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Women's Suffrage Pamphlets

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Electoral Reform By William Count 3, Ed. London 1881.

The Memorial of Women to the Right Hon.

W. E. Gladstone, M.P.

Bristol 1880
Printed London +
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WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE
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SOME OF THE FACTS
OF THE
WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE
QUESTION.

BY

✓ HELEN BLACKBURN.

"Doth the desire for freedom rivet bonds
Here, where thy boast is freedom?" . . .
THE HON. MRS. OCTAVIUS KNOX.

Published by the
CENTRAL COMMITTEE of the NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE,
64, BERNERS STREET, LONDON. W.

1878.

SOME OF THE FACTS

71^M
WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE
HEAVY
QUESTION

TO
THE ELECTORS OF GREAT BRITAIN
AND IRELAND,

With whom it rests to return a House of Commons
in harmony with the needs of the time.

SOME OF THE FACTS

OF THE

WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE QUESTION.

As the constitutional law of Great Britain formerly stood women were not incapacitated, by reason of sex, from voting in Parliamentary elections. As that law now stands women are rendered incapable of exercising the franchise, and strange to tell, their exclusion from this most important right and duty of citizenship is due to this present century. Restriction of political liberty is the last result which might have been anticipated from an English Reform Bill, especially in a century when constitutional principles of Government are extending with unprecedented rapidity. Yet the great Reform Bill of 1832 deliberately and for the first time in our history, excluded women from the general extension of political rights by using the term "Male Persons" in all the new franchises created by that Act instead of people. The term "people" was, however, still retained in such of the old franchises as were untouched by the new legislation and women were not deliberately excluded from these older franchises until the decision of the Court of Common Pleas in 1868. Up to that time they might hope to break through the long growth of custom which hindered their exercise of the right and to record their votes quietly in company with all other duly qualified persons. Since that date this has become impossible without an enabling statute such as the Bill to Remove the Electoral Disabilities of Women.

LONDON:

WOMEN'S PRINTING SOCIETY, LIMITED, 210, GREAT COLLEGE STREET, WESTMINSTER, S.W.

In earlier and ruder ages when arms occupied the most prominent part of a man's existence, the exercise of electoral rights would seem to have been treated as a comparatively domestic concern, one which could be attended to by the non-combatant portions of adult society as well as by the combatant. But times have greatly changed since the days when our forefathers admitted ladies of rank and abbesses to an equal place in their Witangemotes and on this point the change has been against, and not in accordance with the progressive growth of liberal institutions.

When Henry III. and Edward I. summoned abbesses to appear in Parliament and Edward III. commanded peeresses to appear by proxy the idea of disqualification by reason of sex cannot have entered the Common law of the land. No words occur in the early statutes regulating the elections of Knights to Parliament which can be construed as excluding women. The Knights of all counties (Henry VI. x. c. II.) are to be chosen by the *people** dwelling in the same, who have freeholds to the value of 40s. a year. "There are extant," says Mr. Chisholm Anstey,† "many Parliamentary returns for counties and boroughs from the earliest times which were made by female electors and yet were received. Some of these are enumerated in Prynne's collection of Parliamentary writs, some of later date are mentioned in the Commons Journals themselves, others are to be found in the repositories of the learned or the curious."

Although women cannot be shewn to have been placed under any legal incapacity they fell under an incapacity almost as decided in its effects—that of custom. When home politics acquired a more absorbing interest these became more jealously guarded by men and although the right to vote remained unaffected, the inconsistency of allowing the civil law to treat women as subordinated to men while constitutional law left them equally independent acted insensibly on ordinary

* "Gentz demeurant et reseantz en icelles, dont chescun ait frank tenement" etc. etc.

† Notes on the Representation of the People's Act by Thos. Chisholm Anstey. The portions of this work which relate to the franchise for women may be found re-published in the "Women's Suffrage Journal," September, 1877.

practice and told detrimentally on the general conception of their status. Persons treated by the policy of the law in the private relations of life as perpetual minors could not be consistently regarded as fit to share any exercise of sovereign power; thus that which was "contrary to the policy of the law" easily came to be esteemed as also "contrary to decency." The exercise of the franchise by women became so rare as to pass at last out of the current of ordinary ideas and Lord Coke's hasty inclusion of all women amongst non-electors was quietly acquiesced in though, as has been shewn by Mr. Chisholm Anstey in a passage given below, the facts of his own time refuted the assertion.*

* "He (Lord Coke), quotes no record. He contradicts without comment records of the highest authority. But this is what he does say: "And in many cases multitudes are bound by Acts of Parliament which are not parties to the elections of knights, citizens, and burgesses; as all they that have no freehold, or have freehold in ancient demesne, and all women having freehold or no freehold, and men within the age of one-and-twenty years, etc." The "etc." is Lord Coke's. He then returns to the question of the clergy and their proctors, and makes no further reference to those Parliamentary franchises. This is, however, the whole and sole authority, on which those who receive the enumerated disqualifications always rely when they are put to show the law and practice of English elections from the reign of Henry III. to that of Lord Coke's Sovereign Lady Elizabeth.

3. Now first, as to the alleged disability of sex, according to the law and practice of Coke's own time. In the reign of that very queen (and it is impossible to conceive the great Parliament man to have been ignorant of the fact, although it suited his purpose to pass it by), there had happened several elections to Parliament for a borough (the more than once famous borough of Aylesbury), where the franchise was then claimed and exercised by a simple family of "inhabitants," and long continued to be so claimed and exercised. Now at one of those elections, the "sole elector being a minor," his mother, *jure repræsentationis*, had actually voted in his stead—elected the two burgesses—signed their indenture—and as returning officer made the following return, which was upheld as good:—

"To all Christian people to whom this present writing shall come, I, Dame Dorothy Packington, widow, late wife of Sir John Packington, knight, lord, and owner of the town of Aylesbury, sendeth greeting: know ye me, the said Dame Dorothy Packington, to have chosen, named, and appointed my trusty and well-beloved Thomas Lichfield and John Burden, Esquires, to be my burgesses, of my said town of Aylesbury. And whatsoever the said Thomas and George, burgesses, shall do in the service of the queen's highness in that present Parliament, to be holden at Westminster, do ratify and approve to be my own act, as fully and wholly as if I were or might be present there. In witness," etc.—On some supposed Constitutional Restraints upon the Parliamentary Franchise, by Mr. Chisholm Anstey. For passages relating to the Franchise for Women, see "Women's Suffrage Journal" for August, 1877.

Quoting Lord Coke, Mr. Serjeant Heywood writes in 1790, "and so the law is *understood* to be at the present day," while Mr. Hallam remarks, "women have generally been supposed capable of no political right but that of reigning." Nevertheless this supposed incapacity rested, not on legislative enactment, but on custom, the first exclusion by statute law dating, as has been already said, from the Reform Bill of 1832.

The force of custom might encourage constitutional law to tarnish its own principles and approximate its practice to the policy of subordination which had been inherited as regards civil matters from an earlier stage of civilization, but custom however old and time-honoured, cannot withstand the tendency which draws political and social interests into closer relations. How was it possible that an agitation like that preceding the Reform Bill should sweep over the country and impart none of the excitement of the time to mothers, sisters and daughters, especially when the cry for reform was swelled by the cry for bread? It was the Corn Law of 1815 that first stirred Englishwomen into political combination, that made the women of the manufacturing centres form "sister associations" to co-operate with the men. Reform came, heedless enough of them and of their part in the excitement; but the Corn Law still remained, bread was still kept back from their children's mouths, work from their looms, by that Parliament-made scarcity. Did men struggling for the Anti-Corn Law League tell women politics were not for them?—nay rather, they called on them to aid. "This is emphatically a mother's question, it is a mother's duty to take it up" writes the Anti-Corn Law Circular and again and again refers to the help women gave. Then women learned to petition, a practice which hitherto had been generally confined to men, then women learned to attend public meetings, to watch closely the proceedings of debates and of elections. When the Corn Law was abolished the country returned to its usual quiet but the lesson learned could never be forgotten, politics had touched the inmost recesses of home, politics therefore had touched the women in the home and they knew now that the interests within and

the interests without were closely interwoven together as they had never known it before. They had learned something of the power for good of combined effort and association. These were lessons which once learned both by women as regarded themselves, and by men as regarded women could not be forgotten but taught many to see that the time was fast approaching when, instead of discouraging the electoral rights of women, it was becoming socially imperative to encourage them. That apart from the injustice of creating an artificial distinction between persons equally fulfilling the test which should qualify for electoral power, such a distinction was discordant both with the much-prized principle that taxation should be accompanied by representation and with the tendency of modern times. That it was injuring society to teach women to cultivate an apathetic attitude of mind towards public affairs when so many interests of vital importance to every hearth were subjects of public policy. The course of women's education was extending beyond the narrow range within which a non-manufacturing, non-locomotive manner of life had held it for the majority of middle-class women, but instead of deepening that course was becoming dissipated on superficialities until it was worthless. The solid industrial occupations of a self-contained household of a generation or two ago which had become absorbed by large manufactories, instead of being replaced by solid intellectual occupations, were giving way to a pursuit of accomplishments which scarcely merited even so respectable a description as a dilettante pursuit, so unsystematic was the curriculum of a girl's education, bearing the same relation to true education that a patchwork of chance fragments does to a co-ordinated design. For was not the merest outer garnish good enough for those whom human law—at any rate—pronounced not good enough to be treated as helps meet (intellectually) for men? "The constitution of States and Society, forms of Government, state of ancient nations, sources of wealth, many natural phenomena, the whole range of mathematical truths are generally presumed beyond her ken"—writes one of her Majesty's Commissioners for the Inspection of Schools in 1868. "In a boy's school these points, whether

taught or not, are treated as worth knowing, with a girl" continues the Commissioner, "their importance is not even recognised, and the influence of school upon her mind is as far as it goes to discourage her from attempting to understand them:" and again, "if the reproach be just that women do not reason accurately and their knowledge even when they possess it, is deficient in organic unity and coherence and in depth, there is no need to look for any recondite explanation of the fact. The state of the schools in which they are educated sufficiently explains it." Well, might Mr. John Stuart Mill say, in his speech in the House of Commons on May 12th, 1867, "The time is now come when unless women are raised to the level of men, men will be pulled down to theirs. The women of a man's family are either a stimulus and a support to his highest aspirations, or a drag upon them. You may keep them ignorant of politics, but you cannot prevent them concerning themselves with the least respectable part of politics—its personalities: if they do not understand and cannot enter into the man's feelings of public duty, they do care about his personal interests, and that is the scale into which their weight will certainly be thrown."

Convictions like these work silently for a while, appearing in scattered pages of the press or the literature of the day, in occasional lectures and conversations, and then take shape at last in some enduring form. So it was with the Women's Suffrage question, which took coherent, organised shape with the approach of the Reform Bill of 1867. A preliminary Committee was formed in London in 1866 and that year the first petition with the signatures of 1500 women was presented by Mr. John Stuart Mill. The Manchester Committee was formed in January 1867, followed by the Edinburgh Committee later in the same year.

The Representation of the People's Bill introduced before the House of Commons that year, gave the required opportunity of bringing the subject prominently before the attention of the country. Instead of the phrase "Male Persons," this Reform Bill of 1867 used the term *man* throughout all its provisions. By Lord

Romilly's Interpretation Act passed in 1850 it had been enacted that in all future statutes words importing the masculine gender should include females unless the contrary were provided. The contrary was not provided in the Bill brought forward, it became a matter of some uncertainty whether this new Act was or was not framed with the intention of including women in its operations, and on the 25th March Mr. Denman raised the question in the House, whether it was intended by the use of the word *man* to come within the operation of Lord Romilly's Act and include women. The Chancellor of the Exchequer said in his reply that he believed the contrary had been provided in this case. This however was an error, the contrary was not provided and to place the question beyond all doubt, Mr. Mill, on the 12th May, moved his amendment which was supported by a petition signed by 13,000 persons "to leave out the word man and insert person." That amendment was rejected by 196 votes against 73. The Committees for women's suffrage in London, Manchester and Edinburgh were re-organized on a permanent basis. And thus was started an agitation which has continued to increase steadily from that time—an agitation about which Mr. Mill said, when writing to a lady eminent in philanthropy who expressed some doubts to him whether the time had come for agitating—"there are several reasons which concur to make me think it has. In the first place, to agitate for a change in the law is not to obtain it, and therefore even if any of us think that women are not yet prepared to exercise the suffrage, that will still not be a reason against agitating for it, because much smaller changes than this can never be obtained until after the agitation for them has lasted some time, and the agitation itself will be the most effectual means of preparing people for the change whenever it comes. The great change now taking place in the right of voting among men is, however, the main reason for bringing forward this question at this particular time. The subject of the right of voting is under discussion, and people's minds are comparatively open to receiving new ideas on the subject. If it is true that women ought to vote, it is wrong to lose the present opportunity of spreading this truth as far and wide as possible. By doing so, we

are only sowing seed, to bear fruit in due time if it is good seed suited to the soil and climate." In another part of the same letter Mr. Mill wrote, "the right of voting is in my opinion not only a power to be coveted (although it is a legitimate power which may be honestly coveted by an honourable ambition) but it is still more essentially an obligation to be dutifully fulfilled. You will see from this that I cannot agree in the wish you express that the right should rather be *given* to woman by those who deprive her of it, than from her own demand. Because even if any sentiment of generosity should make one feel that it is a more beautiful thing to receive a legitimate power unasked than asked, there can be no generosity and nothing noble or beautiful in waiting to have a duty thrust upon one, instead of asking to be allowed to take it upon oneself for the good of everybody concerned." These words written in Dec. 1867, just eleven years ago—express the feelings which animated the leaders in this movement; the Committees in London, Manchester and Edinburgh, formed themselves into one National Society, while each maintaining a separate organization; others followed quickly in Bristol and Birmingham and their first efforts were directed to finding whether it might not be even then possible for women to vote, since the Representation of the People's Act of 1867 had been passed without any change in its phraseology.

That same autumn, a lady—Miss Lily Maxwell—recorded her vote in favour of Mr. Jacob Bright's election for Manchester, it is stated in the First Report of the Manchester Society for women's suffrage that "the circumstance of this vote having been recorded, excited a great amount of public attention not only all over the kingdom but on the Continent of Europe and in America. It removed women's suffrage from the region of theoretical possibilities to that of actual occurrences, and therefore gave a powerful impetus to the movement." The *Times* (Nov. 29th, 1867) in a leading article on the circumstance, went so far as to say that women constitute in every sense more than half the British nation, "nevertheless in violation of every principle of numerical and logical proportion they have no votes in the election of the national representation," but concluded, "we are

afraid a legal scrutiny would deprive the sex of this momentary triumph and prove that we have been very absurd in writing a serious article on the subject." Possibly, if a legal scrutiny had been ordered, the vote would not have been allowed, for the qualification under which Miss Lily Maxwell voted was one constituted by the Act of 1832. But so far as the fear of absurdity was concerned it doubtless had short duration, for during the weeks preceding the general election of December 1868, the *Times* records day after day, how women in large numbers and in many places entered their names on the electoral register, until on Nov. 3rd, commenting on the Second Annual Report of the Manchester Society, it wrote "The present condition of the woman suffrage question is decidedly an odd one. It is not often that the glorious uncertainty of the law is so strikingly illustrated as it has been by the decisions of the revising barristers, as to whether a woman under certain assumed conditions may or may not vote for a Member of Parliament According to one view, the view of the majority, she may vote if her name is on the electoral register and is not objected to, the revising barrister himself remaining neutral; according to another, the barrister ought himself, if necessary, to start the objection; according to a third, the view taken in four Courts, her name ought to remain on the electoral roll even although objected to. However this glorious uncertainty is soon to cease." Pending the time when the question should come before the Court of Common Pleas and guided by the decision of the South West Lancashire Revision Court, which had held the women's votes as good, the liberal candidate for Chester issued his electoral address to the women as well as to the men inhabiting the constituency. On the 6th November, the Court of Common Pleas heard the various cases for appeal, taking first an appeal from Manchester where 5,750 women had placed their names on the register. This case *Charlton v. Ling* would govern all other cases before the Court which related to women's claims.

Mr. (now Lord) Coleridge, Q.C., argued on behalf of the appellants; that in former times in all cases where men were

entitled to vote, women were also ; that women had, in point of fact exercised that right and no modern legislation had taken it away, although there might be cogent evidence to shew that the general understanding had been that no such right existed. Judgment was given on the 9th, when it was maintained by Lord Justice Bovill that the instances named had comparatively little weight as opposed to the usage of several centuries, and what had commonly been assented to as the law raised a strong presumption of what the law was. Mr. Justice Willes concurred, and trusted that the unanimous decision of the judges in Scotland, as well as in England "would for ever lay the ghost of a doubt which ought never to have been raised." But as the *Times* remarked, "there was not much of the spirit of prophecy in this prediction."

The quarter to which prophecy should look was more safely indicated by the result of the Bill introduced by Mr. Hibbert in 1869 to assimilate the Municipal and Parliamentary franchise : amendments extending the provisions of the Bill to women were proposed by Mr. Jacob Bright and Sir Charles Dilke. Mr. Hibbert readily consented to admit the amendments and they became law without opposition. This proved a great encouragement to the promoters of the Women's Suffrage movement and Mr. Mill not having regained his seat, Mr. Jacob Bright in 1870 introduced the Bill to remove the Electoral Disabilities of Women, supported by Sir Charles Dilke and Mr. Eastwick. That Bill passed a second reading on May 4th, by 124 votes to 91, but in Committee the opponents of the measure, who had not troubled themselves to attend the second reading, rallied in great force and the Bill was thrown out by a large majority. However that same session of 1870 conceded another great step in women's political rights through the Elementary Education Act, framed with the express intention of admitting them to vote in elections for the Board and to sit themselves as members. Hence with some disappointment this session brought also a great encouragement. The Bill was re-introduced at each succeeding session by Mr. Jacob Bright, supported by Mr. Russell Gurney, Mr. Stansfeld and

Sir Robert Anstruther, and during the interval when Mr. Jacob Bright was not sitting in the House, by Mr. Forsyth, Conservative member for Marylebone. In the session of the present year, (1878) Mr. Jacob Bright desiring to withdraw from the main burden of the conflict, the Bill was accepted, at the unanimous desire of all concerned, by the Liberal member for Liskeard, Mr. Leonard Courtney, under whose leadership it passed through a division calculated to encourage its supporters, for it shewed that though death has lately thinned their ranks of many of their staunchest friends, new friends have not failed to replace them, in more than equal number. Subjoined are the words of the Bill, * which will have the effect of extending the system of interpretation provided by Lord Romilly's Act, to all Acts, relating to the Parliamentary franchise, to which, justly or unjustly, the decision of the Court of Common Pleas has ruled that interpretation shall not apply.

* TEXT OF THE WOMEN'S DISABILITIES REMOVAL BILL.

"1. That in all Acts relating to the qualification and registration of voters or persons entitled or claiming to be registered and to vote in the Election of Members of Parliament, wherever words occur which import the masculine gender, the same shall be held to include females, for all purposes connected with and having reference to the right to be registered as voters, and to vote in such election, any law or usage to the contrary notwithstanding."

COMMENTS ON THE OPPOSITION

TO

WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE.

BY

✓ HELEN BLACKBURN.

Published by the
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COMMENTS ON THE OPPOSITION TO WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE.

The inconsistency between the two theories which have co-existed in our jurisprudence, the Common Law treating women as without independent will, while Constitutional Law left them until 1832 (*de jure*) capable of the sovereign power of voting, has complicated the question of the admission of women to the suffrage, in itself a purely constitutional claim, with numberless points relating to domestic legislation and laws affecting special classes of persons, as in the various relations of wife, mother and independent earner, and this to such an extent that we frequently hear it said that if the laws which press heavily on women were repealed the claim to the suffrage would have no justification. But this is to regard the subject from a side-issue. The real question lies much deeper. For women as for men "Freedom is a noble thing," and though noble lives may be led without, the standard of a nation's life must be higher where freedom is within reach of all. Those who are excluded from the share in sovereign power which the right to the franchise bestows are amongst the governed but not amongst the governing and no one can deny that for any considerable number of the governed to find themselves absolutely excluded from all chance and possibility of becoming one of the governing, is utterly inconsistent with all theories of political liberty. "It was the theory and it had been the practice in all times to adapt the representation to the state of the country" said Mr. Pitt in his speech on Reform in 1785. "Now and in all future time to adapt the representation to the state of the country, was the idea of reform which he entertained."

The supporters of the Bill to remove the Electoral disabilities of women believe that the time has come when this reform is adapted to the state of the country and will increase that conformity of sentiment between the representatives and the nation at large which the same great statesman calls "the essence of a proper representative assembly."

Even the most determined opponents of women's suffrage will probably allow that women form part of the nation at large. It is for them to show what there is in the state of the country inconsistent with a reform which will embrace a considerable

fraction of law-abiding persons already acknowledged as citizens in respect to the duties they owe to local governments and state revenues, but not acknowledged as citizens in respect to the vital point of imperial representation. Or, what comes to the same thing; it is for our opponents to show what there is in the pursuits of women which unfits them for a duty laid theoretically on all except such as are "in so mean a situation that they are esteemed to have no will of their own."* The argument that elections are too tumultuous has been nullified since the ballot has made it easier to vote at an election than to attend her Majesty's drawing room, as school board elections have practically proved. The plea of intellectual inferiority has been abandoned, if not from a belief in absolute intellectual equality, at any rate from comparison of the average standard and the indignity of preferring to respectable women such drunken and illiterate voters as are at present occasionally channels of sovereign power. Again the mere superficial ridicule which buzzes about all new ideas, has almost subsided when eleven years of constant endeavour have worn off the novelty of the claim. Its opponents are at least conscious that they are called on to face the question on deep and serious grounds.

Here are numerous persons claiming an important national privilege with cogent arguments of logic, justice, expediency. Those who oppose the claim are bound to shew that it is illogical, unjust or inexpedient. The merely logical aspect of the question is little regarded by adverse thinkers, as one determined opponent, the *Pall Mall Gazette*, said so long ago as 1874, "the argument that the power of voting ought to go with a certain amount of purely mental cultivation or with a certain amount of contribution to the public revenue, covers the case of women, *unless it be properly guarded*." Conscious that they have not themselves unjust intentions towards women many men fail to conceive injustice that may nevertheless result from their legislative action, and the sense of injustice which many women feel strongly, is to them incomprehensible, consequently the opposition mainly guards itself

* Blackstone's Commentaries I. p. 172, 15th edition.

on the presumption of inexpediency. Thus the contest is concentrated on the four points with which the question of expediency is alternately met, and which constitute 1st, an assertion; 2nd, a prophecy; 3rd, a sentiment; 4th, a suspicion.

First then, we are met by the *assertion* that law is based on physical force and therefore political power must rest with those who have physical power. Legislation must be masculine, lest at any time women should outvote men and an insurrection ensue when physical force would inevitably decide the conflict. This is the most serious difficulty that has been urged because it touches on the most fundamental point in legislation, the power of sanction. If the political equality of women means the weakening of order, women will be the last to desire it, they would rather continue to deserve the epithet bestowed by our Saxon forefathers of "Peaceweavers," than earn that of weavers of Chaos. But what ground has ever been shewn for the belief that days of law and order are less amenable to the force of peaceful influences than days of wars and turbulence?

Brute force is undoubtedly the substratum of society, for if we analyse civilization we come in the ultimate residuum to pure physical force. Strip off one by one the motives and the restraints with which civilization has surrounded human life and you find yourself at last reduced to the will of the strongest. In the absence of law the fist rules, but as law increases in power, that is to say as law creates additional motives to orderly self-controlled action on the part of men, the rule of the fist loses its force and each new principle of law is another layer intervening between us and the rude stage of no-law.

It is easy to peel the rind off so lowly organized a growth as a mushroom, but try to strip the layers of bark off one so highly developed as a wide-branching oak tree and leave its woody fibres bared everywhere to the action of the elements, and it is a hard task. Similarly, every new motive, every new interest enveloping our complex civilization adds an additional hindrance in the way of returning to the ultimate

residuum. It may well be true that the admission of women to political power is inconsistent with a society which depends on brute force for its maintenance, for such a society will simply fail to maintain itself at all, the societies which have maintained themselves are those which have travelled away from dependence on brute force. In the rudest forms of social life the will of the strong man dominates, overawes the mass into a chaotic sort of obedience, rough and uncouth in its forms and customs, step by step experience develops laws which tone down these customs and custom first, then law, interposes an ever broadening barrier between the brute force in the community and the motives impelling action. Civilization develops gradually accumulating interests, religion impresses nobler motives, and these the legislator inweaves into the daily national existence until they become a concrete part of it, sending the appeal to brute force further and further into the back-ground. Those who believe that this process has been at work for ages must believe that it is still at work and that when men say the appeal to brute force makes it unreasonable to give women political powers, they have given the strongest possible motive in favour of giving them a share of such power, for by so doing they will be adding another influence to be overcome before the ultimate residuum, can be reached, another element to be disintegrated before we get ourselves resolved back to anarchy. We can say nothing against the possibility of such a dissolution, the history of the earth shews times of retrogression as well as of progression, but those times of retrogression come when respect for law is relaxed and faith in brute force encouraged.

There was a time, as geologists teach us, when England was a mass of ice and glacier, and there may again come a time when ice fields will cover our land again, but meantime we sow and reap and build and weave confidently above the ice-worn rocks. Let us make our laws no less confidently, for if we know that it is possible for men to fall back to the lower type, we know also that it is in their hands to advance to the higher ideal and bring about a time when

it shall as little enter into the heart of the civilized man to return to the rule of the strongest fist, as to return to the habits of the brute tearing and rending its prey.

To say that those who never fight (until their homes are attacked, their country perishing, and times of crises sink all ordinary duties in the one supreme duty of defence of the hearth) must have no share in legislation is to confess that legislation is a failure and its laws too weak to inspire the reverence which is stronger than arms—and such a confession would contradict all history and all civilization. If law did not obtain superior reverence armies themselves would be impossible, the cohesive discipline of an army is of comparatively early growth in the progress from the state of no-law which is so often misnamed the law of force, yet that discipline is as truly the result of law, as that product of a complex condition of society, the organization of our electoral system.

The *prophecy* which forms our second point of difficulty, though unverified by experience, tells with the force of fact on many minds, declaring that women will practically nullify all their independence of will by delivering themselves over to the guidance of the clergy, so that a woman's vote will mean so much additional power given to the Church. No prophecy can stand the test of verification which is based on a solitary set of facts, and does not consider other modifying facts at work and in this instance, only one side of the case has been regarded. We must not only remember that for ages the Church has been the one organization which has provided women with systematic instruction beyond school days and with systematic work outside their own doors, reaping its reward in corresponding influence over women—but we must also remember that to extend political rights to women is symbolical of wider ranges of study, synonymous with more extended ranges of interests than the Church has ever provided. Hitherto sacerdotalism has flourished most where political liberty has been repressed. Hitherto political liberty has cultivated independent action and encouraged independent thought—and the common humanity of men and women is too deep-seated for any reasonable expectation

that this order of things will be changed. We would beg those who are inclined to put faith in the prophecy of an increased clerical influence, to consider carefully whether they are not helping the evil they fear, by standing in the way of political liberty for women. We would remind them that it is one of the best attributes of human nature to give its chief reverence to those who have been the leaders of our intellectual lives. If statesmen, ignoring intellect in women, have left them to the guidance of the clergy until that guidance has assumed the narrowing tendency inseparable from limited horizons, then the more statesmanlike course would be to offer guidance to new horizons. A restricted mental horizon must promote an unintelligent conservatism: if priests promote such conservatism it is for politicians to counteract the evil and for these prophets of ill to watch, lest they stand in their own light.

The third difficulty which we have to meet is perhaps the most troublesome, because the least solid and tangible, point of attack. *Sentiment* is a shifting sand, and we are never sure where we have it. Sometimes it sternly confines women to their nurseries and store-rooms, ordering them to abandon all the solid studies which would enable them to connect the duties of these departments with the general facts of life. Sometimes it admits that it is right and good that women should earn money for their subsistence—when misfortune has depressed them—but is wroth if they begin, before misfortune comes, to follow the independent modes of life which ensue on power of self-support, nay which are essential to that power and for lack of which efforts begun too late fall inefficient. Our sentimental opponents will often grant that women should have the responsibility of property, while they steadily decry the correlative privilege. Occasionally they will advise women to study the newspaper, but with the warning not to take any deep interest in the politics they find there. Finally, sentiment will frequently take pains to encourage culture up to a certain point—the point which just falls short of making practical use of culture: rarely opposes the attentive and laborious study of the latest fashion books or even attendance at race-

courses and hunting-fields, but ever and always reprehends such study as might help intelligent discrimination on the questions brought forward at an election: and should they desire to approach the polling-booth, sets up a lamentation over the grace which is departing and the sweetness which shall fill our homes no more.

We admit that women who value their dignity as citizens will be as little satisfied to be described as "things of music and flowers" as Englishmen would be to hear themselves described as things of horses and dogs. They hold such descriptions to be as adequate as if one were to describe a book by its binding or a picture by its frame, and if the type of young gentlemen who think "women are meant to look pretty and be amused" (*a bona fide* speech, oh incredulous reader) find themselves uncomfortably compelled to form another estimate of women after their aunts or sisters or mothers possess the franchise, we shall not deem it an evil to be deplored. We shall moreover esteem it to be a useful collateral advantage if the fact that his wife might have been the possessor of a vote before he married her, and may become so again should he die first, so operates as to modify the sentiments of people of the type of the gentleman who preferred that his wife should coax and wheedle him out of what she wanted, than that she should obtain it by a reasonable, sensible wish (and here again, oh reader we speak from actual fact.) That the franchise will not be exercised by her while he lives, since the law has privileged him with the administration of the family possessions, is a matter of mere detail in presence of the paramount fact that the womanhood he professes chivalrously to honour shall no longer be pressed down among the non-governing governed and graciously permitted to have exemption from electoral duties along with minors and idiots, convicts and others, the most miserable of her Majesty's subjects. And let no man urge that this is an unfair application of a merely accidental coincidence. We are willing to acquit the law of having classified women, by malice aforethought, with these unpleasant congeners, but the coincidence remains and while you, gentlemen, ply us with your sentimental objections

to including us in the electoral body, we feel at liberty to indulge also in our sentimental objections to the exclusion, and now turn to the *suspicion*, which is the last point of defence.

Many persons who profess themselves not averse to our claim for the franchise, and who readily admit that they see "no harm" in women voting if they like, hold back nevertheless because they suspect ulterior ends and are haunted with the fear that to qualify women to elect is to qualify them also for election and straightway they will rush from the poll to the hustings, enter St. Stephen's and accomplish mighty revolutions! That women have ulterior ends is perfectly true. The vote is valuable, not for what it is, but for what it brings—that sense of citizenship, that consciousness of progress which accompany political emancipation; the means of more direct influence and increased power of usefulness which a recognized political position gives and which without the franchise is unattainable. These are ulterior ends which will work gradually ripening changes. We would remind the uneasy friends who suspect an imminent rush to Parliament, that to be an elector is not one of the qualifications essential for election—but let them be consoled, before any woman can enter Parliament, some one at least, must have been found ready to stand, friends must be ready to uphold her, and a constituency willing to elect her. As these conditions have not yet ripened into existence, it will be some time before all the three can meet in the necessary combination, and meantime, however essential that statesmen pay due regard to the ulterior consequences of legislation, suspicions like these do not prove that this may not be one of the points where a plain present justice calls more imperiously than far-off possibilities.

In justice to these cautious and doubtful friends, it is right to admit that their suspicion is not altogether unworthy of respectful treatment, for however unscientific in its operation it arises from a laudable motive, the fear that in some way or other the division of labour will become confounded, and the proper organization of duties obscured. Nature has from the most primæval days pointed out certain duties for the two

co-ordinate sides of humanity, but civilization has gradually developed interests, sympathies, duties, where men and women meet as on common territory: the margin of that territory extends as culture extends: the man may still retain the general function of loaf-winner, the woman that of "loaf distributor" and yet they may, without confounding their functions, find mutual consultation useful on the methods and organizations of their separate duties. The question to-day is whether the exercise of the electoral franchise is or is not one of those duties which culture has slowly brought to the shore of the common territory; we believe it is, and mere suspicion will not disturb that belief.

To those men and women who, while respecting the law as the expression of the national standard of conduct nevertheless believe that standard capable of frequent advance, the passing of the Bill to remove the electoral disabilities of the latter will bring no change of feeling, save the gladness that law is now on the side of the equality they prize for themselves.

To those who regard the law as the all-sufficient standard pointing out the whole duty of man, this Bill must add a new thought: but will make no change in the current of their lives; they will go on as before, following the lead of law and will quietly acquire the new idea that women are citizens in the full sense of the word and that therefore it is a duty for them also to give some thought to the service of the State.

To those who are below the law, by whom law is regarded as an enemy to be evaded and obeyed only from compulsion, this Bill will bring a new, unwelcome, but salutary command of respect for those whom now law marks as inferiors.

In days of old, the young man was invested with the sword as a sign of his manly activity and the young woman wore her keys as the sign of her household duties, but those keys should no more lock the thoughts of women within their cupboard doors, then the sword should cut off the men from domestic affections. Surely Home and Country are for all, and all for Home and Country.

A FEW WORDS TO TEMPERANCE
WOMEN UPON THE
SUFFRAGE QUESTION.

—
✓ BY MRS. DAWSON BURNS.
—

The inquiry may very naturally arise, "In what way can 'The Woman's Suffrage Agitation' help to remove our great national vice of intemperance?"

Looking thoughtfully into the whole matter, many reasons suggest themselves why ladies interested in the Temperance Reform, should readily hasten on this good work by efforts to obtain a legal political standing.

A review of the long list of legislative debates for the curtailment or suppression of our enormous drink traffic shews only a tardy progress; and this conclusion may very fairly be drawn, that the much needed reform may never be accomplished until women are brought fully to believe they should work, shoulder to shoulder with men, in casting into oblivion our national shame.

Women rarely look upon themselves in the light of citizens. They are good wives, good mothers, good for religious and philanthropic purposes; but as to being good citizens, that is a position outside their sphere altogether. This mainly arises from the limited rights accorded to them; but the time has now fully arrived when every woman ought to be recognised an equal citizen with either her father, husband, brother, or friend.

One rising generation after another has had chiefly to depend upon women for its education and training. The right adjustment of the home, England's glory, is attributable to the skill and management of women; and it is a well proven fact that often far more tact and good sound common sense are required in an economical bread dispenser than even in a bread winner. Again, England to-day is deeply indebted to the co-operative zeal of women for some of its greatest blessings. If, then, woman has these qualifications; if her power to work is undisputed; if her labour is sought; if her toil is necessary to the furtherance of great national objects; why should she not have the *one right* of raising her voice and registering her opinion in determining the adoption or overthrow of any legislative measure she may deem just or unjust?

It has been argued that had women the power of voting they would in some instances show how unsuitably that power would be used, or even utterly abused. Even were it so, let it be remembered that non-suitability, or the abuse of the privilege, does not disfranchise a man. Here are two glaring anomalies: A man may drink as much as he pleases, far beyond the bounds of moderation and respectability; may be as ignorant and brutal as he pleases; may be quietly breaking every law that should honestly bind him to his home, his wife, and his children; may be utterly incompetent to estimate either the character or intelligence of the man for whom he is asked to vote; yet, let him only live in a borough as householder or lodger, paying a yearly rental, and he possesses the right of voting at Parliamentary elections.

Contrast this case with that of a woman who has all her life maintained an honourable position; guided

her house with consummate judgment; has been first and foremost in various benevolences and schemes for her country's purity and elevation; can always give an excellent reason for the judicious opinion she has formed; yet, whether widow or spinster, as a householder paying taxes, or a lodger renting apartments of the required value, is denied the opportunity of exercising that tact, that judgment, that influence in the election of candidates whom she deems best qualified to legislate for the urgent wants and necessities of the times.

Every woman specially devoting her energies to the Temperance Reformation should ask herself, "Will this truly glorious cause to which I am allied gain anything if, in order for its advancement, I support the Woman's Suffrage Bill?"

Probably to each such calm question will come an affirmative reply.

1st.—Because women more than men suffer directly from the terrible effects of intemperance. Give the franchise to women, and they immediately become invested with a power that must tell mightily in repressing the present legalised liquor traffic.

2nd.—Because women, in numberless and increasing cases, are the unhappy victims of this national vice, through the present laws facilitating the purchase of these drinks in places considered more respectable than public-houses, viz., confectioners', restaurants, and grocers' shops. Break down the political barrier that shuts out women from the ballot-box, and Temperance women would use their electoral rights against the continuance of a system that is a disgrace to a Christian community.

3rd.—Because women would naturally feel a deeper

interest in petitioning Parliament to remove this drink curse if they had the right to vote in the election of law-makers.

If Great Britain is ever to be a sober nation, our Legislature must step in and confirm the efforts put forth to influence the masses to cast off from themselves this foul disgrace. Our laws, as they now stand, foster and abet the evil; because our law-givers are in many cases either the drink-makers, or are returned by the influence of the drink traffic; and, besides, large revenues flow into the coffers of our Government by the sale of these drinks. The hands of our legislators are not clean in this matter, and no redress can ever be expected for the misery over which the land mourns, and no reform can be hoped for, until men are chosen imbued with a serious and religious sense of their responsibility, and who will use every effort to repeal our national drink laws and prohibit the traffic.

To Temperance women this appeal is made. Thousands are zealously working to wipe out the unclean spot that dims the lustre of England's glory. Thousands are seeking to stem the torrent of misery flowing from this one source. Let their clear heads and warm hearts realise how, by helping to obtain electoral power, they may further succeed in developing the good cause of Temperance they are prayerfully and energetically promoting. No means of forwarding our national sobriety ought to be neglected; and the vote which a Temperance woman would possess, if the Women's Suffrage Bill were enacted, would be a mighty power in her hands for hastening the overthrow of the licensing system, with all its heritage of woe.

LONDON: JOHN KEMPSTER & CO.,
9 & 10, St. Bride's Avenue, Fleet Street, E.C.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

✓ CENTRAL COMMITTEE

OF THE

National Society for Women's Suffrage.

Presented to the General Meeting, July 1st, 1878.

YOUR Committee, in submitting to you the Report of the work done during the past session, desire to express their regret that, owing to ill-health and consequent absence from England, Mr. Jacob Bright felt it necessary to resign the conduct of the Bill to remove the Electoral Disabilities of Women. During the winter, therefore, negotiations were opened with Mr. Leonard Courtney, M.P., and in November last delegates from the various Women Suffrage Societies waited on him for the purpose of inviting him to take charge of the Bill, and your Committee have pleasure in informing you that he was good enough to accede to their request. Previously, however, your Committee had ascertained, by means of a private conference held at the Westminster Palace Hotel, at which Mr. Hibbert, M.P. presided, the opinion of the most influential supporters of the movement in Parliament as to the advisability of bringing the measure before the House of Commons this session. As the majority of those present were in favour of the re-introduc-

tion of the Bill, your Committee felt no hesitation in requesting Mr. Courtney to take the necessary steps to secure an early day for the second reading.

It is with a feeling of great satisfaction that your Committee record the amalgamation of the two Societies for Women's Suffrage previously organized in London—an amalgamation which they regard as a means of strengthening and advancing the cause which they have so much at heart.

Your Committee have to record with the most profound regret the deaths of Mr. Sharman Crawford, M.P., Sir Francis Goldsmid, M.P., and Mr. Russell Gurney, M.P. These three gentlemen have been for many years warm supporters of all questions that have affected the condition or interests of women, and to each may be given the title, which, it is said, Mr. Russell Gurney was proud to bear, "the Friend of Women." Your Committee have also to deplore the loss of Mr. Edward Spender, on whose sympathy and ready assistance they could always rely, and whose good work for the cause of women is too well known to require recapitulation here.

The work organized by your Committee during the past session is as follows:—Public Meetings both in London and the provinces; Lectures delivered by members of this Society, and other ladies and gentlemen; Drawing-room meetings; and *At Homes* held in the office for the purpose of discussing, with those interested, the best means of forwarding the movement.

The Public Meetings held in London have been at the Camberwell Hall, Mr. William Rabbits (chairman); Belmont Hall, Clapham, Mr. W. Martin Smith (chairman); Shoreditch Town Hall, Sir Charles Reed, of the London School Board (chairman); and at St. George's Hall, Mr. Hibbert, M.P. (chairman). The country Meetings were held at Oxford, Prof. Thorold Rogers (chairman); Leicester, Mr. Fred. Mott (chairman); High Wycombe, Mr. John Wyeth (chairman); and Reading, Mr. Silver, Mayor (chairman).

The Lectures were delivered at the Collier Memorial School, Peckham; the Tower Hamlets Conservative Club; the Westminster Democratic Club; the Progressive Club, Notting Hill; at the rooms of the Women's Provident League; the Lecture Hall, Borough Road; the South London Secular Club; at the Clayton Memorial School, and at the College for Working Men and Women.

Your Committee wish to take this opportunity of thanking Miss Blackburn, Mrs. T. de la Cour Carroll, and Mrs. Glover; Mrs. Harrison, Mrs. Macdonell, and Mrs. Imray of Beckenham; Mrs. Hale of Eton College, the Misses Davenport Hill, Mrs. Newton of Lee, and Mrs. Thomas Taylor, who have kindly held meetings in their drawing-rooms for the purpose of discussing the question of Women's Suffrage. Your Committee earnestly hope that in the ensuing session further meetings of this kind may be organized, as they consider them the most valuable means of educating public opinion on the subject.

The Bill to remove the Electoral Disabilities of Women was ordered to be read a first time on the 18th January, and the second reading was fixed for Wednesday, June 19th. Notice of opposition was again this year, as in 1877, given by Mr. Hanbury, now M.P. for North Staffordshire. On the day appointed, Mr. Courtney, in a very able speech, moved the second reading of the Bill, to which Mr. Hanbury moved as an amendment that it be read that day three months. Mr. George Palmer, the new Liberal M.P. for Reading, in his maiden speech, seconded Mr. Courtney's motion, and was followed on the same side by Mr. Serjeant Sherlock, Mr. Blennerhassett, Mr. Gorst, Mr. Hibbert, and Sir Henry Jackson. The opponents were Mr. Smollett, Mr. Ferguson, Mr. Beresford-Hope, Mr. Greene, Mr. Assheton, and Mr. Newdegate. The debate was conducted in a more courteous manner this year than last, and was one of the most earnest discussions which has yet taken place in support of the measure. At 5.30 a division was taken, and the following result was announced:

For the Bill ...	...	...	140
Against ...	...	...	219
			79
Majority			79

But this result has been since officially corrected, and it appears that 220 voted against the Bill, thus making the adverse majority 80.

The last division taken was after the debate of 1876, when the votes were 152 for and 239 against. The following table shows the comparative numbers:

1876.

	FOR THE BILL.			AGAINST THE BILL.			
	Lib.	Con.	Total.	Lib.	Con.	Total.	
Votes ...	90	62	152	Votes ...	86	153	239
Tellers ...	1	1	2	Tellers ...	1	1	2
Pairs ...	3	4	7	Pairs ...	1	6	7
Totals	94	67	161	Totals	88	160	248

1878.

Votes ...	103	37	140	Votes ...	73	147	220
Tellers ...	1	1	2	Tellers ...	1	1	2
Pairs ...	5	8	13	Pairs ...	2	11	13
Totals	109	46	155	Totals	76	159	235

Of the 155 members who thus recorded their support of the Bill this year, 23 were Scotch, 26 Irish, and 106 English and Welsh. Of those opposed to it, 19 were from Scotland, 29 from Ireland, and 187 from England and Wales.

The number of Petitions presented in favour of the Bill this session has been 710, containing 172,711 signatures. Of these 223, with 76,681 signatures, have been obtained through the efforts of your Committee,* who desire to point out the important character of some of these Petitions. Those namely, from the Town Councils and Corporations of Aberdeen, Crewe, Dewsbury, Dumfries, Edinburgh, Falmouth, Forfar, Kendal, Kidderminster, Kirkcaldy, Leeds, Middlesboro', Neath, Northampton, Paisley, Peebles, Scarborough, Stockton-on-Tees, Stromness, Sunderland, and Walsall; twenty-seven separate Petitions from Women Householdors from various parts of the Kingdom, most of which were numerous signed, and among which may be noticed the names of Mrs. Grote, Miss Florence Nightingale, Miss Helen Taylor, Miss Buss, Mrs. William Grey, the Countess of Buchan, and the Hon. Mrs. Liddell; a Petition from Clergymen of the Church of England, and another signed by 64 Masters, Professors, Fellows and Tutors of Cambridge. Among

* A larger number of signatures were sent in, but have not been reported in the Parliamentary papers; and the Committee desire to call the attention of their friends to the new Parliamentary rule which came into force in the middle of the session, and which renders invalid every signature that is unaccompanied by the full address of the petitioner.

the Edinburgh Petitions were the following:—From Ministers of various Denominations; from 216 heads of Banking and Mercantile Firms; from 43 Physicians, Surgeons and Medical Practitioners; from 105 Members of the Faculty of Advocates and Writers to the Signet; and from 185 Rectors, Headmasters, Schoolmasters, and Teachers.

The Declaration from Women Householdors which was inaugurated last year by your Committee, and which is intended to form a record of a permanent kind of the demand of women to exercise the parliamentary franchise, has since received many valuable signatures of women, whose names are well known in the world of art, science, and literature.

It is with satisfaction that your Committee report that many interesting and important contributions have been made to the library during the past year; and that the object for which it was established, viz., to serve for reference to members of the Society, has been attained. Your Committee gladly avail themselves of this opportunity to thank those friends who have kindly assisted them in carrying out this project by presentations of books and pamphlets.

In closing their Report your Committee desire to express their satisfaction with the progress which the enfranchisement of women is now making in every class of society. Although the division list on the Second Reading of the Bill was on neither side so large as in previous years, yet there is reason to believe that the measure has not lost ground in the House of Commons, while there is ample evidence to show that the measure has gained considerably in the country. There never was a time when signatures to Petitions were more easily obtained, or when the workers of the Society met with so cordial a reception from the public. In order that this satisfactory progress may be continued your Committee earnestly appeal to all who are interested in the object of this Society to assist to the best of their power in carrying on the work. They have already set forth the various means which they have adopted for advancing the movement, and they would welcome suggestions of new methods and increased co-operation in the labours of the next year.

DIVISION LIST.

AYES.

Anderson, George
 Anstruther, Sir Robert (Fife)
 Archdale, William Humphreys
 Ashbury, James Lloyd
 Barclay, James W. (Forfarshire)
 Barran, John
 Bateson, Sir Thomas
 Beach, W. W. Bramst. (Hants, N.)
 Biggar, Joseph Gillis
 Birley, Hugh
 Blake, Thomas
 Blennerhassett, Rowland P.
 Boord, Thomas William
 Bourne, Colonel
 Bousfield, Colonel
 Bright, Jacob (Manchester)
 Brooks, Maurice (Dublin)
 Bruce, Hon. Thos. (Portsmouth)
 Burt, Thomas
 Cameron, Charles (Glasgow)
 Chamberlain, Joseph
 Cholmeley, Sir Hugh
 Clarke, J. Creemer
 Clifford, Charles Cavendish
 Cobbold, Thomas Clement
 Collins, Eugene
 Conyngham, Lord F. (Clare)
 Cowan, James (Edinburgh)
 Cowen, Joseph (Newcastle)
 Cross, John Kynaston (Bolton)
 Cubitt, George
 Davie, Sir H. R. Ferguson (Hadd.)
 Delahunty, James
 Dickson, Thos. A. (Dungannon)
 Dilke, Sir Charles Wentworth
 Dillwyn, Lewis Llewelyn
 Dodds, Joseph
 Dundas, John Charles
 Earp, Thomas
 Ewart, William
 Ewing, Archibald Orr
 Fitzmaurice, Lord Edmund
 Fletcher, Isaac
 Forster, Sir Charles (Walsall)
 Fraser, Sir William Augustus
 Goulding, William
 Gourley, Edward Temperley
 Gray, Edmond Dwyer
 Guinness, Sir Arthur
 Hamond, Charles Frederic
 Harrison, Charles (Bewdley)
 Harrison, J. Fortescue (Kilmarnock)
 Hervey, Lord F. (Bury St. Edmunds)
 Heygate, William Unwin
 Hibbert, John Tomlinson
 Hick, John
 Hill, Thos. Rowley (Worcester)
 Holker, Sir John
 Holms, William (Paisley)
 Hutchinson, John Dyson
 Ingram, William James
 Jackson, Sir Henry Mather
 Jenkins, David James (Penryn)
 Jenkins, Edward (Dundee)
 Johnstone, Sir Harcourt (Scarboro')
 Kenealy, Dr.
 Kirk, George Harley
 Laing, Samuel
 Lambert, Nathaniel Grace
 Laverton, Abraham
 Lawson, Sir Wilfrid
 Leeman, George
 Leith, John Farley
 Lloyd, Morgan (Beaumaris)
 Lusk, Sir Andrew
 Mackintosh, Charles Fraser
 M^rArthur, Alexander (Leicester)
 M^rKenna, Sir Joseph Neal
 M^rLagan, Peter
 M^rLaren, Duncan
 Maitland, J. (Kirkcudbrightshire)
 Manners, Rt. Hon. Lord John
 Marten, Alfred George (Cam. B.)
 Matheson, Alexander
 Morley, Samuel
 Mundella, Anthony John
 Muntz, Philip Henry
 Nolan, Major
 Norwood, Charles Morgan
 O'Gorman, Purcell
 O'Shaughnessy, Richard
 Palmer, George (Reading)
 Parnell, Charles Stewart
 Pender, John
 Pennington, Frederick
 Phipps, Pickering
 Playfair, Rt. Hon. Dr. Lyon
 Plimsoll, Samuel
 Polhill-Turner, Captain
 Potter, Thomas Bayley

AYES—Continued.

Powell, Walter
 Power, Richard (Waterford)
 Price, Captain (Devonport)
 Price, Wm. E. (Tewkesbury)
 Puleston, John Henry
 Ramsay, John
 Redmond, William Archer
 Richard, Henry
 Ripley, Henry William
 Rylands, Peter
 Samuelson, Henry (Frome)
 Sanderson, Thomas Kemp
 Sherlock, Mr. Serjeant
 Shute, General
 Simon, Mr. Serjeant
 Smith, Eustace (Tynemouth)
 Smyth, Richard (Londonderry Co.)
 Spinks, Mr. Serjeant
 Stacpoole, William
 Stansfeld, Rt. Hon. James
 Stewart, Mark John (Wigton)
 Sullivan, Alexander M.
 Talbot, Chris. R. M. (Glamorgan)
 Taylor, Daniel (Coleraine)
 Taylor, Peter Alfred (Leicester)
 Temple, Rt. Hon. W. Cowper-
 Trevelyan, George Otto
 Villiers, Right Hon. C. Pelham
 Wait, William Killigrew
 Watkin, Sir Edward W. (Hythe)
 Wells, Edward
 Wheelhouse, William S. J.
 Whitworth, Ben. (Kilkenny City)
 Whitworth, William (Newry)
 Williams, Benj. T. (Carmarthen)
 Wilson, Chas. (Kingston-upon-Hull)
 Wilson, Sir Mathew (York W. R.)
 Yeaman, James
 Yorke, John Reginald (Glou. E.)
 Young, Adolphus William
 Tellers for the Ayes, Mr. Courtney and Mr. Gorst.

NOES.

Adam, Rt. Hon. William Patrick
 Agnew, Robert Vans
 Allcroft, John Derby
 Allsopp, Henry (Worcester E.)
 Ashley, Hon. Evelyn M.
 Assheton, Ralph
 Bagge, Sir William
 Baring, Thomas Charles
 Barne, Fred. St. John Newdegate
 Barrington, Viscount
 Barttelot, Sir Walter B.
 Bass, Arthur (Staffordshire E.)
 Bass, Hamar (Tamworth)
 Bates, Edward
 Beach, Rt. Hon. Sir M. H. (Glo. E.)
 Beaumont, W. B. (Northum. S.)
 Bentinck, Rt. Hon. G. C. (Whit'n.)
 Bentinck, Geo. W. P. (Norfolk W.)
 Beresford, G. De la Poer (Armagh)
 Blackburne, Col. John Ireland
 Brady, John
 Bristowe, Samuel Boteler
 Brown, James Clifton (Horsham)
 Bruen, Henry
 Bulwer, James R.
 Burghley, Lord
 Burrell, Sir Walter Wyndham
 Campbell, Sir Geo. (Kirkcaldy).
 Campbell-Bannerman, Henry
 Cartwright, Fairfax (Northamp.)
 Cave, Rt. Hon. S. (New Shoreham)
 Cave, Thomas (Barnstaple)
 Cavendish, Lord F. C. (York, W.R.)
 Cavendish, Lord G. (Derbyshire N.)
 Christie, William
 Churchill, Lord Randolph
 Clive, Col. Hon. G. Windsor (Lud.)
 Close, Maxwell Charles
 Cochrane, Alex. D. W. R. Baillie
 Cole, Col. Hon. Hen. A. (Ferm'h.)
 Coope, Octavius E.
 Cordes, Thomas
 Corry, James Porter (Belfast)
 Cowper, Hon. Henry F.
 Crichton, Viscount
 Cross, Rt. Hon. Rd. A. (Lanc. S. W.)
 Cuninghame, Sir Wm. (Ayr)
 Cust, Henry C.
 Dalkeith, Earl of
 Dalrymple, Charles
 Davenport, W. Bromley
 Davies, Richard (Anglesey)
 Dease, Edmund
 Denison, Wm. Beckett (E. Retf.)
 Dick, Fitzwilliam
 Digby, Col. Hon. E. (Dorset)
 Duff, Mount. Elph. Grant (Elgin)
 Dyke, Sir William Hart
 Dyott, Colonel Richard
 Edmonstone, Admiral Sir Wm.
 Edwards, Henry
 Egerton, Hon. Wilb. (Chesh. M.)
 Errington, George
 Evans, Thomas William
 Ferguson, Robert
 Fitzwilliam, Hon. C. W. W.

NOES—Continued.

Floyer, John
 Foljambe, Francis John Savile
 Forster, Right Hon. W. E. (Bradford)
 Foster, W. Hen. (Bridgnorth)
 Fremantle, Hon. Thomas F.
 Freshfield, Charles Kaye
 Gallwey, Sir William Payne
 Garnier, John Carpenter
 Gathorne-Hardy, Hon. A. (Cant.)
 Gathorne-Hardy, Hon. S. (Rye)
 Gibson, Right Hon. Edward
 Gladstone, William Henry (Whitby)
 Goddard, Ambrose Lethbridge
 Goldney, Gabriel
 Goldsmid, Sir Julian
 Gooch, Sir Daniel
 Gordon, Sir Alex. (Aberdeen East)
 Gower, Hon. E. F. Leveson
 Greene, Edward
 Gregory, George B.
 Grosvenor, Lord Richard
 Hall, Alexander William
 Hamilton, Lord Cl. J. (King's Lynn)
 Hamilton, Rt. Hon. Lord G. (Midx.)
 Hamilton, Marquis of (Donegal)
 Hankey, Thomson
 Harcourt, Edward Wm. (Oxford Co.)
 Harcastle, Edward
 Havelock, Sir Henry
 Hay, Right Hon. Sir J. C. Dalrymple
 Heath, Robert
 Henry, Mitchell
 Herbert, Hon. Sidney (Wilton)
 Herschell, Farrer
 Holford, J. Price Gwynne
 Holland, Sir H. T. (Midhurst)
 Holms, John (Hackney)
 Home, Captain (Berwick)
 Hood, Capt. Hn. Arthur W. A. N.
 Hope, Alex. J. B. Beresford
 Howard, Hn. Charles (Cumb. E.)
 Howard, E. Stafford (Cumb. E.)
 Hubbard, Egerton (Buckingham)
 Hubbard, Rt. Hn. John (London)
 James, Walter H. (Gateshead)
 James, Sir Henry (Taunton)
 Kavanagh, Arthur MacM.
 Kay-Shuttleworth, Sir Ughtred
 Kingscote, Colonel
 Knatchbull-Hugessen, Right Hn. E.
 Knowles, Thomas
 Lawrence, Sir J. Clarke (Lamb.)
 Lawrence, Sir Trevor (M. Sur.)
 Learmonth, Alexander
 Leatham, Edward Aldam
 Lee, Major Vaughan (Som. W.)
 Lefevre, George John Shaw
 Leslie, Sir John
 Lewis, Chas. Edwd. (Londonderry)
 Lewis, Owen (Carlow Borough)
 Lewisham, Viscount
 Lloyd, Sampson (Plymouth)
 Lloyd, Thomas E. (Cardiganshire)
 Locke, John
 Lowe, Rt. Hon. Robert
 Lowther, Hon. Wm. (Westmoreland)
 Macartney, J. W. Ellison
 MacIver, David
 M'Arthur, William (Lambeth)
 M'Garel-Hogg, Sir James
 Maitland, Wm. Fuller (Breconshire)
 Majendie, Lewis Ashurst
 Makins, Colonel
 Malcolm, John Wingfield
 Marjoribanks, Sir Dudley C.
 Marling, Samuel Stephens
 Massey, Rt. Hon. Wm. Nathaniel
 Master, Thos. William Chester
 Merewether, Charles George
 Monckton, Francis
 Monk, Charles James
 Montgomerie, Roger (Ayrshire)
 Montgomery, Sir G. G. (Peebles)
 Moore, Stephen (Tipperary)
 Moray, Colonel H. D.
 Morgan, Hon. Fred. (Monmouth Co.)
 Morgan, G. Osborne (Denbighshire)
 Mowbray, Right Hon. John Robert
 Muncaster, Lord
 Mure, Colonel
 Murphy, Nicholas Daniel
 Newdegate, Charles Newdigate
 Noel, Rt. Hon. Gerard J. (Rutland)
 North, Colonel
 O'Conor, Denis M. (Sligo Co.)
 O'Donoghue, The
 Onslow, Denzil
 Parker, Lt. Cl. Windsor (Suff. W.)
 Peel, Arthur Wellesley (Warwick)
 Pell, Albert
 Pemberton, Edward Leigh
 Peploe, Major
 Philips, R. Needham
 Portman, Hon. W. Henry B.
 Praed, Charles Tying (St. Ives)
 Raikes, Henry Cecil
 Ridley, Sir M. W. (Northumb. N.)
 Ritchie, Charles Thomson
 Robertson, Henry
 Rothschild, Sir Nath. M. de
 Russell, Lord Arthur (Tavistock)
 Russell, Sir Charles (Westminster)
 Sackville, Sackville G. Stopford
 St. Aubyn, Sir John
 Salt, Thomas
 Samuda, Joseph D'Aguilar
 Scott, Montagu D. (Sussex E.)
 Severne, John Edmund

NOES—Continued.

Shirley, Sewallis Evelyn
 Simonds, William Barrow
 Smith, Abel (Herts)
 Smith, Samuel George (Aylesbury)
 Smollett, Patrick Boyle
 Somerset, Lord Henry R. C.
 Stanhope, Hon. Edw. (Linc. M.)
 Stanhope, W. T. W. S. (York, W. R.)
 Starkie, J. Pierce C. (Lanc. N. E.)
 Steere, Lee
 Stevenson, James Cochran
 Stewart, James (Greenock)
 Stuart, Colonel (Cardiff)
 Swanston, Alexander
 Sykes, Christopher
 Talbot, John Gilbert (Oxford Univ.)
 Tavistock, Marquis of
 Taylor, Right Hon. Col. (Dublin Co.)
 Thornhill, Thomas
 Tollemache, Hon. W. F.
 Tracy, Hon. F. S. A. Hanbury-
 Trevor, Lord Arthur Edwin-Hill-
 Turnor, Edmund
 Verner, Ed. Wingfield
 Walker, Oliver Ormerod (Salford)
 Wallace, Sir Richard
 Walter, John
 Watson, Right Hon. William
 Whitbread, Samuel
 Whitelaw, Alexander
 Wilmot, Sir Henry (Derbyshire S.)
 Wilmot, Sir J. Eardley (Warw. S.)
 Wilson, William (Donegal)
 Winn, Rowland (Linc. N.)
 Wolff, Sir H. Drummond
 Wyndham, Hon. Percy.

The following members paired.

FOR.	AGAINST.
Round, James	Chaplin, Henry
Legard, Sir Charles	Estcourt, G. B.
Harvey, Sir R. Bateson	Hayter, A. D.
Fawcett, Henry	Wroughton, Philip
Gardner, J. T. Agg-	Giles, A. (Southampton)
Torrens, W. McCullagh	Gordon, William
Otway, A. J.	Cartwright, W. Cornwallis
Cameron, Donald	Mills, Sir C. H.
Hopwood, C. H.	Arkwright, Augustus P.
Pim, Capt. Bedford	Woodd, B. T.
Lopes, Sir Massey	Egerton, Hon. A.
Jenkinson, Sir George	Elcho, Lord
Briggs, W. E.	Astley, Sir J.

NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS FROM 16TH JUNE, 1877, TO 28TH JUNE, 1878.

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.	
To Balance in Bank last Account, including cheque not paid in	£162	12	10	201 7 7
„ Cash in hands of Secretary	6	5	2	92 10 0
„ Donations	168	18	0	26 13 5½
„ Subscriptions and Shilling League	408	13	9	35 5 9
„ Sale of Tickets for Reserved Seats	302	8	0	25 5 10
„ Sale of Publications	14	16	0	131 0 6½
„ Balance of Funds from London and Croydon Committees	15	4	10	187 3 8
	230	5	1	111 18 7
				34 7 0
				58 2 8
				20 9 10
				£924 4 11
				£279 14 1
				76 2 9
				203 11 4
				12 9 5
				£1,140 5 8

Dated 1st July, 1878.

Examined and found correct,
CHAS. DUNBAR, Accountant,
12, Burwood Place, London, W.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

OF THE

Central Committee, held in the Westminster Palace Hotel,

ON MONDAY, JULY 1ST, 1878.

Mr. LEONARD H. COURTNEY, M.P., in the Chair.

The Report of the Executive Committee and Statement of Accounts were read.

Resolution I.—Moved by Mrs. P. A. Taylor, seconded by Dr. Edwin Abbott:—

“That this meeting adopt the Report and Financial Statement just read, and direct that they be circulated.”

Resolution II.—Moved by Professor W. H. Hunter, seconded by Miss A. Shore:—

“That the Executive Committee for the ensuing year consist of the following persons* and of delegates, the same being Members of Local Committees appointed by Local Associations to represent them.”

Resolution III.—Moved by Mr. Fred. Hill, seconded by Miss Tod:—

“That this meeting offer cordial thanks to Mr. Courtney, Mr. Gorst, Mr. Stansfeld and Mr. Jacob Bright, for introducing a measure to remove the Electoral Disabilities of Women, and to the Members who spoke and voted in its favour on the 19th June, and pledge themselves to support their further efforts by every means in their power.”

* For List of Executive Committee, see page 13.

Resolution IV.—Moved by Mrs. Duncan McLaren, seconded by Mr. Bennett:—

“That this meeting desires to record its profound sense of the loss the enfranchisement of Women has sustained in the death of Mr. Russell Gurney who acted as “Teller” with Mr. John Stuart Mill, when the proposal to remove the Electoral Disabilities of the sex was first made in the House of Commons, and who in many successive years, including the present, joined in introducing the Bill for that purpose; and this meeting would respectfully express its sincere sympathy with the family of Mr. Gurney in this bereavement.”

Resolution V.—Moved by Miss C. A. Biggs, seconded Mr. A. J. Ellis:—

“That the thanks of this meeting be given to Mr. Courtney for presiding on this occasion.”

CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Professor SHELDON AMOS.
Mrs. S. AMOS.
Sir ROBERT ANSTRUTHER Bart., M.P.
Mrs. ASHFORD.
W. H. ASHURST, Esq.
Mrs. ASKEY.
Miss BECKER.
ALFRED W. BENNETT, Esq., M.A.
Miss CAROLINE ASHURST Biggs.
Miss HELEN BLACKBURN.
Miss J. BOUCHERETT.
JACOB BRIGHT, Esq., M.P.
Mrs. JACOB BRIGHT.
Mrs. CAIRD.
Mrs. CAIRNES.
Hon. EMMELINE CANNING.
F. W. CHESSEON, Esq.
Miss F. POWER COBBE.
Miss COURTENAY.
LEONARD COURTNEY, Esq., M.P.
Mrs. JOSEPH CROSS.
The Hon Mrs. MAURICE DRUMMOND.
E. B. EASTWICK, Esq., C.B.
Mrs. H. FAWCETT.
W. FORSYTH, Esq., Q.C., M.P.
Miss RHODA GARRETT.
Miss AGNES GARRETT.
Mrs. R. GLOVER.
Mrs. ASHWORTH HALLETT.
THOMAS HARE, Esq.
Miss HART.

Miss K. HILL.
FREDERICK HILL, Esq.
C. H. HOPWOOD, Esq., Q.C., M.P.
Mrs. JOHN HULLAH.
W. JOHNSTON, Esq.
Lady ANNA GORE LANGTON.
Mrs. RAMSAY LAYE.
Mrs. SAMUEL LUCAS.
Mrs. E. M. LYNCH.
ROBERT MAIN, Esq.
DUNCAN MCLAREN, Esq., M.P.
Mrs. DUNCAN MCLAREN.
Mrs. CHARLES MCLAREN.
Miss NESBITT.
FREDERICK PENNINGTON, Esq., M.P.
Mrs. F. PENNINGTON.
Miss REEVES.
Miss ROBERTSON.
Mrs. SCATCHERD.
GEORGE SHIPTON, Esq.
Mrs. JAMES STANSFELD.
Rev. S. A. STEINTHAL.
Miss STURGE.
J. S. SIMON, Esq.
Miss HELEN TAYLOR.
Mrs. PETER A. TAYLOR.
Mrs. THOMAS TAYLOR.
Miss TOD.
Mrs. WEBSTER.
Miss WILLIAMS.
Mrs. CHARLES WOOD.

GENERAL COMMITTEE.

Aldis, M. S., Esq., and Mrs., Gateshead
Aitken, Miss Mary Carlyle
Anderson, Mrs. Garrett, M.D.
Anstruther, Lady
Anthony, Chas., Esq., jun., Hereford
Antrobus, Sir Edmund, Bart., M.P.
Arnold, Rev. C. T., Rugby
Arnold, Edwin, Esq.
Babb, Miss C. E.
Bastian, H. C., Esq., M.D., F.L.S., F.R.S.
Beedy, Miss
Bennett, Sir John
Bernays, Dr. A.
Blennerhasset, R. P., Esq., M.P.
Biggs, Miss Ashurst
Boecker, Miss
Boucherett, Miss L.
Bowring, Lady
Bostock, Miss
Brown, Alexander, Esq., M.P.
Browne, Mrs. Samuel W.
Brine, Colonel, and Mrs., Teignmouth
Brooke, Rev. Stopford
Brooks, Maurice, Esq., M.P.
Buchan, Jas. S., Esq.
Buckton, Mrs. Joseph, Leeds
Burt, Thomas, Esq., M.P.
Burton, Mrs. Hill, Edinburgh
Butler, Rev. G., and Mrs., Liverpool
Bunting, Percy, Esq., and Mrs.
Burn, Rev. R., M.A., Cambridge
Burns, Rev. Dawson, and Mrs.
Buss, Mrs. Septimus
Charley, W. T., Esq., M.P.
Chesson, Mrs.
Clark, Mrs. Helen Bright, Somerset
Clarke, Thos. Chatfield, Esq.
Cobden, Miss

Collier, W. F., Esq., Plymouth
Colvin, Sydney, Esq., M.A.
Courtauld, Saml., Esq.
Cowen, Joseph, Esq., M.P.
Crook, Joseph, Esq., and Mrs., Bolton
Croad, G. H., Esq.
Cullinan, Max, Esq., M.A.
Dale, Rev. R. W., Birmingham
Dalglish, Robert, Esq.
Dalway, R. M., Esq., M.P.
Daniell, Mrs., Melrose
Darwin, Erasmus, Esq.
Davies, Rev. Llewelyn
Dicey, Mrs. Edward
Dickson, T. A., Esq., M.P.
Dilke, Ashton, Esq.
Dilke, Mrs.
Dimsdale, Robt., Esq., Hertford
Dixon, George, Esq., Birmingham
Duckworth, Canon
Earp, Thos., Esq., M.P.
Eiloart, Mrs.
Elliot, Lady Charlotte
Ellis, Alex. J., Esq., F.R.S.
Elmy, B. J., Esq., Congleton
Ewing, H. E. Crum, Esq.
Ewing, A. Orr, Esq., M.P.
Exeter, the Lord Bishop of
Estlin, Miss, Bristol
Fawcett, Mrs. Henry
Fawcett, W., Esq., and Mrs.
Fisher, Mrs., Midhurst
Fitch, J. G., Esq.
Fitz Maurice, Lord Edmund, M.P.
Fordyce, W. D., Esq., Aberdeen
Forsyth, Mrs.
Fowler, R. N., Esq.
Fraser, Rev. Donald

GENERAL COMMITTEE—continued.

Goldsmid, Lady
 Graves, A. P., Esq.
 Green, Mrs., Monmouth
 Grieve, Jas. J., Esq.
 Hamilton, Mrs., Killyleagh Castle
 Hamilton, Mrs. J.
 Hamilton, Miss
 Hargreaves, Mrs. William
 Hardwick, W., Esq., M.D.
 Harkness, Miss, Dumfries
 Hawkes, Alderman, Birmingham
 Haweis, Rev. H. R.
 Heron, D. C., Esq., Q.C.
 Heywood, Jas., Esq., F.R.S.
 Hill, Mrs. Frank H.
 Hoare, Henry, Esq.
 Hodgson, Professor W. B., and Mrs.
 Holland, Mrs. Charles, Cheshire
 Hoggan, Mrs. Frances, M.D.
 Houghton, Lord
 Howard, James, Esq., Bedford
 Howell, George, Esq.
 Howitt, Wm., Esq., and Mrs.
 Hughes, Prof. McKenny
 Hullah, John, Esq.
 Hunt, Alfred W., Esq., and Mrs.
 Hunter, Professor W. A.
 Illingworth, A., Esq., Bradford
 Jacoby, Alfred, Esq., Nottingham
 Jackson, John H., Esq., M.D.
 Jebb, R. C., Esq., M.A.
 Jenkins, D. J., Esq., M.P.
 Jenner, Miss, Cardiff
 Kane, Sir Robert, M.D., and Lady, Dublin
 Kerry, The Knight of
 Kingsley, Mrs. Henry
 Kinnear, J. Boyd, Esq.
 Kirk, Professor, Edinburgh
 Kitchener, F. E., Esq., and Mrs.
 Knighton, W., Esq., LL.D., Rochester
 Ladell, Mrs. H. M.
 Law, Hon. W. Towrie
 Lawrie, Mrs. Andrew
 Le Geyt, Miss Alice
 L'Estrange, Rev. A. G.
 Lewis, Mrs. G. H.
 Lawson, Sir Wilfred, Bart., M.P.
 Liddell, Hon. Mrs. Thomas
 Liveing, Professor
 Lucraft, Benjamin, Esq.
 Lush, Dr. J. A., M.P.
 Lusk, Sir Andrew, Bart., M.P.
 MacArthur, Alex., Esq., M.P.
 MacCaig, J. S., Esq., Oban.
 MacComble, Wm., Esq., Aberdeen
 Macdonell, James, Esq.
 Macdonell, Mrs.
 MacLagan, Peter, Esq., M.P.
 McLaren, Miss Agnes
 Macmillan, Alex., Esq.
 Mallet, Sir Louis, C.B.
 Mar, Countess of
 Malleson, Mrs. F.
 Malleson, W. T., Esq., and Mrs.
 Marsden, Mark, Esq.
 Masson, Professor
 Miall, Edward, Esq.
 Miller, John, Esq., Edinburgh
 Mills, Arthur, Esq.
 Moore, Lady Jane
 Morrison, Walter, Esq.
 Moulds, Canon
 Mundella, A. J., Esq., M.P.
 Murphy, Rev. G. M.
 Murray, Sir John, B.A., Philliphagh
 Mylne, Mrs.
 Nesbitt, H. A., Esq., M.A.
 Ness, G., Esq.
 Newman, Professor F. W.
 Nichol, Mrs., Edinburgh
 Nightingale, Miss Florence
 Otway, Arthur, Esq.
 Palmer, J. Hinde, Esq.
 Pankhurst, Dr., Manchester
 Parry, H. Esq., and Lady Maude
 Paterson, Mrs.
 Pattison, Rev. Mark, and Mrs., Oxford
 Paulton, Mrs. A. W.
 Pears, Edwin, Esq.
 Picton, Rev. J. Allanson, M.A.
 Pochin, H. D., Esq., and Mrs.
 Poole, Stanley Lane, Esq., M.R.A.S.
 Potter, T. B., Esq., M.P.
 Powell Hugh P., Esq., Brecon.
 Pratt, Hodgson, Esq.
 Probyn, J. W., Esq.
 Reed, E. J., Esq., C.B., M.P.
 Richard, Henry, Esq., M.P.
 Ricketts, Ernest B., Esq.,
 Roberts, Owen, Esq.,
 Rogers, Prof. Thorold
 Rossetti, Wm. M., Esq.
 Rylands, Peter, Esq., M.P., and Mrs.
 Samuelson, H. B., Esq., M.P.
 Sandwith, Humphrey, Esq., C.B., D.C.L.
 Scholefield, Mrs., Newcastle-on-Tyne
 Sessions, Frederick, Esq.
 Shaen, William, Esq.
 Sharp, Mrs., Ridsden, Christchurch
 Sharpe, Rev. T. W., Croydon
 Shore, Miss Arabella
 Shortt, J., Esq.
 Sidgwick, Henry, G., M.A., Cambridge
 Sinclair, Sir J. G. Tollemache, Bt., M.P.
 Stansfeld, Right Hon. James, M.P.
 Solly, Miss S.
 Spender, Miss, Bath
 Steinthal, Rev. S. A., Manchester
 Stevenson, Miss Louisa, Edinburgh
 Stevenson, Miss Flora C.
 Straight, Douglas, Esq.
 Strahan, Alex., Esq.,
 Stuart, James, Esq., M.A., Cambridge
 Suffield, Rev. Rudolph
 Swanwick, Miss Anna
 Talbot, De Malahide, Lord
 Taylor, Mrs. P. A., sen.
 Taylour, Miss
 Tennent, the Dowager Lady Emerson
 Thomas, Rev. Urijah, Bristol
 Thomas, Herbert, Esq., Bristol
 Thomas, Mrs. Charles, Bristol
 Thomasson, John P., Esq., and Mrs.
 Alderley Edge
 Turner, Capt. Polihill, M.P.
 Wait, W. K., Esq., M.P.
 Wallace, Rev. Dr., Edinburgh
 Wallace, A. R., Esq., F.R.G.S.
 Wallis, Rev. J., Stockwell
 Walls, James, Esq.
 Ward, E. M., Esq., R.A., and Mrs.
 Webster, Thomas, Esq., M.A.
 Wedderburn, Sir D., Bart.
 Wedgwood, Hensleigh, Esq., and Mrs.
 Wedgwood, Miss Julia
 Wigham, Miss, Edinburgh
 Wilde, Lady, Dublin
 Wilks, Rev. Mark
 Williams, A. J., Esq.
 Wilson, Sir R. Knyvet, Bart.
 Wingfield, Sir Chas., K.C.S.I.
 Winkworth, Mrs. Stephen
 Winkworth, Miss Susannah
 Wyatt-Edgell, Rev. E.

SUBSCRIPTIONS AND DONATIONS.

	Annual Subscriptions.			Donations.			
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
Abercrombie, Mrs.	0	10	0				
Agate, Mr.	0	2	0				
Aidé, Mr. Hamilton	1	0	0				
Albert, The Misses... ..	0	5	0				
Albright, Mr. J.					1	0	0
Allen, Mrs. S. A.					2	2	0
Anderson, Miss S. (2 years)... ..	0	10	0				
Andrewes, Miss	0	5	0				
Andrews, Miss	0	1	0				
Andrews, Miss Marion... ..	0	2	6				
Angus, Mrs.	0	5	0				
Anonymous					0	2	5
Apps, Miss (2 years)	0	10	0				
Askey, Mrs.	1	0	0		1	0	0
Aspland, Dr. L. M.					1	1	0
Astley, Miss	1	0	0				
Babb, Miss	2	2	0				
Babb, Mr. John Staines	1	1	0				
Baines, Miss Cowper	0	5	0				
Baines, Miss Rose	0	5	0				
Barretto, Mrs.	0	2	0				
Barry, Mrs. (2 years)	0	5	0				
Bayley, Mr. Edric	1	1	0				
Beale, Miss					0	5	0
Beddard, Mrs.	1	0	0				
Benham, Mrs. Edward	0	5	0				
Benham, Mr. James	0	10	6				
Bennett, Mr. A. W.	1	1	0				
Biggs, Miss Ashurst	1	1	0				
Biggs, Miss C. A.	1	1	0		1	0	0
Biggs, Mr. Joseph	1	1	0				
Bird, Miss	0	5	0				
Blackburn, Miss, (Walmer)... ..	0	5	0				
Blair, Mr. W. T.	0	10	0				
Boddy, Miss C.	1	1	0		0	5	0
Boecker, Miss	1	0	0				
Bolton, Mrs.	0	10	0				
Bostock, Miss	1	1	0				
Boucherett, Miss	2	0	0				
Boucherett, Miss J.	2	0	0		5	0	0
Bramley, Mr. F. W.	0	5	0				
Branch, Mrs.	2	2	0				
Bright, Mrs. S.	2	2	0				
Brooke, Mr. T. T.	0	10	6				
Bruce, Mrs.	1	1	0				
Buchan, Mr. H. J.	1	1	0				
Bunting, Mr. and Mrs. Percy	1	1	0				
Bush, Mrs.					0	10	0
Butler, Miss	0	10	0				

	Annual Subscriptions.			Donations.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Cable, Mrs.	0	1	0			
Caird, Mrs. J.	1	1	0			
Cairnes, Mrs. J. E.	1	3	6			
Canning, Hon. E. R.	1	0	0			
Carey, Miss (2 years)	0	2	0			
Carpenter, Mrs. Russell	1	0	0			
Carter, Miss Mary				0	5	0
Chapman, Miss M.				0	10	0
Charlesworth, Mr. and Mrs.	0	5	0			
Chesson, Mrs. (2 years)	1	1	0			
Clark, Mrs. Pickering	0	5	0			
Clarke, Mrs.	0	5	0	1	0	0
Clodd, Miss (Subscriptions to Shilling League)	0	9	0			
Cobbe, Miss Frances Power	1	0	0	0	10	0
Colbeck, Mr. Ch.	1	0	0			
Condon, Mrs. (2 years)	0	10	0			
Connor, Mr. J.	0	2	6			
Corfield, Miss E.	0	5	0			
Coulton, Mr. James	0	5	0			
Courtauld, Miss	2	2	0			
Courtauld, Mr. S.	1	0	0			
Courtenay, Miss	1	0	0	4	0	0
Courtney, Miss	0	10	6			
Courtney, Miss L. d'E.	0	10	6			
Cowell, Mr. Ed.				0	2	6
Cox, Mr. Sergt.	1	0	0			
Craig, Miss Liliias	1	1	0			
Crook, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph	2	2	0			
Curtis, Mr. and Mrs.	0	2	0			
Dalton, Mr. Henry	1	1	0			
Davidson, Mrs. W.	1	1	0			
Dawson, Miss	0	1	0			
Deacon, Mr. R.	0	5	0			
Dixon, Miss A. M.	0	10	0			
Donkin, Mrs.	0	10	0			
Donkin, Miss	0	5	0			
Downing, Mrs.	0	10	0			
Drummond, The Honorable Mrs. M.	1	0	0			
Drysdale, Lady	1	0	0			
Dunbar, Miss (2 years)	0	10	0			
Eastwick, Mr. E. B.				5	0	0
Edgell, The Rev. E. Wyatt	1	0	0			
Eiloart, Mrs.	0	10	6			
Elder, Mr. A. E.	1	1	0			
Elles, Miss	1	1	0			
Ellis, Mr. A. J. (2 years)	2	2	0			
Elliot, Lady Charlotte	0	10	6			
Estlin, Miss	1	1	0			
Fawcett, Mrs. W.	0	10	6			
Field, Mrs. and Miss				0	5	0
Finch, Miss (2 years)	2	0	0			
Fisher, Mrs.	0	10	6			
Fitzgerald, Miss (2 years)	0	2	6	0	2	6
Fitzgerald, Miss F. (2 years)	0	5	0			

	Annual Subscriptions.			Donations.			
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
Flint, Mrs.	0	2	0				
Foa, Madame	0	1	0				
Fox, Mr. Charles	0	5	0				
France, Mrs.					0	1	0
Friend to the Cause					100	0	0
Friend to the Cause					120	0	0
Friend					0	5	0
Friend					0	2	6
Friend					0	10	0
Galpin, Mr. T. D.	1	1	0				
Garnett, Mrs.					100	0	0
Garrett, the Misses	5	0	0				
Gay, Miss S. E.	0	3	0				
George, Mrs. F. B.	0	2	6				
Gimson, Mr.					1	1	0
Glover, Mrs.	5	5	0				
Goldsmid, Lady	2	2	0				
Goldsmid, Miss					1	0	0
Gold, Mr. Alf.	0	5	0				
Graves, Mr. A. P.	0	2	6				
Greig, Mrs.	0	2	6				
Grey, Lady, R. L. J.					5	0	0
Grey, Miss	0	2	6				
Grimshaw, Mrs.	1	0	0				
Grote, Mrs.	1	1	0				
Grove, Miss	0	5	0				
Grundy, Mrs.					0	5	0
Gurney, Miss	0	5	0				
Gurney, Miss A.	0	2	6				
Hales, Prof. J. W.	0	10	6				
Hall, Miss	2	2	0				
" Subscribers to Shilling League,	1	16	0				
Hall, Mr. S.	0	2	6				
Hallock, Mrs.	0	5	0				
Hamilton, Miss (2 years)	0	10	0				
Hancock, Mrs. Ch.	1	1	0				
Hardcastle, Miss (2 years)	0	5	0				
Harris, Mr. H.	0	1	0				
Harrison, Mrs.	0	10	0				
Hart, Mr. P. M.	0	2	6				
Haslam, Mrs. Rose St. Barbe					0	5	0
Hawkins, Mrs.	0	10	0				
Heatherly, Mrs.	0	5	0				
Heblethwhite, Miss	0	2	6				
Hill, Mr. Fred (2 years)	2	1	0				
Hill, Miss K. (2 years)	1	0	0				
Hill, Miss R. Davenport	1	1	0				
Hill, Miss F. Davenport	0	2	0				
Holland, Mrs. Charles					5	0	0
Holland, Miss	1	0	0				
Holland, Miss M.	1	0	0				
Hood, Mrs.	0	2	6				
Hooper, Mrs.	0	2	0				
Hopwood, Mr. Chas. H. Q. C., M.P. (2 years)	4	4	0				
Horn, Miss (2 years)	2	2	0				
Household, Mr. R. H.	0	10	0				

	Annual Subscriptions.			Donations.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Howard, Mr. James	2	2	0			
Howell, Mrs. A.	0	10	0			
Hullah, Mrs. J. (2 years)	2	2	0	5	0	0
Jackman, Mrs.	0	2	6			
Jacon, Mr. R.	1	0	0			
Jacon, Miss A. S.				0	10	0
Jenkins, Mr. E.	0	10	6			
Jermyn, Mr. Alf.	0	5	0			
Johnson, Mrs. S. J.	0	3	0			
Jones, Mrs. R. C.	1	1	0			
Jones, Mr. Edwin	1	1	0			
Jones, Miss	0	3	6			
Jones, Mrs. Elizabeth	0	2	6			
Justice, Miss	0	2	0			
King, Mrs. E. M.	1	1	0			
Knight, Mrs.	0	2	0			
Lascaridi, Messrs.	0	10	0			
Laurence, Mrs. H.W.	0	2	6			
Laye, Mrs. Ramsay	1	1	0			
Leach, Mrs.	0	10	0			
Le Geyt, Miss	0	2	0			
Leon, Mrs.	1	1	0			
Leslie, Mr. T. E. Cliffe	1	0	0			
L'Estrange, The Rev. A. G. (2 years)	2	2	0			
Lewin, Miss S.	0	2	0			
Lewis, Mrs.	1	1	0			
Lindley, Miss	1	1	0			
Lindley, Mr.	1	1	0			
Lord, Mrs.				0	10	6
Lowe, Dr.				0	5	0
Lowe, Mrs.	0	10	0			
Lucas, Mrs.	1	1	0	1	0	0
Lupton, Miss M.	0	2	6			
Lynch, Mrs.	1	1	0			
Macartney, Mrs.	0	2	6			
McLaren, Mr. and Mrs. Charles	5	5	0			
McLaren, Mrs. Duncan	5	0	0			
Malleson, Mr. and Mrs. Frank	2	2	0			
Malleson, Mr. and Mrs. Wm.	3	3	0			
Man, Mr.	1	1	0			
Manger, Miss	0	1	0			
Magnay, Mr. Charles	1	1	0			
Massey, Mrs.	1	1	0			
Masters, Mrs. Algernon	0	1	0			
Mensbier, Mrs.				2	0	0
Mills, Miss				0	2	6
Mills, Miss (Subscriptions to Shilling League)	0	3	0			
Molyneux, Lady	1	0	0			
Moore, Mr. Ernest	0	5	0			
Muller, Mrs.	0	1	0			
Murray, The Rev. A.	0	2	6			
Mylne, Miss	0	5	0			

	Annual Subscriptions.			Donations.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Nash, Miss	0	2	6			
Nesbitt, Mr. H. A.	0	5	0			
Newcombe, Mrs. Prout	1	1	0			
Newman, Prof.	2	0	0			
Newnham, Miss	1	0	0			
Nicol, Mr. H.	2	2	0			
O'Brien, Miss						1 1 0
Palmer, Mr. George, M.P.						5 0 0
Parry, Mr. Herbert and Lady Maude (2 years)	2	2	0			
Parry, Mr. Serjeant	3	3	0			
Paterson, Mr. and Mrs.	0	7	6			
Pattison, Mrs. Mark (2 years)	2	0	0			
Paulton, Mrs. (2 years)	4	0	0			
Payne, Mr. Wm.	0	5	0			
Pennack, Mrs. (2 years)	0	5	0			
Pennington, Mrs. F.	20	0	0			
Perrier, Mrs.	0	5	0			
Pickford, Mrs.	0	10	0			
Pidgeon, Mrs.	1	1	0			
Prideaux, Miss						0 5 0
Priestman, The Misses	1	1	0			
Pung, Miss						0 5 0
Raven, Miss	0	5	0			
Rees, Miss	0	5	0			
Reid, Miss E.						1 0 0
Reid, Mrs.	0	5	0			
Rennick, Mrs.	0	5	0			
Rigbye, Miss H.	0	10	0			
Roberts, Mrs.	0	1	0			
Roberts, Mrs. H.	0	10	6			
Roberts, Mr. Owen	1	1	0			
Robertson, Miss	1	1	0			
Rogers, Mrs.	0	2	6			
Roth, Dr.	0	10	0			
Saunders, Mr. Samuel	0	2	6			
Scott, Miss Elizabeth	0	10	0			
Scull, Mrs.	0	10	0			
Sedley, Miss	0	1	0			
Shaen, Mr. William	2	2	0			
Shore, Miss A.						4 0 0
Simcox, Miss E.	1	0	0			
Simpson, Mrs.						0 2 6
Sims, Mrs.						6 4 0
Slatter, Miss	0	2	6			0 5 0
Smith, Mr. F.						0 2 6
Smith, Mr. E. H.	1	0	0			
Southall, The Misses	0	10	0			
Southey, Mrs.	0	2	6			
Sparling, Miss	1	1	0			
Spender, Mr. Edward, The late	1	1	0			
Sterling, Mrs. (2 years)	2	2	0			
Stobart, Mrs.	0	5	0			
Stredder, The Misses						0 3 0
Surr, Mrs.	1	1	0			
Swanwick, Miss Anna	2	2	0			

	Annual Subscriptions.			Donations. £ s. d.
	£	s.	d.	
Taylor, Mr. Benjamin	0	5	0	
Taylor, Miss Helen	10	0	0	
Taylor, Mrs. Henry	1	1	0	
Taylor, Miss M.	1	0	0	
Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. P. A. ... ..	...	...	...	20 0 0
Taylor, Mrs. Thomas	5	0	0	
Taylor, Miss W.	0	5	0	
Tebb, Mr. William	1	1	0	
Tebb, Mrs. William	1	1	0	
Tebbutt, Mr. Thomas	1	0	0	
Tennant, Mrs. (2 years)	1	0	0	
Thew, Mr. J. W. ... ..	...	...	...	0 5 0
Thomas, Miss	0	10	6	
Thomas, Mrs. Charles	1	1	0	
Thomasson, Mr. and Mrs. J. P.	50	0	0	
Thornbury, Miss K. ... ..	...	...	...	4 3 4
Todd, Mrs.	0	1	0	
Travers, Miss	0	10	0	
Turle, Miss	0	3	6	
Turle, Miss S. A.	0	5	0	
Turle, The Rev. W. H.	0	2	6	
Turner, Mrs.	1	1	0	
Upton, Mr.	0	5	0	
Wade, Mrs.	0	2	6	
Wade, Miss	0	2	6	
Walker, Miss Elise	0	10	6	
Wansey, Miss	1	0	0	
Warren, Miss S.	0	10	6	
Waterall, Mr. Nath.	0	2	6	
Wates, Mrs.	0	5	0	
Wayham, Mrs. (2 years)	0	2	0	
Webster, Mr. Thos.	1	0	0	
Webster, Mrs. Thos.	1	0	0	
Webster, Miss	0	2	0	
Wedgwood, Mrs. H. (2 years)	2	2	0	
Wedgwood, Miss Julia	0	10	0	
Wells, Mr. T. H.	1	0	0	
Werry, Miss (3 years)	0	7	6	
Wharnccliffe, Dowager Lady	2	2	0	
White, Mr. James	1	1	0	
Whittle, Mr. J. Lowry	2	0	0	
Wilkinson, Mrs. Garth	1	0	0	
Williams, Mr. A. ... ..	...	...	...	0 1 0
Williams, Miss C.	10	0	0	
Williams, Mrs. Carvell, (2 years)	1	0	0	
Williams, Mrs. Morgan	1	1	0	
Wills, Mr. Howell	1	1	0	
Wilson, Sir R. K.	0	10	0	
Wilson, Mr. T.	0	5	0	0 10 0
Wood, Mrs. Charles	0	2	6	
Wright, Mr. R. T.	0	7	6	
Yates, Mrs.	1	0	0	
Young, Mr. Thos.	0	10	0	

R U L E S

PASSED AT THE GENERAL MEETING OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE
AND SUBSCRIBERS TO ITS FUNDS, HELD JULY 17TH, 1872.

1. The Central Committee shall consist of the present members, and such others as the Executive Committee may, from time to time, elect.
2. The Executive Committee shall consist of members of the Central Committee, to be elected at the Annual General Meeting, and of single delegates, the same being members of Local Committees, appointed by Local Associations to represent them; the Executive Committee having power to add to the number of the Central Committee, and to its own number, and to appoint the officers.
3. A subscription of any amount constitutes membership of the National Society.
4. A General Meeting of the Central Committee shall be held once a year, to appoint the Executive Committee, to receive the Annual Report and the Financial Statement, and to transact any other business which may arise.
5. The Executive Committee shall at its first meeting appoint the officers.
6. A Special General Meeting may be called by the Executive Committee at any time; or, at the written request of not less than twenty-five members of the Central Committee, the Secretary or Secretaries shall call a Special General Meeting, to discuss such matters only as are mentioned in the notice of such Meeting.
7. Eight days' public notice shall be given of all General Meetings.

8. The above Rules shall not be altered except at a General Meeting, after fourteen days' notice of the proposed alteration, given to the Executive Committee.

OFFICE OF CENTRAL COMMITTEE.—64, BERNERS STREET,
LONDON, W.

TREASURER.—ALFRED W. BENNETT, Esq., M.A., 6, Park
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ELEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

OF THE

✓ MANCHESTER NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR
WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE.

*PRESENTED AT THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING,
NOVEMBER 6th, 1878.*

MANCHESTER:

ALEXANDER IRELAND & CO., PRINTERS.

1878.

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

IN presenting their Eleventh Annual Report, your Committee are able to congratulate their friends on the result of a year's steady and persistent work, and on the general condition and progress of the movement.

After it became known in the autumn of last year that Mr. Jacob Bright would be unable to continue the charge of the Bill in the House of Commons, a deputation of members of the various societies for women's suffrage waited on Mr. Leonard Courtney, M.P. for Liskeard, to convey to him their request that he would introduce the measure. Mr. Courtney consented to do so.

The Bill was brought in and read a first time on January 18th, and the second reading fixed for the 19th of June. The names on the Bill were those of Mr. Courtney, the Right Hon. Russell Gurney, the Right Hon. James Stansfeld, and Mr. Jacob Bright. On June 19th Mr. Courtney moved the second reading of the Bill in an able and exhaustive speech; and the measure was supported by Mr. George Palmer in a maiden speech, Mr. Serjeant Sherlock, Mr. Blennerhasset, Mr. Gorst, Mr. Hibbert, and Sir Henry Jackson. Mr. Hanbury moved the rejection of the measure, and was followed by Mr. Smollett, Mr. Fergusson, Mr. Beresford Hope, Mr. Greene, Mr. Assheton, Mr. Newdegate. The Bill was lost by 140 votes to 219; majority against the Bill, 79, according to the tellers. The division list gave the number of the adverse votes as 220.

In the division of 1876 the numbers were—for the Bill, 152; against, 239; majority against the Bill, 87. It appears therefore that the numbers of the supporters of the Bill were diminished by twelve and of the opponents by nineteen, although

a systematic and organised canvas against the Bill had been carried on in the lobbies of the House of Commons, by the members of the Committee which has been organised, under the presidency of Mr. Bouverie, "for maintaining the integrity of the franchise in opposition to the claims for the extension of the parliamentary suffrage to women."

The efforts of this Committee did not succeed in drawing into their ranks any of the supporters of the Bill, while one or two who had formerly voted against it followed Mr. Courtney into the lobby.

The result of the division is the more satisfactory considering the remarkable disproportion between the numbers of friends and opponents who have been removed from the House of Commons since the division of 1876. Of the 259 who then voted against the Bill, all but five remained members when the recent division was taken; but of the 152 supporters of the Bill in 1876, seventeen had disappeared from the House of Commons in 1878.

Of these we have to deplore the loss by death of five, namely, Mr. Cawley, Mr. Chapman, Mr. Sharman Crawford, Sir Francis Goldsmid, and Mr. Russell Gurney, Recorder of the City of London.

Mr. Russell Gurney's name will always be associated with the women's suffrage movement. He was teller with Mr. Mill in the first division that took place in the House of Commons, and since 1874 his name has been on the back of the Women's Suffrage Bill. Your Committee desire to place on record their deep sense of the loss which the cause of women's suffrage, and of all questions of justice to women, have sustained by his death, and to offer to his memory a tribute of profound admiration of his high qualities and of deep sorrow for his loss.

Of the members who have been removed otherwise than by death, six have been transferred to the House of Lords, namely Mr. Bathurst, now Earl Bathurst; Lord E. Bruce, now Marquis of Ailesbury; Mr. Disraeli, now Earl of Beaconsfield; Lord Eslington, now Earl of Ravensworth; Mr. Gordon, now Lord Gordon; and the Hon. A. Kinnaird, now

Lord Kinnaird. Six have resigned their seats: Mr. Carter, Mr. Deakin, Mr. Dixon, Mr. Henley, Mr. Neville Grenville, and Mr. Pateshall.

The following table shows the numbers for and against the Bill in seven divisions beginning with 1870:—

		1870.					
		FOR THE BILL.			AGAINST.		
		Liberal.	Con.	Total.	Liberal.	Con.	Total.
Votes	.....	60	34	94	137	83	220
Tellers	.....	2	—	2	2	—	2
Pairs	.....	17	6	23	11	11	22
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
		79	40	119	150	94	244
		1871.					
Votes	.....	96	55	151	118	102	220
Tellers	.....	1	1	2	1	1	2
Pairs	.....	3	3	6	4	2	6
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
		100	59	159	123	105	228
		1872.					
Votes	.....	105	38	143	114	108	222
Tellers	.....	1	1	2	1	1	2
Pairs	.....	7	11	18	8	10	18
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
		113	50	163	123	119	242
		1873.					
Votes	.....	109	46	155	116	106	222
Tellers	.....	1	1	2	1	1	2
Pairs	.....	11	4	15	6	9	15
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
		121	51	172	123	116	239
		NEW PARLIAMENT.—1875.					
Votes	.....	89	63	152	72	115	187
Tellers	.....	1	1	2	—	2	2
Pairs	.....	9	7	16	4	12	16
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
		99	71	170	76	129	205
		1876.					
Votes	.....	90	62	152	86	154	239
Tellers	.....	1	1	2	1	1	2
Pairs	.....	3	4	7	1	6	7
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
		94	67	161	88	161	248
		1878.					
Votes	.....	103	37	140	74	146	220
Tellers	.....	1	1	2	1	1	2
Pairs	.....	6	7	13	1	12	13
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
		110	45	155	76	159	235

The Irish Home Rulers, of whom sixteen voted for and seven against the Bill, are here classed as Liberals.

Counting tellers and pairs in the divisions of 1870, 1871, 1872, 1873, 1875, 1876, and 1878, there were—

	FOR THE BILL.					AGAINST.					ABSENT.				
	English.	Welsh.	Scottish.	Irish.	Total.	English.	Welsh.	Scottish.	Irish.	Total.	English.	Welsh.	Scottish.	Irish.	Total.
1870	89	0	14	16	119	174	12	25	34	245	200	18	21	55	294
1871	109	6	25	19	159	172	8	14	34	228	197	17	22	53	271
1872	112	4	25	22	163	191	9	14	28	242	160	17	21	55	247
1873	121	3	26	22	172	180	11	15	33	239	165	13	19	50	241
1875	122	4	24	20	170	163	7	16	19	205	173	18	20	63	277
1876	116	4	20	21	161	196	13	20	19	248	148	16	20	64	243
1878	99	5	24	27	155	181	8	18	27	234	179	17	18	49	263

The following list of constituencies whose members are favourable to the measure is corrected up to the present date, so far as your Committee has information. Those members are counted as supporters who have voted or paired for the Bill, or who have expressed themselves favourable to its principle. On this basis six of the three-cornered constituencies—namely, Birmingham, Buckinghamshire, Glasgow, Leeds, Liverpool, and Manchester—give either their full vote, or each a majority of their vote, in support of the Bill. Thirty-seven constituencies, as against twenty-four in the last Parliament, give their full vote of two each in favour of the Bill, namely:—

Blackburn	Edinburgh	Oldham
Bolton	Finsbury	Portsmouth
Brighton	Galway	Preston
Bristol	Halifax	Salisbury
Cavan	Kingston-on-Hull	Scarborough
Cork Co.	Leicester	Southampton
Devonport	Louth	Stockport
Devon, E.	Macclesfield	Waterford
Dublin	Mayo	Wenlock
Dundee	Meath	Wexford Co.
Durham, N.	Merthyr	York
Essex, E.	Newcastle-on-Tyne	
Exeter	Newcastle-under-Lyme	

Seventy-nine constituencies, as against seventy in the last Parliament, give their full voice of one each in favour of the measure, namely:—

Aberdeen, City	Ennis	Newport, I.W.
Abingdon	Evesham	Newry
Ashton-under-Lyne	Falkirk	Northallerton
Athlone	Fife	Orkney and Shetland
Banbury	Forfarshire	Paisley
Beaumaris	Frome	Pembroke Dist.
Bewdley	Gravesend	Portarlington
Burnley	Grimsby	Richmond
Caithness	Haddington Dist.	Rochdale
Calne	Haverfordwest	Ross and Cromarty
Carmarthen Dist.	Hawick	Stockton-on-Tees
Carrickfergus	Helston	Swansea
Chatham	Hythe	Tewkesbury
Cheltenham	Invernesshire	Tynemouth
Chichester	Inverness Dist.	Wakefield
Cockermouth	Kidderminster	Wallingford
Coleraine	Kilkenny	Walsall
Darlington	Kilmarnock	Warrington
Devizes	Kirkcudbrightshire	Westbury
Dewsbury	Kinsale	Wexford
Droitwich	Lanark, S.	Wick
Dudley	Leominster	Wigton
Dumbarton	Linlithgow	Windsor
Dumfries	Liskeard	Youghal
Dundalk	Maldon	
Dungannon	Malmesbury	
Edinburgh and St. Andrew's Universities	Marlborough	
	Morpeth	

Fourteen constituencies give one vote to the Bill, their other vote being neutral or unknown:

Boston	Hants, N.	Londonderry Co.
Carmarthen Co.	Hants, S.	Marylebone
Devon, N.	Ipswich	Worcestershire, W.
Glamorgan	King's Co.	Yorkshire, North
Greenwich	Limerick Co.	Riding

Forty-two constituencies have given one vote for and one against the Bill, being forty-two on each side:—

Bath	Bury St. Edmunds	Coventry
Bedford	Cambridge	Derby, E.
Bedfordshire	Carlisle	Devon, S.
Belfast	Chelsea	Dover
Bradford	Cork, City	Durham, S.

Fermanagh	Leicester, S.	Staffordshire, W.
Galway Co.	Newark	Stoke-on-Trent
Gloucester, City	Northampton	Sunderland
Gloucester, E.	Northamptonshire,	Surrey, W.
Grantham	' S.	Wells, N.
Hackney	Penryn & Falmouth	Wolverhampton
Kerry Co.	Reading	Worcester
Lancashire, N.E.	Rochester	Yorkshire, West
Limerick, City	Salford	Riding N. D.
Leicester, N.	Southwark	

Thus 117 constituencies, as against 94 last Parliament, give clear and full votes for the Bill; and 19 clear, though not full, votes for it. Therefore 136 constituencies appear as clearly ranged in favour of the Bill.

During the Session of 1877 there were presented to the House of Commons 722 petitions signed by 173,521 persons in favour of the Women's Disabilities Bill. No petitions were presented against the Bill.

The petitions sent through the efforts of members and friends of the Manchester Society were 197, with 53,289 signatures. The petitions from Manchester received 14,397, and from Salford 6,836 signatures. Your Committee desire to urge upon their friends the extreme importance of keeping up the number of the general petitions so long as the Bill remains before the House of Commons.

Meetings have been held during the past financial year at the following places:—South Shields, Morpeth, Failsworth, Colne, Bishop Auckland, Stockton-on-Tees, West Hartlepool, Boston, Retford, Newark, Chesterfield, Pendleton, Bury. Your Secretary has attended at all these meetings, and in most of them has been accompanied by Mrs. Oliver Scatcherd. Miss Caroline Ashurst Biggs has also rendered valuable assistance at some of them. These meetings have all been very well attended, in many cases the rooms have been crowded to excess: while hundreds have been turned away from the doors for want of room to accommodate them. The petitions for the Bill have always passed either without dissent, or have been carried by overwhelming majorities.

The meetings that have been held have been followed up in each town by a systematic effort to enlist new members of the Society. This mode of action has been attended with very satisfactory results. The members so enrolled keep up their interest in the Society year after year; and your Committee have found by practical experience, since they organised the work under present arrangements, that the meetings have not only been productive of good political results, but have proved a highly profitable investment of funds, returning a handsome interest for the outlay in the form of a subscription list.

Meetings organised independently of your Committee, but partially aided by them, have been held in the following places:—

Batley, Beverley, Bridlington Quay, Cranswick, Dewsbury, Driffield, Nafferton, Lazenby, Eston, Eston Mines, Heckmondwike (3), Howarth (2), Middlesboro', Redcar, Marske-by-the-Sea, Oakworth, Mexbro', Denholme, Dent, Skelton-in-Cleveland, Brotton-in-Cleveland, Ripon, Thirsk, Holbeck, Ashton-under-Lyne (4), Taunton (Lan.), Heywood, Bury (6), Ramsbottom, Elton, Gigg, Castleton, Rochdale (2), Rawtenstall (2), Radcliffe Bridge, Middleton, Kirkby Stephen, Winton, Northampton, Green Norton, Hook Norton, Towcester, Banbury. Petitions have been adopted at all these meetings.

The Summer Lectures have been to some extent resumed this season, but your Committee were unable to undertake much of this work, as the funds at their disposal at the time when the lectures could have been arranged did not justify them in incurring the outlay. The only lectures given were delivered by Miss Becker at Harrogate and at Ilkley, and were highly successful. The audiences at these and similar places are select, and are composed of ladies and gentlemen from all parts of the country, who, when they disperse, carry away to their own localities the information they have gained. Thus a much wider range of influence is obtained by these lectures than by any meeting of a merely local character. The lectures are given at a season when ordinary public

meetings cannot be held with advantage; they are, therefore, the means of using time and opportunities for extending the work which would otherwise be lost. For these among other reasons your Committee strongly recommend the continuance of this mode of agitation, and, as the season approaches next year, they would suggest that a special effort should be made to raise funds for the purpose.

The municipal elections offer an occasion for the exercise of women's suffrage, of which advantage should be taken in agitating for the extension of this right to parliamentary elections. A meeting of women electors of St. Luke's Ward, Manchester, was convened by your Committee, which was attended by both the candidates in the November elections, and, after an address from Miss Becker, both candidates pledged themselves, if returned to the City Council, to vote in favour of a petition for extending the parliamentary franchise to women householders. Similar meetings have been held by Mrs. Oliver Scatcherd in Leeds.

In addition to addressing meetings organised by this Society, Miss Becker has attended meetings for the Central Committee at Oxford and London, and for the Bristol Committee at Hereford.

Members of debating societies in the following towns have applied to your Committee for papers and information for use in discussions on women suffrage:—Airdrie, Barrow-in-Furness, Batley, Belfast, Birkenhead, Birmingham, Bishop Auckland, Blackburn, Bolton, Bradford, Broughton, Bury (Lancashire), Bury St. Edmunds, Cambridge, Canterbury, Cardiff, Cheetham Hill, Chester, Coventry, Crumpsall, Darlington, Douglas, Dublin, Durham, Ellesmere, Exeter, Glasgow, Grimsby, Hornby, Huddersfield, Hurworth-on-Tees, Inverarie, Inverness, Lancaster, Leeds, Liverpool, Llandaff, London, Malton, Manchester, Mansfield, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Newport (Mon.), Newtown, Northampton, Norwich, Nottingham, Oldham, Ormskirk, Ossett, Oswestry, Owens College Union, Parsonstown, Preston, Rotherham, St. Helens, Salford, Saltburn, Scarborough, Sheffield, Shrewsbury, Southampton, Swinton, Wigan, Wray. Packets containing

the Parliamentary debates and other literature have been forwarded to each of the applicants.

During the past year, your Committee's Agent, Mrs. M'Cormick, has visited the following places:—Burnley, Southport, Durham, Sunderland, Huddersfield, Preston, Ashton, Honley, Blackburn, Darwen, Derby, Lichfield, Hanley, Burslem, Stafford, Leek, Macclesfield, Scarborough, Liverpool, Wigan, Wolverhampton, Walsall, Dudley, Kidderminster, Kendal, Colne, Darlington, Middlesborough, West Hartlepool, Northallerton, Ripon, Thirsk, Hull, Grimsby, Morpeth, South Shields, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Bishop Auckland, Stockton-on-Tees, Chesterfield, Newark, Retford, Boston, Grantham, Harrogate, Ilkley, Bury, Failsforth, Nottingham, Flint, Holywell, Mold, Newcastle-under-Lyme, and Norwich. Mrs. M'Cormick arranged and attended the twelve public meetings organised by your Committee; accompanied Mrs. Oliver Scatcherd to Tamworth and Newcastle-on-Tyne at the Parliamentary elections; attended deputations to candidates; and devoted 133 days to office and other work in Manchester.

Your Committee deemed it desirable in beginning their financial year to open a separate banking account for the *Women's Suffrage Journal*. Since the 1st of November, 1877, all expenses of printing and production of the *Journal* have been paid out of moneys received by the treasurer of the *Journal* account for advertisements and for copies sold. Your Committee have paid into the *Journal* account the same price for the copies distributed by them as is charged to the Central and other Committees. Publishers and booksellers have been supplied at trade prices. Your Committee have the gratification of finding that the expectations they formed when making this arrangement have been fulfilled, and that on this footing the *Journal* has been thus far self-supporting. They would ask their friends to continue their support of the *Journal*, and to use every effort to promote its circulation.

Your Committee desire to offer copies of the *Journal*, presented monthly, to free and other libraries, literary institutions,

mechanics' institutions, political and other clubs, co-operative stores, debating societies, and reading and news-rooms of all descriptions. They have already received from a large number of such institutions an intimation that their offer is accepted, and that the *Journal* will be placed in their reading-rooms for the use of their members. They would be glad to receive applications from the managers of news-rooms and libraries which have not yet obtained the *Journal*, and they will present it regularly for the future to those who desire to receive it.

Your Committee congratulate the Society on the financial results of the year. Notwithstanding the general depression of trade in these districts the ordinary subscriptions have rather increased than diminished. In addition to this, a sum of £50 was offered on condition that a certain amount should be subscribed by others, and in response to this appeal many generous friends gave special donations. Through this liberality your Committee were enabled not only to complete their season's work without serious embarrassment, but also to pay off arrears of debt amounting to £206 for printing in former years. They have now the satisfaction of feeling that, though they end their financial year with a smaller balance in hand than they had at the beginning, they have no outstanding liabilities, and all funds that may be entrusted to them next year will be devoted to carrying on and extending their work.

In presenting themselves for a renewal of the trust reposed in them, your Committee pledge themselves to devote their best energies to the work before them, and they earnestly hope that in re-imposing it on them, their friends will continue and increase the moral and material support necessary to carry it on to a successful issue.



ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

Of the Society, held in the TOWN HALL, MANCHESTER,
November 6th, 1878.

Mr. ALDERMAN HEYWOOD in the Chair.

The Secretary read the Report of the Executive Committee and the Statement of Accounts.

Resolution I.—Moved by Mr. Courtney, M.P., seconded by Mr. Alderman Baker, supported by Mr. Alderman Bennett :

That the Report and Statement of Accounts just read be adopted, and printed for circulation under the direction of the Executive Committee.

Resolution II.—Moved by Mrs. Oliver Scatcherd, seconded by Dr. Watts, supported by Mrs. Mc.Laren :

That the cordial thanks of this meeting are hereby rendered to Mr. Courtney, the Right Hon. James Stansfeld, Mr. Jacob Bright, Mr. George Palmer, Mr. Sergeant Sherlock, Mr. Blennerhassett, Mr. Gorst, Mr. Hibbert, and Sir Henry Jackson, Bart., for introducing and supporting the Women's Disabilities Bill, and to the 155 members who voted or paired in its favour in the recent division ; and this meeting respectfully request their Parliamentary friends to take steps for the re-introduction of the measure at an early period of the forthcoming session.

Resolution III.—Moved by Miss Sturge, seconded by Dr. Whittle, supported by Mrs. C. Ellis :

That the following persons be the Executive Committee for the ensuing year :—Miss Maria Atkinson, Miss Becker, Miss Carbutt, Thos. Chorlton, Esq., Mrs. Joseph Cross, Thos. Dale, Esq., Mrs. Gell, Rev. B. Glover, Mrs. Lucas, Dr. Pankhurst, Mrs. Oliver Scatcherd, Rev. S. Alfred Steinthal, A. G. Symonds, Esq., J. P. Thomasson, Esq., Mrs. J. P. Thomasson, with power to add to their number.

The Chair was taken by Mr. Alderman Bennett.

Resolution IV.—Moved by Miss Becker, seconded by Rev. C. S. Slater :

That the best thanks of the meeting be given to Mr. Alderman Heywood for presiding on the present occasion.

MANCHESTER NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE.

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR ENDED OCTOBER 31st, 1878.

Dr.	INCOME.	£ s. d.	EXPENDITURE.	Cr.	£ s. d.
Balance		106 13 9	To Salaries and Office Expenditure		£540 3 11
To Subscriptions and Donations		1,632 11 4	„ Rent, Gas, Coal, &c.		35 16 9½
„ Journals		£31 6 7	„ Postage, &c.		576 0 8½
„ Postage		19 2 2	„ Public Meetings		155 0 5½
„ Advertisements		12 5 5	„ Canvassing		290 5 10
		62 14 2	„ Printing		195 3 4
„ Pamphlets, &c.		1 6 5	„ Deputation Expenses		302 7 11
„ Tickets (Public Meetings)		20 14 6	„ Reporting, &c.		50 14 4
„ Bankers' Interest		1 6 10	„ Agents' Expenses (Collecting)		0 15 4
„ Waste Paper Sold		0 9 5	„ Bankers' Commission		29 3 9
			„ Journals		2 5 9
					179 2 7
					£1,781 0 0
			Balance : In hands of Treasurer		£35 11 0
			„ Secretary		9 5 5
					44 16 5
		£1,825 16 5			£1,825 16 5

Manchester, November 5th, 1878.

Audited and found correct,
LOUIS BORCHARDT.

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MANCHESTER NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE.

“JOURNAL” ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED OCTOBER 31st, 1878.

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Journals sold	257 15 10	Printing	290 19 3
Advertisements	45 5 2	Commission on Advertisements	10 7 11
Bank Interest	0 3 4	Cheque Book	0 1 8
	303 4 4	Reporting Debates, &c.	17 5 0
Balance	15 13 2	Bankers' Commission	0 3 8
	£318 17 6		£318 17 6

Manchester, November 5th, 1878.

Audited and found correct,
LOUIS BORCHARDT.

Amount Banked, Nov. 1st £19 7 10
Amount Owing for Journals sold, &c. 35 1 0

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ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS AND DONATIONS.

FINANCIAL YEAR, 1877-1878.

	£	s.	d.
Sympathiser	100	0	0
Mitrailleuse	100	0	0
Popgun	50	0	0
A Friend (Huddersfield)	20	0	0
J. B. M.	5	0	0
R. L.	1	1	0
R. W.	1	1	0
A Friend (Huddersfield)	1	1	0
A. W. (Chesterfield)	0	10	0
J. R.	0	10	0
Delta (York)	0	5	0
N. W. J. (Lichfield)	0	5	0
J. G.	0	5	0
A. C. (Colne)	0	5	0
O. A. C.	0	5	0
B. E.	0	5	0
R. G.	0	5	0
H. E.	0	5	0
A Friend (South Shields)	0	3	0
M. D. (Stafford)	0	2	6
W. R. A. (Leek)	0	2	6
G. B. (Dudley)	0	2	6
X Y Z (Burnley)	0	2	6
B. B.	0	2	6
A Friend (Bolton)	0	2	6
Beta (Blackburn)	0	2	6
J. S.	0	2	6
V. H.	0	2	6
Humphry Clinker	0	2	6
M. W.	0	2	6
A Friend (Grimsby)	0	1	0
A Friend (Derby)	0	1	0
A Friend (Bishop Auckland)	0	1	0
Ashworth, Mrs. John	1	0	0
Atkinson, Mr. Joseph (Sale)	1	0	0
Armstrong, Mr. J. (Sunderland)	0	10	6
Atkinson, Miss (Sale)	0	10	0
Atkinson, Miss Maria (Sale)	0	10	0
Alderson, Mr. J.	0	10	0
Ayrton, Mrs.	0	5	0
Ayre, Mr. W. (Thirsk)	0	5	0
Ayre, Mrs. (Northallerton)	0	5	0
Archibald, Mr. R.	0	5	0
Awde, Mrs. J.	0	5	0
Akers, Mr. H. T.	0	5	0
Alward, Mr. Jas.	0	5	0

	£	s.	d.
Alward, Mr. Geo.	0	5	0
Arnold, Miss	0	5	0
Allan, Mr. J. (Bishop Auckland)	0	5	0
Ainsworth, Mr. T. H.	0	5	0
Alexander, Mr.	0	5	0
Adams, Mrs.	0	3	0
Alston, Mr. W.	0	2	6
Antcliff, Mr. W.	0	2	6
Ashford, Mr. J. H. (Middlesborough)	0	2	6
Addison, Mrs. (Warenford)	0	2	6
Atherton, Mrs. (Wigan)	0	2	6
Ayre, Mr. G. (Thirsk)	0	2	6
Ayre, Mrs. G. (Thirsk)	0	2	6
Ayre, Mr. T. (Northallerton)	0	2	6
Atkinson, Mr. H. (Grimsby)	0	2	6
Anderson, Mr. J.	0	2	6
Ashford, Mrs. (Bury)	0	2	0
Ashton, Mr. Henry	0	2	0
Atkinson, Mr. J. (Driffield)	0	1	6
Abernethy, Mrs.	0	1	0
Brooke, Miss Edith	10	0	0
Buchan, The Countess Dowager of	7	0	0
Boucherett, Miss Jessie	5	0	0
Browne, Mrs. S. W.	3	0	0
Ditto (Journal)	1	0	0
Binney, Mr. E. W., F.R.S.	2	2	0
Birchenough, Mr. H., M.A.	2	2	0
Brooke, Mr. Thos. (Huddersfield)	2	0	0
Bowling, Miss L. A.	2	0	0
Butler, Mrs. G.	2	0	0
Barlow, Mrs. Gordon	1	1	0
Borchardt, Dr.	1	1	0
Benson, Mr. T. P.	1	1	0
Barlow, Mr. James	1	1	0
Brooke, Miss Octavia	1	1	0
Brooke, Mrs. Edward	1	1	0
Buss, Miss	1	1	0
Broad, Messrs. Jesse & Co.	1	1	0
Barran, Mr. J., jun.	1	1	0
Baines, Mr. Edward	1	1	0
Buckton, Mrs.	1	1	0
Brough, Mr. E.	1	1	0
Burt, Mr. Jonathan	1	1	0
Backhouse, Mr. Edward	1	0	0
Bradney, Mrs.	1	0	0
Browne, Miss	1	0	0
Bowman, Mrs. Chas.	1	0	0
Bevington, Mr. A.	0	10	6
Brankston, Mrs.	0	10	6
Bull, Mr. F.	0	10	6
Bayliss, Mr. Moses	0	10	0
Box, Mr. A. M.	0	10	0
Burrows, Dr.	0	10	0
Brown, Miss M. A. (Wigan)	0	10	0
Bedford, Mr. Alderman	0	10	0
Bruce, Mr. H.	0	10	0
Blair, Mr. G. J.	0	10	0
Bennington, Mr. W.	0	10	0
Brown, Mr. John (Stockton)	0	10	0
Baynes, Mrs.	0	10	0
Bramwell, Mr. J. (Recorder of Durham)	0	10	0
Bowey, Mr. F. M.	0	10	0
Blacker, Mr. G. O.	0	10	0
Briggs, Mr. J. (Ulverston)	0	10	0
Bleakley, Mrs.	0	7	0
Barrow, Mr. John	0	5	0

	£	s.	d.
Berry, Mr. Jas.	0	5	0
Baron, Mr. J. (Burnley)	0	5	0
Baldwin, Mr. W.	0	5	0
Boyes, Mrs. H. Scott	0	5	0
Blackburn, Mr. (Preston)	0	5	0
Brooke, Mrs. J. C. (Huddersfield)	0	5	0
Borchardt, Miss	0	5	0
Boston, Mr. Joseph	0	5	0
Boult, Miss Lucy	0	5	0
Brough, Mr. Joshua (Leek)	0	5	0
Blumer, Mr. J. G.	0	5	0
Binns, Mr. R.	0	5	0
Baker, Mr. Alderman (Stalybridge)	0	5	0
Bramley, Mr. J.	0	5	0
Bullen, Mr. John	0	5	0
Banks, Mr. (Boston)	0	5	0
Brown, Miss Rachel (Wigan)	0	5	0
Brown, Miss Helen (London)	0	5	0
Boddington, Mr.	0	5	0
Bell, Mr. J. H. (Darlington)	0	5	0
Bird, Mr. John	0	5	0
Beckett, Mr. Allen	0	3	0
Bulpit, Mr.	0	3	0
Bridges, Mr. Alderman	0	3	0
Bates and Quash, Messrs.	0	2	6
Bell, Mr. C. (Middlesborough)	0	2	6
Brocklesby, Mr. J.	0	2	6
Brocklesby, Mr. C.	0	2	6
Bygrave, Mr. J.	0	2	6
Beacock, Mr.	0	2	6
Brine, Mrs.	0	2	6
Bryan, Rev. Guy	0	2	6
Butler, Mr. (Leeds)	0	2	6
Barrows, Miss	0	2	6
Bannister, Mrs.	0	2	6
Burmiston, Mrs.	0	2	6
Briggs, Mr. G. E. (Bishop Auckland)	0	2	6
Blamires, Mr.	0	2	6
Busby, Mrs. Hannah	0	2	6
Beckwith, Mr. J.	0	2	6
Baker, Mr. J. P. (Scarborough)	0	2	6
Booth, Miss	0	2	6
Beardmore, Mr. W. L.	0	2	6
Bailey, Mr. Alderman	0	2	6
Beale, Mr. A. W.	0	2	6
Brook, Mr. Will	0	2	6
Biggs, Miss C. A.	0	2	6
Boothman, Mrs.	0	2	6
Brooks, Mr. H. (Darlington)	0	2	6
Baynes, Mrs.	0	2	0
Bell, Mr. W. (Heywood)	0	2	0
Banks, Mr. N. (Bury)	0	2	0
Bayliss, Mrs.	0	2	0
Bell, Rev. J. (Leeds)	0	1	6
Burras, Miss	0	1	6
Barrow, Mr. (Bridlington Quay)	0	1	6
Bilbrough, Mr. J.	0	1	6
Baker, Mr. J. (Tebay)	0	1	6
Burrow, Miss	0	1	6
Burton, Mr. R.	0	1	6
Barker, Mrs. (Marske-by-the-Sea)	0	1	6
Beeby, Mr. G.	0	1	6
Bass, Mr. George	0	1	6
Berrill, Mr. A. E.	0	1	6
Blunson, Mr. T.	0	1	6
Baten, Mrs.	0	1	6
Baxter, Rev. A.	0	1	6

	£	s.	d.
Broughton, Miss	0	1	0
Bates, Mr.	0	1	0
Crook, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph	10	0	0
Cross, Mrs. Joseph	6	1	0
Cholmeley, Rev. H.	2	5	0
Chorlton, Mr. Thomas	1	11	6
Cooke, Mr. J., jun. (Tamworth)	1	1	0
Carbutt, Mrs. Ed.	1	1	0
Clark, Mrs. Helen Bright	1	1	0
Challinor, Mr. A.	1	1	0
Curtis, Mr. John (Mayor of Retford)	1	1	0
Cooke, Mr. I. B. (Liverpool)	1	1	0
Clark, Mr. C. F. (Wolverhampton)	1	0	0
Cudworth, Mr.	1	0	0
Carbutt, Miss	1	0	0
Carslake, Mrs.	1	0	0
Courtauld, Mr. S.	1	0	0
Crowther, Mr. A.	1	0	0
Colling, Miss E.	1	0	0
Chandler, Mrs.	1	0	0
Crossland, Miss (Huddersfield)	0	12	6
Corbet, Mr. Miller	0	10	6
Crosland, Mr. Alderman	0	10	6
Craggs, Mr. G. F.	0	10	6
Crappier, Mr. J.	0	10	6
Cooke, Mr. J. R. (Hanley)	0	10	6
Carhill, Mr. B.	0	10	6
Common, Mr. A.	0	10	0
Cooper, Mrs. (Norwich)	0	10	0
Cooper, Mr. Thomas (Wigan)	0	5	0
Cowen, Dr.	0	5	0
Crawshaw, Mr.	0	5	0
Curzon, Mr. Frank	0	5	0
Cronkshaw, Miss	0	5	0
Carter, Miss	0	5	0
Cheetham, Miss	0	5	0
Carpenter, Mr. Thomas	0	5	0
Cameron, Dr.	0	5	0
Crossley, Mr. John	0	5	0
Copestick, Mr. T.	0	5	0
Cogan, The Misses	0	5	0
Cooke, Mr. H. T. (Liverpool)	0	5	0
Cohen, Mr.	0	5	0
Crosbie, Rev. W., M.A.	0	3	0
Crew, Mrs.	0	2	6
Carr, Mr. W. H.	0	2	6
Carter, Miss Laura (Derby)	0	2	6
Chatterton, Mr.	0	2	6
Crabtree, Mr. A. (Heckmondwike)	0	2	6
Connal, Mr. M.	0	2	6
Cox, Mr. J. G.	0	2	6
Constantine, Mr. J.	0	2	6
Christie, Mr. J.	0	2	6
Cross, Dr. (Scarborough)	0	2	6
Cross, Mr. H. M. (Scarborough)	0	2	6
Cockerill, Mr. H. M.	0	2	6
Cooke, Mr. T. (Grimsby)	0	2	6
Class, Mr. P.	0	2	6
Cochrane, Mr.	0	2	6
Clarkson, Mr. G. F.	0	2	0
Cousins, Mr. J.	0	2	0
Cooper, Mr. (Northallerton)	0	2	0
Chadwick, Mr. H. C.	0	1	6
Charlton, Mr. T. G.	0	1	6
Church, Mrs. E.	0	1	6
Clifton, Dr. A. C.	0	1	6

	£	s.	d.
Cherry, Mr. C.	0	1	6
Cave, Mr. Wm.	0	1	6
Cordingley, Mr. L.	0	1	6
Campbell, Mr. R.	0	1	6
Chattaway, Mrs.	0	1	6
Dewes, Rev. Alfred, D.D.	2	2	0
De Hersant, Mrs.	1	1	6
Dale, Mr. Thos. (Manchester)	1	1	6
Dalby, Mr.	1	0	0
Dick, Miss.	1	0	0
Duckworth, Mr. Alderman (Mayor of Bury)	1	0	0
Denham, Mr.	1	0	0
Daniell, Mrs.	0	10	6
Dodds, Mr. B.	0	10	6
Dale, Mr. David (Darlington)	0	10	0
Dixon, Mrs. (Wandsworth)	0	10	0
Donkin, Mrs. (Kensington)	0	10	0
Dowsing, Mr. Alderman	0	10	0
Dixon, Miss (Manchester)	0	5	0
Dixon, Mr. J. (Walsall)	0	5	0
Dawson, Mrs. (Wigan)	0	5	0
Dobson, Mr. G. S.	0	5	0
Douglas, Mr. Geo. (Sunderland)	0	5	0
Drewry, Miss Ellen	0	5	0
Drewry, Mrs. W. H.	0	5	0
Dean, Messrs. M., and Son	0	5	0
Dunn, Mrs.	0	4	0
Davies, Mr. (Walsall)	0	2	6
Dunkin, Miss	0	2	6
Dowson, Mrs.	0	2	6
Dunlop, Miss H. M.	0	2	6
Dodd, Mr. Thos.	0	2	6
Dowsett, Mr. F. J.	0	2	6
Douglas, Mr. Bowey (Chesterfield)	0	2	6
Dewe, Miss	0	2	6
Dixon, Mr. Councillor (Morpeeth)	0	2	0
Duncan, Mrs.	0	2	0
Denton, Mr. Thomas	0	1	6
Dyer, Mr. A. L.	0	1	6
Dale, Mr. Wm. (Eston Mines)	0	1	6
Ellis, Mr. R. (Harrogate) (2 years)	2	2	0
Eastwood, Mrs.	1	1	0
Edmondson, Mr. Jas.	1	1	0
Eccles, Miss (Lower Darwen)	1	1	0
Every, Mr. J.	1	1	0
Eccles, Mrs. (Blackburn)	0	10	0
Earp, Mr. F.	0	5	0
Ellis, Mr. (Derby)	0	5	0
Empson, Mr.	0	5	0
Elam, Mr.	0	5	0
Emery, Miss S. K. K.	0	2	6
Eddison, Mrs.	0	2	6
Ellis, Mr. J. (Walsall)	0	2	6
Evans, Miss M. A.	0	2	6
Elliott, Rev. J.	0	2	0
Entwistle, Mr. J.	0	2	0
Ebdell, Mrs.	0	2	0
Ellis, Mrs. Wm. (Batley)	0	1	6
Ellis, Mr. C. (Batley)	0	1	0
Ellis, Mrs. C. (Batley)	0	1	0
Ford, Mr. J. R.	1	1	0
Firth, Miss	1	1	0
Fisher, Mr. R. (Newcastle)	1	1	0
Ford, Mrs.	1	0	0

	£	s.	d.
Fowler, Mr. Alderman (Durham)	0	10	0
Fowler, Mr. M. (Durham)	0	10	0
Fisher, Mrs. (London)	0	10	0
Fordyce, Mrs.	0	5	0
Frankland, Mrs.	0	5	0
Foster, Mr. G. (Durham)	0	5	0
Fuller, Mrs.	0	5	0
Fisk, Rev. T.	0	5	0
Flint, Mr. F. L.	0	5	0
Fothergill, Mr. W.	0	5	0
Fox, Mrs. B. J.	0	5	0
Frost, Mr. Alfred	0	5	0
Furness, Mr. T.	0	3	0
Foggett, Mr. W.	0	2	6
Folds, Mrs.	0	2	6
Fogg, Mr. John	0	2	6
Fisher, Mr. S. G. (Darlington)	0	2	6
Fothergill, Mr. S. (Darlington)	0	2	6
Fawcett and Acomb, Misses	0	2	6
Fairburn, Mr. J.	0	2	6
Fairburn, Mrs.	0	1	6
Fearnley, Mr. John	0	1	6
Firth, Mr. Thos.	0	1	6
Frazer, Mr. H. C.	0	1	6
Furrier, Mrs. Maria	0	1	0
Fryer, Mrs.	0	1	0
Garnett, Mrs.	100	0	0
Goldsmid, Lady	5	5	0
Goldschmidt, Mr. Philip	5	0	0
Gell, Mrs.	3	1	0
Gwynne, Mrs.	2	2	0
Glover, Mrs.	0	10	6
Gowland, Mr. G. H.	0	10	6
Glaisyer, Mr. J.	0	10	6
Grist, Mr. John J.	0	10	6
Gilman, Messrs. T. and R.	0	10	6
Goodwin, Mr. S.	0	10	6
Grece, Mrs.	0	10	6
Gregson, Mr. Thos.	0	10	0
Gillett, Mr. Joseph	0	10	0
Graham, Mr. Joseph	0	10	0
Gammage, Dr.	0	10	0
Gay, Mrs.	0	10	0
Goffey, Mr. Thos.	0	10	0
Grey, Mr. W. (West Hartlepool)	0	5	0
Gradon, Mr. G.	0	5	0
Garrett, Mr. G.	0	5	0
Goodwin, Miss	0	5	0
Gibson, Mr. S., jun.	0	5	0
Greg, Miss Amy	0	5	0
Goouch, Miss Mary	0	5	0
Gerard, Mrs. H. C.	0	5	0
Glasspool, Mr.	0	5	0
Gee, Mr. T.	0	5	0
Gibson, Mr. Thos. (Kendal)	0	5	0
Gillett, Mr. Charles (Banbury)	0	5	0
Gibbs, Mr. G. S.	0	5	0
Gibson, Mrs. (Stafford)	0	5	0
Guthrie, Mr. J.	0	5	0
Grange, Mrs.	0	5	0
Gregson, Mrs. S. E.	0	5	0
Grundy, Mr.	0	5	0
Gray, Mr. T.	0	3	6
Glossop, Mrs.	0	3	0
Gidley, Mr., sen.	0	2	6
Gurney, Miss Amy	0	2	6

	£	s.	d.
Gurney, Miss Mary	0	2	6
Girt, Miss	0	2	6
Girt, Miss M.	0	2	6
Gillard, Mr.	0	2	6
Green, Mrs. (Batley)	0	2	6
Golding, Mrs.	0	2	6
Gendall, Mr. Alderman	0	2	6
Guest, Mr. E.	0	2	6
Guthrie, Mrs. A.	0	2	6
Greensmith, Mr.	0	2	6
Gidley, Mr., jun.	0	2	6
Gibbon, Mr.	0	2	6
Green, Mr. William	0	2	0
Garton, Mrs.	0	1	6
Graves, Mrs.	0	1	6
Gamwell, Mr. James	0	1	6
Garrett, Mr. (Northampton)	0	1	6
Garrett, Mr. James (Northampton)	0	1	6
Hargreaves, Mrs. W.	30	0	0
Hall, Miss Rose	7	2	0
Hunter, Mrs. Stephenson	5	5	0
Heywood, Mrs. Abel	5	2	0
Holland, Mrs. Charles	2	2	0
Hunt, Mrs.	2	2	0
Hervey, Miss Rosamond	2	0	0
Haworth, Mr. A.	1	1	0
Haworth, Mrs. Jesse	1	1	0
Hamshaw, Mr. J. W.	1	1	0
Holden, Mr. E. T.	1	1	0
Hetherington, Mrs.	1	1	0
Hewson, Mrs.	1	1	0
Hutchinson, Miss R. P.	1	1	0
Hall, Mr. Robert (Bury)	1	1	0
Hadwen, Miss	1	0	0
Hallett, Mrs.	1	0	0
Hawker, Miss N.	1	0	0
Haslam, Mrs. Wm.	1	0	0
Higginbotham, Mr. W.	1	0	0
Hart, Mr. H. G.	1	0	0
Holland, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. (Chester)	1	0	0
Howat, Mr. D.	0	10	6
Holloway, Mr. G.	0	10	6
Hall, Mr. A. (Bishop Auckland)	0	10	6
Hertz, Mrs.	0	10	0
Hurtley, Mr. R. J.	0	10	0
Haigh, Mr. B.	0	10	0
Hunter, Rev. J.	0	10	0
Harding, Mr. W.	0	5	0
Howarth, Mr. George	0	5	0
Henderson, Mrs.	0	5	0
Haddock, Mrs.	0	5	0
Hurtley, Miss	0	5	0
Holden, Mr. R.	0	5	0
Hodgson, Rev. S. J.	0	5	0
Hills, Mr. John	0	5	0
Hibbert, Miss	0	5	0
Hardy, Mr.	0	5	0
Hindley, Mr. W.	0	5	0
Hey. Ven. Archdeacon	0	5	0
Hall, Mr. W. (Derby)	0	5	0
Hickes, Miss Frances	0	5	0
Husband, Mr. Alderman	0	5	0
Hill, Mr. Jas.	0	5	0
Heal, Mrs.	0	5	0
Hinton, Mr. Amos	0	5	0
Hargreaves, Mr. J. (Middlesborough)	0	4	0

	£	s.	d.
Howell, Mrs.	0	4	0
Heaton, Mrs.	0	4	0
Heap, Mr. Thos.	0	3	6
Harvey, Mr. J. P.	0	2	6
Heaton, Mr. W.	0	2	6
Holland, Mrs. (London)	0	2	6
Heap, Mr. J. (Burnley)	0	2	6
Howarth, Miss	0	2	6
Heath, Mrs.	0	2	6
Hopkinson, Mrs.	0	2	6
Higginbottom, Mr. J. (Chesterfield)	0	2	6
Hervey, Mr. R.	0	2	6
Hunt, Captain R. A.	0	2	6
Hadley, Mr. J.	0	2	6
Hall, Mr. S. (Derby)	0	2	6
Hobson, Mr. W.	0	2	6
Harris, Mr. H.	0	2	6
Hildyard, Mr. J.	0	2	6
Hall, Mr. J. W. (Thirsk)	0	2	6
Hawke, Mr. J. O.	0	2	6
Hilton, Mr. E.	0	2	6
Haller, Mr. T.	0	2	6
Hindle, Mr. John	0	2	0
Hollowell, Mr. C.	0	2	0
Hitchen, Mrs. E.	0	2	0
Hughes, Miss	0	2	0
Hill, Miss (Sevenoaks)	0	2	0
Humphreys, Mrs.	0	1	6
Hyde, Mrs.	0	1	6
Hepworth, Mr. John	0	1	6
Hough, Mr.	0	1	6
Holt, Mrs.	0	1	6
Harding, Mrs. H. D.	0	1	6
Hutchins, Mr.	0	1	6
Houldsworth, Mr. J. W.	0	1	6
Hurst, Mr. Thomas	0	1	6
Hodgkiss, Miss Emma	0	1	6
Hardwick, Mr.	0	1	6
Hall, Mrs. (Leeds)	0	1	6
Hall, Mr. Thos. (Dent)	0	1	6
Hall, Mr. R. (Normanby)	0	1	6
Hurst, Miss Alice (Leeds)	0	1	6
Holmes, Mr. W.	0	1	6
Harrow, Mrs.	0	1	6
Heyworth, Mr. John	0	1	0
Horne, Mrs.	0	1	0
Hewson, Mr. Henry	0	0	6
Hewson, Mrs. Henry	6	1	0
Ireland, Mr. A.	1	1	0
Ingham, Mr. S. (Stretford)	0	5	0
Irwell, Mr.	0	2	6
Imrie, Mr.	0	2	6
Ingham, Mr. D. T. (Sheffield)	0	2	6
Ingamells, Mr.	0	1	6
Ingram, Mr. J.	0	1	6
Ives, Mrs.	2	0	0
Jaffrey, Miss	1	1	0
Jacoby, Mr. J. A.	0	10	6
Jennings, Mr. J.	0	10	0
Johnson, Miss (Wigan)	0	10	0
Jacques, Mr. A. (Wigan)	0	5	0
Johnson, Miss S. E. (Chipping Sodbury)	0	5	0
Jubb, Mr. S.	0	5	0
Jackson, Mr. S. B. (Liverpool)	0	5	0
Jordison, Mr.	0	5	0

	£	s.	d.
Jeffs, Mr. George, jun. ...	0	5	0
Jackson, Mr. W. (Grimsby) ...	0	5	0
Jeffreys, Mr. R. P. (Chesterfield) ...	0	5	0
Jeffreys, Miss (Chesterfield) ...	0	2	6
James, Mr. W. ...	0	2	6
Jones, Mr. Joseph (Derby) ...	0	2	6
Julian, Mr. J. W. ...	0	2	6
Jones, Mr. John (Wolverhampton) ...	0	2	6
Jones, Miss E. (Wootton) ...	0	2	6
Johnson, Mr. John (Airth) ...	0	2	0
Jones, Mrs. Mary (Stockton) ...	0	1	6
Kennett, Mr. R. B. ...	50	0	0
King, Mrs. ...	1	2	6
Knott, Miss ...	1	1	0
Kitching, Mrs. ...	1	0	0
King, Mr. R. ...	0	10	6
Kitchener, Mr. and Mrs. ...	0	10	0
Kenderdine, Mrs. ...	0	10	0
Kilner and Crosland, Messrs. ...	0	10	0
Kilmister, Mrs. ...	0	5	0
Kelsall, Mrs. ...	0	5	0
Kuper, Miss ...	0	5	0
Kipling, Miss E. J. ...	0	5	0
Kippax, Mr. J. ...	0	2	6
Kilburn, Mr. N., Jun. ...	0	2	6
Knowles, Mr. ...	0	2	6
Kirby, Mr. Thos. ...	0	2	6
Kitchen, Mrs. W. H. ...	0	2	6
Kennington, Mr. Thos. ...	0	1	6
Langton, Lady Anna Gore ...	50	0	0
Lightbown, Mr. H. ...	3	3	0
Lawson, Sir Wilfrid, Bart. ...	2	0	0
Long, Mrs. ...	2	0	0
Lupton, Mr. Joseph (Leeds) ...	1	1	0
Lupton, Mr. D. (Leeds) ...	1	1	0
Lucas, Mrs. (London) ...	1	1	0
Longdon, Mr. Alderman, J.P. ...	1	1	0
Lawson, Mr. William (Wigton) ...	1	1	0
Liddell, Hon. Mrs. Thos. ...	1	1	0
Layton, Mrs. ...	0	13	0
Lomas, Mr. Alderman (Burnley) ...	0	10	0
Lawson, Mr. (Sunderland) ...	0	10	0
Lucas, Mr. George (Sunderland) ...	0	10	0
Leaf, Mrs. ...	0	10	0
Lupton, Mr. E. A. (Leeds) ...	0	10	0
Luccock, Mrs. ...	0	10	0
Lytton, The Dowager Lady (Journal) ...	0	10	0
Letherbrow, Mrs. ...	0	10	0
Laplough, Miss ...	0	7	0
Livens, Mrs. ...	0	6	6
Leather, Mrs. ...	0	5	0
Lucas, Mrs. (Sunderland) ...	0	5	0
Lawson, Mrs. (Leeds) ...	0	5	0
Lyll, Mr. George ...	0	5	0
Lingford, Mr. S. S. ...	0	5	0
Lloyd, Mrs. (Dumfries) ...	0	5	0
Lyon, Mr. J. A. ...	0	5	0
Lambert, Mr. John (Chesterfield) ...	0	5	0
Lamb, Mr. John ...	0	5	0
Lupton, Miss H. ...	0	5	0
Lea, Mrs. W. (Wigan) ...	0	5	0
Latham, Dr. ...	0	5	0
Littlecott, Rev. T. G. ...	0	5	0
Lee, Mrs. J. B. ...	0	5	0
Leech, Mrs. (Chorley) ...	0	5	0

	£	s.	d.
Lohner, Madame... ..	0	3	0
Lucas, Miss Alice (Sunderland) ...	0	2	6
Lucas, Miss Clara (Sunderland) ...	0	2	6
Lowndes, Miss Mary ...	0	2	6
Lanes, Mrs. Ann ...	0	2	6
Lundy, Mrs. ...	0	2	6
Lowe, Mr. John (Hanley) ...	0	2	6
Leetham, Mrs. Henry ...	0	2	6
Lawler, Mr. ...	0	1	6
Leadbetter Mr. Joshua ...	0	1	6
Lightfoot, Mrs. C. ...	0	1	6
Lyster, Mrs. ...	0	1	6
Lea, Mr. Chas. (Northampton) ...	0	1	6
Leicester, Mrs. ...	0	1	6
Lord, Mr. ...	0	1	6
Learoyd, Mr. A. ...	0	1	6
Letten, Mr. ...	0	1	0
Mason, Mr. Hugh ...	10	10	0
Mather, Mr. W. ...	2	2	0
Mills, Mrs. S. A. ...	2	2	0
M'Culloch, Mrs. ...	3	1	0
M'Kinnel, Mrs. ...	3	1	0
Muir, Mrs. ...	2	0	0
Mele Barese, Princess ...	1	6	6
Marsden, Mr. James ...	1	1	0
Marshall, Mrs. Elizabeth ...	1	1	0
Marshall, Mrs. John (Leeds) ...	1	1	0
Markham, Mrs. ...	1	1	0
M'Kerrow, Mr. Alderman ...	1	1	0
Measham, Mr. Henry ...	1	1	0
Mander, Mr. S. S. ...	1	1	0
Minchin, Mr. G. ...	1	0	0
Mills, Mrs. (Bowdon) ...	1	0	0
Melling, Mr. Wm., J.P. ...	1	0	0
March, Mr. J. O. ...	1	0	0
Marriott, Mr. W. ...	1	0	0
Milne, Mr. J. D. ...	1	0	0
Mason, Mrs. (York) ...	1	0	0
Muirhead, Mr., M.D. ...	0	10	6
Myers, Mr. Alderman, J.P. ...	0	10	6
Mathers, Mr. (Leeds) ...	0	10	6
Mounsey, Mr. C. H. ...	0	10	0
Maltby, Mr. Alderman (Boston) ...	0	10	0
Mactaggart, Mrs. ...	0	10	0
Moore, Dr. ...	0	10	0
M'Connel, Mrs. ...	0	10	0
Marshall, Miss Theodosia (Leeds) ...	0	10	0
Miller, Mr. T. R. (Mayor of Morpeth) ...	0	10	0
Marshall, Mr. Stephen (Leeds) ...	0	10	0
Mandall, Mr. E. ...	0	10	0
Medley, Mrs. ...	0	10	0
M'Donald, Mr. ...	0	8	0
Moses, Mrs. ...	0	7	6
M'Kerrow, Mrs. (Southport) ...	0	5	0
Massey, Mrs. (Stockport) ...	0	5	0
Massey, Mrs. (Derby) ...	0	5	0
Minshall, Mr. Philip H. ...	0	5	0
Moore, Mrs. R. R. ...	0	5	0
Melling, Mrs. (Wigan) ...	0	5	0
Melling, Mr. S. (Wigan) ...	0	5	0
Machlaclan, Dr. ...	0	5	0
M'Crossan, Mrs. ...	0	5	0
Mylne, Mrs. ...	0	5	0
Murray, Mrs. (Dumfries) ...	0	5	0
Mackenzie, Mr. ...	0	5	0
Milner, Mr. R. S. ...	0	5	0

	£	s.	d.
M'Lean, Mr.	0	5	0
Mackenzie, Miss G. (Torquay)	0	5	0
Middleton, Mr. R. M.	0	5	0
Moody, Mr. Walker	0	5	0
Molyneaux, Mr.	0	5	0
Moss and Son, Messrs.	0	5	0
Munroe, Dr.	0	5	0
Mackenzie, Rev. James (South Shields)	0	5	0
Meadows, Mr., J.P.	0	5	0
Mason, Mrs. Chas.	0	3	10
M'Kitrick, Miss	0	3	6
Monkhouse, Mrs.	0	3	0
Marris, Mrs.	0	2	6
Murgatroyd, Mr. R.	0	2	6
Markland, Mr.	0	2	6
Mellor, Mr. B. (Huddersfield)	0	2	6
Maude, Mr. J.	0	2	6
Moore, Mr. Thomas (Stoke-on-Trent)	0	2	6
Mortimer, Mr. John	0	2	6
Monkhouse, Mr. Thomas (York)	0	2	6
Monkhouse, Mr. J. (Kendal)	0	2	6
Martin, Miss L.	0	2	6
Mackereth, Mr. Thomas	0	2	6
Mawle, Mr. John	0	2	6
Mudd, Mr. Simon (Grimsby)	0	2	6
Micks, Mr.	0	2	6
Mackie, Miss	0	2	6
Moseley, Mr. Joshua	0	2	0
Mackin, Mr. F. T.	0	1	6
Mowby, Mrs.	0	1	6
Martin, Mrs. (Kirby Stephen)	0	1	6
Moss, Mr. William	0	1	6
Minchin, Mrs. (Hook Norton)	0	1	6
Marsden, Mrs. Rhoda	0	1	6
Merritt, Mrs.	0	1	0
Nicol, Mr. Henry	2	2	0
Newman, Professor	1	2	6
Nicholson, Mr. J. O. (Macclesfield)	1	1	0
Nelson, Mr. T. (Stockton)	0	10	0
Nichol, Miss (Weston-Super Mare)	0	5	0
Newbegin, Mr.	0	5	0
Nicol, Miss M. (Old Headington)	0	5	0
Nevins, Dr.	0	5	0
Nuttall, Mr. Andrew	0	5	0
Nicol, Miss Janet (West Hartlepool)	0	5	0
Neville, Mrs.	0	3	0
Nicholson, Miss (Moreton-in-Marsh)	0	2	6
Newton, Mr. W.	0	2	6
Norton, Mr.	0	2	6
Nelson, Mrs. (Bury)	0	2	6
Nicholson, Miss (Southport)	0	1	6
Nelson, Dr. (Bridlington Quay)	0	1	6
Oates, Mrs.	2	2	0
Ogden, Mrs. (Sawrey)	2	2	0
Ormerod, Mr. Thos.	1	1	0
Ormerod, Mrs. Thos.	1	1	0
Ogden, Miss (Manchester)	1	1	0
Ogden, Mr. Henry (Southport)	1	0	0
Oxley, The Misses	0	10	0
Owen, Mrs. Jane (Conway)	0	10	0
Olney, Miss Allan	0	6	0
Owen, Mrs. Benjamin (Wrexham)	0	5	0
Owen, Mr. James (Derby)	0	5	0
Oldham, Mrs.	0	5	0
Oliver, Mr. W. (Chesterfield)	0	2	6

	£	s.	d.
Osborne, Mr. R.	0	2	6
Oliver, Mrs. (Bury)	0	2	0
Oxtoby, Mr. John	0	1	6
Pochin, Mr. H. D.	10	0	0
Pease, Mr. Arthur	10	0	0
Pease, Mrs. Gurney	5	0	0
Palmer, Mr. J. Hinde	3	3	0
Price, Dr. William	2	2	0
Paulton, Mrs.	2	0	0
Phythian, Mr. Joseph	1	1	0
Potter, Mr. T. B., M.P.	1	1	0
Peiser, Mr.	1	1	0
Pankhurst, Dr.	1	1	0
Pickup, Mrs.	1	0	0
Powell, Mr. Thos.	0	10	0
Parker and Sons, Messrs. (Batley)	0	10	0
Petrie, Mr. Joseph	0	5	0
Praeger, Mr. and Mrs.	0	5	0
Porter, Miss M. E.	0	5	0
Pesel, Mrs. R.	0	5	0
Pollard, Mr. A. W.	0	5	0
Parsons, Miss	0	5	0
Phillips, Mrs.	0	5	0
Parker, Mrs. (Chesterfield)	0	5	0
Pearson, Miss (Chesterfield)	0	5	0
Pearson, Mr. Theophilus (Chesterfield)	0	5	0
Parker, Mr. (York)	0	5	0
Procter, Mr. John	0	5	0
Preston, Mr. John	0	5	0
Peck, Mr. G.	0	5	0
Parker, Mr. W. Coor (Darlington)	0	5	0
Prideaux, Miss G. M. (Darlington)	0	5	0
Procter, Miss (Darlington)	0	5	0
Pearson, Mr. R. (Thirsk)	0	5	0
Plaietow, Mr.	0	3	6
Pick, Mr. D.	0	2	6
Parker, Mr. Thomas (Heckmondwike)	0	2	6
Pulleyn, Mr. E.	0	2	6
Patterson, Mr. (Paisley)	0	2	6
Peirson, Dr.	0	2	6
Peach, Miss	0	2	6
Pope, Mr. John	0	2	6
Powell, Mrs.	0	2	6
Pratt, Mrs.	0	2	6
Purcell, Miss	0	2	6
Pearce, Mr. (Grimsby)	0	2	0
Pinder, Mr. Thos.	0	2	0
Parkinson, Mr. Sam (Coatham)	0	2	0
Prideaux, Miss	0	2	0
Pilling, Mrs.	0	1	6
Preston, Mrs. Wm. (Batley)	0	1	6
Parkinson, Mr. (Preston)	0	1	6
Pratt, Mr. John (Driffield)	0	1	6
Prater, Rev. S.	0	1	6
Pickering, Mr. W.	0	1	6
Padgett, Mr. Ralph	0	1	6
Patterson, Mrs. (Pocklington)	0	1	6
Pollock, Mrs.	0	1	6
Pickering, Rev. R., M.A.	0	1	6
Poole, Miss M. A.	0	1	6
Partridge, Mr. E. T.	0	1	6
Parkinson, Mr. Martin (Ashton)	3	0	0
Ramsbottom, Miss	2	2	0
Roe, Mr. T., Jun.	1	5	0
Rigby, Miss	1	5	0

	£	s.	d.
Recketts, Mr. James	1	1	0
Rhys, Mrs.	1	1	0
Richardson, Mrs. H. (York)	1	1	0
Roe, Mrs.	1	0	0
Robson, Mr. E. C.	0	10	6
Rentoul, Rev. J. L.	0	10	6
Roper, Mr. W. B.	0	10	6
Renals, Mr. Alderman, J.P.	0	10	6
Roby, Mrs.	0	10	0
Richardson, Mr. Alderman (Mayor of Stockton-on-Tees)	0	10	0
Rowley, Mr. C., jun.	0	10	0
Radford, Mr. Chas.	0	6	6
Rimmer, Mrs.	0	5	0
Robertson, Mr. W. L. (Durham)	0	5	0
Robinson, Mrs. (Journal)	0	5	0
Robinson, Mr. G. H. (Huddersfield)	0	5	0
Rhoades, Mr. James	0	5	0
Rotherford, Mrs. J.	0	5	0
Rous, Miss	0	5	0
Rowlinson, Mr.	0	5	0
Rowntree, Mrs.	0	5	0
Rowntree, Mr. J. (Scarborough)	0	5	0
Ridgway, Mr.	0	5	0
Robinson, Mr. John (Kendal)	0	5	0
Richmond, Miss	0	5	0
Russell, Mr.	0	5	0
Rawson, Mr. James (Wigan)	0	4	0
Rollin, Mr. J. G.	0	2	6
Robinson, Mr. W. B. (Chesterfield)	0	2	6
Rawson, Mr. P. L. (Wigan)	0	2	6
Russell, Mrs. (London)	0	2	6
Robinson, Mr. G. J. (Northallerton)	0	2	6
Rymer, Mrs.	0	2	6
Radding, Mr.	0	2	6
Riggall, Mr.	0	2	6
Robinson, Mr. H. (Hull)	0	2	6
Rikerman, Mr.	0	2	0
Robinson, Mr. G. (Rochdale)	0	2	0
Robinson, Mr. J. (Northampton)	0	1	6
Ridgway, Miss E.	0	1	6
Robins, Mr.	0	1	0
Scatcherd, Mrs. Oliver	15	15	0
Steinthal, Mr. H. M.	7	2	0
Smithson, Mrs. Edwd.	5	0	0
Shore, Miss A. S.	2	2	0
Scholefield, Mrs.	2	2	0
Smith, Mr. J. Stores (Chesterfield)	2	1	0
Scott, Mr. Alderman (Burnley)	2	0	0
Steinthal, Rev. S. A.	1	1	0
Siddon, Miss	1	1	0
Smith, Mrs. Wm. (Huddersfield)	1	1	0
Storey, Mr. S. (Mayor of Sunderland)	1	1	0
Sharman, Mrs. N. Pearce	1	0	0
Spence, Mr. Peter	1	0	0
Shepherd, Miss	1	0	0
Swanwick, Mrs.	1	0	0
Spence, Mrs. (York)	1	0	0
Simpson, Mr. Charles (Lichfield)	1	0	0
Shaw, Mrs. (Colne)	0	10	6
Shadforth, Mr. R. (Sunderland)	0	10	6
Smith, Mr. G. F. (Stockton)	0	10	6
Sanderson, Mr. F. (Stockton)	0	10	6
Small, Mr. Councillor	0	10	6
Stuart, Mr. Jas. (Hull)	0	10	6
Samuelson, Mr. James	0	10	6
Simpson, Mr. W. (Liverpool)	0	10	0

	£	s.	d.
Sargent, Miss (London)	0	10	0
Stothart, Mr.	0	10	0
Smarey, Miss	0	10	0
Spence, Mrs. Alfred (York)	0	10	0
Smithson, Mr. E. W.	0	10	0
Skerry, Mrs.	0	10	0
Smith, Mr. Jas.	0	10	0
Saxton, Miss	0	6	6
Somervell, Mr. J.	0	5	0
Slater, Rev. C. S.	0	5	0
Senior, Mr.	0	5	0
Smith, Mr. B. (Thirsk)	0	5	0
Sykes, Mr. Joseph	0	5	0
Swanwick, Dr.	0	5	0
Smith, Mrs. A. (Ripon)	0	5	0
Sinclair, Mr. Archibald	0	5	0
Sagar, Mr. J.	0	5	0
Shepley, Mr. T.	0	5	0
Stafford, Mr. Benjamin	0	5	0
Shatwell, Miss	0	5	0
Shackleton, Miss	0	5	0
Smith, Rev. J. H. (Dewsbury)	0	5	0
Scott, Mr. Alexander, B.A.	0	5	0
Smith, Miss (Bishop Auckland)	0	5	0
Sharp, Mr. John	0	5	0
Shenton, Mr. J.	0	5	0
Silvester, Mr. W., J.P.	0	5	0
Sproston, Mr. John	0	5	0
Shaw, Mr. Thomas (Leek)	0	5	0
Sherwood, Mrs.	0	5	0
Sugden, Mr. William	0	5	0
Swaine, Miss	0	5	0
Stainsby, Mr. J.	0	5	0
Stephenson, Mr. T. (Grimsby)	0	5	0
Smethurst, Mr. Councillor, senior	0	5	0
Smethurst, Mr. Councillor, junior	0	5	0
Smethurst, Mr. J.	0	4	0
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Saunders, Mr.	0	2	6
Sheard, Mrs. Preston	0	2	6
Small, Dr. J. P.	0	2	6
Shelton, Miss	0	2	6
Simpson, Mrs.	0	2	6
Smith, Mrs. (York)	0	2	6
Southern, Mr. J.	0	2	6
Smith, Mr. (Sutton)	0	2	6
Shaw, Miss Susan (Paisley)	0	2	6
Sinclair, Mr. R.	0	2	6
Smith, Mr. R. (Grimsby)	0	2	6
Smith, Mrs. D. (Northallerton)	0	2	6
Salsbury, Mr. (Grimsby)	0	2	0
Sinclair, Mr. J. (Grimsby)	0	2	0
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Slater, Mr. Thomas (Bury)	0	1	6
Savage, Mr. Josiah	0	1	6
Sanderson, Mr. (Driffield)	0	1	6
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Stabler, Mrs.	0	1	6
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	£	s.	d.
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Todd, Miss E. A.	5	0	0
Todd, Miss E. F.	5	0	0
Tanner, Mrs.	1	1	0
Tennent, The Dowager Lady Emerson	1	1	0
Taylor, Mrs. Henry	1	1	0
Taylor, Mrs. Thomas	1	1	0
Tozer, Mr. Alfred	1	1	0
Tatham, Mr.	1	0	0
Tewson, Mrs.	1	0	0
Thomson, the late Miss Dora	1	0	0
Thorpe, Mr. F.	0	10	0
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Vero, Mrs. Wm.	0	2	6
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Warburg, Mr. M. M.	3	3	0
Weiss, Mrs.	1	1	6
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Wildman, Mr.	0	5	0
Whitelegge, Miss	0	5	0
Witty, Mr. Thos.	0	5	0
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Wilkinson, Mrs. (Bolton)	0	2	6
Wheeler, Mrs.	0	2	6
Wenney, Mr.	0	2	6
Walton, Mr. (Grimsby)	0	2	6
Whyte, Mr. James (Dudley)	0	2	0
Wood, Mr. T. (Darlington)	0	2	0
Wood, Mrs. (Skelton)	0	2	0
Wilkins, Mr. and Mrs. J.	0	2	0
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Wood, Mr. S. (Heckmondwike)	0	1	6
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Watson, Rev. Mr.	0	1	6
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Wilshaw, Mr. Geo.	0	1	6
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