

WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE.

*Eleventh Annual Meeting*

OF THE

EDINBURGH NATIONAL SOCIETY

FOR

WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE,

HELD IN

THE BIBLE SOCIETY HOUSE,

ST ANDREW SQUARE, 5<sup>TH</sup> MARCH,

1879.

EDINBURGH

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1879.

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Miss E. KIRKLAND, 13 Raeburn Place, *Secretary.*

*This Society consists of all friendly to its object, and who  
subscribe to its Funds.*



## EDINBURGH NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE.

### ANNUAL MEETING.

**T**HE ELEVENTH ANNUAL MEETING of this SOCIETY was held on the 5th of March 1879, in the Bible Society's Rooms, 5 St Andrew Square. Mrs STEPHEN WELLSTOOD occupied the chair. Apologies had been received from Mrs Nichol, Miss Louisa Stevenson, Dr Jex-Blake, and others—also from Mrs Duncan M'Laren, the President of the Society.

Mrs WELLSTOOD said:—"The subject was growing in interest every year, and instead of the reasons urged for and against the movement becoming stale, they always found fresh points presenting themselves in one direction or another. In Parliament this session the subject was to be brought up in the shape of a resolution. She wished that they could hope for success; but if their claim was settled on grounds of justice, there would be no fear. The right to vote had been given to women in connection with the School Board and the Parochial Board, and in England even in the Municipal elections, and had been found to work admirably. Why it should not be extended she could not understand. Under the old system voting might be attended with trouble and annoyance, but these were obviated under the ballot. She was in Bristol when the last election took place there, and the proceedings were so quietly conducted that one would scarcely have supposed that an

election was in progress. They wanted no special privilege; they simply asked that their rights should be acknowledged, and that they should be allowed to exercise these rights. Some time ago the women of Wyoming were allowed the privilege of the franchise, and much wonder was expressed as to how it would work; and on this point testimony had been given by the Hon. N. L. Andrews, Speaker of the House of Representatives of Wyoming. His testimony is all the more valuable as coming from one who states 'that he came to the territory in 1871 with the strongest prejudice possible against women suffrage, and decidedly opposed to it in all its features, yet, willing to be fair and candid, he became a close observer of the practical results of this innovation on the rights of man. He is now able to say that the more he has seen of it, the less his objections have been realised, and the more it has commended itself to his judgment and good opinion. He frankly acknowledges that, under all his observations, it has worked well, and been productive of much good, and no evil that he could discern.' That, she thought, was a most satisfactory answer to many objections raised against women's suffrage, for it showed that where it has been tried it has worked with marked success. Scotch women were surely quite equal to the women of Wyoming, and able to use their rights with discretion. Indeed, they had already shown this in connection with the School Board elections. The friends of the movement in Edinburgh had been working for many years, and she often wondered to see how energetic they continued. They were also getting new adherents, and she was hopeful that the end of all their efforts shortly would be crowned with success." (Applause.)

Miss WIGHAM then read the ANNUAL REPORT:—

The operations of this Society have, during the past year, as in previous years, been of a twofold character—to seek, on the one hand, to educate popular opinion to the righteousness and expediency of giving the suffrage to women, and on the other to convey to the House of Commons the expression of that opinion. The work of petitioning embraces both of these objects, and accordingly the attentive efforts of the Committee were directed to preparing for Mr Leonard Courtney's Bill, which was brought before the House of Commons on the 19th of June 1878. If the signatures to these petitions were not so numerous last year as in former years, they were notwithstanding of great value. The canvassing for them has been conducted on a new and important principle. Hitherto the aim of the Edinburgh Committee, like that of all the others, had been to obtain simply as many signatures as possible—to send a larger number of signatures each year to the House of Commons; at the same time taking all

possible care to render these monster petitions accurate and trustworthy; indeed, much of the canvassing was done personally by members of the Society. But a new method has now been adopted. The Committee has not given its attention so much to canvassing for mass petitions. It has selected important classes among the inhabitants of the city, and country at large, and has canvassed those as thoroughly as it was possible for them to do. This was done not by personal application, but by letters written and addressed by a sub-committee, meeting week by week for this purpose. One advantage of this plan is, that it cannot be implied that undue pressure is brought to bear upon the person canvassed; on the contrary, in every case a person who signs a petition in this manner must be sufficiently warm-hearted in the cause, not only to append the name when asked, but to put that signature in a letter, and to address, stamp, and post it to the proper quarter. In this way some of the most influential classes in Edinburgh have been already more or less completely canvassed.

Among these class petitions was one signed by 105 advocates, writers to the signet, S.S.C.'s, solicitors, accountants, and actuaries; one was from 212 bankers, architects, civil engineers, merchants, and heads of mercantile firms; one from 51 ministers of various religious denominations; one from 43 medical practitioners, surgeons, physicians, &c.; one from rectors, head-masters, schoolmistresses, and teachers, signed by 183. Perhaps the most significant and important of these petitions were those from women householders and rate-payers. Ten of these were sent from Edinburgh signed by 1279 women householders, of whom 173 were ladies residing in the principal streets of the city, paying rates on rentals of from £30 to £200 per annum.

The work of the Committee was not confined to Edinburgh, for lady householders have been canvassed from other towns and country districts, among which may be mentioned Dunoon, Rothesay, Largs, Gourock, Aberdeen, Ayr, Ardrrossan, Stirling, Bridge of Allan, Crieff, Melrose, Kelso, Alloa, Perth, Dollar, Stromness, Dumfries, Portobello, St Andrews and other towns in Fife. Twenty country petitions of this class were last year sent to Parliament, bearing 1042 signatures. General country petitions were also sent with 6209 names. The total number of petitions was 96, bearing in all 10,897 signatures. In referring to the Edinburgh mode of canvassing, Professor Masson says, in a paper sent by him to the late congress at Bristol:—"The responses made in the signatures to petitions have been very satisfactory and instructive. They show that an unsuspected amount of opinion in favour of the admission of women to the electoral franchise

has been quietly forming itself among men of solid habits of thought and of recognised standing in the various chief businesses and professions, and this in consequence of mere private reflection, each for himself, on the simple plea of justice, that women householders and rate-payers ought not to be disqualified because of their sex. It is something to have brought out the fact that all the objections to women's suffrage, all factitious alarms on the subject, have vanished from the minds of so many persons whose opinion must have weighty effect on those around them. There have been striking instances, I may add, of a declaration of adhesion at last where there formerly had been doubt, indifference, and even strong opposition. I believe that the experience of the value and easy working of the vote of women householders in School Board elections has had much to do with this interesting result. There are two good effects of the collection of signatures from classes. In the first place, petitions sent up on this method, though inferior in point of numbers, are absolutely trustworthy, and are of far higher value in the House and out of it as expressions of opinion; in the second place, this is the only means by which a committee can hope to ascertain, with any accuracy, the state and growth of opinion within the range of its exertions.\* Nine petitions were sent from town-councils, and seven from public and drawing-room meetings. Some of these meetings were of a highly influential character. We might be allowed particularly to mention that in Glasgow, held in the house of Professor Edward Caird, at the University, and under his presidency. It was attended and addressed by many gentlemen and ladies of talent and influence. The conclusion of the meeting was a hearty vote in favour of women's suffrage.

The Bill was introduced into Parliament under the leadership of Mr Leonard Courtney. His speech, in introducing it, was full of weighty argument. He pleaded the question in all its bearings with much dignity and earnestness; beginning on the ground on which our constitution is based—that taxation and representation must go together; claiming that the idea that a representative government was the best of all governments was shared by every member of the House, he insisted that it was of the utmost importance to have the government as widely and universally representative as possible; that all members of the community should be admitted to a share in the representation, against whom there could not be established personal

\* In reference to the signing of petitions during last year, it may be well to mention that a new rule was unexpectedly brought in force, which cancelled all signatures which did not bear the *full* name and *address*; and as the latter was not easily given in country towns, some of the petitions were almost lost.

unfitness, or an assumption of political danger on account of their being included. He went on to show that neither of those reasons could apply to women, who could not be proved to be unfit to exercise the franchise, neither could danger accrue to the constitution from their doing so. He alluded to the experience we already had of the operation of women's suffrage, in the admission of women to vote in the municipalities of England, and in the School Board elections of England and Scotland, and to the results of these experiments having proved highly satisfactory. Women had shown great interest in these elections; they had taken part in them as readily as men, and had been very careful in the choice of persons to represent them; and the one thing they aimed to secure was the presence of a respectable and responsible person on the Board, which was to administer the affairs of the town, or of the school district. He then reviewed the arguments respecting the detriment possible to the character of women themselves by admission to the electoral responsibility, and proved that the expansion of ideas and thought which would follow would only be beneficial to themselves and to those with whom they were associated, and on whom they exercised so largely an educational influence. Mr Courtney touched on the benefits that would accrue to the *position* of women by their being a represented portion of the community, showing that the laws respecting women would be greatly improved in character, and that competitive industries would be opened to them on a juster footing.

"The political reasons," he added, "for granting the prayer of the Bill appear to me to be undeniable; but I confess they are not the reasons why I most strongly support it. I believe it will develop a fuller, freer, and nobler character in women, by admitting women into the sphere of political thought and duty. Some may say, 'But what is to be the end?' I do not know that we are always bound to see the goal towards which we are moving. If we are moving on right principles, if we are actuated by a feeling of justice, if the hand that moves above us and leads us on, is a hand in which we can place implicit confidence,—then I say, trust to that light, follow the hand without fear of the future."

Several of the other speakers in favour of the Bill brought forward substantial and conclusive facts and arguments. And we would here express our grateful sense of the services rendered to our cause by Mr Courtney, and all those noble members who spoke in his support, and to the 140 who voted for the Bill—among whom, as in past divisions, we are proud to include our own city members, and the others composing the 23 Scotch representatives who voted on this occasion. We can only hope they may be long permitted to

retain their seats, and that, before many sessions of Parliament have passed, they may be associated with a much *larger* and more *complete* representation of the constituencies in Scotland. We were glad to observe that, on the occasion of the election of Lord Colin Campbell for Argyllshire, the subject of Women's Suffrage was placed before him, and received his favourable consideration. At one meeting, Lord Colin Campbell remarked that he had been quite astonished to find what progress the question had made during the last few months in Argyllshire; and the truth of the remark was fully illustrated in the interesting and influential petitions which have been lately signed by lady ratepayers in various towns and districts of the constituency, many of which have been recently visited by our organising secretary. The return of Sir David Wedderburn for Haddington forms another and valuable accession to the number of our friends in the representation of Scotland. It is the wish of this Committee that, directly or through allied friends and local committees, the question of Women's Suffrage should be presented to all candidates for election in Scotland. The division on Mr Courtney's motion gave a considerable majority against it, and the Bill was once more lost. But an analysis of the list shows that it was rejected by a smaller majority than on the last division in 1876. The number of votes recorded was smaller; but the opponents of the measure lost twenty votes, and the friends but twelve. Two of the members who voted against the Bill in 1876, supported it this year, and not one who supported it in the last division voted against it this time—and this, notwithstanding the removal from the House of seventeen old and tried friends of the measure. The minority, including tellers, contained 92 English, 23 Scotch, and 27 Irish members. The majority was composed of 177 English, 17 Scotch, and 27 Irish members. We should wish to quote further statistics of this division, but sufficient are given to give us courage to persevere; and it is a satisfaction that the majority, viz. 28, of our Scotch members are in favour of Women's Suffrage.

This year we have not felt it a duty, as a Committee, to go largely into the petitioning work, reserving for another year more concentrated effort in this direction—when, perhaps, our national circumstances may be in a more prosperous condition, and the commercial weight overhanging our country may be removed; but we have not failed to use influence in other ways, seeking to urge on members the duty of being present when Mr Courtney's resolution comes before the House.

Very interesting and influential public meetings have been held throughout England and Ireland, in support of Women's Suffrage,

during the past year; and, on the 23d of January of this year, an important Congress was held at Bristol, to which we appointed as delegate, our Secretary, Miss E. Kirkland. The meetings were presided over respectively by Rev. J. Caldicott, D.D., Head-Master of the Grammar School, and Mr Killigrew Wait, M.P. for Gloucester. Speeches were delivered by Mr Courtney, Mrs Lillias Ashworth Hallet, Mrs Helen Bright Clark, Miss Becker, Miss Tod, Miss Sturge, Mr Allen Greenwell, Mrs Colman (sister of the late John Stuart Mill), and others. Papers were sent by several friends of the cause who could not be present. Among others, by Professor Masson, on recent work in Edinburgh, the substance of which we have embodied in our report. The speech of Mrs Bright Clark covers so much of the ground of our position that we have thought it well to print portions of it in pamphlet shape. It embodies her sentiment as well as that of all sincere adherents of the Women's Suffrage cause, "that it is from no capricious love of change, but from a sincere love of liberty and all that appears to be noble and Christian in the life of the nation, that we protest humbly, but with all the strength we have, against that exclusion which denies to our sex the rights and the sacred duties of citizenship."

A Report of this Association must properly give details of the direct work for which it has been organised; but we may perhaps be permitted to glance at many of the collateral tokens of progress to women in social and educational advantages. The London University has opened its doors for the education of women, and women already have largely availed themselves of the privileges thus afforded. During the past year several women have entered the ranks of the medical profession, with the degree of M.D. conferred by the Dublin College of Physicians, and many are conducting successful practice in various parts of the kingdom. Some ladies are studying for the bar even in this country; and in America the legal profession shows many eminent and successful practitioners. Working Women's Unions have been and are being formed throughout the country, with the view of becoming a protective and provident league in the interests of the industries and earnings of women.

We have to record, during the past year, the deaths of many good friends of our cause. Among others we may specially allude to those of Sir Francis Goldsmid, M.P., Mr M'Carthy Downing, M.P. for Cork, Dr R. Smith, of Londonderry, and the Right Hon. Russell Gurney. The latter was emphatically the friend of all measures to promote the education and elevation of women: as Mr Courtney remarked in his allusion to the loss sustained by his death—"In respect to all questions affecting the position and the rights of women,

he had that great attribute of a judge, to recognise their claims even before they were pressed on his attention by any importunity. The unjust judge of Scripture listened to the complaints of a woman only because he was wearied out by her pertinacity; the righteous judge is foremost to admit any proper claim, from whomsoever it may come, and Mr Russell Gurney surely fulfilled that duty."

Our interests in Parliament have also been deprived of another friend, by the withdrawal of the Hon. Mr Henley from his position there. "Mr Henley (again we quote Mr Courtney) thought for himself, and so thinking he had the courage of his convictions. He addressed himself to this question without prejudice, and without any apprehension beforehand as to the consequences of his own thought. He saw that the claims of women could not be denied, except upon grounds which would also compel the claims of men to be rejected."

The latest and most affecting loss to our cause is in the death of the Lady Anna Gore Langton, on the 3d February, at Langham House, Hanover Square. There was scarcely a section of the many movements in the interests of women in which she did not give her warm sympathy and help. The women of India, as well as those of this country, had occasion to reap the benefit of her help and experience, and her loss will be widely felt. She was one of the earliest members of the Women's Suffrage Society, and president for many years of the Bristol branch of the Society. She gave her help and influence to the cause, often presiding over meetings held in her own drawing-room, and on more public occasions. With a quotation from one of her speeches in March 1875, we may fittingly conclude this report:—"To have a share, however small, in the government of his country, is one of the noblest ambitions of man; it improves by elevating him; forces him to consider the welfare of others, and enlarges his intellect. And if men find themselves benefited and improved by having the franchise, would not women feel themselves benefited if they had the power of voting? . . . It will always be a principle that Christian women should be meek, modest, humble, and charitable; but it is a prejudice to suppose that giving them the franchise would make them less so. Intellect has been given them which enables them to form opinions—whether equal to men or not we need not consider. Such as it is, they are answerable for making the best use of it for themselves and others. I agree that women's duties begin at home—they begin there, but there they do not end. Wherever there is poverty or sorrow, need or suffering, there it is the duty of women to follow, and try to alleviate or remedy the evil." So may it be with those who seek political recognition—that their aims

in this cause may be ever directed to secure their object for the interests of women and of humanity. Remembering that for their influence, and the effort to extend that influence, they are responsible, as they are for the exercise of all the talents with which God has entrusted them.

We have gratefully to acknowledge the legacy of £100 from the Hon. Caroline Elizabeth Norton, left by her to her dear friend Miss Agnes M'Laren for the good cause of Women's Suffrage. We would express especial thanks to Miss M'Laren for thus kindly placing at our disposal this sum of money, and we shall endeavour faithfully to employ it in advancing the cause it is left to promote. The money, with interest from the date of gift, amounting to £114, 10s., is lodged on deposit-receipt in the Bank of Scotland, and will readily be available when occasion offers.\*

Miss MAITLAND, Corstorphine, in moving the adoption of the report, and that it be printed and circulated, characterised it as a most interesting and encouraging one, and hoped its circulation would advance the interest in their cause still more than formerly. As that occasion was the first on which she had been present at any of these meetings, she thought she could not do better than explain how she had come to take an interest in the movement. She had for several years possessed that which gave her the right to vote if the privilege had been given in Scotland; however, she had been in the position that if it was given she might use it, but would make no effort to obtain it. But being invited to a drawing-room meeting

\* Since the preparation of the above report, the "Resolution" of Mr Courtney has been brought before Parliament, and the division on it has taken place, when 217 voted against, and 103 voted for it. Notwithstanding this unfavourable result, however, many tokens of encouragement were afforded in the character of the debate, and other circumstances. The following Scotch members voted in favour of Women's Suffrage on the two divisions.

George Anderson, Glasgow.  
Sir R. Anstruther, Fife.  
James W. Barclay, Forfarshire.  
Charles Cameron, Glasgow.  
James Cowan, Edinburgh.  
Sir H. R. F. Davie, Haddington.  
Archibald Orr Ewing, Dumbarton.  
J. F. Harrison, Kilmarnock Boroughs.  
William Holms, Paisley.  
Edward Jenkins, Dundee.  
Samuel Laing, Orkney and Shetland.  
John Farley Leith, Aberdeen.  
C. F. Mackintosh, Inverness Boroughs.

Peter M'Lagan, Linlithgow.  
Duncan M'Laren, Edinburgh.  
John Maitland, Kirkcudbright.  
Alex. Matheson, Ross and Cromarty.  
John Pender, Wick Boroughs.  
Right Hon. Lyon Playfair, Edinburgh  
and St Andrews Universities.  
John Ramsay, Falkirk Boroughs.  
Mark J. Stewart, Wigtown Boroughs.  
G. O. Trevelyan, Hawick Boroughs.  
Sir David Wedderburn, Haddington  
Boroughs.  
James Yeaman, Dundee.

at Newington House, Mrs M'Laren's address there roused her to more consideration of the subject, as also to a feeling of responsibility in connection with it. There is a saying attributed to the Wesleyans, "Do all the good you can, as long as you can, and by every means you can." We have also a higher saying, as follows:—"To him that knoweth to do good and doeth it not, to him it is sin." So she had come to think that woman's exercise of the franchise might be a means of our doing good in the world, and our not seeking after this means of usefulness might be wrong. In considering the matter still more deeply, she considered it had good foundation in Scripture, reason, and justice. In Old Testament times there were a Miriam and a Deborah taking a prominent part in the political actions of the people of Israel. In the New Testament we see that our blessed Lord made use of women to advance the interests of His kingdom; whilst the Apostle Paul mentions them as fellow-labourers in it. It may be thought that Pilate's wife took a bold step in endeavouring to sway the exercise of the Roman governor's authority when on the judgment seat; but well had it been for Pilate this day had he taken his wife's advice and had "nothing to do with that Just Man." She also believed that there is sound reason and common sense in women having some share in the choice of the legislators of the country, seeing such a large portion of the community for whom laws are to be made are women. Some members in the House of Commons had said long ago that if women had had something to do with the Legislature some of the laws obnoxious to women and the whole country would never have been passed, and that others would have been repealed sooner. Justice also commends the grant of the Suffrage to women, seeing that what they pay for should be granted to them as well as to men, and that in this matter there should be "no respect of persons." If, as some of our best men in Parliament have said, the interests of justice, religion, and morality would be advanced in our country through Women's Suffrage, then she felt that the sooner they obtained it and exercised it the better.

Mrs KIRK moved, "That it was inconsistent with the principles of representative government, and against the best interests of the country, that women who were entitled to vote in parochial and school board elections, and in municipal elections in England, though not in Scotland, when possessed of the statutory qualification, were disabled from voting in Parliamentary elections, though possessed of the necessary qualifications, and that it was expedient that the disability should be removed and repealed, and that a petition to this effect be sent to Parliament from the meeting." Mrs Kirk thought that, when they remembered the House of Commons

was elected to raise taxes—that was its chief purpose—and that it had complete control of all the money given or raised in this way from the people, they ought to see that every woman as well as man who sends money into that House, to be disposed of there according as members might vote, should have the right to look after that money, and see what was done with it. To get this done, the only way she could see was through the franchise. Then, as regarded the best interests of the country, she had to say that, if they took women and men equally just as they stood, taking one class of men and the same class of women, and put them side by side, they would see that the women were as well educated in their several classes as men were. Hence, it was for the best interests of the community that men and women should equally be entitled to the franchise in this country. Then, in regard to the justice of the question, suppose they took a man who had no property, properly speaking, but who paid the proper amount of rental, and a woman with very large means, very different in every respect from this man, still, simply because she was a woman, she was not permitted to use the franchise, while the man was preferred by the law as it at present stood. Was that justice? She considered that every one of them could easily see that this was simply injustice. Seeing women were allowed to vote at municipal elections in England, she trusted they would soon have the same privilege extended to them in Scotland. Miss Blyth and Miss Stevenson had been elected by them to the School Board, and in doing this they had done a good work. She trusted they might now have it in their power to do something with regard to councillors also. She thought women were more uncompromising than men. Very frequently they were more honest—not so easily swayed by trade and many other influences as many of the electors are. They even found instances of men who would give their vote to their employers, or to any one who would give a good return. But women saw better—more clearly. If they had not intellect in one way, they generally possessed it in respect of their clearness of penetration; and she was fully convinced that if women, with the knowledge they possessed, had electoral power, they would use it for the good of the country as well as for their own good. (Applause.)

Mrs DANIEL, in seconding the motion, remarked that the educational advantages for women were very inferior to those for men; and she hoped, when women were enfranchised, that these would be more equalised, and their educational interests more considered. (Applause.)

Mrs KIRK concurred with her seconder in thinking there was great room for more education.

The resolution was adopted.

The PRESIDENT expressed the pleasure it gave her to hear Miss Maitland speak about this movement as a Christian duty. They made their claim not for the mere sake of getting a little more power; they acted on Christian grounds. On temperance and moral questions the influence of women should be brought to bear more powerfully, and if it was it would be for the benefit of the country. Women themselves would also feel the better for the work. Some people spoke much about woman's rights, and cast a slur upon those connected with this movement. She had never heard a proper definition of woman's rights, but she always thought that woman's right was just to raise herself to the highest point that God had given her power to do. (Applause.)

Miss PHOEBE BLYTH, in proposing a vote of thanks to Mrs Wellstood for presiding, expressed her deep gratification with the tone of the meeting, and that the question had been raised to the highest sphere of religious duty.

Mrs WELLSTOOD acknowledged the compliment, and the proceedings then terminated.

### LIST OF SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Adamson, Prof., Manchester	£2 0 0	Dalziel, Lieut.-Gen., Cupar	£0 5 0
Anderson, Mrs	0 5 0	Davie, John, Esq., Dunfermline	1 0 0
Armour & Co.	0 5 0	Dick, Miss, Burntisland	1 0 0
Baird, James, Esq., Stirling	0 2 6	Douglas, James, Esq., Hawick	0 2 0
Bartholomew, Misses	1 0 0	Duncan, Miss, Fox Hall	0 3 0
Blackie, Mrs	1 0 0	Dunn, Mrs, Aberdeen	0 5 0
Black, Miss	0 2 6	Ewan, James, Esq., Hawick	0 2 6
Birrell, Miss, Cupar	0 4 0	Ferguson, Miss	0 2 6
Boyd, Miss, Kelso	0 2 6	France, William, Esq., Crieff	0 2 6
Bright, Mrs Jacob	5 0 0	Friend, A	0 1 0
Burton, Mrs Hill	1 0 0	Gibson, Miss	1 0 0
Caldwell, Messrs	1 0 0	Gibson, Mr	0 2 6
Caldwell, Miss, Portobello	0 2 6	Greenock, Miss	0 5 0
Caldwell, Mr Samuel	0 2 6	Grieve, David, Esq.	0 5 0
Campbell, John, Esq., Crieff	0 2 6	Grieve, Mrs	0 5 0
Carphin, Mrs, Dunkeld	0 2 6	Greig, David, Esq.	1 0 0
Christie, Wm., Esq., Dunblane	0 2 6	Hamilton, Miss, Dunse	0 2 0
Cochrane, Mr, Dunblane	0 2 6	Hay, Misses, Ayr	0 2 6
Craig, Misses	5 0 0	Hodgson, Mrs, Bonaly	2 2 0
Crichton, Mr	0 5 0	Home, Mrs Ferguson, Bassen-	
Crombie, Rev. W., Melrose	0 2 0	dean	1 0 0
Cross, John, Esq., London	0 10 6	Hope, Mrs	1 0 0
Cross, Miss, Dunblane	0 2 6		

Hope, Mrs, Easter Dudding-		Mitchell, Miss	£1 0 0
ston	£0 2 6	Mitchellhill, Mrs	0 2 0
Hope, Miss	3 0 0	Moncrieff, Miss E. Scott	0 2 6
Hunter, Miss	10 0 0	Morton, James, Esq., Greenock	1 0 0
Hunter, Wm., Esq., Portobello	0 2 6	Munro, Alex., Esq., Galashiels	0 5 0
Innes, John, Esq.	0 10 6	Mushet, J. S., Esq., M.D.,	
Jackson, Miss Jane	0 2 6	Stirling	0 2 6
Jex-Blake, Dr Sophia	5 0 0	Nelson & Sons	1 0 0
Kemp, Mrs	0 2 0	Nichol, Mrs	5 0 0
Lauder, Miss Dick	2 0 0	Ord, Mr and Mrs, Muirhouse-law	1 0 0
Livingston, Josiah, Esq.	0 10 0	Patrick, Mrs, Cupar	0 2 6
Low, David, Esq.	0 5 0	Pullar, John, Esq., Bridge of	
Low, Miss	0 5 0	Allan	0 10 0
Lund, Peter, Dunblane	0 1 0	Raleigh, Samuel, Esq.	1 0 0
Lynn, Mr F., Galashiels	0 2 0	Renton, Mrs Alexander	3 0 0
Macdonald, Mrs, Ayr	0 2 6	Robertson, Mrs	0 5 0
Macfadyen, Mr and Mrs	0 5 0	Robson, William, Esq.	1 1 0
Macfie, R. A.	2 0 0	Rose, Hugh, Esq.	2 0 0
Mackay, Aeneas, Esq., (don.)	1 0 0	Russell, Mrs, Cupar	0 2 6
Maclagan, Miss, Stirling	0 2 6	Simpson, Miss, Portobello	1 0 0
Macqueen, Mrs	5 0 0	Simpson, Miss M., Edinburgh	1 0 0
M'Culloch, Mrs, Dumfries	1 1 0	Somerville, Mr Robert	0 2 6
M'Kenzie, John, Esq., Comrie	0 2 6	Stevenson, Miss Eliza	12 0 0
M'Kinnel, Mrs, Dumfries	1 1 0	Stevenson, Miss Eliza (don.)	8 0 0
M'Laren, Mrs, Newington		Stevenson, Miss Louisa	5 0 0
House	10 0 0	Stevenson, Miss Flora	1 0 0
M'Laren, Miss	5 0 0	Stewart, Miss, Ashcraig	0 10 0
M'Laren, Duncan, Esq., junr.	2 0 0	Stuart, W., Esq., Portobello	0 10 0
M'Robie, Misses, Bridge of		Tait, James, Esq., Portobello	0 10 0
Allan	0 2 6	Thom, Mrs, Banchory	0 1 6
Makdougall, Miss Scott, Maker-		Veitch, Mr W., Crieff	0 2 6
toun	0 5 0	Walker, Mr, Melrose	0 2 0
Marshall, J., Esq.	0 10 0	Walker, Alex., Comrie	0 2 0
Masson, Mrs	0 10 6	Western, Peter, Esq.	0 5 0
Mathieson, Mrs	0 10 0	Wigham, Mrs	0 10 0
Maughan, Mrs	0 2 0	Wigham, Miss	0 5 0
Melrose, John, Esq.	0 10 0	Wilkie, Mr, Galashiels	0 1 0
Mein, Mrs B., Kelso	0 10 0	Wilson, John, Esq.	0 5 0
Mein, Mrs William, Kelso	0 2 6	Wright, Miss Guthrie	0 10 0
Meikle, Dr, Crieff	0 2 6		
Millar, Mrs John	2 0 0		
Millar, Mr	0 5 0		



## TREASURER'S STATEMENT, for the Year Ending 28th February 1879.

INCOME.		EXPENDITURE.	
Balance from last year	£161 10 2	Printing	£18 3 0
Subscriptions and Donations	134 1 0	Subscription to <i>Journal</i>	18 12 6
Interest	1 0 10	Publications for circulation	1 13 6
		Canvassing and Travelling Expenses in connection with Country Petitions	19 10 9
		Expenses of Sub-Committee in getting up Class Petitions, and Canvassing Women	
		Householders in Edinburgh	29 14 3
		Expenses of Secretary	67 0 0
		Rent of Committee Room	2 7 6
		Postages, Stationery, Carriage of Parcels, Advertising, &c.	
		Deputation to Bristol	19 16 0
		Balance on hand	10 0 0
	£296 12 0		109 14 6
			£296 12 0

EDINBURGH, 5th March 1879.—I have examined the Books and Vouchers for the past year, and find them all correct, there being a Balance in the Bank of Scotland of £109, 11s. 6d., and in Treasurer's hands, 3s. ; in all, £109, 14s. 6d.

DUNCAN M'LAREN, JUN.

## OPINIONS OF WOMEN ON WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE.