

WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE JOURNAL.

EDITED BY LYDIA E. BECKER.

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[Continued from our last issue.]

WOMEN HOUSEHOLDERS' DECLARATION.

We, the undersigned unmarried women and widows, possessing qualifications which would entitle men to vote in elections for members of Parliament, declare that we consider our exclusion from the privilege an infraction of the principle that taxation and representation should go together, and we hereby express our desire for an alteration in the laws which shall enable such women to exercise the Parliamentary franchise if they desire to do so.

Table with 4 columns: NAME, Qualification, whether as occupier or owner of houses, land, or other property, ADDRESS, and Parliamentary division in which the qualifying property is situated. Lists names and addresses of women across various counties like St. George's, Glamorganshire, and Swansea.

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As the time approaches for the opening of Parliament, our friends would do well to be ready with petitions to be presented during the earliest days of the session.

The earliest notice of the day fixed for the second reading of the Bill will be found in the public newspapers. We ask our friends to look in the newspapers of the 12th, 13th, and 15th of February for tidings of the result of the ballot and of the name of the member who will have charge of the Women's Franchise Bill, and to resolve to support the action of such leader by all means in their power.

LORD BROUGHAM'S advice to "be a whole man to one thing at one time" is a maxim which applies in many directions in these days when interests multiply and knowledge extends so rapidly that every science and profession has its specialists, and every public question its society.

To be a whole society to one thing at one time is as important for an association which would keep a large body of persons in consolidated working order, as for any student to be "a whole man" if he would build up a solid mass of knowledge. Yet the same causes which make concentration all-important render it also more difficult. A question like that of women's suffrage, which goes to the roots of social interests, has necessarily many collateral bearings, and as the years go on side-issues develop of great interest and importance.

To enliven the monotonous pursuit of one central line of action by diverging into some of the side-issues which present themselves is decidedly attractive—here the centripetal and centrifugal forces, so to say, come into opposition; every side-issue introduces elements for diversity of opinion, or lets in counter-currents of party influence with their disintegrating forces. Once let the common object which binds the association in a whole be departed from for any other object, however kindred, and the strength which comes of unity of purpose is weakened.

The action of the women's suffrage party will be strong to face Parliament and the public according as they agree

to leave all side-issues severely alone and adhere rigidly to their fundamental principle that sex shall not be a bar to citizenship, continue, in fact, "a whole society to one thing at one time." H. B.

THE Daily News states that Prince ALBERT VICTOR remarked, in reference to one of the addresses presented to him during his Indian tour, that it would be a great gratification to the QUEEN to hear from him what an active part the women of Burmah were able to take in the loyal manifestations of welcome which greeted him on his visit to that recently annexed territory.

The Burmese women occupy a quite exceptional position among women of Eastern nations. They are, we believe, nearly, if not altogether, the equals of the Burmese men socially and politically. It will be interesting if the recent visit of the prospective heir of the British Crown to this portion of Her Majesty's dominions should have the effect of directing public attention to this very interesting development of the principle of justice and freedom for both sexes alike, which finds expression in the advantages enjoyed by women in Burmah, and possibly of other portions of the Malayan people.

THE London correspondent of the Manchester Courier states that he has been able to see a copy of the Divorce Law Amendment Act in Victoria, which is mentioned in recent telegraphic despatches, and which has been referred home for the expression of Her Majesty's pleasure. It is a somewhat remarkable measure, very similar in its terms to the Act passed a year ago by the New South Wales Parliament, which was disallowed on reference to the imperial authorities. The grounds upon which divorce may be claimed under the Victorian Act cover wilful desertion for three years or upwards without just cause or excuse, habitual drunkenness on the part of the husband, habitual cruelty and leaving the wife without means of support; or in the case of the wife habitual drunkenness for three years, neglect of her domestic duties, or rendering herself unfit to discharge them, imprisonment for

three years, whether under commuted sentence for a capital crime or under sentence of seven years or upwards; or if the husband has undergone frequent convictions for crime and has been sentenced during five years to imprisonment in the aggregate for three years; or if the respondent has been convicted of attempting to murder the petitioner, or has assaulted him or her with intent to inflict grievous bodily harm; or has during a period repeatedly assaulted and cruelly treated the petitioner, or when the respondent being a husband has since the celebration of his marriage been guilty of adultery, coupled with circumstances of aggravation or of repeated acts of adultery.

THE passing by Colonial Legislatures of laws relating to marriage and divorce, at variance with the laws of the mother country on these subjects, suggests the possibility that the subjects of the British Empire may, at some not distant date, find themselves involved in difficulties similar to those experienced by citizens of the United States on account of the different laws on this subject which are in force in the several States of the Union. Each State has preserved the right to legislate about marriage and divorce as a part of its sovereign power not surrendered to the Federal Government, and as each State has legislated without reference to the law in other States, and without regard to the consideration of uniformity throughout the Union, the widest divergencies prevail. We are not sure whether there are not some States in which there is no law of divorce, but in others divorce is so easy that it may be effected even without the knowledge of one of the parties concerned. In Indiana the process by mutual consent was so simple and easy that it is said that the conductors of trains announced their arrival at the capital with the startling addendum, "Twenty minutes for refreshments and ten minutes for divorce." Recently, Mr. PHELPS has called attention in a valuable paper to the grave social dangers arising from the increasing facilities for divorce created by the diversities of State legislation on the subject, and his arguments should serve as an emphatic warning to the Imperial Government against the danger of allowing a similar diversity of laws to arise between British subjects inhabiting different colonies.

Could the framers of the constitution of the United States have foreseen the difficulties that have arisen, they would probably have taken care to provide for uniformity of the laws of marriage throughout the Union. The Imperial Government has the power to preserve unity in

this respect among all the constituent portions of the British dominions, and it is to be hoped that the power will be used to preserve the marriage laws as established in Great Britain as the rule for all the constituent portions of the Empire.

A CURIOUS charge of bigamy was recently brought against a woman who was accused of having inter-married with her nephew, her first husband being alive. The magistrates appeared to doubt whether the charge of bigamy could be sustained, as the marriage with the nephew was not a legal union. If the marriage with the nephew had taken place before the first marriage, the parties would have been in the exact legal position of persons who marry with a deceased wife's sister. Before the Act of 1835, marriages of consanguinity and affinity within the prohibited degrees were voidable if proceedings were taken in the lifetime of the parties. The Act of 1835 declared that such marriages should be void *ab initio* without the necessity for a legal proceeding to declare their invalidity.

Marriages between uncles and nieces by blood are lawful in Germany and Italy and, we believe, in other European nations. That they are repugnant to English ideas is, in all probability, owing to the fact that they are invalid and unlawful according to the well-known table of prohibited degrees in force in this country. Should the restrictions of that table be broken down in any one point, it would be very difficult to keep up any remaining prohibition in which the English marriage law differs from that which prevails on the Continent of Europe.

At the Constitutional Convention held in Wyoming to frame the Constitution under which that Territory hopes to be admitted as a State, women's suffrage was included in that Constitution by a vote of four-fifths—as already recorded in the November number of this *Journal*—and afterwards ratified by the vote of the people, men and women, by a vote of eight to one.

The Boston *Women's Journal*, replying to some adverse comments on the results of women's suffrage, cites favourable opinions from several leading persons in Wyoming, including each of the successive governors of the Territory since women obtained the vote twenty years ago. From these we quote the following expressions from the present occupant of that office, Governor WARREN, who says that, "after twenty years' trial of woman suffrage in Wyoming, it is pronounced an un-

qualified success by men and women alike, and of both political parties." And again: "Our women nearly all vote, and since in Wyoming, as elsewhere, the majority of women are good and not bad, the result is good and not evil." Governor WARREN also says: "Our women consider much more carefully than our men the character of candidates, and both political parties have found themselves obliged to nominate their best men in order to obtain the support of the women." H. B.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

EDINBURGH NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE.

The annual meeting of the Edinburgh National Society for Women's Suffrage was held on December 30th, in Newington House. There was a large attendance, and Mrs. DUNCAN M'LAREN, president, occupied the chair.

Mrs. M'LAREN, the president, on rising, said: It is a gratification to me to welcome so large a gathering this afternoon, for at this season social claims press so severely upon us that it must have required an effort for some of you to tear yourselves from them in order to be present on this occasion. We thought people must be so tired of ordinary public meetings and long party speeches that it would be a relief to make our annual women's suffrage meeting partake of a more social character befitting the season, and I am glad you have given proof that the idea was a good one. I have no doubt every one here is convinced of the justice and righteousness of the cause which has brought us together. It would therefore be a waste of time to adduce arguments in its favour, when the nation and the majority of the House of Commons are agreed upon the justice of the claims of women to the Parliamentary suffrage. We ought rather to call your attention to the history of the movement; and our friends from England can give information about the position the various political associations of women have assumed across the border, whilst our friend, Miss Louisa Stevenson, can tell you what is being done in Scotland,—information which may not have reached you, as the press do not give our question the importance it deserves. You will hear how the seed which some of us sowed in the past has fructified into goodly trees, with widespreading branches in the form of Primrose Leagues and Women's Liberal Associations. What a contrast all this forms to that past which some of us can look back upon when it was thought a curious and almost a presumptuous thing for a woman to appear on a public platform, and when our opponents based their opposition on Scriptural grounds, at the same time applying Scripture very sparingly to the rules which regulated their own lives. Politics were then said to be outside woman's sphere. What do we see now? Women are asked to help candidates for Parliamentary honours at every election. I think women act very illogically who allow themselves to be thus made use of when they themselves are denied the power of voting. But men say women are illogical. They are at any rate generous if illogical, whilst the House of Commons is not only illogical, but ungenerous and unjust in withholding the franchise from women under these changed conditions. They often remind me of what a friend of my father's once said when discussing the position of women, words which sank deeply into my mind at the time, "that so long as men used kind words to women they might treat them as they liked." This is exactly how the House of Commons treat us women. Candidates at elections assure us of their friendliness, and are touchingly kind in their phraseology, but when they get into the House they somehow learn to regard our question as of no importance, and that it may be postponed indefinitely. Ours is not a party question, and thus each party stands tremblingly on the brink of that part of the sea of politics in which we are concerned, neither party daring to make the plunge lest it might be engulfed by us. What foolish fears! I have heard even Gladstone himself speak of "womanish fears." It is a favourite expression in newspapers, by which men are flattered and made to think they alone are heroic, and yet they tremble at the idea of enfranchising us, though we should only have one vote

to seven of theirs. How much longer will they keep us waiting? Some of our best workers have laid down their arms in the struggle, and gone to their rest. We have knocked at the door of the House of Commons for twenty-two years, and though they admit that our enfranchisement must come, they still keep us waiting. They cannot shut their eyes to the fact that there are forces at work as though guided by an unseen Hand, always helping us; and no one who has not ranged himself on our side has helped us more than Mr. Gladstone. When he spoke to the women of Dalkeith nine years ago, he said there was a side of politics that belonged to women, and that women must be faithful to their own political mission. Could he blame us if we were encouraged to believe that he would enable us to fulfil that mission by giving us a vote? More recently he opened the floodgates to political life and power in women when he made Home Rule for Ireland a party question; and though Mrs. Gladstone and Lady Aberdeen, under his influence as we believe, tell us that "duties and not rights" are for women, they are, whether consciously or unconsciously, preparing women for the exercise of the franchise, by bringing them out to public meetings, and inciting them to form Liberal Associations,—women who would not come to our suffrage meetings, but who are proud to come out under the influence of these distinguished names, and are thus acquiring a political knowledge which they would not otherwise have gained. I again repeat what a change is all this from the time when it was urged that the Scriptures were against us. My friends, when Christ was on our earth He could not speak of things which did not then exist, but he laid down principles of justice and righteousness which could be made applicable to all future developments. Did he not say, "I have many things to say unto you, but you cannot bear them now."

"Thus we were told in words divine,
That there were truths men could not bear
Even from the lips of Christ to hear.
These have slowly been unfurled,
But still to a reluctant world.

Prophets will yet arise to teach
Truths which the schoolmen fail to reach,
Which priestly doctrine still would hide,
And worldly votaries deride,
And statesmen fain would set aside.

And, hark! a voice with accents clear
Is raised, which all are forced to hear;
'Tis woman's voice, for ages hushed,
Pleading the cause of woman crushed;
Pleading the cause of purity,
Of freedom, honour, equity,
Of all the lost and the forlorn,
Of all for whom the Christ was born.

The Church, the senate, and the world
Thus see the law of Christ unfurled."

Miss WIGHAM then submitted the annual report, which generally spoke in hopeful language of the progress being made. The report on the funds showed that the whole expenses during the year amounted to about £110, and there was in bank at the credit of the society a balance of about £60.

The Rev. Dr. ALISON, Newington, moved the adoption of the reports and the reappointment of the committee. This movement, he said, was not one belonging to any political party; were it so he would not probably be there in support of it. He was not sure that women on the whole would stand higher in his estimation were they to appear a great deal oftener on political platforms; but this he would say, that it was proper for women as well as men to take a thoughtful interest in political questions, and it was specially proper for them to take a thoughtful interest in certain questions of which they were a great deal better judges even than men, and they should be in a position to give effect to their views.

Miss MAIR seconded the motion. Mr. R. ADDISON SMITH moved that, inasmuch as women are now admitted to all local franchises, it is inconsistent and illogical that they should be excluded from Parliamentary franchise, more especially as all parties are urging women to help them in their political struggles, and that the meeting, therefore, request the Scotch members of Parliament to give their support to any measure for the extension of the franchise to women; and that a petition in terms of this resolution be signed by the president, and presented to the House of Commons. In supporting this resolution, Mr. Smith said there was no question in recent years that had made a

greater advance than this question of female suffrage. It was now essentially a question of practical politics, and what they had to do was simply to keep it well to the front. If it could be presented to the House of Commons, and taken apart from the influence of party leaders and the vicissitudes of Government officials, he did not think there could be the slightest doubt as to the result. They knew there was a desire on the part of leading statesmen that this question should not be pressed on strongly until it was seen what would be the effect of the late extension of the franchise in the counties. But he thought they were now perfectly satisfied that the British constitution was perfectly safe in the hands of these new electors, and it would be all the safer in the hands of the lady electors. (Cheers.) It was evident that now questions were rapidly coming to the front which were not political but were social, and that the influence and the opinions of lady voters would be of incalculable benefit to members of Parliament and statesmen dealing with them. Women were much better able to give a sound vote on these questions than many men were. He believed himself that they had just to be steady in their efforts and determination, and if they were he would not be surprised if the year 1890 proved to them a good New Year in the sense that it gave to the ladies the suffrage. (Cheers.)

Mr. J. O. GUTHRIE seconded.

The motion was supported by RUKHMABAI, an Indian lady, and by Mr. WALTER M'LAREN, M.P., who spoke of the work that was being done in England in furtherance of the cause. He denied that the movement was going backward. It was suffering, no doubt, from the want of a discussion in the House of Commons, but no subject had made more progress there within the past few years, and he was confident if they could get a day that they would carry a resolution in its favour.

The motion was unanimously adopted.

EDINBURGH.

At a meeting held on January 16th, in the Wesleyan Methodist Church Hall, Nicolson Square, for the purpose of considering "Women's Suffrage," Miss Wigham made a motion declaring that inasmuch as women were now admitted to all local franchises, it was inconsistent and illogical that they should be excluded from the Parliamentary suffrage. As all parties were urging women to help them in their political struggles, the meeting should agree to a petition for the Parliamentary suffrage of women being forwarded for presentation to the House of Commons. In supporting the motion, Miss Wigham argued that as taxation was the basis of representation, those who paid the taxes should be represented irrespective of sex. Miss Burton seconded, and put before the meeting a year's Acts of Parliament, to show the interest which women had in them all. After discussion, Mr. John Hardie, seconded by Mr. J. A. Leith, moved as an amendment that it was inexpedient to grant women's suffrage at the present time. On a vote, Miss Wigham's motion was carried by a considerable majority.

WOMEN ON PAROCHIAL BOARDS.

The annual meeting of the Association for Promoting the Return of Women as Members of Parochial Boards in Edinburgh was held on January 17th, in the Bible Society's Rooms, St. Andrew Square. Miss Phoebe Blyth presided. The three ladies now on the City Parochial Board expressed their willingness to be re-nominated as candidates for re-election. Arrangements were also made relative to St. Cuthbert's Combination election.

DRAWING-ROOM MEETINGS.

LEEDS.

A very numerously attended meeting of ladies, convened by Mrs. Rawlinson Ford, took place at Quarreydene, Weetwood, on January 17th, to hear Mrs. Henry Fawcett. In the course of her remarks Mrs. Fawcett used a number of illustrations, mainly tending to prove the injustice shown by one-half of the world to the other half; and she set up a number of what she termed "fanciful objections to women's suffrage," much on the same principle as one sets up ninepins, for the mere pleasure of knocking them down

again. She quoted the well-known story of the agricultural labourer who, when canvassed for his vote by a lady, asked her if she had a vote, and was told that she had not, as probably Parliament thought women were not fit to have votes. "Well," quoth the elector, "in that case how can you ask me for my vote if you're not fit to have it yourself?" Mrs. Fawcett advised women who, as in the case of the ladies of the Primrose League, interest themselves in political work, to notice that man takes all their work, profits by their efforts, and gives them nothing in return. The advocates of women's suffrage base their claim to votes, said Mrs. Fawcett, not on the fact that women are unlike men, but because they are unrepresented on those points wherein they differ from men. At the close of Mrs. Fawcett's remarks, which were very heartily applauded by the majority of her audience, who were very evidently at one with her in her views, Miss Isabella Ford, who occupied the chair, requested any ladies, especially those who held different opinions to those expounded by the lecturer, to discuss the question. One or two questions were asked and answered by Mrs. Fawcett, and Mrs. Edward Passavant, prefacing her remarks by saying that she felt from the tone of the meeting that her views were not in consonance with those of the ladies present, added that she had given much attention to the question of this extension of women's suffrage. She had had several opportunities of voting, and of observing the motives and ideas of other women who voted, and had found that in every case, including her own, women voted more in accordance with their personal than their political predilections. She gathered from what Mrs. Fawcett had said that this problem of woman's suffrage arises from the changed conditions of society, and was ready to believe that such changes have affected domestic life as they have, say, commerce and manufactures, releasing women, as a class, from many domestic duties, and giving them more time to interest themselves in affairs which have hitherto been considered as man's work. She took it that Mrs. Fawcett thought that the chief difficulty in arriving at the fulfilment of the political dreams of women is the antagonism of men to the women's suffrage movement, but she declined to believe that our fathers, husbands, brothers, and friends have entered into a general conspiracy to check and discourage women's interest in political matters, to stifle her legitimate aspirations, and to keep her, practically and mentally, where politics were concerned, in a state of subservience. Women who desired the right to vote would not be content with that alone. That was merely the thin end of the wedge, the means to an end. Adding that she was not at all uncertain where women's best strength and influence lay, she declared that until she was convinced that men are incapable of fulfilling the political duties of this small world, she was content to leave the sterner work of life to those who understand and can conduct it. A resolution was proposed, seconded, and carried, to found a Women's Suffrage Society in Leeds. Many ladies expressed their adherence to it, and after the usual votes of thanks the meeting terminated.

POLITICAL SOCIETIES.

BRENTFORD CONSERVATIVE CLUB.

DEBATE ON WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE.

Mr. E. J. Thomas read a paper before the members of the Brentford Conservative Club on "Woman's Suffrage: is it desirable?" on the 2nd of January. Admiral WARD, R.N., occupied the chair, and amongst those present were the Rev. H. G. Hayden, and Messrs. J. B. Lewis, S. A. Walker, J. Manser, G. Manser, G. Cox, Cook, and others.

Mr. THOMAS commenced by saying that to those who like himself considered the extension of the franchise to women an act of justice its desirability appeared indisputable. Having regard to the fact that the franchise had been extended to a large number of persons who neither understood nor appreciated the privilege, he could not see the wisdom of refusing it to others who, in addition to appreciating the privilege, would understand the obligations attaching thereto. He was not in favour of the extension to the sex universally, but only to single women and widows, to whom he would grant it on the same conditions as men were allowed to exercise it. It was recognised as a fundamental principle that those who obeyed the law should have a voice in the making of the law,

and the English constitution was based upon the principle that taxation and representation should go together. That Parliament should be the reflection of the wishes of the people must be conceded by the most determined opponent of women's suffrage. If a woman was a householder, and still more if she was an employer of labour, what was there, he would ask, in the mere accident of her sex to justify their saying she should not be allowed a vote? Quoting a speech of Fox in the House of Commons in 1797, in favour of women's suffrage, Mr. Thomas argued that the change which had taken place in the education and employment of the sex since that period would have induced Mr. Fox to speak still more strongly in favour of their having votes. On grounds both of justice and expediency, he held that the franchise should be extended to women, with the restrictions he had advocated. It was not possible, he suggested, that a request based upon such grounds could meet with an adverse verdict from gentlemen claiming to be constitutional. (Applause.)

RATEPAYERS VERSUS VOTERS.

Mr. C. B. Braden, who was unable to be present, wrote that he was not in favour of the suffrage being extended to women, except when they held the position of ratepayers. In such circumstances he considered they were entitled to the same privileges as the other sex, because the same responsibilities were demanded of them. A lodger franchise for women might introduce an objectionable class of voters, and that a married woman (unless in her own right) should vote would be an injustice to the community. Within the bounds thus stated there was no logical argument against female suffrage. There was, however, much prejudice particularly among the Radicals, who feared that the innate knowledge of womankind would act unpleasantly and disastrously against their interests and advancement.

Mr. WALKER said he thought they had had a very excellent paper from Mr. Thomas, with whom his views coincided. He was not in favour of extending the franchise to married women, as it might probably be provocative of ill-feeling. There could not be two heads in a household, but in the case of widows and single women the extension would be desirable. Especially at the time of elections their help would be found exceptionally valuable, and his experience was that the female sex showed a very intelligent appreciation of political questions, and a deeper interest in them than men. (Applause.)

Mr. G. MANSER, as a convert to female suffrage, expressed himself in favour of extending it beyond the limitation suggested by Mr. Thomas. He held that no woman who would otherwise have the right to vote should be disqualified in consequence of being married. The best of women, all would agree, got married—(laughter)—and they would therefore be best qualified to express by their votes an opinion on public questions. As to the argument that representation and taxation should go together, that had been rather knocked on the head of late years by the experience of every-day life, many having votes who paid no rates or taxes at all. He was convinced that the extension of the franchise to women would be to the advantage of the Conservative party.

Mr. J. COOK expressed himself as opposed to giving the Parliamentary franchise to married women.

Mr. J. B. LEWIS, as one who had formerly opposed women's suffrage, declared himself in favour of the extension of the vote to female ratepayers, although strongly opposed to the inclusion of married women in the electorate.

The Rev. H. G. HAYDEN remarked that the influence of women had been great in every age of the world, and had so increased that it was now a question whether their power should be extended or restricted. The question had now become a party one—"No, no?"—and they had to consider whether they could get women to advocate the Conservative cause. He doubted whether they would do so. Would the extension of the franchise as proposed be for the benefit of the community? The question was one surrounded with difficulties, one of which had been foreshadowed in the debate—the question affecting the position of woman after marriage. Was one who as a spinster would be qualified to vote to be deprived of the right in consequence of her being married? He held that she should not. He did not think women would exercise more influence on elections if they had the vote than they did now without it. (Applause.)

The CHAIRMAN said he had always entertained the view that women having property of their own should have the franchise, on

the ground that the right to vote should be based on property. The recent extensions of voting power to those who were ignorant on political and other questions, formed to his mind a further argument in favour of extending the right to vote to women with the restrictions suggested by Mr. Thomas. As a matter of expediency, also, he supported women's suffrage, because he believed that women would be found more Conservative than men. As to the extension to married women, he opposed it, although admitting that the instance mentioned by Mr. Manser—that of the Baroness Burdett-Coutts—was the strongest that could be advanced in support of such an extension. He held, however, that the baroness should have taken the question into consideration before marriage.

Mr. THOMAS, in reply, held in opposition to Mr. Manser that those who did not pay direct taxation paid indirectly. He was pleased to hear that Mr. Manser and Mr. Lewis were converts—a fact which showed the value of debates such as those of that evening. As to the proposition being objected to by Radicals, he did not think that was so, as the proposal had first been submitted to the House of Commons by a Radical member. He thought that if the members of the club were in favour of the extension they should pass a resolution to that effect.

The CHAIRMAN remarked that he did not think they could depend upon the support of Radicals, but must rely upon their own exertions for securing any legislation in the direction advocated.

Mr. THOMAS moved "That in the opinion of this meeting it is desirable that the franchise should be extended to all single women and widows, with the exception of lodgers, possessing similar qualifications to those now possessed by men."

Mr. J. MANSER seconded, and it was carried.

Thanks to Mr. Thomas for his paper, and to Admiral Ward for presiding, terminated the proceedings.

BIRKDALE LIBERAL CLUB.

Mr. John Mulgrew presided on January 21st, at the Birkdale Liberal Club, when a debate on women's suffrage took place, Miss Ryley, Miss Cheetham, Mrs. Teschemacher, and Miss Smith supporting the resolution: "That the Parliamentary franchise be granted to women in the same manner as to men." Several gentlemen opposed the resolution, which, however, was carried almost unanimously.

TORQUAY WOMEN'S LIBERAL ASSOCIATION.

On January 6th, Mr. Walter M'Laren, M.P., delivered an address at the annual New Year's gathering of the members and friends of the Torquay Women's Liberal Association, held at the Torquay British Schools. In the course of his address, Mr. M'Laren said that in the interests of the country as a whole it was desirable that women ratepayers who possessed the same qualification as men should be able to exercise the Parliamentary franchise. Some persons said that women were not sufficiently educated to have a vote, but the same thing was said of the men, and probably with the same truth. There was no means of political education so great as the possession of the franchise, previous to which it was not so incumbent on them to make up their minds on political questions. Mr. M'Laren subsequently moved a resolution in favour of duly qualified women being enfranchised. The majority of the meeting voted in its favour, over two hundred hands being held up for it and only three against.

LAUNCESTON.

On January 7th, an address on the influence of women in politics was given by Mr. Walter M'Laren, M.P., in the Western Rooms, Launceston. The chair was occupied by Mr. E. Pethybridge, who, in the course of his opening remarks, said he hoped that before long women would have equal rights with men in the election of members of Parliament. Mr. M'Laren, who was cordially received, then delivered his address, at the close of which Mr. C. H. Peter proposed the following resolution: "That, inasmuch as all the local franchises are now possessed by women, this meeting is of opinion that an Act should be passed to confer the Parliamentary franchise on those women who have the qualifications which entitle men to vote." Mr. G. F. Geake seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously, and the meeting concluded with votes of thanks to Mr. M'Laren and the chairman.

PLYMOUTH WOMEN'S LIBERAL ASSOCIATION.

A public meeting was held on January 8th, at the Mechanics' Institute, under the auspices of the Plymouth Women's Liberal Association, when addresses were delivered by Mrs. Dungey, of the Redruth White Rose Union, and Mr. W. S. B. McLaren, M.P., on the "Position and influence of women in politics, with a reference to their claim to a vote." The chair was occupied by Miss S. FRANCES LATIMER, president of the association, and there was a good attendance.

Miss LATIMER said they were met that night to consider the position and influence of women in politics, with a reference to their claim to a vote, and she was glad to see so many women present to give some attention to that which more immediately affected them. The position and influence of women in politics was no longer a vague term. Whether wisely or not they exercised a recognised and sometimes, perhaps, an over-estimated position and influence in the political work of the day, and this not alone by their own assertion or by their own solicitation. Men found them useful. (Laughter.) They called upon them to help them in canvassing, in registration, in education, and to encourage and stimulate them. (Applause.) At election times they heard the cry for more women canvassers and more women speakers, but one thing they did not hear, and that was send us more women voters. (Hear, hear.) This was neither a fair nor a right position. If they were fit and able to render men assistance in the rougher and harder work of electioneering, they were fit and able to exercise a vote. (Applause.) Nay, more, if men could not withhold them from the one, common justice and common sense should induce them to grant them the other. (Applause.) Nothing so marked the position and influence women had now obtained in politics as the way this question of women's suffrage was being treated by its opponents, and by the press. (Hear, hear.) Their Women's Liberal Federation had for its second avowed object the promotion of just legislation for women and the protection of the interests of children. This, with Parliament as at present constituted, could be best promoted by the power of the vote, so that by sending representatives to Parliament who would speak, and themselves vote on their behalf, they might force the legislators to attend and listen to their wants. (Applause.) That the value of the vote had always been greatly estimated by the men was shown by the tenacity with which they clung to the property vote, and their reluctance to yield the plurality of votes which their property gave them. (Hear, hear.) She should not touch upon the fact that many women did not want to be enfranchised. Take them as a rule those who so expressed themselves were not actively engaged in the struggle for social reforms, or being so engaged had not comprehended how valuable a tool they were working without. (Hear, hear.) Many women, however, did desire to have this lever for the general levelling up of womankind and to the raising of their social and material equality. (Hear, hear.) Few of the unenfranchised classes of men had on the whole more unitedly or decidedly pressed their claim than had the women of England, Ireland, and Scotland for over twenty-three years. (Applause.) They were within measurable distance of another Reform Bill, and for various reasons it was thought impolitic and ever dangerous for the franchise to be withheld from the people. It might be given by any Government any day to every male adult, but to the exclusion once more of women. If they did not press on now they might be set aside for that convenient season which was always being indefinitely postponed.

Mrs. DUNGEY proposed: "That this meeting feels strongly the inconsistency of asking women to use their influence upon others in political matters whilst they are denied the power of expressing their own opinions at the ballot box; it supports the women's claims for equality of citizenship with the right to vote in all elections on the same condition as men." (Applause.) Mrs. Dungey remarked that the near victory of those who had for so many years been battling at the risk of misconception, ridicule, and calumny for the enfranchisement of women, made it seem almost presumptuous for one whose political activity was of recent date to enter the field at the eleventh hour, and yet nothing had so forwarded the cause of women's suffrage as the recent development of public spiritedness amongst women. (Hear, hear.) The increasing influence and power of women in the political world, and the intelligence and interest they had displayed in those public questions on which they had had votes, had so narrowed down the arguments

against their being enfranchised that it became an easy matter to refute the few that remained. Mrs. Dungey then proceeded to deal with various objections raised in a recent debate at Plymouth by Professor Anthony.

Mr. W. M'LAREN seconded the resolution, and in the course of his speech also answered the arguments of Professor Anthony.

The usual votes of thanks to the speakers and chairman concluded the proceedings.

REDRUTH WHITE ROSE UNION.

On January 9th, under the auspices of the Redruth White Rose Union, Mr. M'Laren delivered an address on women's suffrage in the Radical Hall, Redruth. Mrs. H. Dungey occupied the chair. At the close of his address Mr. M'Laren moved the following resolution: "That this meeting feels strongly the inconvenience of asking women to use their influence upon others in political matters while they are denied the power of expressing their opinions at the poll. It, therefore, supports women's claims for equality in citizenship, with the right to vote in all matters on the same conditions as men." Mr. John Thomas seconded the resolution, which was unanimously adopted, and the meeting concluded with the customary votes of thanks.

TRURO.

A meeting, under the auspices of the Truro Liberal Association, was held in the Town Hall, Truro, on January 10th. "To consider the position of women in politics with reference to their claim to a vote." The meeting was addressed by Mr. Walter M'Laren, M.P., Mrs. Dungey (president of the White Rose Union), and others. The chair was occupied by Mr. W. Norton, president of the association, who was supported by Mr. R. Dobell and the Rev. J. Cockin, and there was a fair number present. After addresses by the chairman, Mrs. Dungey, and Mr. M'Laren, M.P., Mr. Dobell proposed the following resolution, "That after hearing the speeches of Mrs. Dungey and Mr. M'Laren, this meeting is of opinion that it is desirable that an Act of Parliament should be passed conferring on women the right to exercise the franchise in Parliamentary elections, provided they hold the same qualifications as confer on men the right to vote." The Rev. J. Cockin seconded the resolution, which was carried *nem. con.*, and a vote of thanks to Mrs. Dungey and Mr. M'Laren concluded the meeting.

WELLS DIVISION OF SOMERSET.

Under the auspices of the Women's Liberal Association for the Wells Division of Somerset, a public meeting was held in the Weston-super-Mare Assembly Rooms, on January 23rd. Mrs. TANNER (of Sidcot), hon. secretary of the Association, presided over a large and enthusiastic gathering, and she was supported on the platform by Mr. W. S. B. McLaren, M.P., Mrs. Swann (member of the Bristol School Board), Mr. Mark Whitwill, Rev. W. Boyden, Mr. J. Naylor, J.P., Mr. E. Haviland-Burke, Mr. C. H. Poole, and Mr. S. F. Hadfield.

Mrs. TANNER said the right of voice in framing laws is the very essence of freedom, and is as important to women as to men, for themselves, for their homes, and through sympathy for the poor and suffering. (Applause.) They know that the encouragement given to the liquor traffic, the heavy taxation caused by it, and the war system, the inequalities of the law as regards rich and poor, men and women, are amongst the causes of much of the vice and misery which they see around them. They are, however, excluded from any direct voice in the legislation and the government of the country. Therefore it is that our Association asks, in the first instance, for the political enfranchisement of women, and that Mr. M'Laren has come down to address us to-night, one of the indefatigable leaders in Parliament, and who has been devoting night after night of the recess in a gratuitous advocacy of the cause. (Applause.) Mr. Gladstone himself speaks of "the sound political education for which the franchise is a sort of forerunner." (Applause.) The power of voting at Parliamentary elections will be, in itself, a political education on imperial questions, just as has been the case in regard to those matters which are dealt with by Municipal and County Councils, at the elections for which women are entitled to vote on the same terms as men, the principles of civil and religious liberty, of even-handed justice, retrenchment and reform being equally needed in Parliament and at the Council Board, as the basis of righteous government at home and abroad. Mrs. Tanner then

moved: "That this meeting, believing in the great Liberal principle of government of the people by the people, desires that the power to vote at Parliamentary elections should be extended to women on the same terms as to men."

Mr. W. S. M'LAREN, M.P., seconded the resolution.

Rev. W. BOYDEN supported the resolution, and contended that women should enjoy equal privileges and advantages with men.

The resolution was then put and carried unanimously.

BRIXTON LIBERAL ASSOCIATION.

Dr. Kate Mitchell, M.D., delivered a lecture on January 14th, on "Women's Suffrage," to the members of the Brixton Liberal Association. There was a large audience.

THE COUNTESS OF CARLISLE ON WOMAN'S PART IN POLITICS.

At a Liberal soirée on December 30th, at Brampton, Cumberland, the Countess of Carlisle responded to the toast of "The Brampton Women's Liberal Association." It had been said that she had taken to public speaking late in life. (Laughter.) She did certainly belong to a generation which considered public speaking to be very unseemly for women. They used to say in old-fashioned times that "children were to be seen and not heard,"—(laughter)—and she thought they must have applied the same dictum to women. (Cheers.) She was sure that past generations thought women were to be seen and looked at; but however great a cause there might be to plead they were not to speak publicly. Some women of genius and some women of very strong character had broken through this traditional custom and had done fine work on the platform, but the majority had acquiesced in it and kept silent. And so it came to pass that while their daughters, belonging to a new generation which believed in women being fitted for a civic life, were eloquent, the mothers were paralysed by inexperience and overcome by stammering diffidence. But there was a time to keep silence and a time to speak, and surely if ever there was a moment when "out of the heart the mouth shall speak," it was now. Not one gentleman present knew what it was to sit at the roadside begging a boon of each passer-by. But the women who had cared for politics, and who desired to have equal political opportunities with the men, had done so, and were still doing so. The procession of happy, privileged, enfranchised men, passed by the women, and to each the women did say, "Give us the vote." The Liberal leaders passed by and answered with a scoff, "Pure sentimentalism! What good would it do you to have a vote?" (Laughter.) And then the men of learning shrugged their shoulders and said, "We do not much care for the franchise ourselves—why should you set store by it?" (Laughter.) And then they turned to the rank and file of the M.P.s and other politicians, and said, "Help us in this matter," and they mostly said, "Oh no; too many of you would vote Tory; we cannot chance it." (Laughter.) Some said "We have the power and we mean to keep it," and many and various were the excuses given. But almost all crushed the hope out of the women, and left them scorned and humbled beggars. (Laughter.) But the Liberals of Brampton had said to them, "Come and help us in our work."

DEBATING SOCIETIES.

LEWISHAM HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The Lewisham Parliament met on January 13th as usual, at the Lewisham Liberal Club, the Speaker presiding. The usual preliminaries having been got through, the House went into committee, with Mr. C. C. Hull in the chair, on the Women's Suffrage Bill. Mr. F. Mote (L) moved an addition to clause two, embodying the principle "of one woman, one vote." Mr. E. A. Jones (L) seconded, and the debate was continued by Mr. F. Relton (C) and Mr. H. Hersee (LU), the amendment being rejected by five votes to four. Mr. Eeles (LU) moved an amendment excluding lodgers from the operation of the act. Messrs. Hersee, Relton, Mote, Fox, and T. Winter (C) followed, and this amendment was also defeated. The House then resumed, and on the Speaker again taking the chair Mr. Relton moved that the Bill be read a third time; Mr. Neve opposed, but the third reading was agreed to *nem. con.*

PUTNEY PARLIAMENT.

The members of this House met on January 6th, at the hall of

the Union Church, Upper Richmond Road, being the first meeting after the Christmas vacation, when a Bill to Extend the Parliamentary Franchise to Women was introduced by Messrs. T. B. Roberts, Dr. Gilbert Richardson, E. D. Purcell, Frank Taylor, H. J. Robinson, and H. H. Griffin. The Prime Minister moved the second reading of the Bill. This was opposed by Mr. Cranston (R). The debate was adjourned to the 13th. The leader of the opposition opposed the Bill. Mr. Chasemore (U) supported it. Mr. Bates (R) opposed. Mr. Robinson (U) supported. The House was also addressed by Messrs. Bayley and Oliver. Mr. Minton Seahouse (U) spoke in favour. Mr. M. Chilcott (R) against. Mr. Warren (U) supported. The Prime Minister having replied, the amendment was put and lost, and on a division of the House the Bill was carried by 26 to 20, amid loud ministerial cheers, and the House adjourned at eleven o'clock.

REVIEWS.

SHOULD WOMEN HAVE THE VOTE? By Henry Dunckley, LL.D. (Verax). Reprinted by permission from the *British Weekly*. Price one penny, post free three halfpence. Office of the Manchester National Society for Women's Suffrage, Queen's Chambers, 5, John Dalton-street; John Heywood, Deansgate, Manchester.

This is one of the most able and brilliant contributions to the literature of women's suffrage that has appeared for a long time, and should be in the hands of all who desire to inform themselves of the present position of the question or to disseminate instruction to others. The writings of Verax are well known in the political world, and the present essay fully maintains the reputation of the writer.

COLONIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, ADELAIDE, Nov. 1st, 1889.

WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE BILL.

Mr. CALDWELL moved for leave to introduce a Bill for an Act to further amend the Constitution Act and the Electoral Act of 1879, so as to enable female taxpayers to record their votes at public elections. He did not propose to occupy the time at any length in the first place, because the subject matter was not new, and in the second place because he would have an opportunity of subsequently fully discussing the question. The House had already carried a resolution confirming the granting of the suffrage to women. In 1885, on the motion of Dr. Stirling, a motion in favour of such an extension of the suffrage had been carried, and in 1886 a Bill was read a second time carrying out the intentions of the House in that particular. Anything, however, which affected an alteration of the constitution must be carried by an absolute majority of the House; and when Dr. Stirling's Bill was read a second time there was only a House of thirty-six members present. The second reading was carried by nineteen votes to seventeen, and as there was not an absolute majority the measure could not be proceeded with. When he (Mr. Caldwell) introduced a Bill dealing with the same question there was only a House of thirty-five members, of whom only eighteen voted for the proposal. Opposition had always been manifested to a proposition of this sort by those who had a leaning towards Conservatism. At the same time necessary reforms forced themselves upon the minds of legislators. They saw that the progress of the franchise in the old country, whether it was with reference to the representation of property or manhood suffrage, had been made by stages. At first there was a property franchise in every particular, but eventually manhood suffrage became the law of the land. Hon. members need not be reminded of the franchise in South Australia, except that at the present time they taxed a very considerable and important section of the community who had no vote in the election of those who imposed those taxes. This was a reflection upon nineteenth century legislation. Being conscious that it was unwise to expect too much, and after taking the advice of a number of supporters, he had thought fit to retain a property qualification in the Bill. (Mr. Hussey: "Hear, hear.") He was glad to hear that cheer, as there were several hon. members

who opposed the motion previously, but who now intended to support it on account of the retention of that qualification. He would briefly explain the measure. In the Bill that was introduced last year the age at which females received the franchise was raised from twenty-one years to twenty-five, but, seeing that he had introduced this qualification, he had reduced the age to twenty-one years once more. The same property qualification was demanded, but would only apply to the elections for the upper chamber. He had much pleasure in moving the second reading. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. GLYNN seconded the motion, and thought the hon. member was proceeding wisely in limiting the application of the Bill to the Upper House only for the present. He had heard terrible predictions as to the result of giving women the franchise, but he need only point to the fact that in 1832 it was said the Reform Bill would lead to the disruption of society. Women and men were not mentally the same. One was as good as the other, but in a different way; in fact, they were the complement of each other. Man had a greater sense of justice, woman of equity; man had a greater grasp of the remote, impersonal, and absent, woman of the immediate, concrete, and present. Women were greater worshippers of power and its manifestations, and, not being over-partial to freedom or liberties, except such as they are accustomed to negative when coming from eligible bachelors, were great respecters of controlling agencies. For this reason the pretty ritualists of the petticoat were arrant Conservatives, the lot of them. (Laughter.) In politics the votes of women would be guided more by the impulses of instinct and feeling than by cold reason, and their chief connection with reason would be displayed in bamboozling the moderate allowance of it with which those of the rougher sex are endowed. (Laughter.) On this point I can speak from authority—not personal. Lecky said: "It is as impossible to find a female Raphael, or a female Handel, as a female Shakspeare or Newton. Women are intellectually more desultory and volatile than men; they are more occupied with particular instances than with general principles. They judge rather by intuitive perceptions than by deliberative reasoning or past experience. They are, however, usually superior to men in nimbleness and rapidity of thought, and in the gift of tact or the power of seizing speedily and faithfully the finer inflections of feeling, and they have, therefore, often attained very great eminence as conversationalists, as letter writers, as actresses, as novelists." Great writers, such as Scott and Shakspeare, always in their creations of character gave the palm to women for intellectual sobriety and uncomplaining submission to the frolics of fortune. Shakspeare he might pass, and quote from Ruskin, who said of the sexes in Scott's works: "Of any disciplined or consistent character, earnest in a purpose wisely conceived, or dealing with forms of hostile evil, definitely challenged and resolutely subdued, there is no trace in his conceptions of young men. Whereas in his imaginations of women with endless varieties of grace, tenderness, and intellectual power we find in all a quite infallible sense of dignity and justice, a fearless, instant, and untiring self-sacrifice to even the appearance of duty, much more to its real claims, and finally a patient wisdom of deeply-restrained affection which does infinitely more than protect its objects from a momentary error—it gradually forms, animates, and exalts the characters of the unworthy lovers until at the close of the tale we are just able, and no more, to take patience in hearing of their unmerited success." Heine, in speaking of Johanna, said: "She was a slender, pale maiden, with a death-struck, musing gaze. Her eyes were as clear as truth itself; her lips were devoutly parted; in the lineaments of her aspect there was some deep story, a saintly story—was it a love legend? I know not, and I had not even the courage to ask her. After I had looked at her for a time I felt calm and pure. I felt as though it were Sunday in my heart, and the angels within it were offering adoration to God." De Quincey wrote as follows: "Woman, sister, there are one or two things you do not execute as well as your brother man—no, nor ever will. Pardon me if I doubt that you will ever produce a great poet from among your choirs, or a Mozart, or a Phidias, or a Michael Angelo, or a great philosopher, or a great scholar. By which last is meant, not one who depends simply upon an infinite memory, but upon an infinite and electrical power of combination, bringing together, from the four winds, like the angel of the resurrection, what else were dust from dead men's bones into the unity of healthy life." They must certainly face all the possibilities of the change, and he feared that as woman approached nearer to the male type she would lose some of the

affectionate weaknesses which are her strength. (Mr. Bagster: "Oh, you have had no experience.") Oh, he did not know about that. (Laughter.) Of course, he spoke with all the timidity and ignorance of a bachelor—(laughter)—but he considered that if mathematical precision of thought took the place of that charming wilfulness of temper, man would lose a great source of pleasure, and woman a great source of power. He supported the motion.

Carried.
First reading.
The Bill was introduced and read a first time, the second reading being fixed for Wednesday, November 13th.

A WOMAN TRADER IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC.

The American Consul at Sydney in a recent report says that the commercial interests of the United States in New Britain, New Ireland, and other islands in the group now known as the Bismarck Archipelago, are much larger than those of Germany or any other country. American citizens in recent years have purchased large tracts of land from the native chiefs, and they have established a large number of trading stations all over the islands. American trade in the islands owes its origin to Mrs. Forsythe, a half-caste Samoan lady, whose father was once American Consul in Samoa, and who finds a place in Lord Pembroke's "South Sea Bubbles." She married an Englishman, and after his death she settled in New Britain in 1879, having purchased large tracts of land there. Her property and that of a firm of which she is the head amounts to 150,000 acres, the total amount of land owned by German merchants being only 22,000 acres, and by other foreigners 8,500. Her firm owns the only steamer trading amongst the islands, and she exports regularly copra, pearl shell, beche-de-mer, and South Sea Island cotton grown on her own plantations. She employs 50 Europeans and several hundred natives. The trade is all carried on with the natives by barter. The imports consist of tobacco, pipes, hardware (especially axes, knives, hammers, nails, &c.), kerosene, lamps, shirts, beads, cotton goods, bright-coloured prints, tinned salmon, sugar, flour, and salt.

The archipelago consists of two large and a number of small islands. New Britain, the main island, is about 300 miles long and five to forty miles in width. The interior is mountainous, but the slopes on both sides towards the shore have some of the richest soil in the world, which is capable of growing all kinds of tropical produce. The climate is described as healthful and invigorating. Excellent timber trees grow in abundance on all the islands, and water is also plentiful. The inhabitants are chiefly of Papuan origin. They have a curious custom of confining their girls in cages inside the houses until they are old enough to be married. They are never allowed to leave the house, and are only taken out of the cages once a day to be washed. In spite of this they are said to grow up strong and healthy. But the people are described as filthy in their habits, cruel and treacherous, and they practise the lowest vices of savage races, including infanticide and cannibalism.

THE LATE MISS CONSTANCE NADEN.

At the early age of thirty-one, and just as she had entered the ranks of those who advocate the enfranchisement of women, Miss Constance Naden has been suddenly cut off. It was only in November last that she made her debut as a public speaker on women's suffrage at Deptford, where she made a most favourable impression, and gave promise of achieving a considerable amount of platform success. Had she lived, her house in Park-street would soon have become a centre for those who advocate the amelioration of the condition of women. Already she had held a meeting in aid of the new hospital for women, and had arranged one for the suffrage cause during the coming season.

Mr. Gladstone, in a recent article, has placed her in the front rank of women poets of the century; but it was rather as a scientist and philosophical writer that she seemed destined to become known to fame. A volume containing her essay on "Induction and Deduction," which won the gold medal at the Mason Science College, Birmingham, and other papers will shortly be published by Messrs. Bickers and Co.

Obituary.

MR. C. R. M. TALBOT, M.P.—We greatly regret to record the death of the Father of the House of Commons, Mr. Christopher Rice Mansel Talbot, M.P. for Glamorganshire, a constituency which has been divided by redistribution Acts, but for some portion of which Mr. Talbot has sat uninterrupted since 1830. Mr. Talbot voted with Mr. Mill in the division of 1867, and continued his support of the Women's Suffrage Bill up to the last. Mr. Talbot leaves the bulk of his immense fortune to his eldest daughter, who thus becomes one of the richest heiresses in the kingdom, and yet she has no vote.

MISS CONSTANCE NADEN.—Recently, at the age of thirty-one years, Miss Constance Naden, daughter of Mr. Richard Naden, Birmingham.

CENTRAL NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE. SUBSCRIPTIONS AND DONATIONS RECEIVED JANUARY, 1890.

Table listing subscribers and donations for the Central National Society for Women's Suffrage in January 1890. Includes names like Miss Williams, Mrs. Ed. H. Busk, Mrs. H. Kemble, etc., with amounts.

Mrs. FRANK MORRISON, TREASURER, Central Committee Office, 29, Parliament-street, London, S.W.

BRISTOL AND WEST OF ENGLAND SOCIETY. SUBSCRIPTIONS AND DONATIONS FROM DEC. 28TH, 1889, TO JAN. 24TH, 1890.

Table listing subscribers and donations for the Bristol and West of England Society from Dec 28th 1889 to Jan 24th 1890. Includes names like Mrs. Hallett, Miss Croeland, Mr. C. H. Radford, etc.

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

MANCHESTER NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE.

SUBSCRIPTIONS AND DONATIONS, JANUARY, 1890.

Table listing subscribers and donations for the Manchester National Society for Women's Suffrage in January 1890. Includes names like Miss Edith Brooke, Mrs. Stephenson Hunter, Mrs. Ogden, etc.

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

CENTRAL COMMITTEE. NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE.

SUBSCRIPTIONS FROM DEC. 28TH, 1889, TO JAN. 24TH, 1890.

Table listing subscribers and donations for the Central Committee National Society for Women's Suffrage from Dec 28th 1889 to Jan 24th 1890. Includes names like Miss Eccles, Mrs. Fawcett, Mr. and Mrs. Hallett, etc.

Mrs. HENRY FAWCETT, TREASURER, Central Committee Office, 10, Great College-street, Westminster.

Table with columns: NAME, Qualification, whether as occupier or owner of houses, land, or other property, ADDRESS, Parliamentary division in which the qualifying property is situated. Lists various women and their addresses in Clifton Terrace, Newtown, etc.

Signatures already reported, 500; signatures reported up to date, 568.

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For Trimming Ladies' and Children's Underclothing.

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