible, and obliged to serve if elected, to all parochial offices. But women in Ireland seem to possess none of these old common law electoral rights, and they are expressly prohibited from serving as Poor Law Guardians. The only vote which Irish women enjoy is for Commissioners under local Acts in some few districts. Among others, they can vote in Belfast for the Harbour Commissioners, but the qualification is a high one, and the right can consequently be exercised by comparatively few persons.

Many other illustrations of legal injustice to Irish women might be brought to light by fuller inquiry, but these may suffice to arouse the attention of Irish men and women to the subject, and to cause them to claim at least equal rights with those now enjoyed by their English sisters.

ON Sept. 23rd, the evening newspapers of Manchester were heralded by placards with the sensational announcement in large letters, "A Husband Killed by his Wife." This announcement was found to refer to the fact that on September 22nd, the Bradford magistrates committed for trial at York assizes a young woman named WINIFRED STEAD, on the charge of killing her husband. Some time ago the parties quarrelled, and the woman struck her husband one blow on the right temple with the poker. He became ill and remained so for four weeks, when he died. The medical evidence was to the effect that death resulted from the injuries.

The same papers contained another paragraph recounting the fact that the Birmingham stipendiary magistrate, on the same day, committed WILLIAM FLETCHER, tube blower, for the wilful murder of his wife, whose death was the result of her husband having brutally beaten her with a heavy oak chair. The coroner had been obliged to commit the prisoner for manslaughter, in accordance with the verdict of his jury.

But no sensational line in the placard called attention

to so very common an occurrence as a wife killed by her husband. People have learned to accept these incidents as a part of the regular course of matrimony among the masses, and they cause no surprise or sensation whatever.

It is said that when GUILTEAU was informed of the death of President GARFIELD, he observed, with pious resignation, that it was the will of the LORD, and that he was content. It appears to us that the world in general accepts in an equally philosophical spirit the records of women hideously mashed and pounded, tortured and killed, which are furnished by every daily newspaper nearly every day. It is the will of their lords, society is content, and justice at most gives a slight punishment, totally inadequate to deter from the offence, or to mark any serious horror of the crime.

If there should be any people simple enough to believe the assertion, often made in ignorance by the opponents of the amendment of the laws for women, that husbands are by law more bound to maintain their wives than wives are bound to maintain their husbands, the perusal of the following document, which has been submitted to our notice, may possibly enlighten them.

“Manchester Union,

“Poor Law Offices, New Bridge Street,

“Manchester, 24th Sept., 1881.

“MARY ANN M'CARATHY,

“I am directed by the Guardians of the Poor of the Township of Manchester to inform you that your husband has applied for relief, stating that you neglect to maintain him.

“You are hereby informed that unless you immediately arrange for his support, or come to these offices at nine o'clock on Monday next, to show cause why you refuse, a summons will be issued without further notice.

“JOSEPH DEWSNAP, Relieving Officer.

Extract from Vagrant Act, 5 Geo. IV., cap. 83:—

Section 3. Every person being able, wholly or in part, to maintain himself or herself, or his or her family, by work or any other means, and wilfully refusing or neglecting to do so, by which refusal or neglect he or she or any of his or her family shall have become chargeable to any . . . township . . . shall be deemed an idle and disorderly person . . . and it shall be lawful for any Justice of the Peace to commit such offender to the House of Correction, there to be kept to hard labour for one calendar month.

Section 4. Every person running away and leaving his wife or child chargeable to . . . any township . . . shall be deemed as a rogue and a vagabond . . . and it shall be lawful for any Justice of the Peace to commit such offender to the House of

Correction, there to be kept to hard labour for . . . three calendar months.”

Mrs. M'CARATHY has a decree of the Divorce Court, dated 31st May, 1878, which sets forth that a judicial separation is pronounced between MARY ANN M'CARATHY, the petitioner, and THOMAS M'CARATHY, the respondent, by reason of the said THOMAS M'CARATHY having, since the celebration of his marriage with the petitioner, been guilty of cruelty towards the said petitioner, and condemns the said THOMAS M'CARATHY in the costs incurred.

This said THOMAS M'CARATHY is an able-bodied man, with a disinclination for work. Probably the judicial decree of separation which has been granted to his wife may absolve her from the obligation to support him out of her property or earnings; but, in the absence of such decree, industrious wives with idle husbands appear to be liable at any time to be summoned by the parish authorities for neglecting to maintain their husbands.

SECTION 13 of the Married Women's Property Act, 1870, enacts that when the husband of any woman having separate property (which includes earnings) becomes chargeable to the parish the justices having jurisdiction in such parish may, on the application of the Guardians, make and enforce such order against her for the maintenance of her husband as they may make and enforce against a husband for the maintenance of his wife who becomes chargeable to the parish. As there is no other legal process by which a husband can be compelled to support his wife except by such order of the justices if she comes on the parish, it is clear that the obligation as to maintenance is mutual and equal between husbands and wives by English law, and that it extends no further than the obligation to reimburse the guardians for the cost of their maintenance as paupers.

La Femme, in a review of the recent French elections, states that among the newly-elected deputies are many friends of women. The list begins with M. FREDERIC PASSY, whom the 8th arrondissement have chosen in place of M. GODELLE. M. PASSY is an economist and a sincere and loyal Republican. He has concerned himself greatly in the amelioration of the condition of working men and also of working women, for M. PASSY is a supporter of the social and political emancipation of woman, and this principle will have in him one of its staunchest supporters.

We have, says *La Femme*, to regret the loss of two men who have for the last few years taken on themselves

to defend the interests of women—MM. CAMILLE SEE and DE GASTÉ have not been re-elected. But it is hoped that their successors will be not less devoted to the cause of justice and progress. We have every reason to believe that MM. CAMESCASSE and DELATTRE will take their places among the defenders of women. As for M. DELATTRE we have heard him pronounce an excellent discourse to that effect, and it is not to be forgotten that long ago he set an example in Paris by inviting his constituents to bring their wives and daughters to the meetings in which he gave an account of his stewardship.

Among supporters of the rights of women we count M. LAISAUT, who in 1878 took an active part in the Congress presided over by M. LEON RICHER, and M. BEAUQUIER, who, at the first meeting of the Association of Republican journalists, demanded, along with M. BALLUE, that women should be admitted on the same conditions as men.

We count also among the advocates of the equality of the sexes, MM. CLOVIS HUGUES, who has maintained in prose and verse the principle of the emancipation of women, HENRI MARET, chief editor of the *Radical*, and TONY REVILLON, the sympathetic novelist.

THE death of President GARFIELD has called forth a universal burst of grief and sympathy, not only wherever the English language is spoken, but all over the civilised world. The heroic struggle with inevitable death, maintained with unexampled fortitude through eleven weeks of prolonged agony, has revealed to us capacities for noble endurance hitherto unthought of as within human powers. Few more touching and suggestive incidents have ever occurred than the pathetic inquiry of the dying man, when the tide of life had well nigh run down before his last journey to Longbranch, “Is it worth while to continue this struggle?” and his resolution on the encouragement of his devoted wife to persevere to the end. All ranks—from Queen VICTORIA to the humblest of her subjects—all sects and sections of the people are united in the deepest admiration for the true and noble man who was the chosen ruler of a great nation; in sympathy with the mother who bore him, and the wife who shared his life and sustained him by her devotion during the terribly prolonged struggle with death; and with the nation bereft of the chief who would so worthily have guided its destinies. We desire to lay at the tomb in Cleveland our tribute of reverence for the memory of the illustrious dead, and our gratitude for the noble example which his life and character have given to the world.

MR. LOWELL'S TRIBUTE TO THE MOTHER AND THE WIFE OF PRESIDENT GARFIELD.

At the meeting of American citizens held in London, in Exeter Hall, on September 24th, to offer their condolences to Mrs. Garfield, and to express their feeling of sorrow and regret at the tragic end of her husband, the late President, Mr. Lowell, the American Ambassador, in the opening address, paid the following eloquent tribute to the womanly devotedness of the mother and the wife of the late President, and acknowledged in feeling terms the sympathy shown by Queen Victoria in their national sorrow.

Mr. LOWELL said: Ladies and gentlemen, countrymen and countrywomen,—The object of this meeting, as you all know, is to testify our respect for the character and services of the late President Garfield, and in so doing to offer such consolation as is possible to a noble mother and a noble wife, suffering as few women have been called upon to suffer. It may seem a paradox, but the only alleviation of such grief is a sense of the greatness and costliness of the sacrifice that gave birth to it, and this sense is brought home to us by the measure in which others appreciate our loss. It is no exaggeration to say that the recent profoundly touching spectacle of womanly devotedness in its simplicity, its constancy, and its dignity has moved the heart of mankind in a manner without any precedent in living memory. But to Americans everywhere it comes home with a pang of mingled sorrow, pride, and unspeakable domestic tenderness that none but ourselves can feel. This pang is made more poignant by exile, and yet you will all agree with me in feeling that the universal sympathy expressed here by all classes and conditions of men has made us sensible as never before that, if we are in a strange, we are not in a foreign land, and that if we are not at home we are at least in what Hawthorne so aptly called the Old Home. (Loud cheers.) I should gladly dwell more at length upon this fact, so consoling and so full of all good omen, but I must not infringe on the resolutions which will be presented to you by others. Yet I should do injustice to your feelings, no less than to my own, if I did not offer here our grateful acknowledgments to the august lady who, herself not unacquainted with grief, has shown so repeatedly and so touchingly how true a woman's heart may beat under the royal purple. (Cheers.) On an occasion like this, when we are met together that we may give vent to a common feeling so deep and so earnest as to thrust aside every consideration of self, the wish of us all must be that what is said here should be simple, strong, and manly as the character of the illustrious magistrate so untimely snatched from us in the very seedtime of noble purpose that would have sprung up in service as noble—that they should be as tender and true as she has shown herself to be in whose bereavement we reverently claim to share as children of the blessed country that gave birth to him and to her.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

SOUTH WALES.

CARDIGAN.

On Friday, September 2nd, one of the most turbulent and uproarious public meetings that ever took place at Cardigan was held at the Guildhall, when Miss Downing and Miss Blackburn attended on behalf of the Bristol and West of England Society for Women's Suffrage, and in a very able manner advocated the claim of women to the parliamentary franchise. The chair was taken at eight o'clock by Mr. LEWIS EVANS (Mayor). On the platform appeared, as supporters of the movement, Messrs. James Williams, John Lewis, Henry R. Daniel, E. Ceredig Evans, Mr. and Mrs. Colby (Pantyerry), Miss Colby, and Miss Protheroe. The front chairs were occupied by the principal families of the town, and a sprinkling of ladies and gentlemen from the neighbourhood.

The MAYOR, in a few pithy and well-directed remarks, opened the meeting, and called upon

Mr. JAMES WILLIAMS, J.P., member of the town council, to move the first resolution, which was to the following effect: “That as women have the right to vote in municipal and parochial matters, they should have the same in parliamentary matters.”

Mr. HENRY R. DANIEL, law student, in a very telling speech, glanced over the disabilities women laboured under since the Norman conquest. If men were qualified simply because they paid

rates, why should women—single and widows—who did the same, be disqualified simply because they were women? That was unfair, as they bore a portion of local and imperial taxation. After dwelling upon the abilities of women, instancing Miss Vance as having taken a degree equal to third wrangler, and the influence exercised by Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe on the continent of America and in all the civilised world, he concluded by saying that the principle advocated by the society had already been conceded in municipal and parochial matters. Why not do the same in parliamentary elections?

Miss DOWNING, in supporting the resolution, gave a resumé of the society's contention, and answered the usual objections made to women enjoying the franchise.

The resolution having been put to the meeting by the chairman, few voted for it and less against it, though the room was crowded, but it was declared carried.

Here a letter from Mr. Pugh, M.P., and Miss Rees "Cranogwen" were read, sympathising with the movement, but were unable to attend.

Mr. THOMAS COLBY (Pantyderry) proposed the next resolution, which was to the effect that a memorial be sent from this meeting, signed by the chairman, based on the resolution just passed. The speaker dwelt at great length with the usual objections raised, and endeavoured to answer them.

Mr. E. CEREDIG EVANS seconded the motion.

Miss BLACKBURN, in supporting the motion, remarked that the "thin end of the wedge" had already been obtained in teaching women to read and think. The object of the society was to place women on the same footing as Christianity placed them, without a distinction between them and men. Widows managed farms as well as men, but had no votes, and sometimes had notice to quit because they were not entitled to a vote for parliamentary purposes.

Mr. LAWRENCE JENKINS (Cilbronau) proposed a counter resolution to the effect that the petition be dismissed, advocating marriage as the best thing for women, and that they should endeavour to become good wives. Men, he added, had burdens which the women had not. He had yet to learn that single women had sons and husbands. (Laughter.) School boards and parochial elections were minor things, not equal to that of the State, and should not be placed in the same category.

Mr. SHIRLEY, Bute agent (Cardiff), seconded the counter proposition, amid great uproar. He remarked that though only a visitor he felt it to be his duty to second Mr. Lawrence Jenkins's motion. If the ladies who advocated the cause were to endeavour to make themselves good and loving wives, they would be labouring for better purposes than what they were doing now. They must not, though they were ladies, when coming on public platforms, shrink from having their arguments criticised. Not one argument had been advanced which did not place woman in the sphere of man; they shrank from openly advocating a seat in Parliament, but what was said amounted to that. Miss Downing had said that women bore the burdens of citizenship. Did they act as juries in assizes, &c.? Married women's grievances had been removed without women having a voice in its settlement. He advised the lady speakers to learn a little more law before rushing to a platform in a public meeting. Were they not aware that by law a man was obliged to support his wife, but not the wife her husband, even when she has separate property?

The DEPUTATION interrupting: I beg your pardon. They are, as you must be aware.

Mr. SHIRLEY continued: The husband supports his wife, but the wife is not bound, should he become incapacitated, to support him, even when able.

DEPUTATION: Absurd!

Mr. SHIRLEY, referring to the first resolution, contended that it was not carried, and hoped it would be revoked.

Mr. HENRY R. DANIEL, law student, replying to Mr. Shirley's criticism, said he was wrong in reference to the liability of a wife to support her husband, and referred him to the 12th or 13th section of the "Married Women's Property Act, 1870." He thought it was the 13th section which distinctly stated that when a woman had separate property, should her husband become incapacitated, she was bound to maintain him—"hear, hear" and cheers)—and also to support her children.

Miss DOWNING, the deputation, replying to Mr. Shirley's remarks, said that, as it happened, she had read a great deal too much law,

especially that bearing upon women. Men, as a rule, dealt more honourably towards women than the law called upon them to do. A wife had no claim upon her husband; nor could she demand protection. All she could do, if deserted, was to go to the workhouse, and when she went there the guardians would come down upon the husband, and get out of him a pauper's maintenance. Mr. Jenkins's remark about single women having husbands and sons had been fully answered, and was absurd. Single women change often into wives and widows within a very short time. With reference to serving on juries, she admitted that women were exempted; so also were clergymen, officers, reporters of newspapers, and many others. The reason why men were first admitted to Parliament was because they refused to pay taxes without having a voice in how they were to be spent. Then why not make the same concession to women? Women had borne their share of the trials and tribulations of the country in the time of the Commonwealth wars, and had upheld without flinching the parties whom their husbands favoured. The speaker next contended that the amendment proposed was not an amendment, but a fresh resolution, and could not be put to the meeting. She was willing to have her arguments sifted at a public meeting, and did not flinch; but before doing so it might be as well for Mr. Shirley to sift his own arguments. Referring to the point raised by Mr. Shirley, that it would be better for ladies to devote themselves to marriage, the speaker said that, inasmuch as there were a million more women in the country than men, it was impossible for all of them to get honourably married, and consequently some of them would have to turn in another direction, and work in another sphere, either for their maintenance or for the general public good. In conclusion, she maintained that it was a proper sphere for a woman, and, indeed, her duty to endeavour to remove old and bad laws, and to get new and good ones passed instead, and in this direction more could be done collectively than individually, thus by good laws making homes happy. (Cheers.)

When the CHAIRMAN attempted to put the amendment to the meeting a great confusion and uproar ensued, and he failed to obtain order on account of the irregularity of Mr. Jenkins and Mr. Shirley's proposition, whereupon

Mr. W. W. MITCHELL, town clerk, stepped on to the platform, and proposed, as an amendment, that the petition be not signed and forwarded.

Here great confusion took place, and no hearing was granted anyone, though several attempted to speak, lasting for some ten minutes. When silence was restored,

Mr. MITCHELL observed that if there were one million more women in the country, if they had the franchise, they would pretty soon swamp the men. (Laughter.)

Mr. LAWRENCE JENKINS withdrew his motion, and seconded Mr. Mitchell's amendment.

Before putting the amendment to the meeting, Miss BLACKBURN rose to correct the misrepresentation made by Mr. Mitchell, and said that only 600,000 women would be admitted on the list of voters in the country, which would be an average of one woman to every seven men.

When the amendment was submitted to the meeting things had gone to such a state that it was impossible to take the vote, reminding a person of the late rowdy election meetings when party feeling ran high, licence having been taken by a number of boys and young men to create a disturbance merely for the sake of what they thought to be a "fine lark." After several fruitless attempts to put the question and take the voice of the meeting,

The CHAIRMAN, in the best way he could under the circumstances, declared the amendment lost, and the original motion carried amid great confusion and dissent, when the audience dispersed, it being then over half-past ten o'clock.

A petition which was placed by the door for signature was numerously signed.—*South Wales Daily News.*

PEMBROKE DOCKS.

A public meeting was held on September 5th, in the Temperance Hall, Pembroke Dock, in support of the removal of the electoral disabilities of women, when a large and most respectable audience assembled. Miss Downing, and Miss Helen Blackburn, secretary of the Bristol and West of England Branch of the National Society for Women's Suffrage, were introduced by Mr. Churchward and Mr. ROBERT GEORGE, mayor of the borough, who took the chair. On

the platform were also Miss Colby, Mr. Alderman Hughes, and Mr. W. G. Phillips, ex-mayor.

The CHAIRMAN said that a letter had been received from Mr. H. G. Allen, M.P., expressing his wish that he could have been present at the meeting. Letters had also been received from the Rev. W. Evans and Mr. Councillor Butler, apologising for their absence. He (the chairman) always felt pleasure in presiding over meetings at Pembroke Dock Ward. It might be supposed to be the reverse, but he took a deeper interest in the occurrences in that ward than he did in his own. He had a pleasing recollection of being present at a meeting held twelve months ago, for the same purpose as that which had brought them together on the present occasion, when he had come a sceptic but had remained a convert. The object of the meeting was to place women who paid their quota of the imperial and other taxes of the country in the same position as men who did the same. He did not conceive that they wished to become generals or admirals, but that they should have a fair share in the representation of the country. (Applause.) He believed that if the government of the country would relieve ladies from rates and taxes they would not have met on that occasion, but as long as women (married or single) were called upon by the rate collector to pay taxes he thought it only just that a voting paper should be left with them as well. He then called upon

Mr. CHURCHWARD to move the first resolution, who said he could not conceive why the rights of property, when owned by women, should not be exercised in the election of a member of Parliament as well as when the proprietorship was vested in a man. There were instances where a man died and all his affairs were carried on by his widow, properly and efficiently, and yet she was debarred the privilege her husband enjoyed. It had been contemplated to extend the borough franchise to the counties. Many of those on whom this right was to be conferred scarcely knew the value of the privilege, while there were numerous ladies who would appreciate the boon and exercise it in a right and proper manner. Then why should not ladies have a vote? He believed them to be quite as capable of exercising the franchise as men. He therefore felt pleasure in proposing "That in the opinion of this meeting the franchise attached by law to the occupation or ownership of property, liable to imperial taxation, should be exercised by women in the election of members of Parliament."

Mr. W. G. PHILLIPS seconded the resolution. Miss BLACKBURN, in supporting the resolution, said that what they wanted was that those women who were by any circumstances placed in the same position as men, paid the same taxes, and were amenable to the same laws as men, should have the same rights and privileges as men. She believed that in former times women were relatively in a better position than they are now, and in illustration of this quoted several instances of high offices being filled by Countesses of Pembroke in olden time. In conclusion she asked them to press the subject upon the attention of members of Parliament; and when she said their former member—Sir E. J. Reed—voted for the measure there was loud applause.

The CHAIRMAN having put the resolution to the meeting, it was unanimously carried.

Mr. Alderman HUGHES then proposed the second resolution, creating much amusement by his racy remarks. The resolution ran "That a petition to the House of Commons, based on the previous resolution, be adopted by this meeting, and signed by the chairman on its behalf."

The resolution was seconded by Mr. W. G. Phillips, and supported by Miss Downing, who was listened to with profound attention.

The resolution was carried *nem. con.*, and a vote of thanks was warmly accorded to the chairman, who acknowledged the compliment in a most suitable manner, and then one of the most orderly, attentive, and respectable meetings we have had the pleasure of attending was brought to a close.

HAVERFORDWEST.

A public meeting, under the presidency of the Mayor (Mr. Isaac Roberts), was held at the Market Hall, Haverfordwest, on Tuesday evening, September 6th, in connection with the movement for the extension of the parliamentary suffrage to women. Able addresses were delivered by Mr. H. J. Daniel, of Cardigan; Mr. Colby, of Pantyderry; and Miss Downing. The meeting unanimously

adopted a resolution in favour of the extension of the franchise to women, and authorised the chairman to sign a petition to Parliament in its behalf.

TENBY.

A meeting was held in the Public Hall on September 7th, in support of the removal of the electoral disabilities of women. There was a large attendance of the general public. The chair was occupied by Mr. W. H. Richards, Mayor of Tenby, who was supported by the Rev. F. H. Hastings, Mr. Henry Goward, and Mr. Howell Davies, Miss Downing and Miss Helen Blackburn representing the National Society for Women's Suffrage. The chairman having briefly opened the meeting, Mr. Henry Goward traced the progress of the society in Tenby, how their meetings had increased every year, and the sympathy of the public with the movement become more apparent. He moved "That in the opinion of this meeting the franchise attached by law to the occupation or ownership of property liable to imperial and local taxation should be exercised by women in the election of members of Parliament." This was seconded by Mr. Howell Davies, and supported by Miss Downing in a very able and exhaustive speech, which was listened to with attention. The resolution was unanimously adopted. The Rev. F. H. Hastings moved "That this meeting adopts a petition to the House of Commons based on the previous resolution, to be signed by the chairman on its behalf, and forwarded by him." The resolution was seconded by Miss Helen Blackburn, secretary to the West of England Branch of the National Society for Women's Suffrage, who explained fully the objects of that society. Like the first, this resolution was unanimously carried. A vote of thanks to the chairman was proposed by Miss Downing, seconded by Miss Blackburn, and carried with applause. The chairman having acknowledged the same, the meeting terminated.

SUMMER LECTURES.

SCARBOROUGH.

On the afternoon of September 12th, Miss Becker delivered a lecture on the claim of women to the parliamentary franchise, in the Assembly Room of the Royal Hotel, Scarborough. Mrs. Oliver Scatcherd occupied the chair. After the lecture, which was well received, Mrs. Burkill moved a vote of thanks to Miss Becker and Mrs. Scatcherd, which was seconded by Mr. W. Rowntree, and carried, after which the proceedings terminated.

WHITBY.

On the evening of September 13th, a lecture was delivered in St. Hilda's Hall, Whitby, by Miss Becker, Mrs. Oliver Scatcherd presiding. There was a large attendance. The addresses of Miss Becker and Mrs. Scatcherd were received with applause; and the proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks, carried on the motion of Mr. Edmondson, seconded by a gentleman among the audience.

NOTTINGHAM.

LECTURE BY THE SHERIFF.—On September 19th, the Sheriff, Mr. Councillor H. S. Cropper, delivered a lecture in St. Patrick's Schoolroom, London Road, on "Woman." The chair was taken by Mr. Alderman Turney, and there were also on the platform the Rev. Provost Harnett and Councillor Palmer. A crowded and attentive audience filled the room and frequently testified their approval of the lecture, in which the Sheriff sketched the present condition of woman socially and legally, and condemned in strong and vigorous language the inequalities of her lot in both these respects. His remedy for the injustice of the present system was to remove the electoral disabilities under which women now labour and to open up to them all the walks of life from which they are now excluded.—The chairman, in the course of some observations, thanked the sheriff for his lecture, and endorsed most warmly all the sentiments expressed in the lecture.—A hearty vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Sheriff Cropper, who in reply proposed a vote of thanks to the chairman for presiding, and to Provost Harnett for the use of the room.—Mr. Councillor Palmer seconded, and these gentlemen having replied, the proceedings terminated.—*Nottingham Journal.*

TRADES UNION CONGRESS.

At this Congress, which was held in London during September, many subjects of special interest to women were discussed. The following women were nominated to the Congress as delegates from their respective societies:—Miss Daltry, Dewsbury and Batley Weavers' Association; Miss Blackburn and Miss Craigen, Bristol National Union of Working Women; Mrs. Ellis, Bingley Weavers' Association; Mrs. Paterson and Miss Whyte, London, representing women employed in bookbinding; Miss Addis, Dressmakers and Milliners' Society; Miss A. Brown, Shirt and Collar Makers' Society; Miss Geary and Miss Simcox, Tailoresses' Union; Miss J. G. Wilkinson, Upholsteresses' Society. On Saturday, September 17th, among other resolutions was one respecting the

COUNTY FRANCHISE.

Mr. H. W. ROWLAND (London Cabdrivers) moved: "That this Congress hail with satisfaction the pledge given by the present Government as to the assimilation of the borough and county franchises, and requests the Parliamentary Committee to impress on the Government the necessity of introducing the measure during the forthcoming session." As a townsman possessing a vote, which he valued exceedingly, he thought it only fair that his brethren in the counties should have a similar privilege. (Cheers.)

Mr. TROTTER (Durham) seconded the resolution, remarking that there was a strong feeling on this question in the district to which he belonged.

Mr. FOX (Bristol) moved the addition to the resolution of the words "and that this Congress is of opinion that women should exercise the right of voting in parliamentary elections on equal terms with men."

Miss CRAIGEN (Bristol) seconded the amendment, saying that women wanted votes just as men did, to enable them to get rid of oppression.

Mr. EVANS (Railway Servants' Association) pointed out that the amendment put forward would cause undesirable confusion, and he hoped the Congress would reject it.

Mr. COOTE (London Compositors) declared that women were not under such a ban as they would have the Congress believe. Women's suffrage was not on the programme of business, and if the amendment were adopted it would place the Conference in a false position before the public. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. FOX withdrew the amendment, and the resolution was carried unanimously.

One of the women delegates sends us the following account of her experience:—

You will have seen the accounts of the Trades Congress, and the well-ordered way in which they steered through some very difficult passages.

It has been altogether a memorable and instructive week to me, and I cannot too highly appreciate the importance of women having a place in that Congress, which apparently has a future before it. I see a long vista of possible good, such as I cannot now dilate upon, but which makes me very glad I was sent there, though I felt rather unwilling to go.

The tone of the Congress is good to women, one could see that in the inspection discussion, and in many incidental ways; and had the county franchise question come on early in the deliberations, I have little doubt a very excellent discussion would have arisen on women's franchise, but it came on late on Saturday when they were "slaughtering" the remaining resolutions at a furious rate.

One of the delegates had sent up a resolution to the Standing Orders Committee for women's suffrage, but this was not entered on the programme; in truth I did not expect it would be, considering the long programme prepared by the committee. On seeing the words of the County Franchise resolution, Miss Craigen and myself thought that an amendment there would be of no effect; the wording of the resolution would not admit of its being introduced. However, our friend, who had given notice of the resolution without our knowing that he was going to do so, moved as an amendment the addition of a clause for giving the suffrage to women. Miss Craigen seconded this, but it was received with impatience, and was withdrawn. I, however, feel convinced that it was the time rather than the question that caused the impatience.

I had intended to have spoken on the County Franchise reso-

lution with a certain side application to women, but after this I did not attempt it. All through I felt myself in a difficult position, for although I was elected entirely by the spontaneous vote of the Women's Union, and the idea of my going had never been thought of until I was elected, still I know a good many suspected me of being there in the women's suffrage interest, and I can assure you I have rarely spent a week of greater anxiety, though seldom one of greater interest or instructiveness. The Congress will meet next year in Manchester.

LADIES' SWIMMING MATCH.

The following consecutive paragraphs appeared in the *Standard* of September 14th. The second paragraph is an instructive commentary on the value of the first:—

A Ladies' Competition, in connection with the Portsmouth Swimming Club, took place yesterday morning off Southsea, in the presence of a large number of spectators. Twelve lady members competed for the lady championship of the club, the distance being 88 yards, which was completed by Miss Beatrice Levison, who won the first prize in 1 min. 55 sec.; Miss Hudson, who was beaten by two yards, was second; and Mrs. Genders, the wife of the Rev. J. W. Genders, came in third. The swimming of the ladies was greatly admired, both for its grace and speed.

Shortly after four o'clock yesterday afternoon, as a son of Dr. Holberton, of Old Hampton, accompanied by Miss Pemberton, were out rowing on the Thames together with a little girl, the boat suddenly capsized, and both the lady and gentleman were drowned, a waterman succeeding in saving the child by means of a punting pole. Both bodies were promptly recovered, within half an hour after the occurrence, but life in each case was of course extinct. The sad event has caused considerable distress in the neighbourhood.

The *Academy* states that Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett is not only the recorder of heroines, but one herself, if we may credit the statement of an American newspaper, that the authoress of "That Lass o' Lowrie's" recently rescued a drowning bather at Long Beach.

THE BIRMINGHAM MAGISTRATES AND WOMEN'S RIGHT TO "REFRESHMENT."

During the recent licensing sessions at Birmingham, a licence was granted to a restaurant in Birmingham on the express condition that no woman was to be served, and no women were to be allowed on the premises. The legality of this proceeding has been called in question on the grounds set forth in the following letter which has appeared in the Birmingham papers:—

To the Editor of the Daily Post.

Sir,—In your correspondence column of this day's issue it is stated that "the name of Mr. Richard Tangye was withdrawn from the memorial against the transfer of the licence to the Arcade in consequence of the restaurant being intended exclusively for men."

Will you permit me to call attention to the fact that, whatever may be the intention either of the applicant or the magistrates, such intention cannot be enforced if it be contrary to law. Now, the licence granted to the Arcade is a full victualler's licence, and under that licence the holder can be prosecuted if he refuses—within legal hours—to admit and supply either men or women, even the most abandoned, who desire to obtain on those premises what the statute law terms "reasonable refreshment." The magistrates in granting the Arcade licence have imposed a condition which cannot be legally enforced, and have thereby placed themselves and the applicant in a legal dilemma. If the proprietor of the Arcade Restaurant refuses to admit and supply women he can be prosecuted. If he admits them the magistrates will be speedily informed that he has violated one of the express conditions on which the licence was granted. Licensing justices have no power to impose conditions that have no warrant in statute law. Having obtained the advice of counsel on the legal points referred to above, I should feel obliged by the insertion of this letter in your next issue.—I remain, sir, yours respectfully, W. HUSSEY, Secretary, Birmingham Auxiliary U. K. Alliance.

90, New-street, September 20th, 1881.

JUSTICES' JUSTICE FOR WOMEN AND MEN.

The following cutting is taken from the *Greenock Telegraph* of September 14, and seems to show that a double allowance of punishment is given in that town to women charged with the same offences as men:—

POLICE COURT—YESTERDAY.

(Before Bailie Duff.)

NOISY FEMALES.—Mary M'Gue (Greenock) pleaded not guilty to having on Monday night or early on Tuesday morning, in Shaw-street, conducted herself in a disorderly manner, by loudly cursing and swearing on the street. She was convicted, and, as she had been before the Court very frequently, the Bailie fined her in 20s., or ten days in prison.—Elizabeth Hannah (Helenburgh), for having on Monday night, at the junction of Shaw-street and Dalrymple-street, conducted herself in a disorderly manner by loudly cursing and swearing, was fined in 20s., or ten days in prison.

DISORDERLY MALES.—Robert Scobbie, labourer (Ayrshire), was charged with a breach of the peace on Monday night, in William-street. He pleaded guilty, and was fined in 10s., or five days in prison.—David D. Mahon, carpenter (Derry), for having conducted himself in a disorderly manner on Monday night, was fined in 10s., or five days in prison.

A WOMAN SENT TO HARD LABOUR FOR DRUNKENNESS.

Dorothy Ann Pearson (35), living at Nether Edge, Sheffield, and well dressed, was charged before the stipendiary in that town, on September 16, with being drunk and disorderly in Waingate on the previous evening.—Police-constable Kenny, who proved the case, said the lady was very drunk, and so disorderly that a large crowd was collected round her.—Mr. Arnold Muir Wilson appeared for the defendant, and explained she was a person of independent means, but her income instead of doing her any good was productive of great harm. On Tuesday she had drawn £19 of her income, and no further back than last Saturday she was brought up at that court on a charge of drunkenness and fined £1 and costs. But he assured his Worship that if he would now give her another chance she would promise to leave the neighbourhood and go to Swinton.—His Worship: She has had too many chances already.—The Chief Constable (Mr. Jackson) confirmed his Worship in this opinion, mentioning that the lady had been seven times before the court between April and December last year.—His Worship: Therefore fining has no influence over her.—Mr. Wilson: It will be a great disgrace for her to be sent to prison.—His Worship: You must have fourteen days' hard labour, and if you will go on in that way you will get a month's hard labour each time you are brought here. The lady was then removed in custody.

CORRESPONDENCE.

"WOMEN'S RIGHTS," BY A LOOKER ON.

To the Editor of the Women's Suffrage Journal.

Madam,—I make no doubt that you have read the recent pamphlet on Women's Rights, "by a Looker On," whom for convenience I will call X, an unknown name. I also am a looker on, since for some years I have taken no practical part in public meetings for women's rights. If to be a looker on implies impartiality, I am on a par with X; and unless some abler pen forestal me, I beg to write somewhat on this pamphlet. (C. Kegan Paul & Co. are the publishers.) With nearly all the sentiment in this pamphlet I am in full harmony, and even from the more eccentric policy suggested I take no offence. But the attack which it makes on the ladies who are most prominent in claiming women's suffrage much distresses and almost shocks me. They may be too dignified to reply. So much the more proper does it seem that such a looker on as I am should defend them.

If X maintained that it would have been wiser not to attempt political action at all, this would have been no offence. But this writer misunderstands the ladies, and belittles them; indeed accuses them of giving sanction to the attempt to confirm and perpetuate the political subjection of married women. X misunder-

stands the very nature of a society formed to act on Parliament. Every such society must sharply define its object. The larger its scope, the greater will be the parliamentary opposition, and possibly the fewer will be its members. It is a practical error to make the scope so narrow that no enthusiasm can be raised by it. That this error has not been incurred, the facts of the public meetings fully demonstrate. But X seems unable to understand that on the platform of a society the demands of speakers must be limited to those which appear in the programme, else there is danger of the platform and the meeting being divided against itself. To respect neutral ground in such a society is a cardinal duty. From the beginning of these movements for women I have been an advocate for women as physicians, for enlarged admission of women to employments, and for the rights of married women. Yet, in speaking on the platform of a women's suffrage society, I should not hesitate to say, "All that we ask is" such and such a modification of the law of franchise. For the word "we" here means "we who are of and in this society;" and so will Parliament understand it, even if nine-tenths of the members are, in other societies, claiming more of Parliament. But X absurdly mistakes this for a hypocrisy base and transparent, or a narrowness of view quite despicable. How much to ask of Parliament by any one act is a delicate question of judgment. In the case of married women's property, as in the case of vivisection, too little was asked in my opinion; but such an error does not imply any want of nobleness in the claimants. In the matter of women's suffrage, women challenged by their opponents have desired to show, and have shown, how earnestly they desired it. There is surely nothing in this to rebuke. But X becomes absurd, in pretending that they ought to claim, not only that meresh shall not be a disqualification, but that a simultaneous change shall be made in the general principle both of the franchise and of the marriage laws. If we approach Parliament with the demand that it will make a greater change instead of a smaller, we are in general far less likely to succeed than when we point out that, in applying a parliamentary and established principle, a wrongful exception has been made.

X appears further not to understand the noble motive which has animated ladies in this demand of the suffrage. That it is eminently unpersonal, is shown by the fact that so many married ladies are most prominent in it; so that the sarcasms about spinsters and widows are singularly unmerited and cruel. X does not seem to know that certain wicked laws, carried by stealth at midnight, to the misery of poorer unprotected women and girls, aroused many ladies to the conviction that even the partial enfranchisement of the sex would have prevented the enactment of these hideous and impure iniquities. Pity, indignation, and a sense that the purity of all family life is threatened, urged those to claim the franchise for their sex who had never before dreamed of such a thing; and because the continuance of such laws is a corroding mischief, they are driven to press for immediate change, and willing to accept it by instalments, rather than wait to see a whole generation corrupted. Meanwhile, in and by other societies, other demands of justice are made. There is no base compromise, such as X implies.

Moreover I cannot assent to X at all in claiming any immediate suffrage as an obvious right for a vast class which has been reduced to a childish state. To debate this matter carries us far beyond women's questions. If power be nominally given to children, some one else will exercise it for them; so if it be given to a childlike class, it may simply bring on the nation an oligarchy or a tyranny. X not only attacks his (or her) proper coadjutors, but actually calls in against them the *Saturday Review*, apparently in amiable ignorance of the arts of ingenious controversy. The *Saturday Review*, forsooth, sneers at the ladies for asking too little, calling them "halfway people, who satisfy nobody." If they had asked as much as X desires, the *Saturday Review* would have snarled on the opposite grounds that their claims were quite revolutionary. But X says: "Their enemy (the *Saturday Review*) spoke truth," and proceeds (p. 27) to glorify the working men for their frank and successful assertion of the rights of "manhood." Here I clash doubly with X. I think the claim for manhood as separate from womanhood was alike disgraceful and illogical. (1) It is to morality and intellect, not to masculine muscles, that a political vote should be given; else horses, bulls, and asses might have the vote rather than men. (2) It is not the fact that they have as yet won the suffrage for manhood as such, but only for man as head of a household. Moreover, even that was not won by their frankness of claim; but by the fact that Lord John Russell, who had scornfully maintained the

old Reform Act to be the final reform so long as it sufficed to keep Tories out of office and Whigs in, declared for an extension of the franchise when he found the existing law insufficient. Then Disraeli started his theory of "the Conservative working man," and persuaded the late Lord Derby that, in order to "dish the Whigs," they must set up as themselves extenders of the franchise.

It is impossible for X to prove that by any other course than that which has actually been pursued our hopes for women's Rights would have gained greater success. A large part of the Whigs (under Mr. Bouverie, &c.) took fright lest enfranchised ladies would strengthen Conservatism; hence the sudden reaction which X, if I understand, attributes to some small error committed by Mr. J. Stuart Mill. I boldly tell X (whether the symbol denote man or woman) that the ladies prominent in demanding women's suffrage will not cease to demand, in the cause of justice, the removal of every one of the many injustices for ages heaped upon their sex.—I am, dear madam, yours with thanks for your untiring work.

F. W. NEWMAN.

Weston-super-Mare, Sept. 19, 1881.

THE QUEEN AND WOMEN DOCTORS.

To the Editor of the Women's Suffrage Journal.

Madam,—Of course I know nothing of the circumstances alluded to by you at page 135 of your last number, but I would point out that in July last, according to the Court Circular, the Queen received a lady doctor, Miss Beilby, at Windsor.—I am, madam, yours obediently,

HERBERT PATTERSON.

WOMEN'S RIGHT OF PETITION.

To the Editor of the Women's Suffrage Journal.

Madam,—When reading the debates on Catholic Emancipation, I found that women had signed a petition to Parliament in 1829:—"February 19th. Several petitions were presented against the Catholic claims; and there was one, Lord Eldon said, which he did not know well how to treat, as it was signed by a great many ladies—(laughter)—about which he would look into the journals to see whether there was any precedent to prevent them from forwarding their remonstrances against measures which they deemed injurious to the Constitution!—Lord King asked, whether the petitioners were young or old women? (Laughter.)—Lord Eldon said that he could not answer upon that point; but he was sure there were many women who possessed more knowledge of the Constitution than the descendants of Chancellors!" (Laughter.) [Lord King, father of the Earl of Lovelace, and the biographer of Locke, was descended from Lord Chancellor King.]—"Lord King remarked he was quite sure the sentiments expressed in the petition were those of the old women of England." (Much laughter.) We might have been glad if the zealous petitioners had been more enlightened; but their opinions secured them the support of that influential and staunch old Tory, ex-Chancellor Eldon. Had they taken the other side, he might have been more desirous to show that there was no precedent in their favour than to maintain that there was no precedent against them! If any of your readers know of any earlier case in which women petitioned Parliament, they will I hope inform us.—Yours,

R. L. C.

HIGHER EDUCATION IN WALES.

In the report of the Departmental Committee on Higher and Intermediate Education in Wales, which has been presented to the Education Office, Whitehall, it is stated that the aggregate endowments of boys' schools amount to £12,800, and the gross income of girls' schools to £6,500. The committee recommend that provision should first be made for intermediate education before providing any considerable number of pro-

vincial colleges. They recommend that in places where there is a considerable population requiring education superior to that which can be provided in an ordinary elementary school, but unable to avail themselves of a higher school, advanced elementary schools for boys and girls should be established, and that the instruction in such schools should be adapted as closely as possible to the characteristics of each place, and to the educational needs of the inhabitants. They also insist on the need of improved provision for the education of girls, suggesting that assistance should be extended to girls' schools out of the public funds, and urging that in any reorganisation of those institutions a fair proportion of the members of the governing body should be women. They recommend one additional college to be either at Swansea or Cardiff, with a parliamentary grant to each of £4,000 per annum; and further that the teaching should be unsectarian, and that it should be open to girls and women. In regard to their recommendation that a new charter should be granted for the purpose of conferring degrees, they say that it will be deserving of consideration how far these benefits may be made accessible to female students for whom in the present state of female education in Wales no college has been specially provided. The committee consisted of Lord Aberdare (chairman), Viscount Emlyn, M.P.; the Rev. Prebendary Robinson, Mr. Henry Richard, M.P.; Professor Rhys, and Mr. Lewis Morris; Mr. W. T. Warry, one of the superior officers of the Charity Commission, being secretary.

PROSECUTION UNDER THE INFANT LIFE PROTECTION ACT.

At Southwark, Ann Latford, residing with her husband at 25, Salutation Place, Stamford-street, was on August 15 placed at the bar before Mr. Bridge, on remand, charged by an inspector of the Metropolitan Board of Works with unlawfully receiving for hire more than one infant under the age of one year for the purpose of nursing and maintaining apart from the parents for a longer period of twenty-four hours, contrary to the provisions of the Infant Life Protection Act of 1872. On the 22nd of last month the inspector went to the prisoner's house, a small two-roomed cottage, and in the passage he found a dead infant and a coffin. He questioned the prisoner about it, when she said she had had charge of the child two months, and that the mother paid her five shillings a week. She also said that another child died in the early part of the month, for which she was paid seven shillings a week; and both died of English cholera and convulsions. John Bennett, 380, one of the warrant officers of the court, said that since the last examination he had, by order of the Court, made inquiries, and found that she had had the care of three other infants, all of which had died. The defendant said she only took the children out of kindness, and she could prove that she was kind to them, and purchased the best of milk and food for them. She had done her duty towards them. Mr. Bridge observed that the Act of Parliament for the protection of infants was a very valuable one, and had been in force long enough for all persons like the prisoner to be aware of its enactments. The prisoner had been guilty of a very serious offence by taking children under the age of one year to nurse and not obtaining a licence. It was shown that five children had died while under her care, and if it had been proved that any of them had died from want of proper care he should have felt it his duty to punish her to the fullest extent of the law. As the Act must be strictly enforced, he ordered her to pay a fine of £5 and costs, or, in default, sentenced her to two months' imprisonment.

WELSH ANTIQUITIES.

A correspondent sends us the following note cut from a series now appearing in the *Cambrian News* :—

TREGARON RECORDS.—"April 30th, 1793: It was agreed to give five shillings to Jane Thomas in addition to what was before allowed her. It was also agreed that an action shall be brought against Elinor Richards for refusing to serve the office of churchwarden as she was appointed thereunto."

Tregaron, says our correspondent, is a small town in Cardiganshire, and is now distinguished among the polling districts of the county as being exceptional in its attachment to a "high and dry" Toryism. Its good inhabitants would be greatly shocked in the present day if any lady ratepayer were to offer her services for any public office of a kindred nature to that which they were so ready to compel Elinor Richards to accept in 1793.

QUEER STORIES.—WOMEN'S RIGHTS.

[FROM TRUTH.]

When a man's seventh daughter is born to him, the time comes for reflecting how he shall provide for his offspring. Mr. Harkwell, solicitor of Wattleport, had to give the matter serious consideration, for his income only amounted to £600; but the question did not dismay him, for he debated it with himself from the point of view of his children's interests, and without any reference to social prejudices. Nineteen fathers out of twenty would have solaced themselves with the thought that three out of the seven girls would in all probability get married, and that the other four would find sustenance somehow. One would remain at home; another might go out as a governess; the third could reside with her married sisters turn about, and the fourth could become a companion to Aunt Jenny, Aunt Bessie, or Uncle George. With such calculations do fathers of large families often dismiss troublesome musings, especially when they are in the prime of life and have good professional prospects, as was the case of Mr. Harkwell.

But this gentleman bethought him that to bring up his girls with the notion of being idle ladies and husband-huntresses would be to follow a foolish Oriental plan, which it is high time were uprooted from the manners of England. So he called his four eldest girls, who were aged 16, 14, 13, and 11 respectively, and took counsel with them as he would have done if they were boys; that is he addressed them as rational beings. It may be as well to state that none of these children promised to be pretty, for neither Mr. Harkwell nor his wife were handsome, and the girls took after them. Jenny, the fourth, was the nicest looking of the four, but they were all good girls, fond of one another and of their parents.

"My dears," said Mr. Harkwell, "I have summoned you that you may hear an account of my circumstances, and decide for yourselves whether you would like to be put in the way of becoming honourably independent when you grow older. Please God, I may live to see you all grown up; but even if my highest ambitions were realised, and I could leave you each a small competency when I died, I could never do so much for you as you may do for yourselves if you try."

The attention of the girls was keenly aroused by this exordium. The eager hopefulness as to the future, which is always so strong in boys, but which can scarcely exist in girls, to whom the future is an enigma—a sort of stone wall beyond which they cannot see—kindled in their eyes and showed that all their faculties were quickened. One need not detail the conversation that ensued, but the upshot of it was this—that Mary, the eldest, caught with delight at the idea of becoming a doctor; Florrie, the second, agreed to act as a clerk in her father's office; Evie, the third, was to apply herself seriously to study, with a view of going to Girton by-and-by, and obtaining a certificate that should enable her to get a first-rate situation as a schoolmistress; and Jenny, the fourth, who had a great taste for mimicry, playing charades, and so forth, decided that she should like to become an actress.

Within a month after these schemes had been formed, Mr. Hark-

well had taken measures to realise them. Mary and Jenny were sent to London, the one to reside in a physician's house and commence medical studies; the other to live with an actor and his wife, who had undertaken to train her for the stage. Evie went to a school in Paris, and Florrie succeeded to a stool in her father's office. As Mr. Harkwell had laid by a few hundred pounds, he was enabled to make these arrangements without crippling his income.

But, as one may suppose, such doings caused no small amount of gossip among the lawyer's friends. At Wattleport, as elsewhere, people were very fond of discussing their neighbours' affairs in critical spirit. Mrs. Harkwell, who was a pleasant and sensible woman, devoted to her husband, and having every confidence in his judgment, was obliged to submit to a great many questions uttered with perfidious commiseration. Nobody would take it for granted that in entrusting her daughter Jenny to an actor and actress she had taken care to select persons of unimpeachable character. Perhaps these good folk did not think that such people were to be found in the profession. And then how strange to make a she-doctor of "poor Mary!" Was it really of her own free will that the dear girl was going to attend dissecting rooms, and mix with medical students? Nobody would have suspected such tastes in a girl so quiet and refined.

As to Florrie, she was nicely bantered by the girls of her own age. "Is it really true that your father makes you sit on a high stool and scratch parchment? I suppose the male clerks get up flirtations with you all the while?"

"I sit in a room by myself," laughed Florrie, "and I copy deeds and letters. I think it's very good fun."

"Lor, what an idea! Why, he'll send you about the town with writs next. Do you get any pay for that drudgery?"

"Yes, papa has increased my allowance; he gives me ten shillings a week now."

"Well, I never! and I suppose you have to pay for your dinner out of that!" Nevertheless, there were some who thought Florrie a lucky girl to have £26 per annum to buy her own dresses with at fourteen years of age. They knew well enough that Florrie only worked in the office two or three hours every day, and was continuing her education just like themselves, only with far more interest in her studies now than she had ever shown before, or than they showed in theirs.

If Mr. Harkwell had only had "chaff" to put up with, he would have experienced no great hurt; but he was made to feel that even in such a matter as the education of his own daughters a man cannot please himself, if he flies in any way at social prejudices. The post of clerk of the peace to the borough unexpectedly fell vacant; and in the ordinary course of things Mr. Harkwell would have stood a chance of getting the appointment, for he was known to be both an able lawyer and an honest man; but his views upon the bringing-up of girls caused prudent magistrates to shake their heads. They smacked of Radicalism and female rights; they evinced an eccentricity of character which might prove mischievous in a clerk of petty sessions. So the appointment was given to a younger man, who was unmarried; and Mr. Harkwell lost the appointment of adding £500 a year to his income, and of greatly extending his private practice at the same time.

"There, see what you have done for yourself," said one of his friends, who really wished him well. "Your fancies have thrown away a lot of money which you might have saved up for your girls, so as to give them a handsome portion apiece when they married, or to leave them comfortably settled when you were gone."

"That seems true enough," confessed Mr. Harkwell, and he remained thoughtful for a moment. "After all, though," he added, "you can't judge of a tree when it has only just been planted. It would take me a good deal of saving, and I should have to be very successful in speculation to leave each of my girls a hundred a year apiece, besides providing for their mother. I must live another twenty years at least to do that, and a hundred pounds income is not much, after all, whereas in a few years I hope to see my daughters independent, and much happier for being so than if they were wholly reliant on me."

"Yes, but there are other things to consider," observed the friend. "You have lost caste by what you have done; you must be aware that a great many ladies who looked upon your daughters as equals could no longer receive them as such if they became actresses, female clerks, and all that sort of thing."

"I don't see why that should be so," answered Mr. Harkwell,

mildly, "I am a gentleman, I trust, and my daughters will remain ladies, though they earn their own living. Come, just reason on your position calmly. Is it natural that a man of my means should bring up seven girls in absolute dependency on him, with the risk of leaving them chargeable upon others if he were to die without having amassed a fortune? Is there any law in common sense by which a father of seven girls should look upon himself as having seven helpless mouths to provide for so long as these girls may live? Am I bound to argue that if two or three of my girls live to ninety, unmarried, they shall seventy or eighty years hence be supporting themselves only by means of what I shall have been able to save?"

"That is all very well, but the world is not going to be reformed out of Wattleport," replied the friend. "If you mean to set up as a prophet, Harkwell, you must expect a prophet's reward in his own country."

This hard truth was not to be gainsaid, and Mr. Harkwell was not so indifferent to the world's esteem as to be altogether callous to the tokens of reprobation with which he was visited. His former associates—lawyers, doctors, clergymen, small squires—looked upon him as a disseminator of dangerous doctrines which might possibly infect their own girls; and those of them whose incomes were most precarious and who would have done best to follow his example, became his sharpest censors. At Christmas time, when his girls came home for their holidays, some good people got up a sort of conspiracy not to invite them to their parties; and this was very mortifying to Mrs. Harkwell, though the girls themselves were amused at it. Their bright, happy looks, the pleasure they took in their new pursuits, the hopes they derived from them, brought great comfort to their father; and then it must be owned that all the gentry in Wattleport were not narrow-minded simpletons. The richer merchants and bankers of the place esteemed Mr. Harkwell for his courage, and spoke well of him in proportion as his former weak-kneed friends fell away. The most trying thing Mr. Harkwell had to put up with for a time was an undoubted falling-off of his practice. Eccentric lawyers or doctors are people to beware of, and when he balanced his accounts at the end of a twelvemonth, the solicitor found that his earnings had diminished by £100.

An event which occurred two years after Jenny Harkwell had gone to study for the stage in London set a section of the public further against the father. Jenny was then thirteen, and her teachers, who were eminent in the dramatic profession, and took great interest in their pupil, wrote to say that they could get her an engagement to play the part of a little girl in a comedy by a famous author. Faithful to his rule of consulting his children's interests, Mr. Harkwell readily gave his consent; so Jenny came out, and her debut was kindly noticed as one of promise by the newspapers. The piece had a run of three hundred nights, and Jenny earned about £150; after which she got another engagement at three pounds a week. Stimulated by this example, Mr. Harkwell's fifth daughter, Lucy, declared she would be an actress too, and as her sister's instructors said they should be happy to take her in hand, she went to London likewise. But hereupon some truly good people began to murmur aloud. It was said that Mr. Harkwell intended that one of his daughters should become a circus rider, another a barmaid, and that the youngest child, aged three, was already being trained by her mother to balance herself on a tightrope. One or two charitable associations, which had employed Mr. Harkwell as their solicitor, dismissed him from that post of confidence, drawing other charitable clients away with them; and the lawyer found he had reached rather an anxious crisis in his affairs. But he struggled on, and gradually won better clients than he had lost, for hard times spurred him to fresh exertions. A Peer of great wealth in the county appointed him his agent, simply because his lordship had heard of the outcry against him; a merchant of Wattleport, who had seen his daughter act in London, was so pleased that he called on her father to say so, and from that day took to consulting him in all his affairs. This example was followed by others, and rival lawyers soon noticed that a great deal of important and respectable business somehow found its way into Mr. Harkwell's office.

Thus five years more had passed, and at the end of that time the seed which the thoughtful father had sown was bearing fruit with a vengeance. Jenny and Lucy had been so lucky as to make a great hit in a play where they had appeared together, and their reputation as charming, admirably-trained actresses was estab-

lished. On her nineteenth birthday, Jenny signed a two years' engagement for herself and her sister, by which she was to receive £1,200 a year, and Lucy £800. Evie, who, after finishing her studies in France and Germany, went to Girton and graduated there, had obtained an excellent situation as mistress in a ladies' college at £250 a year; and Mr. Harkwell's eldest daughter, Mary, had come to Wattleport with a University of London diploma to practice as a physician.

Of course, it was said that "Dr. Mary" would never get any patients, and all the wifings of the town had their fling at her; but she soon got a good many patients. In spite of all that prejudice may say to the contrary, it is a well-known fact that female physicians render the greatest services by attending on their own sex and on children. Women of all ranks, but particularly the ignorant, are often restrained by false delicacy from making their complaints known to male doctors, and this accounts for their readiness to consult female quacks, old women who profess to foretell the future, foolish nurses, and dishonest midwives. Mary Harkwell did not profess to attend upon men; but patients of her own sex abounded in her consulting room, and not one ever had occasion to regret having taken her prescriptions. Mary was a little staid in her attire and manners than an ordinary lady would be, for an independent woman, who knows that all her acts are closely and even malevolently watched; but she gave herself no airs, nor made her honourable calling ridiculous by assuming mannishness of tone. She resided in her father's house, and was, in all respects, as agreeable and engaging a person as any other intelligent young lady.

Florrie Harkwell, who had worked for seven years as her father's clerk, was naturally, of all her sisters, the one who made least stir, for she had no pretensions to set up as a lawyer on her own account. The mission she had to fulfil was to be a help-mate to her father and mother, and in this double duty she succeeded to their loving satisfaction. She assisted Mrs. Harkwell in teaching her two youngest sisters, Minnie and Grace, and by dint of assiduous and cheerful work in her father's office, she became to him a most valuable secretary. She had picked up such a knowledge of law that when any new case was brought into the office, she could be trusted to read up the statutes that concerned them, and make notes as clear and apposite as the chief clerk himself. Many lady clients had got to know her, and if her father happened to be out when they called, they never scrupled to confide their business to her, and Florrie would draw up short statements of their cases for her father's opinion with a precision which he was never weary of admiring. Mr. Harkwell used to say he was a lucky man to have such a daughter, and the other lawyers of the town, though they still affected to make fun of the "learned Miss Florence," secretly envied him.

Thus Mr. Harkwell was fortunate in his children, and prospered through them, for at length it befell that the office of county coroner (salary £1,500) was vacant, and Mr. Harkwell offered himself as one of the candidates. All his enemies—for a successful man has many—rallied round his opponents; and once more all the stale jokes about woman's rights, circus riders, and tight ropes were paraded for the public amusement. But at this time Jennie and Lucy Harkwell, who were on a provincial tour, came to Wattleport to give a performance in aid of some local charities; and hearing how electoral matters were going on, they organised, unknown to their father, a little comedy called "Woman's Rights," in which all the prejudices of their father's opponents were paraded, not spitefully, but in a grave spirit of good fun. This little skit, acted to perfection by the two gifted girls, took wonderfully well. It turned the tables on the croakers, who fancied they had the jocularities of the contest all on their side; and Mr. Harkwell was triumphantly elected. His enemies were fain to own that he had found two strong advocates to plead for him.

Mr. Harkwell lived to see his five eldest daughters married—and well married. But though they relinquished their several professions on becoming wives and mothers, the experience they had gained, and the happiness they had enjoyed by the cultivation of self-reliance, were not lost on them, and certainly made them better, stronger, more useful women than they would have been. As to woman's rights in the abstract, the only form in which they or their father had been concerned to assert that doctrine, was in claiming for girls the right to work when they please, without being persecuted or maligned for their pains.

SEX IN WEALTH IN THE UNITED STATES.
THE RELATIVE HOLDINGS IN 4 AND 4½ PER CENT BONDS OF THE MEN AND WOMEN OF THE COUNTRY.

WASHINGTON, November 26.—Special Agent Porter, of the Census Office, has completed the investigation of the ownership and distribution in July, 1880, of the 4 and 4½ per cent registered bonds. The following table shows the general distribution of the \$698,381,750 of registered 4 and 4½ bonds:—

	4 per cent Registered Bonds.	4½ per cent Registered Bonds.
Individuals	\$271,435,900	\$72,010,900
State Banks and Trust Co.'s	113,306,900	53,620,400
National banks	136,526,700	39,461,950
Foreign holders	6,831,450	5,187,550
Totals	\$528,100,950	\$170,280,800

One subdivision shows the amount held by males and females and may be summarised as follows:—

States.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Maine	\$2,566,750	\$1,136,850	\$3,703,600
New Hampshire	2,847,050	1,536,600	4,383,650
Vermont	2,155,050	1,048,350	3,203,400
Rhode Island	3,649,300	694,850	4,344,150
Connecticut	5,459,900	2,229,000	7,688,900
Massachusetts	26,516,800	11,667,600	38,184,400
New York	142,670,550	30,518,850	173,189,400
New Jersey	5,053,050	1,438,100	6,491,150
Pennsylvania	20,700,650	7,148,050	27,848,700
Delaware	224,600	49,600	274,200
Maryland	3,433,400	1,749,300	5,182,700
District of Columbia	6,778,150	1,469,500	8,247,650
Virginia	1,118,700	306,600	1,425,300
West Virginia	499,550	73,900	573,450
North Carolina	433,900	87,100	521,000
South Carolina	520,850	185,750	706,600
Georgia	117,250	59,650	176,900
Florida	204,950	13,600	218,550
Alabama	331,700	65,900	397,600
Mississippi	715,400	206,600	922,000
Louisiana	2,009,550	395,450	2,405,000
Texas	338,500	149,950	488,450
Arkansas	235,300	76,100	311,400
Kentucky	1,182,900	392,800	1,575,700
Tennessee	1,571,750	552,950	2,124,700
Ohio	10,926,850	2,908,950	13,835,800
Indiana	2,884,400	668,100	3,552,500
Illinois	6,795,950	1,871,000	8,666,950
Michigan	1,309,400	518,700	1,828,100
Wisconsin	1,075,000	177,400	1,252,400
Iowa	763,000	278,000	1,041,000
Minnesota	301,050	67,400	368,450
Missouri	2,410,900	1,266,400	3,677,300
Kansas	726,250	185,350	911,600
Nebraska	201,350	20,900	222,250
Colorado	1,613,400	131,550	1,744,950
Nevada	210,100	900	211,000
Oregon	35,800	10,500	46,300
California	9,478,750	1,203,850	10,682,600
Territories	706,000	110,850	816,850

SUMMARY.			
Eastern States	43,144,050	18,313,250	61,507,300
Middle States	178,861,400	42,373,400	221,234,800
Western States	39,438,200	9,419,850	48,858,050
Southern States	9,280,300	2,566,350	11,846,650
Totals	270,773,950	72,672,850	343,446,800

The Eastern States own 17 9-10 per cent of the bonds; the Middle States, 64 4-10; the Western States, 14 2-10; the Southern States, 3 5-10. In the Eastern States 70 per cent are owned by the males and 30 per cent by the females; in the Middle States, 81 per cent by the males and 19 per cent by the females; in the Western States, 81 per cent by the males and 19 per cent by the females; in the Southern States, 78 per cent by the males and 22 by the females.

MANCHESTER NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE.

SUBSCRIPTIONS, SEPTEMBER, 1881.

Mr. Philip Goldschmidt £5 0 0	Mr. Henry Woodhead £0 5 0
Mrs. Alfred Hingworth 2 0 0	Miss Woodhead 0 5 0
Mr. Alfred Tozer 1 1 0	Miss G. Mackenzie 0 5 0
Dr. Borchardt 1 1 0	Mr. G. Howarth 0 5 0
R. L. 1 1 0	Mr. T. Boddington 0 5 0
Messrs. Jesse Broad and Co. .. 1 1 0	Mrs. Henderson 0 5 0
Mr. Abraham Haworth 1 1 0	Mr. Charles Gillett 0 5 0
Mrs. Charles Bowman 1 0 0	Mr. F. L. Pitt 0 5 0
A very sincere friend 1 0 0	Rev. Joseph Townsend 0 3 0
Mr. William Pain 0 10 6	Miss E. Jones 0 2 6
Mrs. Butler, Liverpool 0 10 6	Mr. Wyatt 0 2 6
Mr. and Mrs. Kitchener 0 10 0	Mrs. Russell 0 2 6
Mr. Alfred W. Pollard (2 years) 0 10 0	
Mrs. Woodhead 0 5 0	£19 3 6

S. ALFRED STEINTHAL, TREASURER, 28, JACKSON'S ROW, MANCHESTER.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

SUBSCRIPTIONS AND DONATIONS, FROM AUGUST 28 TO SEPTEMBER 28, 1881.

Mrs. Wm. Grey £2 2 0	Mrs. Zier (two years) £0 10 0
Miss E. Warrington 1 1 0	Miss Spokes 0 5 0
Mrs. Joseph Allen 1 1 0	Miss M. Spokes 0 5 0
Mr. and Mrs. John Rae 1 1 0	Miss J. E. Williams 0 5 0
Mrs. Slack 1 1 0	The Misses Muggleton 0 1 6
Mr. W. M. Rossetti 1 1 0	Mr. H. Harris 0 1 0
Anonymous 1 0 0	
Lady Spokes 0 10 0	£10 4 6

LAURA M'LAREN, TREASURER, 64, BERNERS-STREET, W.

BRISTOL AND WEST OF ENGLAND.

SUBSCRIPTIONS AND DONATIONS FROM AUGUST 21 TO SEPTEMBER 20, 1881.

Mrs. Garnett £30 0 0	Mr. Alderman Hughes £0 2 6
Mrs. Cadwallader 0 10 0	Mr. Goward 0 1 0
Mr. Thomas Colby 0 10 0	
Mr. Lloyd (Haverfordwest) .. 0 10 0	£21 14 6

ALAN GREENWELL, TREASURER, 8, BUCKINGHAM VALE, CLIFTON.

WOMEN AS ELEMENTARY SCHOOL TEACHERS.

The report of the Committee of Council on Education in England and Wales for 1880-81 calls attention to the increasing proportion of women following the calling of elementary school teachers.

Thus, out of every hundred certificated teachers, 48 were women in 1869, and 57 in 1880; out of every hundred assistant teachers, 60 were women in 1869, and 66 in 1880. Of pupil teachers there were 7,273 young women as against 5,569 young men in 1869, while the figures for pupil teachers last year are 20,934 women to 10,636 men. As these are the material whence the supply of elementary school teachers are drawn, the preponderance of women in this department of the national service is probably now firmly established.

The figures as regards salary do not, however, show a corresponding improvement. The present average salary of a certificated schoolmaster is stated at £121. 7s. 2d., being £25. 10s. 10d. more than the average of 1870; while the present average for schoolmistresses is stated at £72. 12s. 8d., this being £14. 16s. 3d. only above that of 1870.

Moreover, the results recorded of the examinations of candidates for certificates of teachers instituted by the Science and Art Department, indicate less attention to the scientific instruction of women than of men. The range of scientific subjects in the women's training colleges appears to be considerably smaller than in the training colleges for masters, the percentage of passes is less, and while men may be examined in four subjects, women are limited to one subject.



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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.

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