

# WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE JOURNAL.

EDITED BY LYDIA E. BECKER.

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MANCHESTER NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE.

### THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

WILL BE HELD IN THE

MAYOR'S PARLOUR, TOWN HALL, MANCHESTER,

On FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 2nd, 1888.

The Chair to be taken at THREE o'clock, by his Worship

**THE MAYOR OF MANCHESTER**

(Alderman Sir J. J. HARWOOD).

W. WOODALL, Esq., M.P., H. H. HOWORTH, Esq., M.P., J. W. MACLURE, Esq., M.P., Professor ADAMSON, Mrs. ASHFORD, Miss BECKER, Alderman BENNETT, Mrs. FAWCETT, Rev. H. A. NOEL, M.A., N. C. SCHOU, Esq., H. SLATTER, Esq., J.P., and other ladies and gentlemen are expected to take part in the proceedings.

The attendance of Friends is requested. Admission Free. Entrance in Princess-street.

**THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT IN RELATION TO WOMEN VOTERS.** By HELEN BLACKBURN. Published by the West of England Society for Women's Suffrage, 69, Park-street, Bristol. Price, 4d. per dozen; 2s. per 100.

Just Ready.

**WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE CALENDAR** for 1889. Edited by HELEN BLACKBURN.

The permanent information is brought to date. The new matter includes County Council Franchise; A List of Women holding University Degrees in the United Kingdom; The Travellers' Aid Society; &c., &c.

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**BECAUSE.** Being reasons from fifty women workers why it is of national importance that the Parliamentary Franchise be no longer denied to women as women. Collected and edited by HELEN BLACKBURN. West of England Society for Women's Suffrage, 69, Park-street, Bristol.

**THE ENFRANCHISEMENT OF WOMEN THE LAW OF THE LAND.** By SIDNEY SMITH. Price Threepence.—London: Trübner and Co. Manchester: A. Ireland and Co.

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A Lady's Letter to a Friend, on behalf of those who do not wish to Marry their Brothers ... 3d.  
What Miss Lydia Becker says ... 3d.  
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WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE JOURNAL.—Communications for the Editor and Orders for the Journal to be addressed to the Office, Queen's Chambers, 5, John Dalton-street, Manchester.

PARLIAMENTARY PETITIONS.

PARLIAMENTARY FRANCHISE (EXTENSION TO WOMEN) BILL.—In Favour.

THIRTEENTH REPORT.—Continued from page 74.

Table listing petitions for the Parliamentary Franchise Bill, including names like Mount Mellick, Stoke Somerset, Bath, Killiney, and Temple Abney.

Total number of Petitions 175—Signatures 3,577

FOURTEENTH REPORT, 5—20 June, 1888.

Table listing petitions for the Fourteenth Report, including names like Aberdare, Templeogue, Exeter, Clapham, Birmingham, Richmond, Eastbourne, Dunbar, Limehouse, Carmarthen, Narberth, Gloucester, and North Manchester Women's Liberal Association.

(Fourteenth Report of Petitions continued next month.)

CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

SUBSCRIPTIONS AND DONATIONS, SEPTEMBER AND OCTOBER, 1888.

Table listing subscriptions and donations for the Central Committee, including names like Miss M. A. Crossfield, Mrs. Edward Wm. Smithson, Miss Jessie Boucherett, and others.

HARRIET MORRISON, TREASURER, 20, Parliament-street, S.W.

BRISTOL AND WEST OF ENGLAND SOCIETY.

SUBSCRIPTIONS AND DONATIONS FROM SEPT. 24TH TO OCT. 25TH, 1888.

Table listing subscriptions and donations for the Bristol and West of England Society, including names like Mrs. W. H. Budget, Miss D. Yardley, Miss E. Baker, and others.

Mrs. ASHWORTH HALLETT, TREASURER. Office, 69, Park-street, Bristol.

MANCHESTER NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE.

SUBSCRIPTIONS AND DONATIONS, OCTOBER, 1888.

Large table listing subscriptions and donations for the Manchester National Society for Women's Suffrage, categorized by location such as Walsall, Newcastle and Gateshead, Darlington, West Hartlepool, Middlesbrough, Scarborough, Liverpool, Chesterfield, Newark, Burnley, Blackburn, and Kendal.

ROBERT ADAMSON, TREASURER, Queen's Chambers, 5, John Dalton-street, Manchester.

WOMEN PHARMACISTS IN HONDURAS.

Honduras women have just been granted the right to compound prescriptions and practice pharmacy in general, with the one condition that they pass the examination required of male druggists.

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

Table of contents for the Englishwoman's Review, October 15th, 1888, listing articles like Public Housekeeping, A Revived Village Industry, Technical Instruction in Housewifery, and A Woman Composer.

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THE publication of the new county registers will give the means of obtaining an approximate estimate of the number of women who would be enfranchised in county districts by the Parliamentary Franchise (Extension to Women) Bill, and of the proportion of women to men that would appear on the register.

We give in another column the new register for the Blackpool Division of North Lancashire. From this it appears that the men occupiers comprised in division 1 who have the Parliamentary and County Council vote number 10,216; the women occupiers comprised in division 3 are 2,530, or about 25 per cent of the whole. The ownership voters are 3,800. No list is published from which we can tell the number of women owners, as the ownership qualification gives the Parliamentary vote only, and not the County Council vote. But an approximate estimate of the proportion of women landowners to men may be derived from the "New Domesday Book." From the statistics there given we may suppose the proportion of women to men freeholders is a little over 11 per cent, which would give about 418 as the number of women owners in the Blackpool division. The total strength of the Parliamentary register for 1889 is stated to be 13,080. To this the Women's Franchise Bill would add 2,530 occupiers and probably 418 owners, making 2,948 women on the Parliamentary register, which would then count 16,028 electors instead of the present figure of 13,080.

THE completion of the eighteenth year since the passing of the Elementary Education Acts brings round the triennial election of School Boards in London and most of the great towns of England and Wales. The elections for London, Manchester, Liverpool, Birmingham, Leeds, and Bradford take place during November, and we believe that for each of these Boards there have been women members and women candidates in the coming elections.

We learn from a writer in the Queen, who has compiled the statistics from the School Board Chronicle, that during the past term of three years, including the elections in 1885, there have been elected in boroughs

twenty-four women, and in rural districts sixty. These numbers are not nearly so great as they should be if due attention were paid by those engaged in School Board elections to the extreme desirability of having at least one woman on every Board. There is a strong tendency to make School Board elections turn on questions of denominational theology; but it appears that such questions as the practical working of the schools and the educational needs of girls are also matters of great moment, and it is such subjects as these that would commend themselves more especially to the attention of ladies as candidates for or members of School Boards.

The difficulties which beset the promoters of the election of ladies as guardians do not exist in School Board elections. No qualification, either of property or residence, is required, and the work itself is less onerous and more attractive than the work of guardians. Therefore there should be no difficulty in any school district in finding suitable lady candidates, if the party managers who select the lists would make the effort to search for such. One great inducement to organisers to put forward a lady candidate is the number of votes she would be likely to gain. Women candidates are, as a rule, very popular with School Board electors, and they draw votes to the list on which their names appear. It is hardly to be expected that ladies would put themselves forward without being invited, and incur the expense and anxiety of contesting great constituencies as independent candidates. It is, therefore, all the more desirable that the different parties who organise the electoral forces for School Board contests should recognise the advantages that cannot fail to accrue, both to the educational interests of the locality and to themselves as party managers, from bringing forward suitable ladies in the School Board elections that will take place during the present month.

AN ancient title has temporarily disappeared from the peerage in consequence of the recent death of Lord CONYERS without male heirs. His lordship leaves two daughters, the Countess of YARBOROUGH and the Hon.

VIOLET LANE FOX, between whom the title falls into abeyance. A similar situation exists in the case of the Barony of Audley, which now rests in abeyance between the two surviving daughters of the late Lord AUDLEY, the Honourable Misses TOUCHET.

Peerages created within the last three hundred years have been created by letters patent, and it is the practice of the Crown that such peerages should be created with remainder to male heirs only, even when the peerage is originally bestowed on a woman. But the old baronies, of which that of CONYERS is one, were created by writ of summons to sit in Parliament, and such peerages descend to heirs female as well as male. But with this curious difference. The law does not recognise primogeniture among daughters, consequently, although if a man has more than one son his title and his estate, in default of testamentary arrangements, descend to the eldest alone, who is his heir to the exclusion of his younger brothers; if he have no son and more than one daughter, the daughters are co-heiresses and share equally in the inheritance. This arrangement, against the equity of which no word can be said as regards property, is held also to apply to the peerage, which is in its nature indivisible. Consequently, when the holder of one of these ancient baronies dies leaving more than one daughter, the eldest does not take it, but it falls into abeyance between them. The abeyance may be terminated by the QUEEN, who by her prerogative may call out the title in favour of whichever of the claimants she pleases. Should the QUEEN not intervene, the abeyance can only be terminated by the death without issue of all the co-heiresses save one. Cases have been known in which the abeyance has continued through more than one generation, and been ultimately terminated in favour of some descendant of one of the co-heiresses.

This rule as regards the inheritance of peerages appears to us to be unjust to women. It might be amended by the establishment of some rule which should provide that the eldest daughter should inherit when the title devolves on heirs female, and by an alteration in the present practice of the Crown of creating new peerages with remainder to heirs male exclusively. The grievance, such as it is, affects the actual personal rights of very few women, but the fact that any woman, whether lowly or nobly born, receives less honour and consideration than a man under similar circumstances, merely because she is woman, has a not insignificant bearing on the general question of the status of women in the body politic.

It is well known to most persons that the Duchy of Lancaster goes with the Crown, but it is not so well known that the proper legal title of the QUEEN in regard to the duchy is Duke of LANCASTER—not Duchess. This is, we believe, the only case in which the title of "Duke" is held by a woman.

#### MERTHYR ELECTION.

At Merthyr Tydvil, on October 26th, the polling commenced for the election of a Parliamentary representative in the room of Mr. Henry Richard, deceased. The candidates were Mr. Ffoulkes Griffiths, Liberal, and Mr. J. Pritchard Morgan, Independent Liberal. The following is the result of the poll:—

Mr. J. P. Morgan (Independent Liberal) .....	7,149
Mr. F. Griffiths (Liberal) .....	4,956

Majority for Mr. Morgan .....

2,193  
Mr. Morgan, in a letter addressed to Mrs. Rose Mary Crawshaw, says "that he will, of course, if returned to Parliament, give his strongest support to any measure for extending the suffrage to women, he having advocated the same ever since his return to England."

#### POLITICAL SOCIETIES.

##### WOMEN'S ASSOCIATION AT LISKEARD.

Mr. Courtney, speaking last month to a women's association at Liskeard, said:—It was said that women were too good for politics. If women were too good for politics, then politics were too bad for women—politics were what you made them, and the introduction of women into the political sphere would, he contended, raise politics to a higher level, and purge them of those mean, frivolous, and underhand practices which often disgraced the political agitations of to-day.

##### WHITE ROSE UNION. REDRUTH.

The Druids Hall was crowded on October 11th with an enthusiastic audience, which assembled under the auspices of the "White Rose Union," for the purpose of listening to addresses upon the political emancipation of women. Mr. CONYBEARE, M.P., presided, and there was a good number of ladies upon the platform.

Mr. CONYBEARE described the objects and work of the White Rose Union, and referred to the valuable work done by it in the neighbourhood of Redruth. With regard to the general question of the position of women in relation to political life at the present time, he pointed out that the objects of such an association as the White Rose Union were not merely those of forwarding personal or party aims. Every day life—if they shut themselves up in their own homes and merely troubled themselves about their own personal employment, or worried themselves about their own personal sufferings and trials—became but a very poor business indeed, and it was not until they widened their sympathies and gazed out upon the mass of suffering humanity around them, following in the steps of the great founder of Christianity, that they found how much enjoyment there was to be got out of the hard work and troubles of life. He wanted to know whether anyone, in the face of that, would be audacious enough to say that a woman should not take her share in political life and endeavour to elevate her womanhood, to widen her sympathies, and extend her sphere of usefulness by taking part in the solution of those great political questions which had so much to do with the comfort and prosperity of the people. (Cheers.) He would say to all who had not satisfied themselves of the usefulness of granting the right to women of participating in actual politics by means of the franchise, "Fear not," although theorising philosophers pointed out that there are more women than men in the country, and that it would be a terrible thing if the greater number of women perhaps under the influence of the priests or clergy, should override the wishes of the men. When they came and said, "What would you do then?" let them answer, "If we are never to carry out

measures of simple justice because of some fancied horrible danger which may be involved in it, we may as well sit still and take up the attitude of the Olympic gods, trouble ourselves no further with this sad world, nor seek ever to improve it." This was the message he would give to them, but so far from any danger of that kind being likely to accrue to them, he was convinced that it would be rather for the benefit of all of them that women should actively participate in the work of political life.

Mrs. DUNGEY proposed: "That in the opinion of this meeting the extension of the franchise to duly qualified women is expedient, just, and necessary." She said her connection with the effort to obtain enfranchisement of women was not recent, for she it was who organised the last meeting, held under the auspices of the Women's Suffrage Society in Redruth five years ago, when a similar resolution to the one before them now was adopted.

Miss HOOKER seconded the resolution, which was supported by Dr. KATE MITCHELL, and carried.

Mr. JOHN THOMAS proposed a vote of thanks to the ladies who had spoken, which was supported by Mr. DICK and Mr. BEER, and after a similar compliment to the chairman the meeting separated.

##### MR. C. E. SCHWANN, M.P., ON THE POLITICAL ENFRANCHISEMENT OF WOMEN.

On October 5th, Mr. Schwann, member for North Manchester, addressed a meeting of his constituents in Churnet-street Hall. Mr. Councillor NEWTON presided; and among those on the platform with Mr. Schwann were Mrs. Schwann, Mrs. Newton, Mrs. Evans, Mrs. Towers, Mrs. Fielding, Mr. Councillor Sherratt, Mr. Councillor O'Neill, Mr. W. H. S. Watts, Mr. J. M'Farlane, the Rev. E. E. Stuttard, the Rev. Mr. Armitage, Mr. H. Noble, Mr. R. Ramsbottom, Mr. J. Laycock, and Mr. J. N. Robinson.

Mr. SCHWANN, who was received with prolonged cheering, said he was glad to see so many ladies present. It augured well for the North Manchester Ladies' Liberal Association, to which he wished all success. It was right and proper that women should take an interest in Imperial politics. In this way they were, for one thing, helping themselves towards the suffrage, and apart from this, it was surely right for them to take an interest in matters which affected the welfare of their husbands, brothers, and sons. The influence of women, as everybody knew, was always on the better side. Not mixing so much as the sterner sex did with the hard and cruel world, it was natural they should have a keener moral sense, and be able more accurately to discern the moral tendencies and bearings of any question. (Applause.)

##### BRISTOL WOMEN'S LIBERAL ASSOCIATION.

The Executive Committee of the Bristol Women's Liberal Association has unanimously adopted the following resolution: "That this association, while in the main earnestly desiring the reforms aimed at by the National Liberal Federation, wishes to point out that the Parliamentary vote is the only means by which women can effectually co-operate in obtaining any political end, and urges that the granting of the suffrage to women, being to them of primary importance, should be adopted as a prominent subject in the Liberal programme."

##### OXFORD WOMEN'S LIBERAL ASSOCIATION.

At a meeting of the Oxford Women's Liberal Association on October 19th, in the Liberal Hall, under the presidency of Prof. Peggitt, Miss Balmagne delivered a practical address to the large assemblage upon the question of suffrage, remarking that the secret of all true Liberalism was representative government. She concluded by moving a resolution that in the opinion of the meeting women who pay rates and taxes should have the right to vote in the election of members of Parliament. Mrs. Rhys seconded the resolution, and it was carried unanimously.

##### BRISTOL OPERATIVES' LIBERAL ASSOCIATION.

The monthly meeting of the Lower Easton Branch of the Bristol Operatives' Liberal Association was held at the Mission Room, Hinton Road, on October 15th. Mr. D. Irving presided over a good attendance. New members having been elected, the chairman introduced Mrs. Ralph, who had attended to address the meeting on the question of women's suffrage. Mrs. Ralph, who handled the subject in a most able manner, pointed out that the reason she wanted the vote for those of her sex who were householders was that they might be able to do something to remedy the injustice

which they suffered under some of the existing laws of this country. The following also spoke on the question: Messrs. D. Irving, S. Lovell, White, Watkins, and Porth. The general feeling of the meeting was not only in favour of women's suffrage, but for a much wider scheme, that of adult suffrage. A cordial vote of thanks to Mrs. Ralph brought the meeting to a close.

##### GOOD TEMPLAR SOCIETY.

On October 10th, at St. Stephen's Schools, West Middlesex, a discussion was held under the auspices of the Ever Ready Lodge, I.O.G.T., on "Woman's suffrage," Mr. Burn in the chair.

Mr. G. THOMSON, jun., opened the discussion. He concluded with the following motion: "That in the opinion of this meeting the claim of women to the Parliamentary franchise is not only just and politic, but their vote and the powerful influence which its possession confers would be an important factor in the development and wise legislative settlement of those great social and home-reaching reforms, which are the real foundation of national greatness."

Mr. DEAN seconded the resolution. He said if we men are going to refuse women a vote, let us go into the matter with clean hands. If women are not to have a vote, then let the tax-gatherer pass them by. It is not honest to collect the tax and deny the representation.

Mr. RILEY moved an amendment, which was seconded by Mr. WILKS, who said he had great faith in the Reform Act of 1832, and trusted in the wisdom of its framers. They had thought fit to exclude women, and he thought they were quite justified in so doing. He would not give a vote to any person who did not understand its use, and he contended that women were both indifferent to, and ignorant of, the meaning of a vote.

Messrs. Butcher, Dickson, Harrison, Palmer, Masters, and M'Millan also spoke in the course of the discussion.

Mr. G. Thomson, jun., summed up in favour of the motion, which was carried.

##### LADIES' POLITICAL DISCUSSION SOCIETY, SYDENHAM, S.E.

This society was formed in the summer of 1885, by a few ladies who wished to study political subjects apart from political party strife. They agreed to meet twice every month (autumn excepted), and to hold the meetings at members' houses. Papers were to be read and speeches made on subjects of present passing interest in politics, to be followed by discussions. Conservatives, Radicals, Liberals joined, and from a beginning of five the society has increased to thirty-five members; though many had to cease membership owing to other claims on their time, the number has been kept up. In the first year of the society's work, many ladies well known in London came to help, and by their admirable expositions of such subjects as Land Nationalisation, The Law of Land Inheritance, Home Rule, The London School Board, The Political Enfranchisement of Women, The Use and Abuse of Ratepayers' Money, gave much information and pleasure. The local members also have worked with spirit and vigour, and very admirable papers have been prepared by them and read on Free and Fair Trade, Local Option, The Opening of Museums and Art Galleries on Sundays, The Deceased Wife's Sister Bill, and many other practical subjects. Many ladies who had never before studied political subjects have become extremely interested in them, and the meetings of the society have been characterised by a good-tempered but very earnest and animated spirit of enquiry and desire to find the truth. Societies such as the one in question are well calculated to bring home to women their powers and duties as citizens, and to qualify them for that important duty—the exercise of the Parliamentary franchise.

##### THE CHURCH CONGRESS.

The Church Congress met last month at Manchester. In an address to working men the Archbishop of YORK said: With respect now to the equal rights of woman we had been very long in finding that out, but we were finding it out; and twenty years hence, when some other Archbishop should have the great pleasure of addressing them, he would have working men and working women all together before him, and he ventured to think there would be no privilege which the intelligent women should not have that men enjoyed now.

He would say there was nothing that stood between them and the happiness and progress which God would give them except the evil will of man.

Canon BODY, in a paper on "The Ministry of Women," said it was beyond question that an ordered ministry of women existed in the Church in the Apostolic days. There were then two orders—the virgins, living a life of separation and devotion, and the widowhood, going forth into the world in the active ministration of charity; and the deaconess was an officer to whom always and everywhere the virgins and widows ministered in obedience. He had a strong conviction that this practice of the primitive Church would be especially suited to the needs of the present day. It was not, however, to the order of virgins that they should look for commissioned workers in the parishes. There was no prospect at present of the number of sisters in England being sufficient to meet this need. For parochial ministrations they must look to the restoration of the order of widows. They needed in every diocese women of true fitness, working with the Bishop's permission in any parish to which they might be called in response to the priest's call. Probably it would be necessary to have a deaconess in each town or rural deanery, to give the workers that sisterly or motherly sympathy which experience proved they most surely needed.

Canon DURST advocated an order of deaconesses as laid down by the Bishops. The experience of the Winchester diocese showed that an organised service of women, working under the direction of the Bishop, was not only possible but popular.

The Bishop of BEDFORD said he was strongly in favour of deaconesses being under episcopal supervision. He had suffered considerably in his parishes from the action of independent sisters.

Canon MACLURE said he hoped one practical result of the Church Congress would be the thorough establishment of a women's ministry in this diocese. For this purpose funds were wanted, because there were many women fitted for the organised work of the Church who were absolutely unable to afford the necessary expense upon their probation and preparation for the office.

#### WOMEN AS POOR-LAW GUARDIANS.

A large and influential meeting was held on October 9th, in the Mayor's Parlour, Manchester, on behalf of the Society for Promoting the Election of Women as Guardians. The Mayor (Sir J. J. Harwood) presided. Letters expressing sympathy with the object of the meeting were read from Sir Ughtred Kay Shuttleworth, Bart., M.P., the Dean of Manchester, the (Roman Catholic) Bishop of Salford, and others. The Mayor expressed his approval of the proposal, and the meeting was addressed by Miss Louisa Twining, Mr. H. H. Howorth, M.P., Miss C. A. Biggs, Miss Becker, Mr. H. J. Roby, Dr. Meacham, Canon Tonge, and Mr. V. K. Armitage. A committee was appointed to carry out the object of the society in the district round Manchester, and a vote of thanks was passed to the Mayor and to the ladies who had come to Manchester to address the meeting.

On October 10th, a meeting with a similar object and addressed by the same deputation who had come to Manchester took place at Southport, where several ladies have been found ready to become candidates at the next election of guardians.

#### WOMEN AND THE SCHOOL BOARDS.

The approach of the School Board elections in London marks the arrival of the seventh triennial period since the passing of the Education Act of 1870. Not the metropolis only, but most of the English boroughs will be holding their elections during the next few months. It may be of some interest to note how far women have hitherto entered on administrative work as members of these boards. A list of women elected on to School Boards during the years 1885, 1886, and 1887 has been compiled from the *School Board Chronicle*, and, though it may not be quite complete, it is probably not far short of the correct totals. The list shows twenty-four women elected in boroughs during those three years, of whom twelve were elected in 1885; of these seven were re-elections, viz., two for a second, two for a third, two for a fourth, and one for a sixth time (Miss Becker, who has been a member of the Manchester School Board since its first formation in November, 1870). In 1886 one lady was elected for the first time, three for a second,

and four for a third time; in 1887, two for a first, one for a second, and one for a third time.

The elections in large towns obviously group more round the original triennial period than those in country parishes which have been established more gradually, and whose election times are diffused more evenly. The list for rural places shows, in 1885, fifteen elections for the first time and two for the third; 1886, fifteen again for the first, three for the third, and one for the fourth time; 1887, fifteen once more for the first, five for the second, two for the fourth, and two for the fifth time. These figures seem to indicate that women have not shown any desire to rush on to School Boards, but that when once they have been placed there, that they for the most part continue. Thus the acceptance of these public administrative duties by women have not been of the "lightly come and lightly go" order, but rather of the "slow and sure," which gives better hope that by degrees the educational interests of the country will be fairly shared by the intelligent women of the country.—*Queen*, Oct. 27, 1888.

#### NUMBER OF WOMEN ELECTED ON SCHOOL BOARDS IN 1885, 1886, AND 1887.

Borough Elections:	1885.	1886.	1887.	TOTAL.
Elected for 1st time	5	1	2	8
" 2nd "	2	3	1	6
" 3rd "	2	4	1	7
" 4th "	2	—	—	2
" 6th "	1	—	—	1
				24
County Elections:				
Elected for 1st time	15	15	15	45
" 2nd "	—	—	5	5
" 3rd "	2	3	—	5
" 4th "	—	1	2	3
" 5th "	—	—	2	2
				60
Totals for Borough and County	29	27	28	84

#### COLONIAL INTELLIGENCE.

##### MELBOURNE.

Several ladies have started a society called the Australian Women's Suffrage Society, North Melbourne. This is a separate organisation from the Victoria Women's Suffrage Society. There are some very energetic women on the committee who have the cause at heart. The hon. secretary is Mrs. B. Smyth, 57, Errol-street, North Melbourne, Victoria.

#### MR. GLADSTONE'S ESTIMATE OF QUEEN ELIZABETH.

The new number of the *Nineteenth Century* contains an elaborate paper by Mr. Gladstone on "Queen Elizabeth and the Church of England." It deals with many details, some of them obscure, in the ecclesiastical annals of the nation, but the general scope and intention is clear. After an exhaustive review of the part played by the Queen in the troubled period of the Reformation, Mr. Gladstone ends with the following words:—"This paper, this brief study, if it may so be called, is not a panegyric either upon an institution or a human being; it simply aims at the exhibition, by the enumeration of facts in one among many aspects, of a mind persistent in its work, and singularly powerful, while clad in female form. That this nation is what it is, and this Church is what it is, may without praise or blame, but only in acknowledgment of the fact, be owed due to Queen Elizabeth as much as to any human being that has ever in this island enjoyed or suffered the stern and bracing experience of life."

#### REVISION COURTS.

##### CLEVEDON.

At the recent revision of voters' lists, the Revising Barrister, Mr. Hugh Neville, remarked upon the large proportion of female occupiers in Clevedon. While the number of men voters for parlia-

mentary candidates and county councillors was 698 (Occupiers' List 1), the number of women voters for county councillors (Occupiers' List 3) was 218.

##### ALCESTER.

Some amusement was caused and a great deal of trouble incurred by the overseer of Grafton, who had inserted every woman's name, married or unmarried, in the parish, thus incurring unnecessary printing expenses. The Barrister at first declined to allow any costs, and told the overseer (Mr. Halder) he would have to attend at Leamington on Thursday, but eventually went through the list and struck out the names of the married women as far as the overseer could call them to mind. The Barrister remarked that he had never had such a task to perform during the whole of his twelve years' experience.

#### THE NEW COUNTY REGISTER, 1889.

##### BLACKPOOL DIVISION.

The subjoined statement shows the total number of county electors on the new register (Blackpool Division) for 1889 to be as follows: Occupation list, Division 1, 10,216; Division 3, 2,530; total 12,746. There will be a good many duplicates on the County Council list, on account of the divisions not having been divided for County Council purposes, as scot voters occupy land, &c., in different townships of the divisions; and until this matter be settled the duplicates in the list could not be dealt with at the recent revision.

The following table shows the state of the register of Parliamentary voters and county electors for 1889:—

Ownership voters, Parliamentary vote only	3,800
Lodgers, Parliamentary vote only	15
Occupation, Division 1, Parliamentary and County Council vote	10,216
Occupation, Division 2, Parliamentary vote only	248
Occupation, Division 3, County Council vote only, mostly composed of women ratepayers	2,530
Non-resident list, eligible to be elected as County Councillors only	2
The Parliamentary register will be made up as follows:—	
Ownership voters	3,800
Occupation voters, Division 1	10,216
Less voters on the ownership lists	1,199
	9,017
Occupation voters, Division 2, mainly composed of voters entitled under the service franchise	248
Lodgers	15
Total strength of the register of 1889	13,080

The service franchise voters were in former years struck off as duplicates, but by section 7, sub-section 5 of the County Electors Act, 1888, they have now an asterisk (\*) placed opposite their names, which denotes that they can only vote for the County Council on the list of occupation voters, and for Parliamentary candidates on the owners' list.

#### CORRESPONDENCE.

##### THE WOMEN'S LIBERAL ASSOCIATION FOR FULHAM.

To the Editor of the *Women's Suffrage Journal*.

Madam,—My attention has been called to some remarks in your issue of the 1st October. Will you allow me, as honorary secretary of the above association, to correct some mistakes, and to state what are really the facts of the case?

When our association was first called into existence, the Liberal Association for Fulham invited us to send two members to sit on their executive committee. After careful deliberation we decided that such a course, being unprecedented and irregular, would probably give rise to dissatisfaction among the large body of members of the men's association.

At our first public meeting, therefore, we passed the following resolution:—

1st. "That this association shall be affiliated to the Borough of Fulham Liberal Association."

2nd. "That the association shall work in conjunction with, and under the guidance of, the officers of the Borough of Fulham Liberal Association in all matters appertaining to Parliamentary representation and registrations of voters."

These resolutions were forwarded to the men's association, to whom we leave the terms of our affiliation.

The Hammersmith representative who gave you the information respecting our meeting has some time ago inserted a letter from me in his paper, correcting the error into which he had fallen, viz.: "That the women of Fulham were anxious to sit on the executive committee of the Borough of Fulham Liberal Association." Now, as we have voluntarily given up the honour conferred upon us, we feel that, in justice to our association, this should be stated.—I am, madam, faithfully yours,  
DORA MOLE, Hon. Sec.  
24, St. Oswald's Road, London, S.W.

[We insert with pleasure the letter of our correspondent. But the point of our observations on the self-denying ordinance of the Women's Liberal Association for Fulham is not affected by the explanation that the resolution was adopted in deference to a supposed dissatisfaction among the large body of members of the men's association, with the proposal to admit women as members of their executive committee.—Ed. W. S. J.]

#### PHOTOGRAPHIC PRINTING IN COLOURS.

The Editor of this *Journal* has been favoured by Mr. J. E. Mayall, of New Bond-street, with a presentation copy of her photograph, produced by his new patent process of printing in colours. The result is admirable as a work of art, and resembles a finely-executed and delicately-tinted miniature on ivory. The nature of the process is indicated by the following letter from the inventor:—

164, New Bond-street, Oct. 24th, 1888.

Dear Miss Becker,—I have the honour to inform you that, after twelve years of careful study, I have at last discovered the art of reproducing the colours latent in the negative of the photographs, and I am now ready to accept orders from my patrons. You doubtless have seen in the newspapers during last May and June a description of my discovery, but I was not then ready to take sitters, hence the delay in issuing this invitation. I arrived at my discovery by the aid of spectrum analysis, which led me to the conclusion that every colour in the organic world, when exposed to a suitable photographic film in a camera, registers exact vibrations, and I have succeeded in producing chemical colours extremely attenuated which exactly correspond with the vibrations in the negative. In a word, I give nature fair play; she stamps her own image on the chemically-prepared tablet, and my function is to help but not to supersede her. I invite the favour of an inspection of some specimens now on view at 164, New Bond-street. They are equal to the most perfect miniatures, and can be produced at a moderate cost.—I remain, yours respectfully,  
J. E. MAYALL.

#### STAYS AND DRESS REFORM.

The current number of the *Sanitary Record* contains an article by Miss Becker on the above subject. The writer brings forward arguments in support of her position as defender of the much derided articles of attire, and summarises the practical conclusions that commend themselves as most reasonable to promote health and comfort in women's dress as follows:—"To retain the corset, taking care to have it well modelled and comfortably laced, and to eschew all attempt to reduce the waist within a given number of inches. To use the corset as a support and foundation for the over dress. To place the weight of the garments as far as practicable on the hips, and to avoid placing weight or tension on the shoulders. To reduce the total weight of the clothing as much as possible, and to arrange the underclothing in such a manner as to enable the wearer to dispense with unnecessary under-skirts. To wear the dress skirt as short, especially at the back and sides, as is consistent with an agreeable and presentable appearance. The writer believes that by attention to these and other details, which may be suggested by experience, health and comfort in dress may be attained by women without recourse to the revolutionary proposals which some dress reformers desire them to adopt."

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