

WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE JOURNAL.

EDITED BY LYDIA E. BECKER.

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FEBRUARY 1, 1889.

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Contents :

Leading Articles:—The Opening of Parliament; The Election of Ladies on the London County Council; The Letter of Mr. Goldwin Smith; Who were Voters in the early History of the American Colonies? Women's Suffrage in Kansas; The Central National Society for Women's Suffrage; The reconstructed Central Committee.

Political Societies:—The Primrose League: Clevedon, Dorman's Land, Southport, Ryde, Scarisbrick, St. Leonards, Midland Union of Conservative Associations, Gloucester Conservative Club. Women's Liberal Associations: Newport and South Monmouthshire, Stalybridge and Dukinfield, Ashton-

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Lectures:—Marsden; Manchester, Ancoats.

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Association for Election of Women on Parochial Boards. Birmingham Society for Women's Suffrage. Bristol School Board.

Colonial Intelligence:—South Australia: Women's Suffrage in the South Australian Parliament, South Australian Women's Suffrage League. Victoria: North Melbourne, Melbourne Centennial Temperance Conference. Queensland.

Norway.

The Social and Political Position of Women in Ancient Egypt.

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NEAVE'S { FOR INFANTS, GROWING CHILDREN, INVALIDS, AND THE AGED. } FOOD.

PETITION! PETITION! PETITION!—Friends of Women's Suffrage are earnestly exhorted to aid the cause by collecting signatures for Petitions to both Houses of Parliament, in support of the Bill for extending the Parliamentary Franchise to Women. Petitions ready for signature will be supplied on application to Miss BECKER, Queen's Chambers, 5, John Dalton-street, Manchester; Miss BLACKBURN, 20, Park-street, Bristol; Miss KIRKLAND, 13, Raeburn Place, Edinburgh; Miss BALGARNIE, 29, Parliament-street, London; Mrs. HASLAM, 91, Rathmines Road, Dublin; Mrs. COWEN, 9, Rope-Walk, Nottingham; or Mrs. FAWCETT, 10, Great College-street, Westminster.

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An Appeal from the Women of England ... 1d.
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May be had at 35, King-street, Westminster, S. W.

HASLINGDEN.—A Lecture on the Franchise for Women will be given by Miss BECKER, in connection with the Industrial Co-operative Society, Deardengate, Haslingden, on Monday, February the 18th. Further particulars in local announcements.

NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE, NOTTS BRANCH.—The Annual Meeting will be held in the Castle Gate Lecture Hall, on Tuesday, February 5th, 1889. Mrs. Ormiston Chant, Miss Wright, Mansfield, Mrs. Cowen, and others will be present. Chair to be taken at 8 o'clock.

OPINIONS OF CONSERVATIVE LEADERS ON WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE.

LEAFLET.—Opinions of the Earl of Beaconsfield, the Marquis of Salisbury, Sir M. Hicks Beach, Lord Carnarvon, the late Lord Iddesleigh, the Duke of Rutland.

To be obtained of the Sec., Central Committee (reconstructed under the old rules), 10, Great College-street, Westminster, London, price 2s. per 100.

THE YEARLY VOLUME.

WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE JOURNAL.—Volume XIX. January to December, 1888. With coloured cover, price, post free, One Shilling and Sixpence.—London: Trübner and Co.; Manchester: John Heywood and Co.

TRAVELLING.—Advertiser wishes to meet with a Lady, not elderly, to join her in a tour through Italy. Strictest references exchanged. Personal interview, London neighbourhood.—Address Tourist, c/o Editor, *Women's Suffrage Journal*, 5, John Dalton-street, Manchester.

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THE short Parliamentary recess after the protracted autumn session will terminate this month by the assembling of Parliament for the despatch of business on the 21st instant. Steps will be forthwith taken for the re-introduction of the Women's Franchise Bill, and every effort will be made by the Parliamentary leaders to secure a decisive discussion and debate in the forthcoming session.

Friends outside should support the efforts in Parliament by helping the movement in their several districts, by promoting petitions, meetings, and discussions in the public press, and by giving in their adhesion and sending subscriptions to one or other of the various committees and societies which are carrying on the work in different districts of the country.

THE RECORDER of the city of London gave the lady candidates the benefit of any doubt that might exist as to the validity of the nomination of women as candidates for the London County Council, and as a consequence of this decision the names of three ladies were placed respectively before the electors of three divisions of the metropolis. Two of these ladies were returned. Miss JANE COBDEN was second on the poll for the Bow and Bromley Division, and MARGARET, Lady SANDHURST, headed the poll in Brixton.

The legal question is not, however, decided by the verdict of the electors. The matter is to be tested in a regular and formal manner by means of a petition against the return of Lady SANDHURST, promoted by the defeated candidate, Mr. BERESFORD HOPE. By taking this course Mr. BERESFORD HOPE is giving the best assistance in his power towards determining a question as to which there should most assuredly remain no manner of doubt, whether in regard to the interests of the lady members themselves, or those of the electors who have chosen them. It is stated that there is a liability to very heavy penalties which would be incurred by a member sitting and voting in an elected assembly, who is personally disqualified from being elected. In the case of a member of

Parliament, we believe, the penalty amounts to at least one hundred pounds for each day. If therefore a member should be elected about whose legal qualification there was any doubt, he would not act prudently if he were to take his seat before the doubt was resolved, and the simplest if not the only manner in which the question can be settled is by the presentation of a petition against the return.

A case illustrative of this position occurred some time ago with regard to the representation of Manchester. One of the members returned in 1868 was a member of a firm which was supposed to have taken a Government contract. His political friends naturally could not petition against his return, his political opponents equally naturally refrained from doing so, because so long as the matter was undecided the penalties deterred him from taking his seat, and his adverse vote was neutralised. He offered to pay the expense of a petition if his opponents would promote one. At last, after long delay, one person did present the petition with the result that the validity of the election was confirmed. The member then took his seat without danger, and remained through many elections an honoured representative of the city until his death.

It is natural enough that Mr. BERESFORD HOPE should desire to obtain the seat, but if the law is the same as regards the penalties of disqualification of members in municipal bodies as in the House of Commons, his action against Lady SANDHURST is removed from all idea of invidiousness, and may result either in assuring her seat, or in raising the subject in such a manner as to bring before the Legislature, for decision on its own merits, the general question as to the eligibility of women for election on administrative bodies, such as County and District and Municipal Councils.

SHOULD the judges decide that the ladies are legally elected and entitled to take their seats on the London County Council, the decision will have a far-reaching effect. It will govern the interpretation of the Municipal Corporations Act, with the consequence that women will be eligible as Town Councillors, and as all the reasons

alleged in favour of the election of women on County Councils apply with equal force to Town Councils, it is possible that at the annual November elections in boroughs women candidates will be brought forward. Hitherto it has been taken for granted by town clerks and all authorities in municipal elections that the extension to women of the provisions of the Municipal Corporations Act was limited by the wording of the clause expressly specifying the right to vote. This interpretation of the law was relied on by Mr. RITCHIE, when, in reply to a question in the House of Commons, he said women would not be eligible for the election to County Councils. So far as can be gathered from statements that have been published the weight of legal authority inclines to that view of the case. But whatever be the decision of the judges the verdict of the constituency remains, and it constitutes and marks an enormous advance of public opinion as to the political position and duties of women.

WE have always maintained the view that the question of the eligibility of women for seats in representative assemblies was only secondarily one as to the right of women to be elected, and was primarily one as to the right of men to be represented by the candidate of their choice. The electorate in most representative districts in this country probably consists of at least eighty per cent of men, and if a majority of an electorate so composed returns a woman candidate, it seems clear that she must have been practically chosen by the men. There have been cases in the history of this country where constituencies have chosen candidates who were legally debarred from taking their seats, and these occurrences have given rise to protracted discussion and struggle. But in all such cases the question has been considered as one of the rights of constituencies to choose their representatives, and has been ultimately decided on this ground. The final decision has hitherto invariably been given in favour of the rights of constituencies to a full and unfettered choice in the election of their members, and if, after repeated elections, a constituency has given unequivocal proofs of earnestness by persisting in returning a person who is technically disqualified from taking his seat, the power of the Legislature has been interposed to ratify and confirm their choice.

THE friends of women's suffrage have no reason to be dissatisfied with the effect of the controversy which has been provoked by the letter of Mr. GOLDWIN SMITH to a

Conservative M.P., which has been recently published. Very able replies have appeared in the London papers by Mrs. FAWCETT and others, and the letter has called forth a great amount of public attention and interest in the discussion. The tone of the comments in the public press has been generally in favour of the principle, and it appears to us that Mr. GOLDWIN SMITH by the violence and unreason of his denunciation has rather helped than injured the movement which he is endeavouring to arrest.

MOST of our readers are familiar with the fact that women voted in early times in our own country, and that the excluding adjective "male" in electoral qualifications is an innovation of the present century; but perhaps scarcely any were aware that the same thing has happened in the great Republic itself, and a similar process of disfranchisement has taken place in each of the early States of America. This is, nevertheless, plainly shown in an interesting pamphlet, "Who were voters in the early history of this country?" by CHARLES B. WAITE, reprinted from the *Chicago Law Times* of October last.

The pamphlet contains full references to the early electoral laws and constitutions of the thirteen early States, from which it appears that "the words used in the old charters and colonial laws for designating the qualifications for electors are 'persons,' 'inhabitants,' 'householders,' 'housekeepers,' 'freemen,' 'freeholders.' These terms had at common law a definite and well-understood meaning, and were used without distinction of sex."

The following dates of the early and later constitutions referred to will indicate briefly the disabling process which has been going forward in these States:—

	Early constitutions using generic terms.	Later constitutions introducing word "male."
Massachusetts	1632	1780
Rhode Island	1663	1840
Connecticut	1697	1818
New Hampshire ...	1776	1784
New York	1683	1777 (for representatives)
New Jersey	1672	1844
Pennsylvania	1683	1874
Delaware	1733	1831
Maryland	1777	1801
Virginia	1621	1830
South Carolina ...	1776	1868
North Carolina ...	1776	1868
Georgia	1798	1861

Thus history has repeated itself on each side the Atlantic. And Dame DOROTHY PACKINGTON herself, who returned

two "Parliament men" for Aylesbury, has her counterpart in Lady DEBORAH MOODY, who, in 1654, "voted for town officers and for taxes and officers of Gravesend, Long Island, and for years elected all the town officials by her single vote. H. B.

A PAMPHLET reaches us from Kansas giving first a brief survey of the women's suffrage movement in Kansas, and then an account of the first outcome of that movement in the municipal franchise accorded to women in that State in 1887—the first and so far the only one of the United States which has conceded this right to women.

Eighty-one closely printed octavo pages of extracts from the newspapers attest the keen interest this first exercise of their vote by women aroused. The excitement could hardly have been greater had it been for the State franchise. The result of the whole may be summed up as showing that women voted in much greater numbers than had been generally expected, that they voted much more independently than was expected, and the elections on the whole were marked by unusual order and tranquillity.

The *Review* of Coldwater in Comanche County tells us that "the idea had prevailed amongst the men that the ladies would follow in the footsteps of a leader, but it was soon demonstrated that they had ideas of their own, and were not afraid to back their opinions by their ballots. A characteristic feature of the day was the quietude and good order that prevailed, even with all the earnestness manifested."

The *Times* of Clay Center remarks that "Clay Center in all her history had never had so exciting an election, yet never one with fewer fights. The contest was too deeply grounded on conviction on either side to allow much froth. Men and women quietly voted and quietly went away."

The *Courant* of Howard, in Elk County, informs us that there was "no noisy, blustering, bumbling around among the voters;" while the *Times* of Chanute, Neosho County, after saying it was "a novel sight, and a novel sensation for the ladies," adds "but who is hurt? Nobody was drunk and the election was peaceable." And so we might go on multiplying passages, but these suffice to illustrate the tenour of Kansas experience, which so far does not bear out certain alarming prognostications lately promulgated by a noted Professor as to the probable social results of the enfranchisement of women. H. B.

THE Central National Society for Women's Suffrage have

issued a circular in which they take exception to the statement in our last issue, that the Central Committee of the National Society for Women's Suffrage was dissolved by the adoption of the new rules. It is alleged in the circular that "*The facts are these.* The Central Committee by a majority of 94 to 63, at a special general meeting, to which all members and subscribers had been individually summoned, decided to *revise both title and rules.* Far from destroying the body established in 1872, it has developed from a *mere Central Committee into a Central National Society*, able to control its own funds and to affiliate other bodies desirous of obtaining the Parliamentary franchise for women." The italics are in the original.

So far as the meaning of the somewhat disjointed phraseology of the above quotation is apparent, it seems to differ little or nothing in substance from our original proposition. The Central Committee as it existed before the adoption of the new rules was a committee in association or partnership with the other Women's Suffrage Societies throughout the country, under certain definite conditions of union. The Central Executive Committee desired to alter these conditions, and proposed a set of new rules with this purpose and effect. The draft of the proposed rules was sent to the committees of the associated societies for their consideration. Four of these committees considered the rules and came to the conclusion that they destroyed the relationship between the associated societies and the Central Committee, and that they were in other respects unacceptable. Resolutions setting forth these views were adopted, and forwarded for consideration at the meeting of the Central Executive Committee which was summoned to discuss the question of the new rules. Before proceeding to the business of the day a resolution was adopted by a majority on the committee that the communications from the other societies be not read. The letters accordingly were suffered to lie unopened on the table, while the committee discussed the rules.

The general body of members of the National Society for Women's Suffrage were not admitted to the meeting at the Westminster Palace Hotel at which the new rules were adopted. The meeting was limited to subscribers to one branch of the Society. The case was practically that of one member of a union of societies breaking away from partnership with the others, and setting up a new constitution on its own authority alone. Therefore we hold that our original proposition, that the Central Committee established in 1872 was dissolved by the new rules, is not

only justified by the facts, but is not incompatible with the statement in the circular, that the Society which has adopted them "has developed from a mere Central Committee," into some new form.

When a society changes its title, its rules, and its organisation, and loses in the process a large proportion of its members, the question whether it is the same society is one of those curious questions of identity which are capable of endless discussion. But there is no question at all about the fact that the "Central National Society for Women's Suffrage" has, by adopting the new rules, ceased to be the Central Committee of the National Society for Women's Suffrage, and has ceased to officially represent the great majority of the constituent bodies hitherto associated under that name.

The organisation dissolved by the new rules was immediately restored by the prompt and decided action of those members of the original Central Committee who dissented from the new departure, together with the representatives of the associated societies who found themselves excommunicated by the new rules. It was recorded in our last issue that the Central Committee as established in 1872 has been reconstructed under the old rules and the old organisation, and the support which it has received has afforded ample justification for the action taken. We give on our second page the list of the executive and general committee of the reconstructed Central Committee, together with the names of the associated societies who have ranged themselves under its flag. These constitute the main body of the existing National Society for Women's Suffrage, namely, the newly-organised London Society itself, which acts as the Central Committee, and the Societies of Manchester, Bristol and West of England, Belfast and North of Ireland, and Dublin. The Birmingham Society maintains an independent position, not associating itself formally with either of the London Societies. Edinburgh alone, among the existing Women's Suffrage Societies, has affiliated itself to the Central National Society for Women's Suffrage. A glance at the subscription lists of the London Societies will show that whatever else may be the result of the division it has caused an influx of subscriptions to both sections, and so the Society as a whole has been strengthened in a very material degree. The numerical majority of members have sent their subscriptions to the reconstructed Central Committee at Great College-street; the greatest amount of money appears to have been sent to the newly organised

Central National Society in Parliament-street. But the difference in amount is not so great as at first sight appears, for the Parliament-street Society acknowledges prospective receipts, while the other committees modestly content themselves with acknowledging subscriptions actually paid. We can only exhort all friends of women's suffrage to scan the subscription lists carefully with a view of considering how much they will send in aid of the cause, and to beg them to be generous in devoting their subscriptions to whichever of the various societies seems to them to have the first claim to their sympathy and support.

POLITICAL SOCIETIES.

THE PRIMROSE LEAGUE.

CLEVEDON.
ADDRESS BY MR. E. H. LLEWELLYN, M.P.

On January 22nd, in connection with the Clevedon Habitation of the Primrose League, at a tea and entertainment held in the Public Hall, Clevedon, Mr. E. H. Llewellyn, M.P., said in the last Unionist session they were able to give for the first time a vote to ladies in the counties which enabled them to vote for County Councillors. He was afraid that he was a hopeless Radical on the question of women voters. No doubt some ladies when they got votes would use them against him, but he thought it was only justice that properly qualified women should have votes, and he had no doubt the time would come when they would have them. (Hear, hear.)

DORMAN'S LAND.
SPEECH OF SIR TREVOR LAWRENCE, M.P.

At a meeting of the Ford Habitation of the Primrose League, on January 22nd, Sir Trevor Lawrence, M.P. for the division, said in the course of his address: There was no doubt that the interest of women in political matters was constantly increasing. One of the most important effects of their League was that it had brought women of all ranks and parties into political affairs. Their influence he felt certain was for good, and would be largely exercised in the future. He would quote a well-known couplet:

As to our women, though we scoff and clout 'em,
We may live with, we cannot live without 'em.

(Laughter.) A well-known writer, Mr. Goldwin Smith, had lifted up his voice against female suffrage, which he (the speaker) was strongly in favour of. Mr. Smith wrote that all political women were "howling Radicals." However that might be in the past, he could not doubt that when they had the vote, and found that the welfare of their home, children, and country was at stake, they would be found Conservative almost to a woman. (Hear, hear, and laughter.)

SOUTHPORT.

The women's suffrage question came before a meeting of the Divisional Council of the Southport Habitation of the Primrose League, on December 3rd, when the following resolution was passed:—"That this meeting of the Southport Divisional Council is desirous of intimating to the Grand Council of the Primrose League that it is strongly of opinion the league ought to adopt the principles of women's suffrage, and use every effort to promote legislative measures to secure this important enfranchisement; and this council begs to urge the Grand Council that prompt action should be adopted."

RYDE.

A paper on women's suffrage was read at a crowded meeting of the Ryde Habitation of the Primrose League at the Foresters' Hall, on December 13th, by Mr. C. Cox. The Ruling Councillor (Col. Gordon Watson) presided. Colonel Gordon Watson, Mr. W. C. Harvey, and Councillor James followed in the affirmative, and on

the question being put to the vote there was a large majority in favour of the franchise being extended. A vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Cox for his paper.

SCARISBRICK.

At a meeting in connection with this Habitation, on December 4th, Dr. Barrow gave an address on women's suffrage. Mrs. Smithers also spoke to the same effect.

ST. LEONARDS.

At a meeting of the Primrose League, held at St. Leonards on December 13th, Mr. Lucas-Shadwell (ruling councillor) spoke strongly in favour of women's suffrage. Mr. Scott-Scott also supported the question.

MIDLAND UNION OF CONSERVATIVE ASSOCIATIONS. LADIES' AUXILIARY COUNCIL.

The first annual meeting of the Ladies' Auxiliary Council of the Midland Union of Conservative Associations was held on December 12th at noon, in the Lecture Theatre of the Birmingham and Midland Institute. In the absence of the President, Lady Windsor, Lady SAWYER presided. There were present the Duke of Norfolk, K.G., the Marquess of Hertford, Sir James Sawyer, Mr. James Rankin, M.P., the Rev. W. H. Marriott, Sir Rainald Knightley, M.P., Messrs. R. Ramsden, S. K. Mainwaring, J. A. H. Hirst, F. Huntsman, T. D. Morgan, the Marchioness of Hertford, Lady Knightley, Mrs. Ramsden, Mrs. P. A. Muntz, Mrs. James Rankin, Mrs. Courtenay Lord, Mrs. Douglas (Leamington), Miss James (Knowle), Miss Powke (Wolverhampton), Mrs. Wilson Lloyd (Wednesbury), &c.

Mr. J. C. SHAW, hon. secretary, reported that he had issued 520 circulars inviting members to express their opinions on the question of female suffrage. Up to the present he had only received about 100 replies—79 in favour of the extension of the franchise to women, and 13 against. It must not be supposed that those who had not replied were opposed to the enfranchisement of women. Many ladies were under a misapprehension—thought it was proposed to give votes to married women. He considered that under the circumstances the replies were very satisfactory.

Mrs. DOUGLAS contended that 79 affirmatives out of 520 circulars could not be considered favourable to the extension of the suffrage to women.

Sir JAMES SAWYER suggested that the replies received should be registered, and that the subject be left open till the next conference.

Mrs. DOUGLAS said that as a Radical lady had been allowed to address the Council on the subject, a leading Conservative lady might be invited to deliver an address concerning it.

Sir James Sawyer's suggestion was adopted.

GLOUCESTER CONSERVATIVE CLUB.

At a recent meeting of the above club, a resolution in favour of women's suffrage was brought forward by Mr. Jas. Arkell and adopted.

WOMEN'S LIBERAL ASSOCIATIONS. NEWPORT AND SOUTH MONMOUTHSHIRE.

A meeting of this association was held on December 6th, when Miss Chapman, of Winchester, delivered a lecture on "Women and the Vote." The Rev. E. Maclean was in the chair. Mr. F. W. Davies proposed the following resolution, which was seconded by Mrs. J. C. Turner: "That, in the opinion of this meeting, women who pay rates and taxes should have the right of voting for members of Parliament." Miss Chapman, who was warmly received, supported the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

STALYBRIDGE AND DUKINFIELD.

A very successful meeting was held on December 6th, under the auspices of the above association, to hear a paper by Miss Ernestine Wübbe, of Southport, on the subject, "Why women desire the suffrage." The chair was taken by Mrs. Abel Buckley, of Ashton-under-Lyne, and the meeting was addressed by Mrs. Lindley and other ladies. The room was crowded.

ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE.

At the annual meeting of the Ashton Women's Liberal Association, on December 10th, Mrs. Hugh Mason, president, in the chair,

a resolution in favour of the Bill for extending the Parliamentary franchise to all duly qualified women was adopted.

BRISTOL.

At a meeting held on December 13th, Miss Priestman moved, "That this meeting earnestly desires the enfranchisement of qualified women, and the co-operation of able women in determining social and political questions, believing that women are vitally interested in the settlement of the same; that they are responsible for the right use of their influence, and that more extended sympathies would prove beneficial to themselves." Mrs. Ralph seconded the proposition, and Mr. D. Irving supported it.

WELLS DIVISION OF SOMERSET.

The annual meeting of the Women's Liberal Association was held on December 12th, in the Lecture Hall, Cheddar. After a public tea, the chair was taken by Mrs. Arthur Tanner, of Sidcot. The Rev. T. B. Field moved the following resolution: "That this meeting approves of the endeavour to obtain the Parliamentary franchise for women, and urges them to make good use of the privilege granted them of voting in county council elections, and to give their votes to those only who will regard the welfare of all classes of the community." The resolution was seconded by Miss Bradley. The President, putting the resolution (which was carried), pointed out the disadvantages under which women at present labour, when they would gain the ear of Parliamentary representatives in any social or other question specially affecting women.

LIVERPOOL.

At the third meeting of the Liverpool Women's Liberal Association (Abercromby Division), held at the Young Men's Temperance Hall, Hardman-street, on December 14th, Mr. W. R. Kennedy, Q.C., delivered an address on "Women and the Suffrage." The chair was occupied by Mr. John Lovell, president of the Abercromby Liberal Association. There was a good attendance. Mr. Kennedy said that the matter which he desired to address himself to was entirely the question of the opportunities of exercising the powers of a citizen which women at present possessed. The giving of the Parliamentary suffrage to women was a debatable question, but he hoped that women would recognise that with their powers as voters for the government of the poor, as voters for the education of children, and as voters for the election of county councils, they were practically voters on the questions which were of the greatest interest and importance to the working classes, they had a responsibility which they could only worthily discharge by coming forward boldly to avow their views, and do good in the performance of the trust which was conveyed by the word "Suffrage." Mrs. Muspratt moved a vote of thanks to Mr. Kennedy, which was seconded by Mrs. Scott, supported by Mr. John Priest, and carried.

YORK.

SPEECH BY MR. LOCKWOOD, M.P.

At a meeting held in connection with the York Women's Liberal Association, at the Victoria Hall, on Thursday, January 10th, Mr. Frank Lockwood, M.P., who presided, said, in reference to the extension of the suffrage to women: And you know what my view has been, and still is, upon this matter. It is a very extraordinary thing that both the great political parties of to-day appear to be in favour of the extension of the suffrage to women. But although we have two great political parties in favour of it, to use the language of the Yorkshire farmer, we seem to "get no forrarder." (Laughter.) Everybody is in favour of it. We have abstract votes in the House of Commons in which we demonstrate the strength of our numbers, but we "get no forrarder." We have Prime Ministers speaking and declaring themselves as being in favour of it, but we "get no forrarder." (Laughter.) We know that we have a majority in the House of Commons, but we "get no forrarder." (Renewed laughter.) Now what we Liberals want to know, who are in favour of this extension of the suffrage to women, is how it is that we have a majority—that if our political strength is so great, how is it we do not achieve something practical; how is it the force of our numbers is wasted upon abstract resolutions, which carry us really no nearer to the goal for which we are striving? I am afraid the answer is, we have a great many people associated with us in this matter who are merely lukewarm, who

look upon this matter from a view of political expediency rather than from the standpoint which is the only proper one, namely, an act of political justice. (Cheers.) I was glad to see in a report of a speech of Lord Salisbury, which he made at Edinburgh—guarding himself, however, by saying he was speaking for himself—that he said he earnestly hoped the day was not far distant when women also would be admitted to their share in voting for members of Parliament, and determining the policy of the country. These words are words which I most heartily echo. Then who are our enemies? Where are they? Well, I have found out one, and he comes from a quarter branded with the mark which I expected to find upon the enemies of this movement. He is a Liberal Unionist—(laughter)—it is the name he delights in, and I am not going to call him by any other. I refer to Professor Goldwin Smith. He is a gentleman, I believe, who has addressed an audience in York, and, if I am not mistaken, visited York and spoke from a Liberal Unionist point of view. But this learned professor, for he is a professor not only of politics but of history, wrote a letter to the *Times* newspaper, to which I wish to call your particular attention. In that letter, in speaking, and no doubt referring to a speech of Lord Salisbury, he says, "It is not unlikely in the end"—speaking of this question of the suffrage of women—"to bring about the very mischief proposed by Mr. Gladstone, for"—and mark the horrible thing he contemplates—"for every Irish woman will have a vote." (Laughter.) What a horrible catastrophe! It was thought in the eyes of Liberal Unionists that we had reached the depths of political degradation when we had got to Irishmen, but we find there is something in their estimation lower than that, and it is Irish women. Why, in heaven's name, should not an Irish woman have her vote with her sister in England, with her Scotch sister, or with her Welsh sister? (Cheers.) He goes on—I pass by the cynical conclusions at the fatuous woman worship in the United States—to point out what he considers the key of the position which the Tory party, headed by Lord Salisbury, hold and take up in relation to this matter, and says, "The temptation, I fear, is a belief that the female votes would be Conservative." Now, do not let us judge the Conservatives in this matter. We do not know half as well as the Liberal Unionists do. They are in their confidence, and they know the sort of thing that induces the Conservative vote, and here you have this indictment brought against the Conservative party by no Liberal, but by this Liberal Unionist, who says that the temptation is not to do justice to woman, but to give her a vote under the belief that thereby the strength of the Conservative party will become greater. I hope I am not speaking too strongly when I say I will not stop for a single moment to consider how this woman vote will go. I trust to education—(hear, hear)—I trust to the spread of Liberalism, and I will trust to associations such as this I have the honour of addressing. (Cheers.) I have no fear for the political future, but this I do protest against, namely, that this act of justice should be done, not because it is an act of justice, but because by doing it the political position of any political party may be strengthened. Well, he goes on, but I am not going to trouble you at length. He expresses the opinion, which I hope is perfectly true: he says the political woman would be a Radical. I hope he is right. I do not propose to offer an opinion upon it, but I hope with all my heart he is right. And then, in the concluding paragraph, he says, in alluding to the result of giving votes to women, "It would not be surprising if your enfranchised woman were to commence a political crusade amongst the Hindoo Zenana as would set Hindostan on fire! I wonder how much this cynical Liberal Unionist professor knows of what English women have done in India? Does he know what he is talking about? ("No.") Does he know the name of Mary Carpenter? Does he know what work is now being done by English women in the cause of Christianity in India? But if there is any strength in this argument at all, is not this argument one that might have been used against the first man who preached Christianity? It is not an argument that might have been used against the first missionary who saw fit only to go into places where persons had an uncomfortable habit of feeding upon each other and denouncing cannibalism. I have no doubt many a place was set on fire by the people being told it was wrong to indulge in practices of this kind, but are we to stay our hand in the work of spreading Christianity because we may offend people by so telling them? It seems to me this professor, for arguments against this question to enfranchise women, goes back almost to Pagan times, and takes to himself

Pagan arguments in order to defeat an act of justice for which we contend.

NORTH DURHAM LIBERAL CLUB.

On January 10th, Mr. G. O. Wight opened a discussion at the literary class in connection with the North Durham Liberal Club, Fawcett-street, Sunderland, on "The Enfranchisement of Women." In view of the fact, Mr. Wight said, in conclusion, that the Anglo-Saxons admitted the presence of women at their Witenagemotes and Shiregarnotes at a time when the position of women was not one of much dignity, it was peculiarly a task of the descendants of the Anglo-Saxons to see that women were granted the full rights of citizenship. (Applause.) An interesting discussion followed.

LECTURES.

MARSDEN.

A lecture on women's suffrage was delivered by Miss Becker on November 29th, 1888, in connection with the Marsden Church Literary Society, in the National Schoolroom, Marsden, near Huddersfield. The Rev. J. Whitney, vicar, occupied the chair, and there was a large attendance. The lecture was well received, and resolutions in support of the principle were adopted.

MANCHESTER, ANCOATS.

A lecture in connection with the Ancoats Congregational Recreation Society was delivered on October 16th, 1888, by Miss Becker, in the Congregational Schoolroom, Every-street. Mr. Councillor Tunstall occupied the chair. Resolutions in support of the principle were adopted, and the meeting terminated with the customary votes of thanks.

SCOTLAND.

KIRKLISTON MUTUAL IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION.

On January 4th, a debate was held on "Women's Suffrage." Mr. J. Skelton led in the affirmative, and argued strongly in favour of the extension of the franchise to women in Parliamentary elections, in a carefully prepared and thoughtful speech, making a strong point in the fact that in the new local government system in England, which admittedly takes over part of the Parliamentary work, duly qualified women have the right to vote. Mr. H. O. Grieve led in the negative. Mr. J. W. Scott seconded in the affirmative, and contended that, intellectually, women are equal to men, and the presence and moral influence of women would tend to purify politics. Mr. A. Kidd, seconding in the negative, said that the right to sit in Parliament and hold office must necessarily follow the right to vote. We should then have a woman Premier, or Secretary for War. He argued, therefore, that the admittance of women into politics would not be found to work well. The subject was then freely discussed by members, and after the leaders had replied, the vote was taken, resulting in a majority of one against "Women's Suffrage." Several members abstained from voting.

ASSOCIATION FOR ELECTION OF WOMEN ON PAROCHIAL BOARDS.

A meeting of the Association for promoting the return of women as members of Parochial Boards was held last month in Edinburgh. The report stated that "the importance of having sensible and practical women on Parochial Boards is now recognised, and cannot be too highly estimated, and is every year becoming better understood." The chairman, in moving the adoption of the report, remarked that the interest taken in this movement by the public was not to be measured by the attendance that day. When there was a contest, great interest was manifested on all sides for the success of the lady candidates. It was no wonder, he thought, that this was the case. The lady members had proved that they were efficient members. They had been regular in their attendance at meetings, and economical so far as regarded general management; while in their intercourse with the women and children at the poorhouses, they had introduced an element of gentleness and kindness which, without saying anything strong, was often foreign to such associations as Parochial Boards.

BIRMINGHAM SOCIETY FOR WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE.

At a special meeting of subscribers to the above society, held on January 23rd, the following resolution, recommended by the committee, was moved by the Rev. Dr. Crosskey, seconded by Mrs. C. E. Matthews, supported by Mrs. A. C. Osler, and carried without opposition: "That this committee, having considered various communications respecting the 'Central National Society for Women's Suffrage' and the 'Central Committee of the National Society for Women's Suffrage,' proposes to hold itself free to support any movement made by either society which in its judgment will promote the cause of women's suffrage; and to retain the name under which its reports have hitherto been printed, viz., the 'Birmingham Women's Suffrage Society,' and the rules which at present exist."

BRISTOL SCHOOL BOARD.

At the election for the Bristol School Board, on 22nd January, the three lady candidates were all elected. Miss Emily Sturge, fourth time of election; Miss Taylor, second time of election; Mrs. Swann, first time of election.

COLONIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE IN THE SOUTH AUSTRALIAN PARLIAMENT.

In the House of Representatives at Adelaide on November 7th, the debate on the second reading of the Women's Suffrage Bill was resumed.

Mr. Caldwell moved that the Bill be read a second time. The motion that the Bill be read a second time was declared negatived. Mr. Caldwell called for a division, which resulted as follows:—

Ayes, 18.—The Hon. Sir J. W. Downer, Messrs. Bews, Burgoyne, Cockburn, Duncan, Furner, Giles, Gould, Grayson, E. W. Hawker, Holder, Krichauff, McDonald, Mattinson, Rounsevell, Stirling, Stock, and Caldwell (teller).

Noes, 17.—The Treasurer, Attorney-General, Commissioner of Crown Lands, Minister of Education, Sir E. T. Smith, Messrs. Bagster, Bartlett, Basedow, Cohen, Dashwood, H. E. Downer, Homburg, Hopkins, Hussey, Landseer, and Solomon, and the Commissioner of Public Works (teller).

Pair.—For, Mr. Castine; against, Mr. Kimber.
The Speaker: There are 18 Ayes and 17 Noes. As the Bill is not carried by an absolute majority it cannot be further proceeded with.

A correspondent of the *South Australian Register* writes as follows:—"The result of the division on the Women's Suffrage Bill ought not to discourage its friends. The Government thought proper to oppose the measure, and have the consolation of being beaten by a majority of one as their reward. When Dr. Stirling's measure was before the House, it was not opposed by the Government, but was an open question with the Cabinet itself. Evidently the measure has great political strength, when it is able to secure a majority in spite of the Government opposition, even when that opposition went to such a length as formally to appoint a member to speak against the Bill. Another cause of triumph to the women is that the feeble speeches of Messrs Catt and Hussey demonstrate to the South Australian public that it is not possible to make an argument of logical weight against woman's suffrage. However, the women must take courage and go diligently to work, for the only argument which has a show of weight against their cause is that the women have not shown that they desire the vote. Let them get to work with their petitions and show by the number of the signatures that the women of South Australia wish to vote in the election of the National Parliament. Mr. Hussey cannot resist the light; he acknowledges that where there is taxation there should be representation.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE LEAGUE.

The South Australian Women's Suffrage League makes good progress in the formation of branches. The Methodist Church,

which is by far the most powerful in South Australia, is very helpful to the cause.

ADELAIDE HOSPITAL.—The following letter, under date Nov. 26th, has been addressed to the acting chairman of the Board of the Adelaide Hospital on behalf of the Women's Suffrage League:—"Sir,—At a meeting of the Council of the Women's Suffrage League held on November 22nd last, it was unanimously resolved to approach the Board of Management of the Adelaide Hospital, with the view of suggesting that the presence of two or more ladies on that board would be of advantage in the management of an institution where a large number of the inmates, as well as the majority of the nursing staff, are women; and where also there are many details of household economy on which the judgment of competent ladies would be valuable. It is within the recollection of the council that a similar proposition commended itself to your late chairman of the Nursing Committee, the Hon. M. Salom, who gave notice of motion to that effect, but your memorialists are not aware that the matter was ever discussed at any of the meetings of your honourable board. The council beg respectfully to remind your board that the valuable aid which can be given by women in the administration of certain branches of philanthropic work where both sexes are concerned, has already been recognised in this province by a previous Government having appointed seven ladies to seats on the State Children's Council, and it is believed that this co-operation of benevolent persons of both sexes for a common charitable end works in all respects satisfactorily and with benefit to its charges. A similar arrangement prevails in the Children's Hospital. The council of the League thinks that it makes a reasonable request in desiring that the Board of the Adelaide Hospital might with advantage to all concerned be similarly constituted, and while assuring the board of their sympathy in the charitable work in which they are engaged, they pray that this proposition proceeding from representatives of the women of South Australia may be favourably entertained by your honourable board.—We are, &c., MARY LEE, H. McLENNAN, Hon. Secretaries."

VICTORIA.

NORTH MELBOURNE.

A public meeting in connection with the question of female suffrage was held in the North Melbourne Town Hall on December 5th, 1888. Councillor GRACIE (Mayor of North Melbourne) was in the chair, and there were on the platform a number of ladies and gentlemen.

Dr. MALONEY spoke at some length on the subject before the meeting, arguing that experience throughout the world showed that women were in every way qualified to compete with men on the public platform or in every other public capacity. As showing the influence gained by women through the Primrose League in England, the Marquis of Salisbury had declared in favour of women's suffrage. He urged on mothers the necessity of bringing up boys and girls on an equality, when the effort to obtain political equality would be successful.

Mrs. WEBSTER said that women asked for the right of the suffrage on very simple grounds, the principal of which was that they demanded justice. They were liable to taxation, and in consequence had the just right to be allowed representation. In Australia women especially had a grievance, as young men of twenty-one had a vote in the election of members, whereas a woman, whatever her age, experience, or wealth, had no voice whatever in the election of a representative.

Mr. GUSTAFSON moved: "That it is the opinion of this meeting that the Legislature of Victoria should pass without delay an act legalising women's suffrage." He spoke at length on the influence of women which pervaded the homes and the lives of men, and expressed the opinion that until the suffrage was given to women no great and necessary reforms would be achieved.

Mrs. STEELE seconded the motion, and remarked that Victoria was far behind all other English-speaking communities in the question of giving the suffrage to women. In New Zealand, South Australia, and other colonies much had been done, and when the matter was brought forward here the members of the Ministry only laughed at it, though nothing more could be expected from an old bachelor like Mr. Gillies.

Professor McCULLY, who was considerably interrupted, supported the motion. He referred to the fact that history showed that out-

side of European nations women, till recently, were used either as toys or as slaves, but this system was being superseded, and he hoped that the disabilities under which they laboured would soon be removed.

Mrs. STOCKWELL contended that as there was no remission of rates or taxes to women they should have the privilege of assisting to impose the taxation. This privilege was withheld because of an accident of birth, and they might as well say that the chairman should not have a vote because he was born to be a "mayor." (Laughter.)

Mrs. SMYTHE claimed that all that was desired by women was to be placed on an equality with men, and until justice was obtained the proper adjustment of power would not be secured.

The motion was carried amidst some interruption, and it was resolved that a copy of the motion be forwarded to the Premier and the representatives of the district.

The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

MELBOURNE CENTENNIAL TEMPERANCE CONFERENCE.

At an immense meeting recently held in connection with the above Conference in the Town Hall, Melbourne, some 3,000 persons being present, the Hon. A. Deakin, M.P., a member of the Cabinet of Victoria, declared that he would labour for the enfranchisement of women.

The Conference likewise pledged itself to seek that the suffrage should be given to women in all the lands it represented.

QUEENSLAND.

In connection with local option in Queensland it is expressly provided that the women have votes.

NORWAY.

The following is a translation of a petition to the Legislature in course of signature in Norway:—

To the Parliament of Norway.

In the trust that it will be recognised as an injustice that the present law excludes Norwegian citizens from exercising their rights only on the ground of sex, and in the conviction that it is injurious for the country that women should be withheld from participation in the work of the community, the undersigned Norwegian women petition the Storting that in the forthcoming session a fundamental change in the law may be passed, whereby the women of our country who fulfil the legal qualifications may receive the right to vote.

THE SOCIAL AND POLITICAL POSITION OF WOMEN IN ANCIENT EGYPT.

Miss Amelia B. Edwards lectured on "The Social and Political Position of Woman in Ancient Egypt," at the Nicholson Institute, Leek, on November 29th, and on the following evening, in the long gallery of the Museum, Nottingham Castle, on "The Buried Cities of Ancient Egypt," Lord Belper, as President of the Nottingham Arts Society, taking the chair. Miss Edwards repeated her lecture on "The Social and Political Position of Woman in Ancient Egypt" (for the Women's Liberal Association) at Hull, on Monday, December 2nd, and at Tamworth for the Natural History and Philosophical Society. Previous to Nottingham and Leek, Miss Edwards lectured at Burton-on-Trent, Midland Institute, Birmingham; Bowdon, Barrow-in-Furness, Kendal, Carlisle, Greenock, Paisley, Literary and Philosophical Institute, Edinburgh (delivering the first lecture of the session, subject, "Egypt, the Birthplace of Greek Art"); Dundee, St. Andrews, Ayr.

THE SOMERVILLE CLUB.

The members of the new Somerville Club for ladies held on Tuesday, October 16th, their first social meeting, which was a great success. Mrs. Fagan, Miss Foley, Miss Cooper, Miss Bass, Miss P. Smith, with the kind assistance of Mr. Poel, the well-known elocutionist, arranged and acted Miss E. Ford's bright little comedy, "Rejected Addresses," which was extremely well performed. Miss de Lisle Allen's solos on the guitar gave much pleasure; also Mr. Constantine's rendering on the piano of "Home, sweet home."

PARLIAMENTARY FRIENDS OF WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE.

Divisions on the question of women's suffrage have taken place in the House of Commons in 1867, 1870 (2), 1871, 1872, 1873, 1875, 1876, 1878, 1879, 1883, 1884, 1886.

A memorial to Mr. Gladstone in favour of women's suffrage was presented in 1883, signed by 110 Liberal members of Parliament.

A memorial to Mr. W. H. Smith, urging the Government to afford an opportunity for the discussion of the Bill, was signed July, 1887, by 152 members of Parliament. A similar memorial in 1888 was signed by 169 members of Parliament.

Table with 2 columns: Politics, Name, and Constituency; Action taken in favour of Women's Suffrage. Lists names and constituencies such as Abraham, Wm., Glamorgan, Rhondda; Ainslie, W. G., Lancash. N., Lonsdale; Anstruther, Col., Woodbridge, Suff.; Ashmead-Bartlett, E., (Civil Lord of the Admiralty), Sheffield, Eccleshall; Atkinson, H. J., Boston; Austin, John, York, W.R., Osgoldcross; Balfour, Rt. Hon. A. J., Manchester; Balfour, Gerald W., Leeds, Central; Banes, Major, West Ham, South; Barbour, W. B., Paisley; Barclay, J. W., Forfarshire; Barran, J., Yorks., W.R. East, Otley; Bass, H. A., Staffordshire, W.; Beach, W. W. B., Hants, Andover; Bective, Earl of, Westmoreland, Kendal; Bentinck, Lord Henry, Norfolk, N.W.; Biggar, J. G., Cavan, W.; Birkbeck, Sir E., Norfolk, E.; Bonsor, H. C. O., Surrey, Wimbledon; Boord, T. W., Greenwich; Borthwick, Sir A., Bt., S. Kensington; Bradlaugh, Chas., Northampton; Bridgeman, Col. the Hon. F., Bolton; Bright, Jacob, Manchester; Brooks, Sir W. C., Bt., Cheshire, Altrincham; Brown, A. H., Shropshire, Wellington; Brown, Alexander L., Hawick, dc.; Burt, Thomas, Morpeth; Buxton, Sidney, Tower Hamlets, Poplar; Caine, W. S., Barrow-in-Furness; Cameron, Dr., Glasgow College; Cameron, J. M'Donald, Wick, dc.; Campbell, Sir Arch., Bart., Renfrew, W.; Carew, J. L., Kildare; Channing, F. A., Northampton E.; Charrington, Spencer, Tower Hamlets, Mile End; Clancy, J. J., Dublin Co.; Clark, Dr. G. B., Caithness-shire; Cobb, Henry P., Warwick, S.E.; Cochrane, Baillie, E. W., St. Pancras, N.; Coghill, D. H., Newcastle-under-Lyme.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Constituency; Action taken in favour of Women's Suffrage. Lists names and constituencies such as Coleridge, Hon. B., Sheffield, Attercliffe; Collings, Jesse, Birmingham, Bordesley; Colomb, Capt. J. C. R., Bone & Bromley; Compton, Francis, Hants, New Forest; Conway, M., Leitrim, N.; Conybeare, C. A., Cornwall, Camborne; Corbet, W. J., Wicklow; Corbett, A. C., Glasgow, Tradeston; Corbett, J., Worcestershire, Droitwich; Cotton, Capt. E. T. D., Ches., Wirral; Courtney, L., (Chairman of Committees), Cornwall, Bodmin; Cox, J. R., Clare, E.; Craven, Joseph, York, W.R., Shipley; Crawford, William, Durham, Mid.; Cross, H. Shepherd, Bolton; Crossley, Ed., York, W.R., Sowerby; Crossman, Gen. Sir R., Portsmouth; Cubitt, Rt. Hon. G., Surrey, Epsom; Currie, Sir D., Perthshire, W.; Curzon, Viscount, Bucks, Wycombe; Darling, M. W. Stormont, Edinburgh and St. Andrew's Universities; Deasy, J., Mayo, W.; De Cobain, Edw. S. W., Belfast, E.; De Worms, Baron H. (Sec. to the Board of Trade), Liverpool, East Toxteth; Dickson, Major, Dover; Dickson, Thos. A., Dublin, St. Stephen's Green; Dillwyn, L. Ll., Swansea Town; Dimsdale, Baroh R., Herts, Hitchin; Dixon, Geo., Birmingham, Edgbaston; Dixon-Hartland, F. D., Middlesex, Uxbridge; Donkin, R. S., Tynemouth; Dorington, Sir J. E., Teckesbury; Douglas, A. A. (Patronage Sec. to the Treasury), Kent, St. Augustine's; Dugdale, J. S., Q.C., Warwickshire, Nuneaton; Duncombe, A., York, E.R., Howdensh; Egerton, Hon. A. J. F., Lancashire, S.E., Eccles; Elcho, Lord, Ipswich; Elliot, Sir G., Monmouth Dist.; Elliot, G. W., Yorks., N.R., Richmond; Ellis, J. Edw., Nottingham, Rushcliffe; Ellis, Sir J. W., Bt., Surrey, Kingston; Ellis, Thos. E., Merionethshire; Elton, C. J., Somerset, W., Wellington; Esmonde, Sir T. G., Bt., Dublin Co., S.; Esslemont, Peter, Aberdeen, E.; Evans, F. H., Southampton; Evershed, Sydney, Staffsh., Burton; Ewart, W., Belfast, N.; Ewing, Sir Arch. Orr, Bt., Dumbarton; Eyre, Col. Henry, Lincolnsh., Gainsborough; Farquharson, Dr. R., Aberdeensh., W.; Farquharson, H. R., Dorset, West; Fenwick, Charles, Northumberland, Wansbeck; Ferguson, Rt. Hon. Sir J. (Under Sec. for Foreign Affairs), Manchester, N.E.; Finch, Geo. H., Rutland; Fitch, J. F. B., Dundee; Fisher, W. Hays, Fulham; Fitzgerald, R. U. Penrose, Cambridge; Fitz-Wygram, Gen. Sir Fred., Bt., Hants, Fareham; Fletcher, Sir Hy., Bt., Sussex, Lewes; Flower, Cyril, Bedford, Luton; Flynn, J. C., Cork, N.; Foley, P. James, Galway, Connemara; Folkestone, Rt. Hn. Visct. (Treasurer of the Household), Midsex, Enfield; Forster, Sir Charles, Walsall; Forwood, A. B. (Secretary to the Admiralty), Lanc. Ormskirk; Fowler, Right Hon. H. H., Wolverhampton, E.; Fowler, Sir R. N., Bt., London; Fox, J. Francis, King's Co., Tullamore; Fraser, Lt.-Gen., Lambeth, N.; Fry, Lewis, Bristol, N.; Fry, Theodore, Darlington; Gane, J. L., Q.C., Leeds, E.; Gathorne-Hardy, Hon. A. E., Sussex, East Grinstead; Gathorne-Hardy, Hon. J. S., Kent, Medway; Gedge, Sydney, Stockport; Gent-Davis, Robt., L'beth, Kennington; Giles, Alfred, Southampton; Gilhooly, J., Cork, W.; Gladstone, Herbert, Leeds, W.; Goldsworthy, M.-Gen. W. T., Ham-mersmith; Gorst, Sir J. E. (Under Secretary for India), Chatham; Grotrian, F. B., Hull, East; Gourley, E. T., Sunderland; Graham, R. C., Lanarksh., N.W.; Green, Sir E., Wakefield; Grenall, Sir Gilbert, Bt., Warrington; Grimston, Viscount, Herts, St. Albans; Haldane, Rich. B., Haddington; Hall, C., Q.C., Camb., Chesterton; Hallett, Col. Hughes, Rochester; Halsey, Thos. F., Herts, Watford; Hambro, C. J. T., Dorset, South; Hamilton, Col. C. E., Southwark, Rotherhithe; Hamilton, Lord Ernest, Tyrone, N.; Hanbury-Tracy, Hon. F., Montgomery Dist.; Hankey, F. A., Surrey, Chertsey; Hardecastle, F., Lanc., Westhoughton; Harrington, Edw., Kerry, W.; Harris, Matthew, Galway, E.; Hastings, Geo. W., Worcestershire, E.; Hayden, Luke P., Leitrim, S.; Hayne, Chas. S., Devon, Ashburton; Healy, Maurice, Cork; Healy, T. M., Longford N.; Heath, Arthur R., Lincoln South; Heathcote, Capt. Edwards, Staffordshire, N.W.; Heaton, J. Henniker, Canterbury; Hervey, Lord F., Bury St. Edmunds; Hill, A. Staveley, Staffordshire, King-swinford; Hill, Lord A. W. (Comptroller to the Household), Down, West; Hill, Col., Bristol, S.; Hingley, Benjamin, Worcestershire, N.; Holden, Isaac, York, W.R., Keighley.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Constituency; Action taken in favour of Women's Suffrage. Lists names and constituencies such as Flynn, J. C., Cork, N.; Foley, P. James, Galway, Connemara; Folkestone, Rt. Hn. Visct. (Treasurer of the Household), Midsex, Enfield; Forster, Sir Charles, Walsall; Forwood, A. B. (Secretary to the Admiralty), Lanc. Ormskirk; Fowler, Right Hon. H. H., Wolverhampton, E.; Fowler, Sir R. N., Bt., London; Fox, J. Francis, King's Co., Tullamore; Fraser, Lt.-Gen., Lambeth, N.; Fry, Lewis, Bristol, N.; Fry, Theodore, Darlington; Gane, J. L., Q.C., Leeds, E.; Gathorne-Hardy, Hon. A. E., Sussex, East Grinstead; Gathorne-Hardy, Hon. J. S., Kent, Medway; Gedge, Sydney, Stockport; Gent-Davis, Robt., L'beth, Kennington; Giles, Alfred, Southampton; Gilhooly, J., Cork, W.; Gladstone, Herbert, Leeds, W.; Goldsworthy, M.-Gen. W. T., Ham-mersmith; Gorst, Sir J. E. (Under Secretary for India), Chatham; Grotrian, F. B., Hull, East; Gourley, E. T., Sunderland; Graham, R. C., Lanarksh., N.W.; Green, Sir E., Wakefield; Grenall, Sir Gilbert, Bt., Warrington; Grimston, Viscount, Herts, St. Albans; Haldane, Rich. B., Haddington; Hall, C., Q.C., Camb., Chesterton; Hallett, Col. Hughes, Rochester; Halsey, Thos. F., Herts, Watford; Hambro, C. J. T., Dorset, South; Hamilton, Col. C. E., Southwark, Rotherhithe; Hamilton, Lord Ernest, Tyrone, N.; Hanbury-Tracy, Hon. F., Montgomery Dist.; Hankey, F. A., Surrey, Chertsey; Hardecastle, F., Lanc., Westhoughton; Harrington, Edw., Kerry, W.; Harris, Matthew, Galway, E.; Hastings, Geo. W., Worcestershire, E.; Hayden, Luke P., Leitrim, S.; Hayne, Chas. S., Devon, Ashburton; Healy, Maurice, Cork; Healy, T. M., Longford N.; Heath, Arthur R., Lincoln South; Heathcote, Capt. Edwards, Staffordshire, N.W.; Heaton, J. Henniker, Canterbury; Hervey, Lord F., Bury St. Edmunds; Hill, A. Staveley, Staffordshire, King-swinford; Hill, Lord A. W. (Comptroller to the Household), Down, West; Hill, Col., Bristol, S.; Hingley, Benjamin, Worcestershire, N.; Holden, Isaac, York, W.R., Keighley.

C Holloway, Geo., Gloucestersh., Stroud. Promised by letter, election '85, signed memorial '87.
C Houldsworth, Sir W. H., Bt., Manchester, N.W. Voted '84, '86, name on the Bill '86, '87, signed memorial '87.
GL Howell, George, Bethnal Green, N.E. Promised to support.
C Howorth, H. H., Salford, South ... Has spoken publicly in favour, name on Bill '87, signed memorial '87.
C Hozier, J., Lanarkshire, South ... Promised by letter '86, signed memorial '87.
C Hughes, Edwin, Woolwich ... Promised by letter, election '85, signed memorial '87.
C Hulse, E. C., Salisbury ... Promised by letter, election '86.
C Hunt, F. Seager, Marylebone, W. ... Promised to support.
C Hunter, Sir W. Guyer, Hackney, Central ... Promised by letter, election '85.
GL Hunter, W. A., Aberdeen, N. ... Has spoken publicly in favour.
GL Illingworth, Alfred, Bradford, W. ... Voted '70, '71, '72, signed memorial and voted '83, '86, name on Bill '86, '87, signed memorial '87.
C Isaacs, Lewis H., Newington, Walworth ... Promised by letter '85, voted '86, signed memorial '87.
C Isaacson, F. W., Tower Hamlets, Stepney ... Promised by letter, election '85.
GL Jacoby, James A., Derbyshire, Mid ... Has spoken publicly in favour, voted '85.
C Jennings, Louis J., Stockport ... Promised by letter '85, voted '86, signed memorial '87.
C Johnston, William, Belfast, S ... Voted '70, '71, '72, '73, '75, has been out of Parliament, signed memorial '87.
N Jordan, Jeremiah, Clare, W. ... Signed memorial '87.
GL Kenny C. S., York W.R., Barnsley ... Promised by letter '85, voted '86, signed memorial '87.
C Kenyon, Hon. Geo. T., Denbigh ... Promised by letter, election '85.
C Kenyon-Slaney, Col., Shropshire N ... Promised by letter '85, at election meeting '86.
C Ker, R. W. Blackwood, Down, E. ... Promised during election '85.
C Kimber, Henry, Wandsworth ... Promised by letter '85, voted '86, signed memorial '87.
C King, Henry S., Hull, Central ... Promised by letter, election '85, signed memorial '87.
C Knightley, Sir R., Bt., Northants, S. Voted '72, '73, '76, '83, '84.
C Lafone, A., Southwark, Bermondsey ... Promised by letter, election '85, signed memorial '87.
N Lalor, R., Queen's Co., Leix ... Voted '83.
N Lane, W. J., Cork Co., E. ... Voted '85.
C Laurie, Col., Bath ... Promised during election '85, signed memorial '87.
C Lawrence, J. C., Lincoln, Stamford ... Voted '84.
C Lawrence, Sir J. T., Bt., Surrey, Reigate ... Voted '84.
C Lawrence, W. E., Liverpool, Abercromby ... Promised by letter, election '85.
GL Lawson, H. L. W., St. Pancras, W ... Promised at Liberal Committee and by letter '85, voted '86, signed memorial '87.
GL Lawson, Sir W., Cumberland, Cocker-mouth. Voted '70, '71, '72, '73, paired '75, voted '78, '79, signed memorial and voted '83, spoke in debate and voted '84.
UL Lea, T., Londonderry, South ... Voted '70, '71, '72, '84.
N Leahy, Jas., Kildare, S. ... Voted '83.
GL Leake, Robt., Lanc., S.E., Radcliffe ... Voted '83, '86, signed mem. '87.
C Lechmers, Sir E. H., Worcestershire, Bewdley ... Voted '83, '84.
C Lees, Elliott, Oldham ... Promised by letter, election '85.
C Lethbridge, Sir Roper, Kensington, N. Has spoken publicly in favour, voted '86.
C Lewis, Sir Chas. E., Antrim, N. ... Has spoken publicly in favour, signed memorial '87.
GL Lewis, Thomas, Anglesey, ... Signed memorial '87.
C Llewellyn, Evan H., Somerset, N. ... Promised by letter, voted '86.
GL Lockwood, Frank, York ... Has spoken publicly in favour, voted '86, signed mem. '87.
C Long, Walter H. (Secretary to the Local Government Board), Wilts, Devizes ... Voted '84.
C Low, Malcolm, Grantham ... Promised by letter, election '85.
C Lowther, Rt. Hon. J., Kent, Thanet ... Voted '70, '71.
C Lowther, Hon. W., Westmoreland, Appleby ... Voted '84, signed memorial '87.
GL Lyell, Leonard, Orkney and Shetland. Signed memorial '87.
UL Lynington, Rt. Hon. Visct., Devon, South Molton ... Voted '84.
GL Macdonald, Roderick, Ross & Cromarty. Named in election address, '85.
N Macdonald, W. A., Queen's Co., Osory. Has spoken publicly in favour.
UL Mackintosh, C. F., Inverness-shire ... Voted '75, '76, '78, '79, signed memorial and paired '83, voted '84, signed mem. '87.
C Maclure, J. W., Lanc., Stretford ... Named in address, election '85, name on Bill, signed mem. '87.

N Mahoney, P., Meath, N. ... Signed memorial '88.
C Makins, Col. W. T., Essex, S.W. ... Has spoken publicly in favour.
GL McArthur, Alex., Leicester ... Voted '75, '76, '78, '79, signed memorial and voted '83, signed memorial '87.
N MacNeill, J. G. S., Donegal. ... Signed memorial '88.
GL McArthur, W. A., Cornwall, St. Austell. Signed memorial '87.
N McCarthy, Justin, Londonderry ... Signed memorial and paired '83, voted '84, '86, signed memorial '87.
N McDonald, Peter, Sligo, N. ... Voted '85.
N M'Kenna, Sir J. N., Monaghan, S. ... Voted '75, '76, '78, '79, signed memorial '83, signed memorial '87.
GL M'Lagan, P., Lincithgowshire ... Voted '70, '71, '72, '73, '75, '76, '78, '79, signed memorial and paired '83, voted '86.
GL M'Laren, W. S. B., Cheshire, Crewe ... Named in address, election '86, name on Bill, signed memorial '87, Co-Secretary to Parliamentary Committee.
C Mallock, R., Devon, Torquay ... Promised during election '85.
GL Mappin, W. T., York, W.R., Hallamsh. Signed memorial and paired '83.
C Mattinson, Miles W., Lpool, Walton. Promised during election '85.
N Mayne, Thos., Tipperary Mid. ... Voted '86.
C Mayne, Admiral, Pembroke dist. ... Promised by letter, election '85.
C Mills, C. W., Kent, Sevenoaks ... Promised to support.
N Molloy, Bernard C., King's Co., Birr. Promised to support.
GL Montagu, S., Tower Hamlets, White-chapel. Promised during election '85, signed memorial '87.
L Morgan, W. J. P., Merthyr ... Promised during election '88.
GL Morgan, Octavius V., Battersea ... Promised during election '85.
C Morgan, Col., Monmouthshire ... Voted '83, '84, signed mem. '87.
GL Morley, Arnold, Nottingham, E. ... Voted '83.
GL Morrison, Rt. Hon. J., Newcastle-on-Tyne. Signed memorial and voted '83.
UL Morrison, Walter, Yorkshire, Skipton ... Voted '84.
C Moss, Richard, Winchester ... Voted '84.
GL Mundella, Right Hon. A., Sheffield, Brightside. Voted '70, '71, '72, '73, '75, '76, '78, paired '79.
C Muntz, P. A., Warwick, Tamworth ... Promised by letter, election '85.
C Murdoch, C. T., Reading ... Promised by letter '86, signed memorial '87.
N Murphy, W. M., Dublin, St. Patrick's. Signed memorial '83.
C Newark, Viscount, Notts, Newark ... Promised by letter, '85, voted '86.
GL Newnes, Geo., Cambs., E., Newmarket. Promised in elec. '85, voted '86.
N Nolan, Col. J. P., Galway Co. N. ... Voted '75, '76, '78, '79, '83, '84, signed memorial, '87.
N Nolan, Joseph, Louth, N. ... Voted '86.
C Norris, E.S., Tower Hamlets, Limehouse. Promised by letter, election '85.
C Northcote, Hon. H. S. (Surveyor-General of the Ordnance), Exeter ... Voted '84, '86.
C Norton, Robert, Kent, Tunbridge ... Promised by letter '85, voted '86.
N O'Brien, James F. X., Mayo, S. ... Voted '86.
N O'Brien, W., Cork Co., N.E. ... Voted '83.
N O'Connor, Arthur, Donegal, E. ... Voted '83, '84, '86.
N O'Connor, John, Tipperary, S. ... Voted '86.
N O'Connor, T. P., Liverpool, Scotland ... Signed mem. '83, voted '84, '86.
GL Palmer, Sir C. M., Durham, Jarrow ... Voted '75.
N Parnell, Chas. S., Cork ... Voted '78, spoke in debate and voted '79.
GL Paulton, J. M., Durham, Bishops Auckland ... Promised in election '85.
GL Peacock, Rich., Lanc., S.E., Gorton ... Promised by letter '85, signed memorial '87.
GL Pease, H. Fell, York, N.R. Cleveland. Promised by letter, election '85, signed memorial '87.
C Pelly, M.-Gen. Sir L., K.C.B., Hackney, N. Has spoken publicly in favour.
GL Pickersgill, E.H., Bethnal Green, S.W. Promised by letter, election '85.
UL Pitt-Lewis, G., Devon, Barnstaple ... Promised during election, '85.
GL Playfair, Rt. Hon. Sir L., Leeds, S. ... Spoke in debate and voted '70, name on Bill '71, '72, '73, voted '71, '72, '73, '75, '76, '78.
GL Plowden, Sir W., Wolverhampton, W. Promised during election '86.
C Plunkett, Hon. J., Gloucestershire, Thornbury. Promised by letter, election '85, '86.
C Pomfret, W. P., Kent, Ashford ... Voted '86, signed memorial '87.
GL Potter, T. B., Rochdale ... Paired '67, voted '70, '71, '72, '73, '76, '78, '79, '83.
GL Powell, Walter, Carmarthenshire, W. Signed memorial and voted '83, signed memorial '87.
N Power, Richard, Waterford ... Voted '75, '78, '83.
C Price, Capt. Geo., Devonport ... Voted '78, '84, signed memorial '87.
GL Price, Thos. P., Monmouth, N. ... Signed memorial '87.
C Puleston, Sir J. H., Devonport ... Voted '75, '76, '78, '79, '83, '84, '86, signed memorial '87.
GL Randell, David, Glamorgan, Gower ... Promised during election '88.
C Rankin, J., Herefordshire, Leominster ... Voted '84, signed memorial '87.
C Rasch, Major, Essex, S.E. ... Signed memorial '87, has spoken in favour.

N Redmond, John E., Wexford, N. ... Voted '86.
N Redmond, W. H. K., Fermanagh, N. Voted '86.
GL Reed, Sir Edwd. J., K.C.B., Cardiff. Voted '76, paired '79, and signed memorial '83.
C Reed, H. Byron, Bradford, E. ... Promised by letter, election '85, signed memorial '87.
GL Rendel, Stuart, Montgomeryshire ... Promised to support.
N Reynolds, W. J., Tyrone East ... Promised by letter '86.
UL Richardson, Thomas, Hartlepool ... Voted '75, signed memorial and voted '83.
GL Roberts, John, Flint, &c. ... Voted '83.
C Robertson, J. P. B. (Solicitor-General for Scotland), Bute ... Voted '86.
C Robertson, W. Tindal, Brighton ... Signed memorial '87.
GL Roe, Thomas, Derby ... Has spoken publicly in favour, voted '83, '86, signed mem. '87.
C Rollitt, Sir A., Islington, S. ... Spoke publicly in favour, election '85, signed memorial '87.
GL Roscoe, Sir H., Manchester, South ... Promised by letter '86.
C Round, Jas., Essex, Harwich ... Voted '70, '71, paired '72, voted '73, '75, '76, paired '78, voted '79, '83, signed memorial '87.
GL Rowntree, J., Scarborough ... Has spoken publicly in favour, signed memorial '87.
GL Russell, Sir Charles, Hackney, South ... Promised by letter and voted '86, signed memorial '87.
C Russell, Sir G., Bt., Berks, Wokingham ... Signed memorial '87.
UL Russell, T. W., Tyrone, S. ... Has spoken publicly in favour, signed memorial '87.
GL Samuelson, Sir B., Oxfordsh., Banbury. Voted '70, '71, '75.
GL Samuelson, G. B., Gloucestersh., Forest of Dean. Promised during elections '85, '86.
C Sanderson, Major Edw., Armagh, N. Voted '86.
GL Schwann, Chas. E., Manchester, N. Signed memorial '88.
C Selwin-Ibbetson, Rt. Hon. Sir H., Bt., Essex, Epping ... Voted '71, '72, '73, '75.
C Selwyn, Capt. C., Cambridgeshire, Wisbech ... Promised by letter, election '85.
C Seton-Karr, Henry, St. Helens ... Promised by letter, voted '86, signed memorial '87.
GL Shaw, Thos., Halifax ... Signed memorial '83, voted '86, signed memorial '87.
N Sheehy, David, Galway, S. ... Voted '86.
C Sidebottom, Tom Harrop, Stalybridge. Has spoken publicly in favour, and promised by letter.
C Sidebottom, Capt. W., Derbysh., High Peak ... Promised by letter, election '85.
GL Slagg, John, Burnley ... Signed memorial and voted '83, voted '84, signed mem. '87.
GL Spencer, Hon. C. R., Northants, Mid. Signed memorial and voted '83.
C Spencer, Ernest, West Bromwich. Signed memorial '87.
C Stanley, Ed. J., Somerset, Bridgwater. Voted '84, '86.
C Stephens, H. C., Hornsey, Middlesex. Promised by letter.
GL Stansfeld, Rt. Hon. J., Halifax ... Voted '67, '71, '72, '73, spoke and voted '75, voted '76, '78, '79, '83, signed memorial '83, voted '84, name on Bill '76, '77, '78, '85, '86, '87, signed memorial '87.
GL Stepney, Sir A. Cowell, Bt., Carmarthen dist. ... Signed memorial '87.
GL Stewart, Halley, Lincolnsh., Spalding. Promised during election '85.
C Stewart, Mark John, Kirkcudbright ... Voted '75, '76, '78, '79, been out of Parliament since.
C Stewart, M. H. Shaw, Renfrewshire, E. Promised during election '85.
GL Storey, Samuel, Sunderland ... Signed memorial '83, voted '84.
GL Stuart, James, Shoreditch, Hoxton ... Spoke in debate and teller '86, signed memorial '87.
N Sullivan, Donal, Westmeath, S. ... Voted '86.
N Sullivan, T. D., Dublin, College Green. Promised to support.
GL Summers, Wm., Huddersfield ... Voted and signed memorial '83.
GL Sutherland, A., Sutherland ... Promised by letter, election '85.
C Swetenham, E., Carnarvon dist. ... Promised by letter, election '85, signed memorial '87.
GL Swinburne, Sir J., Bt., Staffsh., Lichfield. Promised by letter '85, voted '86, signed memorial '87.
UL Talbot, C. R. M., Glamorganshire, Mid. Voted '67, '70, '71, '72, '73, '78, and paired '83, signed memorial '87.
C Tapling, Thos. K., Leicestershire, Harborough ... Signed memorial '87.
C Temple, Sir Richard, Worcester, Evesham. Has spoken publicly in favour, voted '86, signed mem. '87.
GL Thomas, David Alfred, Merthyr Tydfil. Signed memorial '88.
GL Thomas, Alfred, Glamorgan, E. ... Voted '86, signed memorial '87.
UL Thorburn, Walter, Peebles and Selkirk. Signed memorial '87.
C Tollemache, H. J., Cheshire, Eddisbury. Promised by letter, election '85.
C Townsend, Fred., Warwickshire, Stratford-on-Avon ... Signed memorial '87.
GL Trevelyan, Rt. Hon. Sir G. O., Glas. Paired '67, voted '71, '72, '73, '75, '76, '78, '79.

N Tuite, James, Westmeath, N. ... Voted '86.
C Tyler, Sir Henry, Great Yarmouth ... Voted '84.
UL Villiers, Rt. Hon. C. P., Wolverhampton, S. Voted '70, '71, '72, '73, '75, '76, '78, paired '79, signed memorial and voted '83.
C Vincent, C. E., Howard, Sheffield, Central. Promised by letter, election '85.
GL Wallace, R., Edinburgh, E. ... Promised at meeting, elec. '86.
C Walrond, Col. (Junior Lord of the Treasury), Devon, Tiverton ... Voted '83, '84, '86.
GL Wardle, Henry, Derbyshire ... Promised to support.
C Waring, Col. Thomas, Down, N. ... Voted '86, signed memorial '87.
UL Watkin, Sir Edward, Bt., Hythe ... Voted '67, '75, '78, signed memorial and voted '83, signed memorial '87.
C Watson, James, Shrewsbury ... Promised by letter '85, voted '86.
GL Wayman, Thos., York, W.R., Elland. Promised by letter, election '85, signed memorial '87.
C Webster, Sir R. E. (Attorney-General), Isle of Wight. Promised by letter, election '86.
C White, John Bazley, Gravesend ... Promised by letter, election '85.
C Whitmore, C. A., Chelsea ... Promised during election '85.
GL Williams, Arthur John, Glamorgan, S. Spoken publicly in favour, voted '86, signed mem. '87.
GL Wilson, H. J., York, W.R., Holmfirth. Has spoken in public, voted '85.
GL Wilson, Chas. H., Hull, W. ... Voted '75, '76, '78, signed memorial '83, '87.
C Wilson, Sir S., Portsmouth ... Promised by letter, election '86.
C Winn, Hon. Rowland, Pontefract ... Promised during election '85.
UL Wolmer, Viscount, Hants, Petersfield. Has spoken publicly in favour, voted '86.
C Wood, Col. N., Durham, Houghton-le-Spring. Promised by letter, election '85.
GL Woodall, W., Hanley ... Signed memorial and voted '83, moved amendment '84, introduced Bill and voted '86, introduced Bill, '87, signed memorial '87.
GL Woodhead, J., York, W.R., Spen Valley ... Promised to support.
C Wortley, C. B. Stuart (Under Secretary for Home Department), Sheffield, Hallam ... Voted '84, '86.
GL Wright, Caleb, Lanc., S.W., Leigh ... Promised by letter, election '85, signed memorial '87.
C Wright, H. S., Nottingham, S. ... Promised during election '85, signed memorial '87.
C Yerburgh, R. A., Chester ... Signed memorial '88.

PARLIAMENTARY PETITIONS.

Table with 2 columns: Petition Number and Description. Includes entries for 'PARLIAMENTARY FRANCHISE (EXTENSION TO WOMEN) BILL - In Favour' and 'TWENTIETH REPORT, 16 November, 1888.' with counts of signatures.

CORRESPONDENCE.

RATES ON HOUSES LET AS LODGINGS. To the Editor of the Women's Suffrage Journal. Madam,—With regard to the higher rate of inhabited house duty paid on houses kept for letting lodgings—which in a sense are business premises—than on shops and places occupied for the purpose of trade, on first sight it seems a great injustice, but there is this to be taken into consideration, that business premises are almost always of higher rent than private dwellings occupying the same space of ground, and therefore assessed higher, which, if taken into account, would about equalise them. If an alteration were made on that point, complications must arise, and the lodging-house keepers would not benefit.—Yours faithfully, Jan. 5th, 1889. LOUISE HAWKINS.

REVIEWS.

FREEDOM'S CONQUESTS; THE GREAT SPREAD OF WOMAN SUFFRAGE THROUGH THE WORLD. New York: John W. Lovell and Co., 14, Vesey-street. December, 1888.

We have received from Mr. Hamilton Willcox a copy of a pamphlet wherein he has collected particulars as to the existing forms of women's suffrage in all parts of the world. The author states that "It gives a roll of over one hundred regions, where some form of woman suffrage has been gained in North America, Europe, Asia, Australia, and countless isles of the sea. The territory covered is as large as all America, and four times the size of Europe; the population is four times that of America and as large as that of Europe. It will do vast good to freedom's cause; instead of that cause being a weak, struggling, doubtful one, our friends can triumphantly show by facts that woman's liberty is making immense gains. The pamphlet will give public speakers just the information they need to vindicate the dignity of the cause, and convince the ignorant or doubtful. It will also be very useful to read to suffrage leagues, to publish by parts in newspapers, and to circulate privately. It will be sold at cost of paper, printing, &c., five cents each; ten for fifty cents; one hundred for five dollars, postage paid. Address, Hamilton Willcox, 146, Broadway, New York.

REPORT OF THE INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN ASSEMBLED BY THE NATIONAL WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION, WASHINGTON D.C., U.S. OF AMERICA. Washington: Rufus H. Darles, Printer, 1888.

We have received by the courtesy of Mrs. Susan B. Anthony a handsome volume containing a full report of the proceedings of the International Council of Women, held in Washington in March last. The council discussed such subjects as Education; College fellowships for women; Co-education; The Kindergarten system; Higher education of women in the United States; The women of India; Prison reform; Missionary work; Hospital work; The Red Cross; Temperance; Social purity; Police matrons; Industries and industrial gain for women; Women as farmers; Women in journalism, in medicine, in law, in the ministry; Woman and finance; The power of organisation; Legal conditions; Legal disabilities; Women in politics; The constitutional rights of women in the United States; Women in the early Christian Church; The power of thought; and many other matters. Papers were also given on women's work in Denmark, Italy, Germany, Finland, and England. Among the many interesting and valuable papers we would especially note the address of Mrs. Harriette Shattuck, president of the National Woman Suffrage Association of Massachusetts, on the true nature of marriage. She says: "Marriage is often considered as a contract. Now what is a contract? It is something that relates only to external things, such for instance as property. A contract is always subject to dissolution by the mutual agreement of the contracting parties. It can be dissolved when both wish and agree. That marriage is a contract is held by those who would advocate anarchy, as I heard expressed at a meeting not long ago in Boston. And the result of this idea would be anarchy indeed, for it would dissolve all marriages and destroy the family life of the community.

"But marriage is not a contract, and therefore it cannot be dissolved by mutual agreement. . . As Hegel expresses it 'contract is the expression of the accidental will of man (that which is arbitrary, imperfect, undeveloped in his nature) as distinguished from the universal will of man, or that which is grounded in the masses of his nature.' And the family is the outgrowth of this universal necessary nature of mankind, of the spiritual nature. . . Marriage is therefore a sacred institution, grounded in the divine nature of man as a child of God. It is an ethical relation, not a mere formal one. The existence is not arbitrary—dependent upon the caprice of the two who have assumed the relation—but necessary, dependent upon the moral nature of man as a spiritual being. Marriage, therefore, is one of the absolute principles upon which the ethical character of society rests. To quote Hegel: 'Marriage is essentially a spiritual relation. The acknowledgment and maintenance of this relation is an express enthronement of the spiritual over the natural. It involves the subjection of the passions and the special changing likes and dislikes of the individual to the law of a common law, a common law, and a common good.'"

VARIETIES.

A TRUE STORY.

SCENE: "A Sunday School."

Teacher catechising class who have been reading about David and Goliath.

Teacher: Now, children, who can tell me what "warrior" means? Small Boy: Warrior is a man as foights.

Teacher: Yes, a man that fights: can you tell me of any other warrior?

Small Boy: Faither's a warrior.

Teacher: No, not your father, he is a bricklayer.

Small Boy: Yes, he's a warrior, he foights mother.

Mrs. Daniels, wife of Capt. Daniels of the Water Lily, has just been licensed as pilot of that steamer. She is forty-two years old, and is believed to be the only woman pilot in the country, though two women have been licensed as captains. Women are so rapidly being admitted to new positions, however, that others may already be serving as pilots.

LADY-HARVESTERS.—During a late harvest, a Scotch farmer, after suffering from several weeks of wet weather, determined to secure his crops on a temptingly fine Sunday. His labourers, however, had been brought up in the old school of theology, and refused to work. Twelve "stalwart young ladies" of a boarding-school near by, hearing of his predicament, volunteered their services; and before sundown had put up a forty-acre field of oats into small ricks.

TO A MALE SCOLD.

(From Punch.)

Oh! Goldwin Smith, great Goldwin Smith, Who set such store by manly pith, You have a most effeminate fashion Of getting in a towering passion! Your last attack's a regular rough rage Excited by that Female Suffrage Which Salisbury, a solid person, Can look without a shriek or curse on. I seem to see your angry jaw set Against the pleas of Mrs. Fawcett. You will not yield to she-seductions, But set your back up, and raise ructions. But, gracious goodness, Goldwin, you Are always in a phillaloo. Since you took quarters with the Yankee, Your temper has been getting cranky; You bounce, and flounce, and pounce, and trounce, Almost all men—and things—denounce. You're always game to "drink up Esil;" Gladstone was bad enough, but Cecil Is really worse, so far to dote, As to espouse the Female Vote. It may, or it may not, a hold win Upon the land, but oh! my Goldwin, Your tantrums—there's no other word—Are just a trifle too absurd. The way in which you whirl and twirl Reminds one of an angry girl; Not of a man composed and bold. Women you flout?—then do not scold; For that is quite a woman's way, And imitating her won't pay. It surely is not wise for you, Great virile sage, to play the shrew. 'Twill spike your guns, silence your battery; For imitation is mere flattery. So Goody—I mean Goldwin—please To moderate your ecstasies Of anger, lest the feebler sex, Whose aims your manly soul so vex, Should think you share—wildest of notions!— Their "irresponsible emotions."

Obituary.

MISS MARY SMITH.—We record with much regret the death of one of the earliest and most zealous supporters of women's suffrage in the person of Miss Mary Smith, of Carlisle. Miss Smith joined the movement for women's suffrage at the outset, and for some time acted as hon. secretary and correspondent at Carlisle. Her active and able pen was used to advocate the cause in the local press both during the more active period of her career, and also when increased infirmity had incapacitated her from outside work. In her will, a small legacy to Miss Lydia Becker bears testimony that to the last she retained her sympathy with the workers in the cause of the enfranchisement of women.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

RECONSTRUCTED UNDER THE OLD RULES.

SUBSCRIPTIONS AND DONATIONS FROM DEC. 24TH, 1888, TO JAN. 26TH, 1889.

Table listing names and amounts for the Central Committee subscriptions and donations from Dec 24th, 1888, to Jan 26th, 1889. Includes names like Miss Courtenay, Miss Ruth, Mrs. Charles Holland, etc.

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

BRISTOL AND WEST OF ENGLAND SOCIETY.

SUBSCRIPTIONS AND DONATIONS FROM DEC., 1888, TO JAN. 24TH, 1889.

Table listing names and amounts for the Bristol and West of England Society subscriptions and donations from Dec, 1888, to Jan 24th, 1889. Includes names like Mrs. Sparke Evans, Mrs. Tribe, etc.

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

MANCHESTER NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE.

SUBSCRIPTIONS AND DONATIONS, JANUARY, 1889.

Table listing names and amounts for the Manchester National Society for Women's Suffrage subscriptions and donations for January, 1889. Includes names like Miss Edith Brooke, Madame Dupuis Vincent, etc.

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

CENTRAL NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE.

Central Committee Office: 29, Parliament-street, London, S.W.

SUBSCRIPTIONS AND DONATIONS RECEIVED AND PROMISED, JANUARY, 1889.

Table listing names and amounts for the Central National Society for Women's Suffrage subscriptions and donations received and promised for January, 1889. Includes names like Mr. J. P. Thomasson, Mrs. Frank Morrison, etc.

Mrs. FRANK MORRISON, TREASURER.

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

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Record of Events:—Education—The Election of County Councils—Political Associations: Scottish Women's Liberal Unionist; Women's Liberal Association, Bristol; Primrose League—Poor Law Guardians—Women's Suffrage—Police Matrons—Nursing—Deaconesses and Elders—Employment—Miscellaneous.
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