WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE JOURNAL.

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Vol. v.—No. 49. Published Monthly. Registered for Transmission Abroad.

MANCHESTER, MARCH 2, 1874.

PRICE 1d.—By Post 11d.

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THE general election has come and gone, and the result has been of a startling character. Within three weeks the complexion of the governing body of the country has undergone a complete transformation—a change which was perhaps as unexpected to the party which has succeeded to power, as unlooked for by the minister who suddenly challenged the verdict of the country. It would be beyond the province of this journal to enter on the discussion of the event as it concerns general political questions; our duty is limited to the consideration of the manner in which the change in the Government and the Parliament affects the question of the electoral disabilities of women.

In the first place we have to deplore the absence from the new Parliament of many of our ablest and most influential supporters. Foremost among these is our leader, Mr. Jacob Bright. It is impossible to over-estimate the value of the services he rendered to the cause by introducing the Women's Disabilities Removal Bill, and by supporting it in the House of Commons with a force, ability, and persuasive power, which left nothing to be desired. During the debate in 1871, Mr. GLADSTONE, then Prime Minister, took occasion to congratulate Mr. JACOB BRIGHT on the ability with which he had stated his case, and doubtless the impression then made on the mind of the leader of the House of Commons, under which he withdrew his opposition to the measure, and the steady and increasing Parliamentary support which the Bill obtained during the four successive years in which Mr. JACOB BRIGHT has had the charge of it, were mainly owing to the earnestness, tact, and political sagacity displayed by him in advocating the claim.

Besides Mr. Jacob Bright we lose his seconder, Mr. Eastwick, Mr. J. Hinde Palmer, Professor Fawcett, and many others, whose absence from the House of Commons is a matter of general regret. We hope and trust that it will be only of temporary duration, and that before long the country may again have the benefit of the services of these gentlemen in Parliament. On the other

hand, the leader of the opposition to the movement, Mr. Bouverie, has lost his seat for Kilmarnock, and his fate has been shared by 105 pronounced opponents of the measure.

The general election of 1874 resembles the preceding general election of 1868, in depriving the women's suffrage movement of its Parliamentary leader. When Mr. MILL was defeated at Westminster the blow seemed overwhelming; and if the movement for the enfranchisement of women had been the mere "crotchet" of a philosopher, doubtless it would have declined with the defeat of its chief. But events showed the vitality and strength of the cause and the newly-elected Parliament proved more favourable to the claim than its predecessor. The question was taken up by a practical politician, whose first achievement was to secure the extension of the municipal franchise to women, and thus bring them yearly into attendance at the polls in public elections, and who next introduced a Bill to extend to the same class of women the Parliamentary franchise, the second reading of which was carried by a considerable majority in the House of Commons. If at that time the Prime Minister and the leaders of the Cabinet had been favourably disposed to the measure, it is probable that it might have passed into law without serious opposition from any quarter. But unfortunately Mr. GLADSTONE, who had preserved an attitude of neutrality during the discussion and division on the second reading, no sooner found that the House had taken a favourable view of the principle than he changed his attitude of neutrality for one of hostility, and all the influence of the Government was suddenly exerted to crush the Bill. Against such a manifestation of opposition from a then all-powerful minister, Mr. JACOB BRIGHT found it in vain to contend, and the Bill was lost.

Should the parallel between the events consequent on the two general elections of 1868 and 1874 be followed so far as that the Women's Disabilities Removal Bill should pass the second reading on first being submitted

to the new Parliament, the likeness would end there. Whatever difficulties might attend the further progress of the measure, that of encountering hostility from the Government would not be among them. The present Prime Minister has steadily supported the Bill in successive divisions in the House of Commons, along with many of the leading members of the new Cabinet. Only last year Mr. DISRAELI publicly declared his belief that the anomaly we seek to redress was injurious to the best interests of the country, and his trust that he would see it removed by the wisdom of Parliament. There seems no reason why he should not take the opportunity now afforded by his command of a majority in Parliament, to give effect to these wishes and convictions, and to lend the weight of his official sanction to a measure which is not one of party politics, but of political justice, and which not even the wildest alarmist could pretend would be injurious to the stability of existing institutions.

Since the division of 1870, when the Bill was defeated on going into committee, not only has it obtained the support of the present Prime Minister, but the opposition offered to it by Mr. GLADSTONE has been withdrawn. Of the two great party chiefs we have one wholly in our favour, the other neutral, and the private member who led the opposition has lost his seat in Parliament. The occasion appears therefore far more favourable than in 1870 for the introduction of a measure dealing with the electoral disabilities of women. Comparing the new Parliament with the old, so far as the sentiments of members have been declared, we find that in the late Parliament there were at the time of the dissolution 227 members who had voted or declared themselves in favour of the Bill, and 328 against it-majority against, if they had all voted, of 101. The actual numbers last division were for the Bill, 155; against, 222; majority, 67. In the new Parliament there are 217 friends of the Bill, and 230 supposed to be opponents, the hostile majority is therefore apparently reduced from 101 to 13. There are about 50 members who are neutral, that is, who were in the late Parliament, but who never voted on the question, and about 150 new members whose views are not known. There is here ample margin for turning our present large and powerful minority of declared supporters, which includes the leader and many of the most influential members of the House of Commons, into a majority. We trust to see the Bill introduced in the forthcoming session by some member of ability and influence who will be able to take advantage of the favourable conjuncture, and secure the

adhesion of a majority in the as yet untried element in the new Parliament.

The meetings that have been held during the past month show a remarkable increase in the strength of the women's suffrage movement, and in the manifestations of popular support of the principle. The magnitude of these demonstrations has been on a scale hitherto unprecedented in the history of the movement. We desire to call special attention to the crowded meeting, presided over by Mi JACOB BRIGHT, in the Free Trade Hall, Manchester. The great hall was densely packed in every part by an earnest and interested audience, which passed resolutions in support of the object of the meeting by an overwhelming majority. Also to the large meeting at Leeds, under the chairmanship of Lord Houghton. Hundreds were unable to obtain admission, and a great number o working women, who could not obtain access to the room, begged to be allowed to remain near an oper door, in order that when the resolution was put the might hold up their hands for it. At York and Hud dersfield meetings have been held, too late to be reported in our present issue. In North Wales a series of enthusi astic meetings has been held, which presented some nove and interesting features. At Bristol, Bedford, and other places similar demonstrations have taken place. Nothing in the shape of serious opposition has been offered at any of these meetings, and no counter demonstration of any description has been made. We are therefore justified in assuming that should the new Government resolve, as judging from the declared opinions of its chief and of s many of its leading members, we have every reason t hope that it may resolve, to give its sanction to the pro posal to remove the electoral disabilities of women, such action would receive the general assent of the community

We have to thank the friends who are collecting signatures to the National Memorials to Mr. DISRAELI and Mr. GLADSTONE, for their valuable and efficient aid, and t beg them to continue the work. Although the statesme to whom they are addressed have changed places, and the Memorials will consequently need a slight verbal alteration when they come to be presented, yet the necessity for such an appeal from women to the leaders of the tw great parties in the state has become even more urgen than heretofore. Our friends are therefore earnestly exhorted to aid in this movement, and we refer them to th announcement in another column for particulars respectin these, and the petitions to the House of Commons. W also heartily thank the friends who did such good service to the cause by putting questions to the candidates, and informing us of their replies.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

MANCHESTER. A crowded meeting was held in the Free Trade Hall, Manchester, on February 24th, in support of the Bill to Remove the Electoral Disabilities of Women. Mr. Jacob Bright, who was loudly cheered, occupied the chair, and was supported on the platform by Mrs. Jacob Bright, Mrs. George Sims, Mrs. Blackburn, Mrs. J. P. Thomasson, Miss Stuart, Miss Sturge, Miss Ashworth, Miss Lilias Ashworth, Miss Rhoda Garrett, Miss Ada Smith, Miss Becker, Miss Atkinson, Rev. S. A. Steinthal, Dr. John Watts, Mr. Robert Leake, Mr. Charles Thompson, Mr. J. Fox Turner, Mr. W. Hadwen, Mr. Harrison Blair, Mr. J. P. Thomasson, Mr. Thomas Mellor, jun., Mr. William Warburton, Mr. Joseph Atkinson, Mr. Benjamin L. Green, Mr. T. F. Collins, Mr. Wm. Mather, Alderman M'Kerrow, Mr. W. Agnew, Rev. B. Glover, and Rev. Joseph Freeston. Al though the overwhelming majority of those present were apparently in sympathy with the objects of the meeting, a noisy section which gathered in the back parts of the hall shortly after the meeting commenced was persistent in its interruption of the speakers, by cat-calls and indiscriminate cries, and once or twice an attempt was made to strike up "Rule Britannia," the invariable sign in this district of an attempt to break up a Liberal meeting by Tory roughs. The CHAIRMAN, who was again cheered on rising to address the meeting, said: In consenting to preside over this meeting, I knew that my task would be an easy one, because when women assembl to plead their own cause the advocacy of men is little required. Cheers.) Some of our opponents express surprise and disapproval when they see women coming to speak to a large meeting such as this. Women may come to large gatherings, as they do every Thursday night in this hall, if it be to exhibit their vocal powers. They may appear on the stage of a hundred theatres, playing in pieces, some of which are good and some of which are bad. They nay come in large numbers into our pantomimes and ballets less han half clad in order to gratify the eye by their skill in dancing t is only when inspired by some high motive, when they come perpaps to defend their own sex and to claim for it that legislative ustice which happily now we demand for the meanest of men-it s only on such occasions that it is said women ought not to appear n public, and when the voice of condemnation is heard. I know the impatience of this audience to listen to those who are advertised to speak, and that reason of itself would prevent me from attempting to argue this question. But with your permission I will refer for a very few minutes to the present position of the women's suffrage cause. That cause I will say, though there may be some here who will not agree with me, is very strong. It has been subjected to the best of all tests. It has been discussed long and ably both in Parliament and in the country, and with every year's dis-cussion it has become stronger and obtained fresh adherents. Those who have watched this movement in Parliament know that each year men of some note have surrendered their objections, have withdrawn their opposition, and in some notable cases have come over to our side. I can say of this question what many persons would be proud to say of others which are seeking the acceptance of Parliament, that the illustrious man who a week ago was Prime Minister of this country (cheers) - in a memorable speech delivered in Parliament three years ago, was so convinced of the strength of this claim that he made declarations which will not readily be forgotten, showing that in his opinion the parliamentary representation of women was necessary. The Prime Minister of to-day, a distinguished man too, Mr. Disraeli -(loud groans, hisses, and cheers)—before this became a parliamentary question, made the following remarkable statement, to which I hope you will give attention. Mr. Disraeli said: "In a country governed by a woman, where you allow women to form part of one of the estates of the realm-I allude to peeresses in their own right-and where they have power to hold manorial courts, and may be elected church-wardens or overseers of the poor—I do not see, where a woman has so much to do with the Church and with the State, on what reason, if you come to right, she has not a right to vote." (Hear, hear.) Mr. Disraeli, on, L think, a more recent occasion win the year 1866, in his place in Parliament, made a still more practical avowal. He said: the woman having property ought new to have a vote in a country in which she may hold manorial courts and sometimes act

as churchwarden." Leaving the two heads of the two great parties. let me ask for a moment in what relation this question stands to the two parties. The Conservative party, having assented in the year 1867 to household suffrage in the boroughs, appears to be not unwilling, if you may judge by its leading men, to make that household suffrage impartial, to say with justice that every person who is the head of a family, who pays rates, who performs the ordinary duties of citizenship, shall have a vote. And now with regard to the Liberal party. It has shown, it may be, some unwillingness upon this question, but still we have had a much greater support from it. And I will tell you what I have observed in recent elections. The principle upon which this claim is based has been at all times so completely accepted and defended by Liberal politicians that they feel it almost impossible to deny the claim, and I observe at every contested election they are more and more uncomfortable unless they can act consistently and courageously. Now as to the change of government, how does that affect the question I won't undertake to say, except in one particular, and that an important one. I believe when you come to take the sense of the House of Commons again that you are likely to have a much better division. Those who have scrutinised the individual returns tell me that considerable gains have been made. But there is this feature, which nobody who has ever sat in the House of Commons will question. In the last Government, though several members of the Cabinet were friendly to us, it was believed the Government as a whole were hostile, and therefore the Government whips, the wirepullers—those men who have to manage what I may call the mechanism of the party to get men up for divisions—these men were opposed to us, and it injured our divisions, because there is always a number of men in the House of Commons who are anxious always a number of men in the House of Commons who are anxious to keep on good terms with those minor authorities, for what reason I will leave you to suppose. (Hear, hear.) In the present Government most of the leading members of the Cabinet are in favour of this question. Several of them have spoken and voted in its favour constantly, and therefore the whips and the wirepullers will in all probability be favourable, and to whatever extent they may attempt influence a division, in all probability they will attempt to in ence it favourably. All these views, which, I think are in the nain borne out by facts, are favourable to this cause, and if I wanted main forme out by lacts, are lavourable to this cause, and if I wanted to show you what prospects there were of its growth, and of its ultimate, if not near, success, I would point you to the means that are employed in carrying it forward. Every year more and more women come into the ranks, and amongst those women, I say without hesitation, there are some of commanding intellect. The are all of high character; in the main they have those moral qualitie which are able to sustain a question even through difficulties and disappointment. (Cheers.) One word about Manchester—about the supappointment. (Cheers.) One word about Manchester—about the support it has given to this cause. No doubt many persons have come here to-night from curjosity. I will admit it. But a great meeting like this—I believe in the main a sympathetic meeting—(hear, hear)—could not be raised or obtained in a city which was hostile hear—could not be raised or obtained in a city which was hosele to this cause. Many meetings have been held in the different wards. Petitions in large numbers have gone up to the House of Commons. Petitions from a large majority of the town council have annually gone up to the House of Commons. I council have annually gone up to the House of Commons. I have been told that many members of the council have not willingly voted in favour of this measure; but what do I infer from that? If they have been unwilling, why have they done it? Because they have a large constituency, which had a strong conviction upon the question, and which required them to do it. Therefore, when people say that women don't care for this cause, I appeal to the very fact to which I have referred. But there are in Manchester, of my own personal political friends, some who have given me the best support during my political connection with this city—a support which never diminished because of any difference of opinion—there are many amongst my own political friends who are not favourable to this cause, and I understand it to be mainly on this ground. They say we have a great amount of be mainly on this ground. They say we have a great amount of male residuum, more than we can comfortably digest, and we don't want any great amount of female residuum, for that would be unfortunate for us. But the fact, if it be a fact, tells both ways. No doubt it prevents some men supporting this cause, but what will the ladies on this platform say? They will say, if it be true that women are in that neglected, degraded, forlorn position, it serves as an argument of great weight in demanding that women shall have a voice in whatever political arrangement concerns them,

in order that they may have an opportunity of lifting them up. In conclusion, let me say that this demand for the suffrage is only a part of a general movement which has agitated more or less distinctly every Christian country at the present time, a movement whose object it is to lift up women to a higher level of duty and of influence, not in the interests of women only, but of the whole people. Is there any man who hears me now who will deny that if women everywhere had a sounder education—if they were encouraged to make common cause with ourselves in many of the great questions of public life—it would be better for our children, it would be better for our families, and the nation itself would assume a

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greater security and a higher dignity? (Cheers.) Miss STUART moved the first resolution, and said they had come together on the eve of a new Parliament, understood to be the free and independent selection of the country, in a building whose very name celebrated one of the greatest triumphs of liberty, to hear an appeal made on behalf of more than one-half of the nation for liberty. It was for freedom that women sought when they asked for a voice in the government of the country, with regard to which they stood in precisely the same position as men. (Hear.) Women bore every burden of the state equally with men. Not only were they subject to the same taxes and amenable to the same laws, but they also performed a very large proportion of the labour of the country. If men went to war in the camp and on the ocean, women watched and waited, nursed the wounded and succoured the dying. If men laboured in the field or in the workshop, women did so in the house hold, and indeed she should not err greatly were she to say that many men struck rather than work more than eight hours a day— (laughter and cheers)—the women of whose households uncomplainingly laboured 18 hours. ("Hear," and cheers.) Every great political movement influenced the lives of women equally with men. Since, then, women bore every burden of the state, and were equally affected by every mal-administration or misfortune that could befal it, to deny them a voice in the election of those legislators who might cause or avert such misfortunes was to divest them of liberty She enunciated no new principle and claimed no new rights i seeking for the just and consistent application of principles and rights which had been contended for and triumphantly asserted since the dawn of liberty in Great Britain, the principle that those who paid should rule, the right that those who bore the burdens of citizens should be admitted into the privileges of the same. No man was ever admitted to a vote except upon the plea that he paid taxes and obeyed the laws. Therefore all the 999 reasons why women should not have votes were no reasons at all so long as they did pay taxes and obeyed the laws. (Cheers.) She could not refer to the advance which the cause had made without recording how much that cause owed to the zeal and abilities of Mr. Jacob Bright-(cheers)—and expressing their regret that that cause should be deprived of his invaluable services for a short time. (Cheers, and some marks of disapprobation.) Under his fostering care the political demands of women had passed from the region of ridicule to the region of solid sense and sober deliberation. He had triumphantly led the question into the position of being one of the great national questions of the day. In Scotland the battle was already won, for a full majority of Scotch members had voted last year for

Mr. Jacob Bright's Bill.

Miss Ashworth said she had sometimes told their Manchester friends that this movement had gained more support in the South than in the North, and that in the South they could show larger and more enthusiastic meetings than had been held in the North, but when she saw that large and interested audience she was willing to turn and give the palm to Manchester as being the leading town in this movement. (Cheers.) If in the country this agitation had gained unusual support, it was partly from the fact that public opinion was already on the side of giving enfranchisement to the people. The claim of women for enfranchisement was one which was certain to follow the Reform Bill of 1867. Every plea, either of justice or policy, which had been urged for granting the suffrage to men applied with equal force to the claim of women. The speeches which were made in the past Reform agitations in favour of Reform might be read now in reference to the claim of women for the same great boon. The only difference between the present and the past agitation was that in the past it was sought to lower the franchise and change its basis, whilst in the present agitation it was not sought to change the basis of the franchise. They only asked that women should be admitted to the constitution in the

ordinary manner. They asked only for the removal of a disability. Then they were told that women ought not to take part in public affairs. The other day the freedom of the city of Edinburgh was conferred upon Lady Burdett Coutts—(cheers)—and a large meeting assembled, at which she made a speech about the honour that had been done her. We lived in a country where a woman reigned-Queen who had been often praised for her unremitting attention to public affairs. (Hear, hear.) It might seem as though this controversy lay in the minds of some people between woman aristocratic and woman democratic, but she claimed that if it was right for the Queen and Lady Burdett Coutts to take part in public affairs, it was fit also for the humblest of her countrywomen. (Cheers.) Al those questions affecting women in this country press with greater severity on the humbler classes of women than upon those who were in some degree protected by the conventionality which sur rounded their lives. She would remind members of Parliament and those gentlemen who were so ready to quote and believe the casual expression of the lady they met with at their last dinner party, that it was not for women in these luxurious homes, who had every comfort that the world could give, to decide whether women ought or ought not to have the franchise. Local industrial and educational questions might have but little significance to the rich. happy women who had no cares, but they were of the most vital importance to the working women. It was for the women whose days were passed in toil; it was for those millions of working women who came in contact with the hard realities of life to claim that protection which the vote alone would give. They were told that if women had the franchise they would all vote Conservative. Strange it was that that objection seemed to come from a class of persons who had got into the habit of calling themselves Liberals. It had been repeated to her so often that it was only right to turn and see how much foundation there was for it. They had lately passed through a general election and they had seen places send Conservative members to Parliamen who had never sent Conservative members before, and they saw in Lancashire 33 members returned to Parliament, of whom seven only were Liberals. They had realised something like Conservative reaction. It was not for her to discuss that night the cause of that Conservative reaction, but one thing was certain about it, namely that women had had nothing to do with it. But there was a strange tendency on the part of people, when anything happened which they thought wrong, to lay the blame on somebody else, and by the way that Liberal gentlemen had spoken to her she had little doubt if women had been enfranchised at the last session a great proportion of the responsibility of the rejection of Liberal members would have been laid to the doors of women. ("Hear," and laughter.)
The Times and other papers congratulated the Liberal party on the results of the last municipal elections, pointing out that, as they were generally fought on party grounds, they might be considered a fair indication of what would happen when a general election took place. But the general election, in which men alone exercised the franchise, had brought about a day of remarkable triumph for the Tory party. Brighton and Oldham, which sent to the school boards by a mixed electorate a majority of Liberal and unsectarian candidates, had each sent to Parliament by a male electorate two Conservative members. The lady members of school boards were, without exception, Liberals, and hitherto no Conservative candidate of the same sex had opposed them. If there was one section of the community more short-sighted than another it appeared to her to be that section which had refused to believe in Conservative working men and then refused to believe in Liberal women. She trusted those who were now working on this question would have the reward of knowing that in securing for women equal political rights they had laid the foundation of a future of greater happiness and freedom than the world had ever known. (Cheers.)
Miss Rhoda Garrett, who supported the motion, said that the Pall Mall Gazette had published an article, in which it was stated that the question of removing the electoral disabilities of women was a question upon which the word "bore" was stamped the moment it appeared before the public, and that woman in the singular number with a capital "W" was the dearest of subjects. (Laughter.) She was inclined to agree with the Pall Mall in this, though she did not always agree with that paper. (Uproar.) But whatever the Pall Mall said she hoped the people assembled in that hall that night did not think that the question was a "bore," because she wanted the meeting to listen to the arguments upon which they desired the Parliamentary suffrage to be granted to females, and why they thought women, who paid their rates and taxes, should possess the same privileges as men who also paid rates and taxes. Manchester had a very able and earnest advocate of the cause, and she did not think that any ounds upon which women sought the franchise had missed being aid before the public. (Hear, hear.) The advocates of the cause aboured under very great disadvantages, and they were required to nswer the most frivolous objections. She considered that if it ould be shown that women were not interested in the maintenance f peace and the security of property, they ought to have no voice in the government which existed for the purposes of maintaining eace and protecting property. But she did not think that anyone d ever uttered such a monstrous absurdity. In 1832 the prinle they were contending for was affirmed in the Reform Act, ich granted the franchise to the middle classes; and again in 867, when another Reform Act gave the working man a fair share political power, and it might be that 1874 would see the agriculral labourers added to the list of enfranchised classes. Yet she ought that the agricultural labourers had not demanded their ghts more earnestly or more patiently than women had done. On questions out of 100-on questions of finance, on questions of ce and war, on all questions, in fact, of general interest to the munity-women, as women, had no interests at variance with e interests of men—(hear, hear)—and yet laws were passed speciaffecting women; and she maintained that men had no more ht to pass those laws without consulting the wishes of those ected by them than they had to disfranchise brewers and licensed ictuallers whilst they passed a licensing bill, or to exclude from the ffrage the whole manufacturing interest while Mr. Mundella arried through the House of Commons his Nine Hours Bill. heers.) No one could deprecate more earnestly than she did any tempt on the part of either the friends or enemies of women's frage to raise a false line of separation between the interests of en and women. It was worse than folly to suppose that women ver would or ever could pursue any policy hostile to the best in-erests of their fathers, their brothers, and their husbands; and se who asserted that the women who were working to obtain the ote for their sex had any desire to create such a feeling of hostility ere guilty of the most mischievous misrepresentations. (Cheers.) thought that the further they could remove that artificial rrier which society, and not nature, had placed between the lives men and women, the greater would be the gain to the strength ad morality of the nation; for although in the main the interests men and women were identical, yet they knew that there were ing and which were referred, yet may know that the with which must be regarded in imical to the highest development of woman. Those laws must amended and those prejudices overcome before any improvement ald really be effected in the educational, social, and economic conion of women. (Cheers.) There might have hitherto existed wise l just reasons for withholding from women their political freedom. at exclusion, she knew, had not been maintained by any intention eliberate injustice on the part of men-(hear, hear)-but she as nly believed that the time had now come when both justice and diency demanded the removal of disabilities, which were shown be injurious and oppressive to women socially, legally, and nomically. The most enthusiastic advocates of the enfranchiseent of women would relinquish their claims if they thought that would cause women to lose those high attributes generally ight to be benefiting their sex. (Cheers.) But surely purity derness, and modesty should be among the highest attributes men as well as of women; and if the possession of political power ald cause women to lose those virtues, then it must have some terious effect upon the character of men. For her own part thought that every character was incomplete without those lities; and as the loss of them would make a woman unwomanly, the want of them must make a man unmanly. ("Hear, hear," d cheers.) She desired to express the gratitude which she and colleagues felt to Manchester for the help it had given them in struggle. Five years ago this constituency sent to Parliament

man who through evil report and good report had stedfastly rried the banner of liberty that they placed in his hands. (Cheers.) also of them who lived in the South were accustomed to look to

North for help in every struggle for freedom; it was to Man-

ster they owed the voice that had made known in the House of

mmons the claims of women to electoral power; and though for

a time Manchester had decreed that that voice should be silent within the walls of Parliament, yet it could not undo the work that Mr. Jacob Bright, following in the steps of Mr. John Stuart Mill, had inaugurated. (Cheers.)

The CHAIRMAN then read the resolution, which was as follows:—
"That the exclusion of women otherwise legally qualified to vote
in the election of members of Parliament is injurious to those
excluded, contrary to the principle of just representation, and to
that of the laws now in force regulating the election of municipal,
parochial, and other representative governments." The resolution
was passed by an overwhelming majority, only twenty or thirty
hands being held up against it.

Miss Sturge said that from the hearty way in which the last resolution was carried she gathered that there were very few in that magnificent meeting who were not in sympathy with the cause they were that night advocating. The very few who appeared to have objections left had taken refuge in the very unsound argument of noise. She was frequently told that women were too sentimental to share in the political life in this country. She thought the real difficulty was that men were too sentimental to allow them to do so. A gentleman who was recently objecting to women's suffrage said it was against his feelings. They all knew that directly anyone took refuge in his feelings there was very little more to be said. (Laughter. The disturbance, which had been going on in a subdued manner in the gallery during the delivery of the foregoing remarks, now broke out again vigorously, the interrupters of the harmony of the meeting loudly singing "Rule Britannia," which was accompanied by cheers, groans, hisses, and cries of "Turn them out," and the call was answered by the expulsion of some of the noisy vocalists.) Miss Sturge, continuing her address, said women, they were told, were too illogical rightly to exercise the franchise, and it was also said that if women entered political life they would lose the politeness and respect with which men had hitherto treated them; but had not women always shown as much politeness towards men as men had to women? (Hear.) Yet she never found a woman so illogical as to say that that was a reason why men should not be enfranchised. (Laughter.) There was no man's question which was not also a woman's question. If women were not to meddle with politics why should politics meddle with them? (Hear, hear.) They often came very closely home. Politics might be found in the sugar basin, they crept into the tea caddy, and they were in the coffee pot. (Interruption, and cries of "Turn them out.") She denied that home interests would suffer by the enfranchisement of women; and referring to the objection that this movement was but the thin edge of the wedge, and would lead to something more, she said it probably would, for there never was a reform which did not lead to something else. She was inclined to think that the origin of this movement might be traced to the fault of the repeal of the corn laws. It was quite possible that the repeal of the corn laws had insensibly led men and women to see that women could do without restrictions just as well as corn laws. (Laughter and cheers.) Unless everything led to something else, there would be no progress.

On the ladder of God, which upward leads, The steps of progress are human needs.

(Cheers.) She believed it was true in a wider and larger degree that if women were not trusted they would not become trustworthy, and men would suffer for it in the end. A gentleman wrote to her that giving women the suffrage would increase the power of priestcraft; but to this she objected, for was not mancraft just the same thing as priestcraft. So long as men taught women to think that they knew better for women than women knew for themselves, so long they should have mancraft, and therefore priestcraft. never thought that her English countrymen were destitute of courage, but they were so reluctant to give women the suffrage that she was beginning to think that they were more cowardly than she used to suppose. Why should they be afraid of women? They would never do what they could not, and surely God had never given any one of them, men or women, abilities without requiring their widest and fullest exercise. At present men and women were allowed to associate as freely as they might for play and amusement, but surely it would be far better for them to come into closer connection for useful work. They would then find out what was good and true in each other, instead of obtaining often a mere surface acquaintance. In Ecclesiastes it was written: "All things

are doubled. God made nothing imperfect. The interests of men and women were joined for good or evil. What God had joined let not man unnecessarily put asunder." She concluded by moving the adoption of a petition to Parliament embodying the substance of the first resolution.

Mrs. Sims (London) seconded the motion, which was supported by Miss Ada Smith, who was introduced to the meeting as a working woman from Nottingham, and Miss Becker.

Rev. S. A. Steinthal read the petition which the meeting was

asked to forward to Parliament, and the motion was passed. The Rev. S. A. Steinthal having taken the chair,

Miss Agnes Garrett proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Jacob Bright, for his conduct in the chair, and for his services in aid of the movement.

Dr. Watts seconded the resolution, which was passed by acclamation, and Mr. BRIGHT having briefly acknowledged it, the meeting

Considerable interruptions occurred during the addresses of many of the speakers by a small band of noisy youths.

On February 20th, a public meeting was held in the Albert Hall, Cookridge-street, Leeds. The attendance was very large, and among the audience were a great many ladies. On the motion of Mr. Joseph Lupton, Lord Houghton took the chair. Amongst those present were Mrs. Buckton, (Leeds School Board), Mrs. Lucas (sister of the Right Hon. John Bright, M.P.), Miss Lucy Wilson, Miss Rhoda Garrett, Miss Sturge (Birmingham), Miss Agnes Garrett (London), Miss Holland, Mrs. Oates, Miss Goodall, Mrs. Bailey, Mrs. Neville, Mrs. Burniston, Mrs. Joseph Lupton, Mrs. Ford, Mrs. Walker, Miss Williams (London), Mr. W. Baily, Rev. J. E. Carpenter, Mr. J. Rawlinson Ford, Mr. Maclaren (Edinburgh), Mr Buckton, &c.

The CHAIRMAN said he had to read to them one important letter from a lady who was to have taken part in the discussion of the That lady was Mrs. Fawcett, and he was sure they would join with him in the deep regret that a serious accident—a very severe fall from a horse—had so affected her health that her medical adviser declared, although she wished very much to come to Leeds, that it would be dangerous for her to do so. She wrote as follows to Mrs Buckton :-

'It is with great regret that I have been compelled to give up attending the meeting to be held at Leeds, on Friday, to advocate the claims of women householders to representation. The advocates of women's suffrage have lost many valued friends in Parliament during the late election, but I trust we are not too confident in hoping that their places will be taken by hitherto untried supporters of the movement, and that the Conservative party, who have the credit of having carried household suffrage, will in the new Parliament make it a reality by removing the electoral disabilities of women householders, (Hear, hear.) If the Conservatives should do this they will be supported by many of the leading politicians on the other side of the House. With best wishes for the complete success of

the meeting, believe me, sincerely yours,
"MILLICENT GARRETT FAWCETT."

(Cheers.) Among the persons to whom Mrs. Fawcett alluded there could be no greater loss to the House of Commons than that of her own husband-Professor Fawcett. (Hear, hear.) He said this knowing that he was speaking to an assembly with mixed politics, because it was interesting as showing the fairness of Englishmen. But regret for the absence of Professor Fawcett from the House of Commons had proceeded no less from Conservatives than what was called the Liberal side of politics. (Hear, hear.) He was much flattered at being asked to take the chair at that meeting, and he had been inclined to do so not only from general, but from personal, sympathy with the cause. They were just out of the tumult of a general election—an election conducted under a new system of suffrage—he might say practically under two new systems of suffrage. The one was the extension of the power of voting to the householders of this kingdom; for, although it had been tried before, it had never attained its full complement till this time. The second was the ballot, by which it was assumed—and he had no reason to believe that it could be denied—that the electors of this country had given their suffrage without any possible fear, prepossession, or any other impediment. And this being the case, it might perhaps have

struck some philosophical observers who saw every day in the newspapers that this was a full representation of the whole people of England—some men who had read a little, thought a little upon the subject—some men with ordinary propensities, who wished to carry the matter out,—it may even have struck them that there were four classes of persons who were excluded from the suffrage; and here they would see his sympathy—a direct personal sympathy with this movement, as well as a very large indirect one. The four classes thus excluded were—peers, women, minors, and lunatics (Laughter.) Now, he thought it extremely hard that he should be excluded. He was told that he had got influence in other places, but that did not prevent a man who was going for member of parliament voting for himself or any other member. He happened to know that Sir John Ramsden voted for himself, and very right e was in doing so. That was not the question immediately before them, but they would see its bearing. Of course the number of peers who had a right to vote was infinitesimally small, and he thought they ought to have the right. But they were not there for that, nor had they met to give the vote to either minors or lunatics—he supposed that they at least were fairly represented by the persons who had to take care of them. Therefore, having got rid of the three classes in this category, he fell back upon the fourth, and that was the women. Could they fairly say that these women were justly excluded? Would any state of society, beginning anew, think of excluding women simply because they were women? Certainly not. But things did not begin anew in this world. They lived in a world of evolution and development, and one of the most interesting and peculiar portions of the history of the manners of the world was the treatment of women. There had been seasons in the world in which women had been regarded in a totally different aspect from that in which they now regarded them, and therefore if he asked them to suppose that the liberty and the development of intelligence had resulted in making women what they now are, in contrast from what they were in the old world, it required no great effort to ask them to consider the possibility of raising women till higher in the scale, and to give them a still higher portion than they at present possessed of the common utility and purposes of our nation—(applause)—and that he thought they would see was really the meaning of this movement. In the twenty-five years in which he was a member of the House of Commons, and during th rest of his political life he had seen an enormous developme the intelligence and power of the people of this country. He had seen persons now admitted to the suffrage, and considered, there fore, as a constituent portion of the electoral body of this kingdom who in his youth would have been considered extremely dangerous and many people would have considered it totally absurd to admit them to the privilege. They had seen these persons exercising that privilege not only with perfect consistency to public order, but with the enormous advantage of large national advancement. Therefore do not grumble, do not be surprised, when he said that there was another class which was discontented, and that class might be fairly represented by the persons who had met there on that occasion to petition Parliament, and especially the members that they have elected, to do what they could to extend still further the electoral roll and English freedom, and admit within that suffrage persons who would have been admitted by the present law but for the accident that they were women. He was a reader of old books, and some time ago, he found a very curious tract, published in the year 1673—just 200 years ago. That tract was written by a lady who had been tutoress to the Princess Elizabeth, daughter of King Charles the First, and who was governess to the Countess of Huntingdon, whose laughter, Lady Elizabeth Hastings, lived at Ledsham, near to the place where he resided. That lady established a school at which very important persons seem to have been educated, and in that pamphlet she said certain things which sounded very interesting, cor idering that they were said two hundred years ago in England. said, "The barbarous custom to breed women low has grown genera among us, and hath prevailed so far that it is nearly believed that women are not endowed with such reason as men." She also said
"Were we to obtain a number of schools created to educate women ngenuously, methinks I see how ashamed men would be of their gnorance, and how industrious the next generation would be t wipe out the reproach." She further said, "Be not offended that I do not, as some have wittily done, plead for female pre-eminence; to ask too much is the way to be denied all." These sentences seemed to him to be remarkably full of good sense upon this question written

200 years ago. If women were endowed with equal reason with men, there could be no pretence whatever for denying them their fair legislative equality. They allowed the equality of women. They never thought of demurring to their equality before the law, which took no cognisance whether the offender was a man or woman. They gave women the same equality when the law went against them, but they did not give them equality when the law should be with them. (Hear, hear.) These women asked that household suffrage, which had given a certain interference with the form of the legislature of this country, which was expressed by the vote on condition of the possession of certain property, should be applied to yomen as well as to men. That was all they wanted. night be ulterior questions. There might be the great question that women were equal to men in other things; as to whether they should be admitted to such and such professions; or whether they were fit for such and such occupations;—all interesting matters for discussion, but not matters before them that evening. He did of deny that when they had given the women this privilege, hey would have made a step towards the others, but they would have gained the step in this direction, and that was he main thing to consider; they would have made a step, not in the direction of receiving any possible favour rivilege from their being women, but they would simply be placed a position of equality. And where was the man to say, and what fession had a right to say that they were afraid of women being that equality. They were perfectly justified in thinking and in ying that if women were doctors, or lawyers, or railway engineers, stokers, or anything they liked, they would not do the work as ell as men. They might say so if they chose, and if the time came should say, "Try it." But that was not the question before mem. He thought these things would be ordered by the natural elliction of the talents, the power, and the faculties of mankind. e thought these were things that ought not to be matter of any slative measure. In this country there ought to be as little dusion as possible, and as much fair chance as possible. (Hear, The condition to which we were tending was eminently, ove all things, to have as little legislation upon these matters as sible. They should leave these things to the operation of nature ad to the great laws of Providence, which governs and has created ankind. They were met to protest against a law which arbitrarily, meaningly, unhistorically, unadvisedly, excluded women from the ivileges which they would have under any other circumstances natever, except from the traditions of inferiority in which they ppened to be placed. It was not for him to say to what political ency this might come. His own impression was that it would rather counter to the opinions he himself entertained, but neverless he must not allow that consideration, nor must they allow for a moment to interfere with a question of natural justice,

ound policy, and English fairplay. (Applause.)

The usual resolutions were moved and supported by Miss Lucy
Wilson, Mr. Joseph Lupton, Miss Rhoda Garrett, Mr. Edward
Butler, Mr. J. R. Ford, Mrs. Lucas, and Miss Sturge, and carried unanimously. Votes of thanks to the deputation and to the noble hairman concluded the proceedings.

BEDFORD.

A public meeting in support of women's suffrage was held at the ssembly Rooms, Bedford, on Friday evening, January 23rd, when he room was quite filled, both in front, which was reserved for ket-holders, and at the rear, where the admission was free. Soon er eight o'clock the Mayor (Alderman Hurst) appeared upon the atform, accompanied by Mrs. Lucas, Miss Rhoda Garrett, Miss gnes Garrett, Captain Polhill-Turner, Dr. Coombs, Mr. Steward,

r. T. Bull, and other ladies and gentlemen. The Mayor said he was much gratified to find so good an attendce on the occasion; and after some further remarks called upon Pr. Coombs, who moved the first resolution. This was seconded y Mrs. Lucas, and supported by Mr. William Steward, and

Miss RHODA GARRETT moved a resolution adopting petitions Parliament, and memorials to the borough members.

Captain POLHILL TURNER, in seconding the resolution, said : I ve great pleasure in coming here this evening and supporting the Mayor and ladies you see on the platform. As you know I am a nan who never shrinks from expressing my convictions; this is not a new one; I have long felt that those grievances so well and

ably advocated to-night are real and substantial grievances. I think all ratepayers in this kingdom should have votes. I advo-cate it as a matter of justice. I will not go into those matters which have been brought forward this evening at this late hour. I don't think it has ever been disputed. After alluding to Mr. Whitbread's speech, the gallant captain, expressing a belief that the days of chivalry were not yet passed away, said he was not a professional politician and he never should be, but he thought the claims of women ought to be granted as a matter of justice.

The MAYOR put it, and it was carried with only two dissentients.

The Markov put it, and it was earned with only the distribution of Parliament was announced, and Mr. Howard ceased to represent the borough; his place has been supplied by Captain Polhill Turner, who took part in the proceedings.

BRISTOL.

The annual meeting of the Bristol and West of England Society for Women's Suffrage was held at the Victoria Rooms on February 2nd. The meeting was held in the large room, which was crowded. The Rev. J. W. Caldicott presided, and among the ladies and gentlement on the latter was a standard or the latter wa men on the platform were Sir Walter Crofton, Bart., Professor Newman, Dr. Beddoe, Mr. S. Budgett, Mr. W. Tribe, Mr. W. Sturge, Mr. J. Beattie, Dr. Eubulus Williams, Dr. Davies, the Rev. T. E. Brown, Mr. W. Kearsey, Mr. U. Alsop, Mr. J. G. Thornton, Mr. W. Jennings, the Rev. U. R. Thomas, the Rev. J. Mackie, Mr. J. Bartlett, Mr. H. F. Lawes, jun., the Rev. T. H. Clark, Mrs. Beddoe, Dr. Eliza Walker, Miss Becker, the Misses Ashworth, Miss Mary Carpenter, Miss Westland, Miss Estlin, Miss Priestman, Mrs. and Miss Winkworth, Mr. and Mrs. Sholto Vere Hare, and Mr. Chambers. The Chairman read letters from Mr. Kirkman Hodgson and from Mr. Morley. Mr. Grenfell, on behalf of the secretary, read the balance sheet, which showed that the receipts for the year had been £512. 14s., and that there was a balance in hand of £14. 2s. He also read the report, which gave a number of details showing that there had been a great advance in the work of the society during the year. Sir Walter Crofton, in moving the adoption of the report, congratulated the friends of the society upon the satisfactory progress that report indicated. Mrs. William Clark, of Glastonbury, a daughter of Mr. John Bright, in seconding the resolution, referred to the inconsistency of conferring the Parliamentary franchise upon men, and thus casting a slur upon the other sex. She believed it essential, if they were to secure fairly good and free government, that no fixed class should be permanently excluded, and when they found that women formed half the nation, and by no means the most criminal and vicious classes, she did not understand how any candid mind could fail to perceive such a peculiarity in their position as justified at least ample discussion and respectful consideration of the claims of women; and she thought she had a right to complain of certain Liberal politicians who could talk sometimes in glowing terms of the advantages of the suffrage to working-men, but had nothing but contempt—sometimes flavoured with coarse, unmeaning jokesfor the claims of their countrywomen. (Applause.) The idea that the majority of the women might be Conservatives was a very strange argument for their exclusion to come from a Liberal, and she would venture to say that Liberalism would gain far more by acting up to its principles than ever it could gain by the exclusion of women. (Cheers.)—The resolution, on being put, was opposed by a large number of persons; but the chairman declared, after taking a show of hands, that "the ayes had it."—The next resolution was moved by Mr. Sholto Vere Hare, who was received with protracted applause, and after speaking in favour of the principle, ie said that should it have been their good pleasure that day to have sent him to Parliament, he should be most anxious to give one of his first votes for extending the suffrage to women. (Cheers.)—Miss Lydia Becker, of Manchester, seconded the proposition.—Professor Newman, in supporting the proposition, said he believed it was merely a question of time how soon this measure would be carried.—Mr. M. Whitwill also supported the resolution, and it was carried unanimously.—The Rev. T. E. Brown, of Clifton College, moved the adoption of a petition to the House of Commons, and memorials to the members for the city of the proposition.—His and memorials to the members for the city and county.-Miss Lilias Ashworth seconded the resolution in an energetic speech .-The resolution was cordially adopted, and after a vote of thanks to the chairman the meeting terminated.

On Tuesday evening a meeting was held in the County Hall, Aylesbury, for the purpose of hearing addresses by Miss Mary Beedy, M.A., and Miss Caroline Biggs (who formed a deputation from the National Society for Women's Suffrage) and to elicit an expression of opinion on the part of the people of this town as to the desirability of petitioning in favour of the movement. Mr. Acton Tindal presided, and, in addition to the ladies named, was supported by Mr. C. S. Madder and Mr. John Turner. There was a good attendance. After some remarks from the Chairman, Mr. C. S. Madder and Mr. John Turner. by Mr. John Turner, and supported by Miss Beedy. The Chairman said that the resolution was carried unanimously. Miss Caroline Biggs proposed the adoption of petitions to Parliament, and memorials to Mr. Rothschild and Mr. Smith. The Rev. Geo. Butcher, who was in the body of the hall, seconded the proposition, stating that he had listened with great interest to the able and convincing arguments of the ladies who had addressed them. The Chairman put the question to the vote, and it was declared carried unanimously. Mr. Madder proposed a vote of thanks to the Chairman. Mr. Turner seconded the proposition. When he told them that one of the first ladies in the county—sister to the Duke of Buckingham—approved of the movement, that might have great weight with the meeting. (Cheers.) Mr. Madder proposed a vote of thanks to the ladies who had entertained them that night.—The Chairman: And instructed us.—Mr. R. Dickins seconded the proposition, complimenting the ladies for the historical and legal information they had given them upon the subject.—Miss Biggs acknowledged the honour.—The proceedings then terminated.—Abridged from the Bucks Herald.

ALTRINCHAM.

On January 19th, Miss Becker delivered an address in the Literary Institute, Altrincham. The Rev. Dr. M'Kerrow in the chair. There was a good attendance. After the address Mr. Abraham Haworth proposed a vote of thanks to Miss Becker, the motion was seconded by Mr. Alexander Ireland, and carried with one dissentient. Miss Becker acknowledged the vote, and proposed a vote of thanks to the chairman, which was carried, and the meeting separated.

NORTH WALES. ABERYSTWYTH.

There was a very large meeting of the inhabitants of Aberystwyth on February 2nd, in the Temperance Hall, to hear addresses from Mrs. Lucas and Miss Beedy on the enfranchisement of women. There was a large number of ladies present, and at eight o'clock the building was crammed full.—The Mayor said on this occasion his the building was crammed full.—The Mayor said on this occasion his only duty was to introduce the ladies who were announced to address them on women's suffrage. (Applause.)—Miss Beedy addressed the meeting, and concluded amid loud applause.—Gohebydd then addressed the meeting in Welsh, and explained to the audience the substance of Miss Beedy's speech.-Mrs. Lucas said she could assure the audience that it gave them great pleasure to speak to the Welsh people. (Cheers.)—Professor Grimley moved the adoption of a petition.—The Rev. Mr. Morris seconded the proposition and on its being put to the meeting it was carried with great cheering.—Mrs. Lucas then proposed a vote of thanks to the chairman, and Miss Beedy, in seconding it, said she came to Wales to convince the people, and found them already convinced. (Cheers.) The Mayor returned thanks, and said he greatly sympathised with the movement, and the proceedings terminated, after he had signed the petition on behalf of the meeting.—Cambrian News.

BAT.A.

A public meeting was held at the British School, Bala, on Tuesday, February 3rd, in support of Mr. Jacob Bright's Bill to remove the electoral disabilities of women. Mrs. Lucas, Miss Beedy, M.A., and the Rev. W. Glover, attended as a deputation from the National Society for Women's Suffrage. Dr. O. Richards presided, and introduced Miss Beedy, who addressed the meeting. The Rev. J. Peter, Professor, Independent College, Bala, translated the speech of Miss Beedy into Welsh, and moved the usual resolution, which was seconded by the Rev. R. Glover, and carried unanimously. The Rev. M. D. Jones, Principal of the Independent College, Bala, moved that a petition be sent to Parliament from this meeting, incorporating the resolution just passed, and signed on behalf of the

meeting by the chairman. The poet Derfel delivered some impromptu poetry in favour of the object of the meeting. Mrs. Lucas then iddressed the meeting, and seconded the resolution, which was carried. Votes of thanks were passed to the deputation and the Chairman. The meeting was interesting and enthusiastic; the room was crowded to excess.—Abridged from the Cambrian News.

LLANGOLLEN.

On February 4th a very large and influential meeting was held in On February 4th a very large and influential meeting was field in the Assembly Room to hear an exposition of the principles of the National Society for Woman Suffrage. The chair was taken by S. G. Fell, Esq., who, in a short introductory speech, introduced Miss Beedy, M.A. Her remarks were very well received, and she was frequently cheered during the delivery of her speech. Mr. R. Griffith gave the principal points of the speech in Welsh, and concluded by moving the usual resolution, which was seconded by the Deep R. Cleaver, each efter heing put to the meeting it was carried Rev. B. Glover, and after being put to the meeting it was carried with acclamation. Mrs. Lucas, sister to the Right Hon. John Bright, M.P., then addressed the meeting, and moved that a petition, a copy of which was read, should be sent up from the meeting to Parliament, and a memorial also sent to the two members for the county. This, having been seconded by the Rev. J. Morris, and supported by Mr. R. Griffith, was put to the meeting and carried. Abridged from the Llangollen Advertiser.

Crowded and enthusiastic meetings, addressed by Mrs. Lucas, Miss Beedy, and Gohebydd, have also been held in Anglesey, at the following places :- On January 26th, in the Town Hall, Llan-GEFNI; on January 27th, in the British School Room, AMLWCH; and on January 28th, in the Tabernacle Chapel, Holyhead. At each of these meetings petitions were adopted in favour of the Women's Disabilities Removal Bill.

SCOTLAND.

WEST LINTON. A crowded public meeting was held in West Linton, on 20th January. Mr. Alexander, Bawbrer, presided, and a resolution authorising the chairman to sign a petition to Parliament praying for the removal of the electoral disabilities of women, was carried amidst applause.

INVERLEITHEN. A meeting was also held at Inverleithen, on the 26th January, when Miss Ella Burton pleaded for political justice for her sex, in a well reasoning and telling address. The chief magistrate presided, and the usual resolutions were passed.

LEITH. On February 5th, a public meeting was held in the Assembly Rooms, in support of women's suffrage. The hall was crowded, and among the audience was a large number of ladies. Ex-Provost and among the audience was a large number of lautes. EAT loves Lindsay presided, and was supported on the platform by Mrs. Masson, Morrison, Sommerville, Clarke, Henderson, Scott, Allan, Lindsay, Wilson, Hume, Henderson, and Reoch; Misses Wigham, Taylour, Morrison, &c., and Ex-Bailie Walker; Councillors Simpson, Adam, Wilson, Clark: Messrs. Morrison, Sommerville, W. N. Taylour, Morrison, &c., and Ex-Daine water; Contentors simpson, Adam, Wilson, Clark; Messrs. Morrison, Sommerville, W. N. Lindsay, Dowie, Gilchrist, D. W. Henderson, W. Sturrock, Helm, Irons, Tait, &c. Resolutions in support of the Bill were moved and seconded by Mrs. Masson, Ex-Bailie Walker, Mr. D. W. Henderson, Seconded by Mrs. Masson, and Councillor Adam, and carried with acclamation. A vote of thanks to the chairman was adopted on the motion of Miss Wigham, seconded by Miss Taylour, and the meeting separated.

Miss Craigen has held meetings in the following places:—November 14, in the New Town Hall, Banchory Ternan, Kincardineshire; on November 19, in the Mechanics' Hall, Forres; November 26, in the County Hall, Banff; in December, in the Public Hall, Aberdeen; in the School Room, Ward Road Chapel, Dundee; at Broughly Frank, on December, 23 in the Franches School at Broughly Ferry; on December 23, in the Free Church School, Buckle, Banff; on December 31, in the School Room, Auldean, Nairn; on January 8, in the Baptist Chapel, GRANTOUN, Inverness; on January 13, in the Academy, Fortrose, Inverness; on January 26, in the Parish School, ROSEMARKIE, Inverness; on January 26, in the Parish School Avock, Ross; and on February 20, in the Madras School, Buckhaven, Fife. At all these meetings, except that at Auldean, petitions were adopted in support of the Women's

THE NEW PARLIAMENT.

WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE JOURNAL.

THE following members have been returned to the new Parliament. Those who have voted or declared in favour of the principles of the Women's Disabilities Removal Bill are distinguished by s. Those who did not sit in the late Parliament

ale maiometer			
Constituency.	Members.	Constituency.	Members.
. 1	nJ. C. Clarke, L	Cheltenham	nL. J. T. Agg-Gardner, C
		Cheshire, East	W. C. Brooks, C
hton-under-Lyne	ST. W. Mellor, C	Cheshire, Mid	Hon. W. Egerton, C Colonel Leigh, C
ylesbury	R. Davies, L §T. W. Mellor, C S. G. Smith, C N. M. Rothschild, L §B. Samuelson, L §S. D. Waddy, L T. Cave, L M. M. Bousfield, C	Cheshire, West	Sir P. Egerton, C W. F. Tollemache, C H. C. Raikes, C Rt. Hn. J. G. Dedson, L
anbury rnstaple	sS. D. Waddy, L	Chester	H. C. Raikes, C.
th	T. Cave, L	Chichester	glord H. Lennox, C
	Captain Hayter, L	Chippenham	nSir H. D. Wolff, C
edford	S. Whitbread, L	Clitheroe	R. Assneton, U
24 771	of olonol (Lilnin ()	Cockermouth	sJ. Fletcher, L.
rks	Colonel L. Lindsay, C	Cornwall, East	nH. B. Praed, C
	J. Walter, L		m.i. Bashleigh, U
erwick	nSir D. Majoribanks, L nCaptain Milne Home	Cornwall, West	A. P. Vivian, L
ewdley	nC. Harrison, L	Cornwall, West	H. W. Eaton, C isH. M. Jackson, L
rmingham	sRt. Hon. J. Bright, L	Cricklade Cumberland, East	Sir D. Gooch, C
	sP. H. Muntz, L	Cumberland, East	W. N. Hodgson, C
lackburn	scholler dripm, c scholler dripm, c scholler dripm, c scholler dripm, c R. Benyon, C J. Walter, L nSir D. Majoribanks, L nCaptain Milne Home nC. Harrison, L J. Laird, C sRt. Hon. J. Bright, L sG. Dixon, L sP. H. Muntz, L H. M. Feilden, C nMr. W. Briggs, L Hn.E. Leveson-Gower, L sJ. Hick, C nsJ. K. Cross, L	Cumberland, West	Hon. C. Howard, L. Hon. P. Wyndham, C.
odmin	Hn.E.Leveson-Gower,L		
	nsJ. K. Cross, L	Darlington	W. Williams, L Sir W. Wynn, C
OSTON	nT. Parry, L		
radford	nH. W. Ripley, L	Derby Derbyshire, Eastn	sS. Plimsoll, L
recknockrecknockshire	nsJ. K. Cross, L nW. G. Ingram, L nT. Parry, L Rt. Hn. W. E. Forster, L nH. W. Ripley, L J. P. G. Holford, C sHon. G. Morgan, C		Hon. E. Egerton, L
ridgnorth	H. Foster, Ind. sT. A. Mitchell, L nJames Ashbury, C	Derbyshire, North	Lord G. Cavendish, L
righton	nJames Ashbury, C	Derbyshire, South	Captain Arkwright C Lord G. Cavendish, L nT. W. Evans, L Sir H. Wilmot, C
ristol	sS. Morley, L sK. D. Hodgson, L	Devizes Devonport	gSir T. Bateson. C
ckingham	sk. D. Hodgson, L nsE. Hubbard, C sRt. Hon. B. Disraeli, C	Devonshire, East	isCaptain Price, C
			oSir I Kennaway (!
irnlev	sR. Shaw, L	Devonshire, North	Sir T. Acland, L
iry St. Edmunds	sN. G. Lambert, L sR. Shaw, L R. N. Philips, L E. Greene, C nLord F. Hervey, C	Devonshire, South	J. C. Garnier, C
alno	nLord F. Hervey, C sLord E. Fitzmaurice, L	Dewsbury	sSerjeant Simon, L nW. E. Brymer, C
mhmidae	MP B SMOHELL U	Dorchester Dorsetshire	H. Gerard Sturt, C
ambridgeshire	ns A. G. Marten, C Lord G. Manners, C	Donon	J. Floyer, C Hn. W. H. B. Portman, L
	Right Hon, H. Brand, L	Dover	nMr. Freshfield, C
ambridge University	Rt. Hon. S. Walpole, C A. J. B. Hope, C	Droitwich Dudley	gH. B. Sheridan, L
anterbury	Rt. Hon. S. Walpole, C A. J. B. Hope, C H. A. B. Johnstone, C nL. A. Majendie, C	Durham, North	nJ. L. Bell, L nC. M. Palmer, L
ardiffardigan District	Colonel Stuart, L	Durham, South	J. W. Pease, L
ardiganshire	nT. E. Lioya, C	Durham	sJ. Henderson, L
	sSir W. Lawson, L n—Ferguson, L	Essex, East	
armarthen District	nC. W. Neville, C sJ. Jones, C	Essex, South	sColonel Brise, C nT. C. Baring, C nLieutCol. Makins, C
arnarvon District	n Viscount Emlyn, C	Essex, W	nLieutCol. Makins, C sSir H. Selwin-Ibbetson, C
arnaryonshire	nHon. G. D. Pennant, C nAdmiral Elliot, C.	Evesham	Lord E. Cecil, C
helsea	nW. Gordon, C	Exeter	sA. Mills, C
	sSir C. Dilke, L	Land a significant	no. G. Johnson, C

	Constituency.	Members.
,	Eye	Viscount Barrington, C
	Finsbury 8	W. T. M. Torrens, L
0	Flint	P. E. Evton. L
4	Flintshire	Lord R. Grosvenor, L
	Frome	H. C. Lopes, Q.C., C
	Glamorganshire	C. R. M. Talbot, L
	Granor Sansar	H. H. Vivian, L
	Gloucester 8	W. K. Wait, C
	Gloucester, East	Sir M. Beach, C
	8	J. R. Yorke, C
	Gloucester, West n	Colonel Kingscote, L
	Granthamn	Captain Cust, C
	G	Sir H. Cholmeley, L
	Greenwich 8	T. W. Boord, C
		Staptain B. Pim, C T. W. Boord, C Rt. Hon. W. E. Glad-
	Chimaha	stone, L J. Chapman, C J. Chapman, C J. Holms, L Rt. Hon. J. Stansfeld, J. H. Crossley, L G. Sclater-Booth, C W. W. B. Beach, C SRt. Hon. W. F. Cowper- Temple, L
	Guildford	D. Onslow, C
	Hackney	sC. Reed, L
	Halifax	Rt. Hon. J. Stansfeld,
	n	H. Crossley, L
	Hampshire, North	G. Sclater-Booth, U
	Hampshire, South	sRt. Hon. W. F. Cowper-
	Trumpania, io and	Temple, L
	Hartlepooln	Lord Henry Scott, C s - Richardson, L
	Harwich	LieutCol. Jervis, C
	Hastings	Lieut. Col. Jervis, C Thomas Brassey, L U.J. Kay-Shuttleworth, L sLord Kensington, L sA. W. Young, L sA. W. Young, L L L L L L L L L L L L L L L L L L L
	Haverfordwest	SLord Kensington. L
	Helston	sA. W. Young, L
	Hereford	nE. Pateshall
	Herefordshire	Sir J. R. Bailey, C
	1	nMajor Peploe, C
	Hertford	nA. J. Balfour, C
	Hertfordshire	A. Smith, C
	1	T. F. Halsey, C
	Horsham	nSir S. Fitzgerald, C
	Huddersfield	E. A. Leatham, L
	Hull	sC. M. Norwood, L
	Huntingdon	Sir John Karslake, C
	Huntingdonshire	E. Fellowes, C
L	Hythe	assir E. Watkin, L
11	Ipswich	nJ. P. Cobbold, C
	Tele of Wight	nJ. R. Bulwer, C
	Kendal	J. Whitwell, L
	Kent, East	E. L. Pemberton, C
	Kent Mid	W. H. Dyke, C
	,	sViscount Holmesdale, C
	Kent, West	C. H. Mills, C
	Kidderminster	sAlbert Grant, C
	Knaresborough	nBasil Woodd, C
	Lambeth	W M'Arthur L
C	Lancashire, North	Capt. Hon. F. Stanley, C
-	Toposchir Nul E	Colonel Wilson-Patten, C
	Lancashire, N'th-East	J. C. P. Starkie, C
	Lancashire, S'th-East	Hon. A. Egerton, C
	El un Tiennathan	sViscount Holmesdale, C. H. Mills, C. J. G. Talbot, C. LeAlbert Grant, C. Masil Woodd, C. Sir J. Lawrence, L. W. M'Arthur, L. Capt. Hon. F. Stanley, C. Colonel Wilson-Patten, C. sJ. M. Holt, C. J. C. P. Starkie, C. Hon. A. Egerton, C. ME. Hardcastle, C.

March 2, 7

46	VV	OMEN'S SUFI	MAGE JOUINA
Constituency.	Members.	Constituency.	Members.
ancashire, S'th-West	R. A. Cross, C	Nottingham	
	mColonel Deakin ()	Nottinghamshire, N.	nW. E. Denison, C F. Chatfield Smith, C
eeds	sW. Wheelhouse, C .	Nottinghamshire, S	Hon.G.E.M.MoncktonC
	sW. Wheelhouse, C. sR. Tennant, C. sR. M. Carter sP. A. Taylor, L. sA. M'Arthur, L.		T. B. Hildyard, C
	sP. A. Taylor, L sA. M'Arthur, L	Oldham	nSerieant Spinks, C
			Right Hon. E. Cardwell, L Sir W. Harcourt, L
eicestershire, North	A. Pell, C	Oxfordshire	sRt. Hon. J. W. Henley, C Colonel North, C
eominster	R. Arkwright, C		W. C. Cartwright, L Rt. Hon. G. Hardy, C
			Rt. Hon. J. Mowbray, C
incoln	nColonel Chaplin, C	Pembroke	
Lincolnshire, North	R. Winn, C		nH. T. Cole, Q.C., L ns—Jenkins, L
		Pembrokeshire Peterborough	J. H. Scourfield, C
incolnehire South	Henry Chaplin, C nHon. E. Stanhope, C W. E. Welby, C E. Turnor, C Rt. Hon. E. Horsman, L		nT. Hankey, L
incomsinio, socialis	E. Turnor, C	Petersfield	E Bates C
iverpool	sLord Sandon, C	Pontefract	nsS. S. Lloyd, C
· Dadbed of	J. Torr, C sW. Rathbone, L	Ponterract	Major Waterhouse, C
ondon	nP. Twells, C	Poole Portsmouth	nC. Waring, L. Sir J. Elphinstone, C.
	n Alderman Cotton, C	Pronton	Sir J. Elphinstone, C nHon. T. C. Bruce, C
ondon University	Rt. Hon. G. Goschen, L Rt. Hon. Robt. Lowe, L	Preston	sJ. Holker, C
audlow	"Col Kennard	Radnorshire	Sir F. H. Goldsmid, L
ynn Regis	Hon. R. Bourke, C Lord C. J. Hamilton, C sW. C. Brocklehurst, L sD. Chadwick, L Sir J. Lubbock, L	A CONTRACT OF THE CONTRACT OF	G. J. Shaw-Lefevre, L
Acclesfield	sW. C. Brocklehurst, L	Retiord, East	Viscount Galway, C F. J. S. Foljambe, L sJ. C. Dundas, L
Vaidstone	sD. Chadwick, L Sir J. Lubbock, L	Richmond New Radnor	. sJ. C. Dundas, L . Marquis of Hartington, L
Maldon	nSir S. Waterlow, L	Ripon	. Marquis of Hartington, L . nEarl de Grey
Malmesbury	sW. Powell, C	Rochdale	P. W. Martin, L
Malton	Hon. C. Fitzwilliam, L sH. Birley, C		Julian Goldsmid, L sHon. G. J. Noel, C G. H. Finch, C
1	sH. Birley, C sew. R. Callender, C sSir T. Bazley, L Lord E. A. Bruce, L T. O. Wethered, C Sir T. Chambers, L sw. Forsyth, C S. Holland, L sH. Richard, L sR. Fetherefill. L	Bye	G. H. Finch, C J. S. Hardy, C
Marlborough	Lord E. A. Bruce, L	St. Ives	nE. G. Davenport, C
Marylebone	Sir T. Chambers, L	Банога	G. H. Finch, C. J. S. Hardy, C. NE. G. Davenport, C. SC. E. Cawley, C. W. T. Charley, C. WSG. R. Ryder, C.
Ierionethshire	S. Holland, L	Salisbury	sAlderman Lush
Merthyr	sH. Richard, L sR. Fothergill, L	Sandwich	Rt. Hon. E. H. K. Hu-
Iiddlesborough	H. F. Bolckow, L Lord G. Hamilton, C	G 1 1	gessen, L H. A. Brassey, L
Aidhurst	nO. E. Coope, C	Scarporough	. nSir C. Legard, C sSir H. Johnstone, L sV. F. B. Stanford, C sA. J. Mundella, L
Aidhurst	nC. G. Perceval nT. Cordes. C	Shaftesbury Sheffield	. sV. F. B. Stanford, C . sA. J. Mundella, L
5 4h-1:	"Calamal Ed Managam C		ns. A. Koebuck, L
Iontgomery	Hon. C. T. Tracy, L	Shorenam	Rt. Hon. S. Cave, C Sir P. Burrell, C
Montgomeryshire	Lord H. Somerset, C Hon. C. T. Tracy, L C, W. W. Wynn, C 8T. Burt, L	Shrewsbury	n- Cotes, L n- Robertson, L
CWalk	S. B. Bristowe, L	Shropshire, North	Viscount Newport, C
Vewcastle-under-Lyme	Sir E. Buckley, C sW. S. Allen	Shropshire, South	
Newcastle-on-Tyne	sJ. Cowen, L		Colonel Corbett, C
Newport	s— Hamond, C sC. C. Clifford, L	Somerset, East	R. Bright, C
Norfolk, North	sC. C. Clifford, L Hon. F. Walpole, C Sir E. Lacon, C	Somerset, Mid	Major Paget, C sR. N. Grenville, C
Norfolk, South	C S Read C	Somerset, West	. Cpt. Hon. A. W. Hood, C
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Northampton	nP. Phipps, C		sLieutCol. Beresford, C
Northamptonshire, N.	sRt. Hn. G. Ward Hunt, C	Stafford	J. Locke, L Captain T. Salt, C
Northamptonshire, S.	Sackville G. S. Sackville, C	Stafford, East	nA. Macdonald, L. M. A. Bass, L
Northumberland, N	Major Cartwright, C	Staffordshire North	S. C. Allsopp, C Sir C. B. Adderley, C
	M. W. Ridley, C	The state of the s	nC. M. Campbell, C
Northumberland, S	s Hon, H. G. Liddell, ()	Staffordshire, West	sA, S. Hill, Q.C., C
Norwich	nJ. W. Huddleston, C J. J. Colman, L	Stalybridge	sA, S. Hill, Q.C., C nW. Sidebottom Sir John Hay, C
		3.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00	

OMEN'S SUFFRAGE JOURN.	
Constituency. Members.	Constituency. Members.
Nottingham nS. Isaac, C	StockportnsC. H. Hopwood, Q.C., L
nW. E. Denison, C Nottinghamshire, N. F. Chatfield Smith, C	nsF. Pennington, L StocktonsJ. Dodds, L
Hon.G.E.M.MoncktonC Nottinghamshire, S nCaptain Storer, C	Stoke
T. B. Hildyard, C	Stroud
Oldham John Cobbett, C nSerjeant Spinks, C	Suffolk, East nLord Rendlesham, C
Oxford City Right Hon. E. Cardwell, L. Sir W. Harcourt, L.	Suffolk, West Colonel Parker, C
OxfordshiresRt. Hon.J.W.Henley, C Colonel North, C	Lord A. Hervey, C SunderlandsE. T. Gourley, L
W. C. Cartwright, L	Sunderland sE. T. Gourley, L nsSir H. Havelock, L Surrey, East J. Watney, C
Oxford University Rt. Hon. G. Hardy, C Rt. Hon. J. Mowbray, C	
PembrokensE. J. Reed, L Penryn and Falmouth nH. T. Cole, Q.C., L	Surrey, Mid
ns— Jenkins, L	Surrey, WestsGeo. Cubitt, C Lee Steere, C
Pembrokeshire J. H. Scourfield, C Peterborough G. H. Whalley, L	Sussex, EastsG. B. Gregory, C nM. D. Scott, C
nT. Hankey, L Petersfield n Captain Jolliffe, C	Sussex, West Colonel Barttelot, C
Dlymouth E Bates C	Earl of March, C Swansea sl. L. Dillwyn, L
Pontefract	Tamworth Sir R. Peel, L R. W. Hanbury, C Taunton A. C. Barclay, L Taunton C. C. Barclay, L Sir R. Peel, L R. W. Hanbury, C
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nHon. T. C. Bruce, C PrestonsE. Hermon, C	Tewkesbury sW. E. Price, L Thirsk Sir W. Gallway
sJ. Holker, C Radnorshire Hon. A. Walsh, C	Tiverton J. H. Amory, L. Rt. Hon, W. Massey, R.
Reading sSir F. H. Goldsmid, L	Tower Hamlets nR. Ritchie, C J. D. Samuda, L Truro F. W. Williams, C
G. J. Shaw-Lefevre, L Viscount Galway, C	Truro F. W. Williams, C
Retford, East Viscount Galway, C F. J. S. Foljambe, L Richmond	Tymemouth ST E Smith L
New Radnor Marquis of Hartington,L Ripon nEarl de Grey	Walkefield nE. Green, C Wallingford sJ. Wells, C Walsall sC. Forster, L
RochdalesT. B. Potter, L	Walsall sC. Forster, L
Rochester P. W. Martin, L. Julian Goldsmid, L.	Wareham J. S. Drax, C Warrington nG. Greenall, C
Rutland	Warwick
Rye J. S. Hardy, C St. Ives nE. G. Davenport, C Salford sC. E. Cawley, C	Warwickshire, North C. N. Newdegate, C. W. B. Davenport, C.
Salford sC. E. Cawley, C	Warwickshire, South Earl of Yarmouth, C Sir J. E. Wilmot, C
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sAlderman Lush Sandwich Rt. Hon. E. H. K. Hu-	Wenlock
gessen, L H. A. Brassey, L	Westbury
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Shoreham	Whitby W. H. Gladstone, L. Whitehaven G. C. Bentinck, C
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shropshire, North J. R. O. Gore, C	Wilton Sir E. Antrobus, L
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Herbert, C Colonel Corbett, C	Wilts, South Lord H. Thynne, C
Somerset, East Major Allen, C	Winchester W. B. Simonds, C
Somerset, Mid R. Bright, C Major Paget, C sR. N. Grenville, C	Windsor
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Major Lee, C SouthamptonsRt. Hon, R. Gurney, C	Woodstock nLord R. Churchill, C
nsSir F. Perkins, L South Shields J. C. Stevenson, L	Worcester sA. C. Sherriff, L nsT. R. Hill, L Worcester, East nH. Allsopp, C
Southwark sLieutCol. Beresford, C	nMr. Walker, C
Stafford J. Locke, L Captain T. Salt, C	worcester, West sF. W. Knight, C W. E. Dowdeswell, C
nA. Macdonald, L Stafford, East M. A. Bass, L	Wycombe Lt.Col.Hon.H.P.Carrington,L YorksJ. Lowther, C
S. C. Allsopp, C	sG. Leeman, L
S. C. Allsopp, C Staffordshire, North & Sir C. B. Adderley, C nC. M. Campbell, C	Yorkshire, East R C. Sykes, C W. H. H. Broadley, C Yorkshire, North R F. A. Millbank, L
Stanordshire, West F. Monckton, C	Yorkshire, North R., F. A. Millbank, L.
sA, S. Hill, Q.C., C Stalybridge	nViscount Helmsley, C

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Constituency. Members,	Constituency. Members.	Constituency. Members.
W B. N. Div. Lord F. C. Cavendish, L	Ross and Cromarty J. Matheson, L Roxburghshire nSir G. Douglas, C	Galway Borough Viscount St. Lawrence, L Sir R. Blennerhassett, L
orks. W. R., S. Div. sS. W. Stanhope, C	St. Andrew's District E. Ellice, L	Kerry County sCaptain Herbert, L sR. P. Blennerhassett, L
nL. R. Starkey, C	St. Andrew's District E. Ellice, L Selkirksh. & Peeblesh. Sir G. Montgomery, C Stirling District sH. C. Bannerman, L Stirling District sH. C. Bannerman, L	Kildare County W. H. Cogan, L.
AND TO STANDARD BUT IN UNION	Stirling District	m.C. H. Meldon, L
SCOTLAND.	stone ()	Kilkenny G. Bryan, L
berdeen sJ. F. Leith, L	Sutherlandshire nMarquis of Stafford Wick	Kilkenny City sSir J. Gray, L
berdeenshire, East sw. D. Fordyce, L.	Wigton District nMr. Stewart, U	King's County Sir P. O'Brien, L
	Wigtonshire Vans Agnew, C	sD. Sherlock, L Kinsale nE. Collins, L
yr Burghs nSir W. Cunninghame, C	TO THE TAX HOUSE CHARLES AND THE PARTY OF TH	Leitrim County Dr. Brady, L
Line South n Colonel Alexander. C	IRELAND.	W. Ormsby Gore, C
anffshire	Antrim	Limerick County nW. H. O'Sullivan, L E. J. Synan, L
(! Dalrymple ()	Armagh County E. W. Verner, C	Limerick City I. Butt, L
oithness-shire SSIr J. T. Sinclair, L	n Maxwell Close, C	nMr. O'Shaugnessy Lisburne Sir R. Wallace, L
ackmannanshire and Kinross-shire W. P. Adam, L	Armagh City sJ. Vance, C Athlone Mr. Sheil, C T. Sheil, C	Londonderry County. ns Professor Smyth, L
umbartonshire SA. U. Ewing, U	J. J. Ennis, L	nMr. Law, L
umfriesshire nHope Johnstone, C umfries BurghsnsE. Noel, L	Bandon	Londonderry City C. E. Lewis, C Longford County Major O'Reilly, L
undee sYeaman, L	nsJ. P. Corry, C	nG. Errington, L
nsE. Jenkins, L dinburghsD. M'Laren, L	Carlow County H. Bruen, C A. Kavanagh, C	Louth County nA. M. Sullivan, L sP. Callan, L
nsMr. Cowan, L	Carlow Borough nH. O. Lewis, L .	Mollow 2Mr. M'Carthy, L
dinburgh and St. Andrew's Universities. sDr. L. Playfair, L	Carrickferous 8M. K. Dalway, L	Mayo CountysG. E. Browne, L nThomas Tighe, L
dinburghshire Lord Dalkeith, C lgin Burghs M. Grant Duff, L	Cavan County nMr. Fay, L nMr. Biggar, L	Meath County J. Martin, Nat.
lgin Burghs	Clare County Sir C. O'Loghlen, L nLord F. Conyngham, L	Monaghan County C. P. Leslie, C
alkirk Burghs nJ. Ramsay, L	Clopmel nMr. Moore, L	sE. Shirley, C
ifeshire	ColerainensD. Taylor, L	New Ross nMr. Dunbar, L
lasgow and Aberdeen	Cork County sMcC. Downing, L sW. Shaw, L	Newry
Universities sE. S. Gordon, C lasgow sG. Anderson, L	Cork City N. D. Murphy, L	Queen's County sK. T. Digby, L E. Dease, L
nsMr. Cameron, L	8J. P. Ronayne, L Donegal County T. Concily, C	Roscommon Colonel French, L
nJ. Whitelaw, C reenocksJ. J. Grieve, L	gylardiis namiton, C	C. O'Conor, L
addington Burghs sSir H. F. Davie, L	Down County Hill Trevor, C nsS. Crawford, L	Sligo County sSir R. Booth, C D. O'Conor, L
addingtonshire Lord Elcho, C lawick sG. O. Trevelyan, L	Downpatrick nMulholland, L	Tipperary Hon. C. White, L
nverness sF. Macintosh, L	Drogheda	Troles The O'Donoghue, L
nverness-shire sD. Cameron, C ilmarnock sF. Harrison, L	1. T. Hamilton, C	Tyrone
incardineshire Sir G. Baltour, L	Dublin City	Waterford County nLord C. Beresford, C
irkcaldynsP. Reid, L Cirkcudbrightshire nMr. Maitland, L	Dublin University Dr. Ball, C	Sir J. Esmonde, L
anarkshire, North Sir E. Colebrooke, L	Hon. D. Plunket, C DundalksP. Callan, L	Waterford
anarkshire, South nSir W. Anstruther, C withnsD. Macgregor, L	Dungannonnsl. A. Dickson, L	Westmeath sP. J. Smyth, L
inlithgowshiresP. M'Lagan, L MontroseW. E. Baxter, L	Dungarvan	Wexford CountynsSir G. Bowyer
Orkney and Shetland. S. Laing, L	Enniskillen Lord Crichton, C	"Mr O'Cleary
PaisleynsW. Holms, L	Fermanagh County Captain Archdall, C Hon. H. Cole, C	Wexford Borough 8W. A. Redmond, L. Wicklow W. F. Dick, C
Perth	Galway County Mitchell Henry, L	nW. R. O'Byrne, L
Renfrewshire	Captain Nolan, L	YoughalnSir J. M'Kenna, L
	TO THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF	A III D C
UNS	UCCESSFUL CANDID	ATES.

The following candidates, not in the last Parliament, who were unsuccessful in the recent elections, have declared themselves favourable to women's suffrage. Many of them will probably present themselves to constituencies on future occasions, and their candidature will be of interest to friends of the cause:-

occasions, and their candidature w
Albright, Arthur, East Worcestershire, L
Ashley, L., Hon. Evelyn, Isle of Wight, L
Bath, C., Swansea, C
Bemett, Sir J., Maldon, L
Bradlaugh, C., Northampton, L
Caine, W., Liverpool, L
Chamberlain, J. Sheffield, L
Codrington, Sir W., Westminster
Courteney, Leonard, Liskeard, L
Cox, J. C., Dewsbury, L
Cox, J. C., Dewsbury, L
Cox, W. T., Derby, C
Cremer, W. R., Warwick, L
Currie, E. Hay, Tower Hamlets, L
Fison, Yorkshire, W. R., N. D., C
Gassiot, J. P., junn., East Surrey
Grant, D., Marylebone, L
Green, S. N., Londonderry
Grey de Wilton, Lord, Bath, C
Hamilton, West Kent, L

be of interest to friends of the cause:

| Hardaker, J., Bradford, L
| Hare, S. V., Bristol, C
| Hastings, G. W., West Worcestershire, L
| Holden, T., York, W. R., N. E. D., L
| Holloway, S., Stroud
| Howell, G., Aylesbury, L
| Kennard, A. S., Salisbury, C
| Kennard, A. S., Salisbury, C
| Kennedy, T., Donegal, L
| Labouchere, H., Nottingham, L
| Langley, J. Baxter, Greenwich, L
| Lawrence, Sir F., Gloucester, C
| Leatham, W. H., Yorkshire, W. R., S. D., L
| Lee, H., Salford, L
| Lucraft, B., Finsbury, L
| Lyon, Major, Shoreham, L
| Marjoribanks, E., West Kent, L
| Maxse, Captain, Tower Hamlets, L
| Meiklejohn, Dundee, L

Miller, W., Berwickshire, L.
Muntz, G. H., N. Warwickshire, L.
Odger, G., Southwark, L.
Paget, T., South Leicestershire
Pochin, H. D., Monmouthshire, L.
Potter, G., Peterborough, L.
Powell, J., Gloucester, L.
Pym, E. J.
Randolph, Col., Finsbury, C.
Rogers, Prof., Scarborough, L.
Saunders, W. F., Kendal, C.
Serjeant, C. E., Bodmin, L.
Saunders, W. F., Kendal, C.
Serjeant, C. E., Bodmin, L.
Stanley, Hon. Lyulph, Oldham, L.
Tillett, J. H., Norwich, L.
Weguelin, C., Dover, L.
Young, Sir Geo., Plymouth, L.

March 2, 1874.

QUESTIONS AND DEPUTATIONS TO CANDIDATES.

BOLTON.

At a mass meeting, held in the Temperance Hall, Mr. Knowles said, "I may just add that the ladies representing the Women's Suffrage Movement called on me to-day to ask if I would support the admission of women to the suffrage in the election of members of parliament. I have no hesitation to state publicly that I think they ought not to be excluded from the suffrage, and, as they vote in the municipal elections, I think they ought to vote in the parliamentary elections." Mr. J. K. Cross said, "So long as the franchise is based on the rate for the house or the vote for the hearth, instead of the vote for the individual, I should be quite willing to see the females in the position of the males at present fully enfranchised."

DARLINGTON.

At a large meeting, in the Central Hall, Darlington, Mr. Backhouse, in reply to two questions, said that he was in favour of legal protection of the property of married women, and in favour of the principle that women who paid rates and taxes should have votes.

DOLLAR.

The Rev. Mr. Wilson asked if Mr. Adam was favourable to the extension of the suffrage to properly qualified women householders. Mr. Adam said that when the ladies of the country gave evidence that they really wanted the franchise he could see no logical reason why they should not have it. Mr. Wilson asked, would Mr. Adam consider a petition signed by several hundred ladies in Dollar as an indication that there exists in their community a desire for the extension of their right? Mr. Adam: Clearly.

PAISLEY

In reply to a question, Mr. Holmes said that where women paid rates for property, which if held by men would entitle them to vote, he would be willing in such a case to confer the suffrage on women.

SHEFFIELD.

In reply to questions, Mr. Chamberlain said he was in favour of extending the franchise to women. Mr. Roebuck expressed himself in favour of extending the suffrage to unmarried women.

LEEDS.

At a meeting of the supporters of the Conservative candidates, Messrs. Wheelhouse and Tennant, it appeared that a lady had addressed a letter to each candidate asking if they would give votes to women who were householders paying their own rates and taxes. Both candidates answered that they would.

YORKSHIRE, WEST RIDING, NORTH DIVISION.

At a meeting at the Mechanics' Hall, Halifax, Lord F. Cavendish said he would not support the extension of the franchise to women. A lady beside him (Lady F. Cavendish) did not wish it. Mr. Wilson said that beyond a question women should have a vote. Both candidates were returned.

VORK

A deputation of ladies waited on Mr. Leeman, at his committee rooms, to solicit his support to the movement for the enfranchisement of women. After hearing the deputation, Mr. Leeman said that though he had formerly come to a conclusion adverse to the Bill he was quite prepared to give the subject further consideration, and he might say more—his favourable consideration.

MERTHYR TYDVIL.

Mr. Fothergill, at Vaynor, expressed himself as a strong advocate of women's suffrage. He thought that all those women who contributed their proportion to the rates of the country should have a voice in the expenditure of the rates.

WHITE

A deputation waited upon Mr. W. H. Gladstone at Whitby. After listening to the arguments of the speakers, Mr. Gladstone admitted that individual ladies were fitted for the suffrage, but to give it to the class ran counter to all his feelings. The statements of the deputation had, however, made considerable impression upon him, particularly that about the large number of self-dependent women. The next time the subject was under debate in the House he would go down and listen to the speeches and acquaint himself with all the arguments, which he must acknowledge he had not yet done. He would not vote again without having given the subject his most careful consideration, apart from feeling or prejudice.

The following 106 constituencies give an undivided vote for women's suffrage. In the last Parliament the number of constituencies who gave a clear and full vote for the Bill was 98:—

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Ashton-under-L	yne				1	Sunderland 2
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Darlington					1	Dumbarton 1
Derby					2	Dumfries 1
Devizes					1	Dundas
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Devonport					2	Edinburgh and St. Andrew's
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Essex East					2	Forfarchine
Finsbury					2	Classes & Edich 1
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Gateshead					1	Greenock 1
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DO WOMEN WANT THE SUFFRAGE ?

Mr. Kirkman Hodgson, recently elected as M.P. for Bristol by nearly 9,000 votes, has until lately resisted women's suffrage. But, on the 18th of December last, when addressed by a deputation of ladies, he replied that he did not believe women to desire the suffrage. "However," added he, "I will abandon this position if you will bring me the signatures of half the women burgesses in Bristol:" who were understood to amount to 1,300. Thus 650 signatures were all that he asked for.

The ladies had plenty beside to occupy them; nevertheless they set to work, and succeeded in getting 1,240 signatures before the election came on. (The number of women artificially excluded from voting had been underrated.) Mr. Hodgson honourably confessed himself overcome, and declared that he would in future vote for the removal of women's disabilities.

It is remarkable that all the four candidates at Bristol (two Conservatives and two Liberals) have come over to the women's cause. Mr. Chambers announced his conversion after the voting was ended, and before there had been time to count the tickets.

But after all is it not hard and unfair to impose on ladies such tasks? If it is just that they vote on an equality with men, how can their just claim be lowered, if some or many of their sex do not desire the vote? Men are never disfranchised, because other men despise the privilege or neglect the duty of voting. Moreover, women who do desire it, are often too despondent to come forward and claim the right, seeing how little weight they have with parliament; but when they distinctly understand that their signatures will effect something, they are stirred into greater earnestness. This little experiment may well be an augury of women's feelings in other towns besides Bristol.

THE FATHERS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

There are returned to the new House of Commons only three embers who held seats prior to the passing of the Reform Act of 1832, namely, General Forester, who represents the borough of Much Wenlock, elected in 1828; and Mr. Christopher R. M. Talbot, Glamorganshire, and Sir Philip Egerton, West Cheshire, returned in 1830. Both General Forester and Mr. Talbot have had the honour of holding their seats from the dates above mentioned without interruption down to the present time, the one for 46 and the other for 44 years. We are proud of the honour of numbering these gentlemen mong the steady supporters of women's suffrage. Both suported Mr. Mill's amendment in 1867, and General Forester oted in the last three and Mr. Talbot in all the five divisions which have taken place on Mr. Jacob Bright's Bill. In addressng his constituents at Bridgend, Glamorganshire, on Feb. 7, Mr. Talbot said he had always voted in favour of female suffrage. Loud cheers.) He did not see it right or reasonable that when a man died, who while he lived had a vote, and leaves is property to his widow, that she should not have a vote. t was the property that was represented, not the man, and the operty remained the same after his death. He also believed hat a woman was capable of exercising the franchise quite as onscientiously as any man, and property did not deteriorate value because a female was in possession.

During the recent Parliamentary election in Salford, a woman, whose name was on the register, tendered her vote. The returning officer gave her a ballot paper, which she duly filled up and deposited in the box. We understand that a woman also voted in Bury, Lancashire,

BRISTOL AND WEST OF ENGLAND BRANCH OF THE NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE.

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۱	Mrs. Charles Thomas	10	0	0
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ı	Miss Gertrude Thomas	1	6	0
ı	Mrs Flias Jones (two years)	ī	1	0
ı	Mr. G. Pulling Armstrong Mr. Sholto Vere Hare Mrs. H. B. Clark	1	1	0
ı	Mr. Sholto Vere Hare	1	1	0
J	Mrs Arthur Tanner	1	1	0
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	Miss Marian Price	0	5	0
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Cheques and Post-office orders may be made payable to the Treasurer, Miss Estlin, 16, Belgrave Road, Clifton, and to the Secretary, 53, Park Street, Bristol; or through Messrs. Stuckey's Banking Company, Clifton,

DETITION! PETITION! PETITION!

Friends of Women's Suffrage are earnestly exhorted to aid with the work of collecting signatures for the petitions to be presented on the opening of the new Parliament. Written petitions ready for signature will be supplied on application to Miss Becker, 28, Jackson's Row, Albert Square, Manchester.

MEMORIALS TO MR. DISRAELI AND MR. GLADSTONE.

Memorials to Mr. Disraeli and Mr. Gladstone are in course of signature by women of the United Kingdom, and the help of friends in collecting signatures is earnestly desired. The Memorials have already been signed by Florence Nightingale and HARRIET MARTINEAU, and some thousands of others, but many more are needed in order to make the demonstration truly national. The sheets already issued will be available with a slight verbal alteration corresponding to the altered circumstances, and forms for collecting names will be supplied on application to Miss Becker, 28, Jackson's Row, Albert Square, Manchester. The sheets when signed should be returned to Miss Becker at the above address as soon as possible, and not later than the last day of March.

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EMMA A. PATERSON,

YORKSHIRE SOCIETY FOR WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE

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OUGHT WOMEN TO LEARN THE ALPHABET? By T. W. HIGGINSON. Reprinted from "Atlantic Essays." Price threepence. To be had of the Secretary, 28, Jackson's Row, Albert Square, Manchester.

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