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No. 187, Vol. VIII. REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER.

JULY 29TH, 1897.

Every Thursday, ONE PENNY WEEKLY.

Principal (ontents

this Issue.

A Book of the Hour: The Queen's Reign for Children. By W. Clark
Hall. Reviewed by the Editor.

Deaf Parents and their Children.

Mrs. Oliphant : "Blackwood's" Tribute.

The Eternal Soulless Laugh. By O. Eslie-Nelham. Colonial Opinion: Women's Votes; Women's Degrees.

Current News For and About Women.

A Suggestion for Lady Guardians.

Signals from Our Watch Tower.

Lady Henry Somerset and the "Woman's Signal"; the Views that the "Signal" Supported under her Management, and her Personal Opinion on the State Regulation of Vice; Lady Henry Somerset resigns the Presidency of the British Women's Temperance Association; Miss Mordan's Generous Gift to Oxford University's Women Students; Congress of Women at Brussels; Ladies' Kennel Association ; Cheap Cookery.

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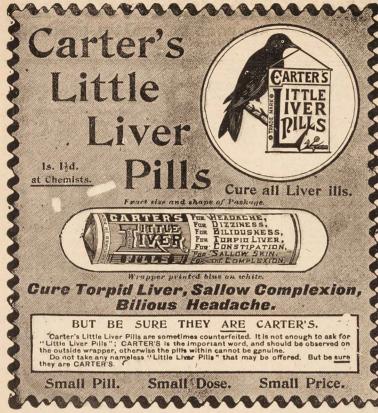
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THE WOMAN'S SIGNAL

A WEEKLY RECORD AND REVIEW FOR LADIES.

JULY 29, 1897.

One Penny Weekly.

supposes on hearing it that the volume contains round all day and all night, and the children Throughout the record we find the lesson an outline of the history of the reign purposely were divided into two gangs, each of whom was which was at this length learnt about the Facan outline of the history of the reign purposely prepared for reading by children. This is not the case at all; it is really a history of the laws and social regulations which have been improved were divided into two gangs, each of whom was at this length learnt about the factory was busy, as it frequently was, the little creatures would be kept on duty for an carried out, have invariably proved in the case with regard to children during the Queen's almost incredible time, from 15 to 22 hours at a of children to be perfectly useless. Grown-up reign. Mr. Waugh, in his introduction, says that stretch. nearly every statute for the protection of these helpless subjects of the Crown has been passed

In reading the book through, one cannot but be profoundly struck with the recurrence of one name so steadily in each section that it is almost inevitably to be inferred that the change has been the work of that one man-the good Earl of Shaftesbury. As a rule, the statement that a reform has been brought about by one person is a mistake. An individual may obtain that a great deal has been done by others before him, and that much is left to be done after him, that, in short, the life of one individual cannot make a very profound mark upon deep-seated social conditions. But in the case of Lord

children were capable of doing a good deal of

THE OUEEN'S REIGN FOR so many slaves, and drafted off to cruel treat- able for the children as was reasonably possible, ment and excessive toil, under the pretence and generally to make the state of the labour of that they were "apprenticed" to the manu-This book has not a happy title. One naturally facturers. The wheels of the factory went instead of a state of savage slavery.

or less warmly by one after another kind- able and willing to set the law in motion on hearted person. An Act was passed in 1802, their own behalf. Not so children; they are stating that child apprentices in the mills were feeble and helpless, and laws which do not not to work more than 12 hours a day, and include a provision for the prosecution of making various other provisions for their wrongdoers by someone else than the victims, benefit. In 1815, Sir Robert Peel intro- and even for a sufficient degree of inspection to duced another Bill into the House of make those inclined to evade the law fearful of Commons for diminishing the hours of discovery, are of no practical value. children's labour, and notwithstanding the The next chapter in this book deals with the a prominent position in connection with a particular work, but it will almost always be found

measure passed 13 years before, he said in his speech that "children even at the age of six long ago as 1760 the wrongs of this unfortunate years were torn from their heads in the contract.

The cause of the children was taken up more formed of them by sympathisers, and may be

years were torn from their beds in the early class of children had been made public and demorning and compelled to work till late at nounced, and in 1788 a measure was passed by night, a period of 15 or 16 hours." Notwith-Parliament prohibiting master chimney-sweeps standing that this measure passed, it was still from taking apprentices under eight years of possible for Mr. Oastler, to whom must be given age. Some time later a benevolent society was the credit of arousing Lord Shaftesbury's interest formed purposely to urge the use of a chimney. Shaftesbury it truly does seem as though he, in the matter, to show, 15 years later, in 1830, sweeping machine, and to provide by means of sweeping machine, and to provide by means of Shattesbury it truly does seem as shough to, aided as he was by every circumstance of his that "little children were worked 14, 15, 16, and loans such a machine to the master chimney. position,—by his title, by wealth, which, though not very great for a peer, was at any rate sufficient to set him entirely free from the necessity for paid labour, and, finally, by his close connection with the most popular of the Queen's Prime Ministers, Lord Palmerston, mills the children usually worked from 5 a'clock the condition of the "climbing boys," and they Queen's Prime Ministers, Lord Palmerston, who was Lady Shaftesbury's stepfather—with the morning till 9 or 10 at night, and that who was Lady Shaftesbury's stepfather—with in the morning till 9 or 10 at night, and that the law referred to, the 28th of George III. who was Lady Shaftesbury's stepfather—with all these aids Lord Shaftesbury does seem to have been able to do so much for the unfortunate children of the country, that one cannot but believe, at the end of reading the country that one cannot but believe, at the end of reading the hocking as the worst horrors of the African shocking as the worst horrors of the African the law referred to, the 28th of George 111, which enacted that no boy should be employed under the age of eight, they had discovered that infants of five were sent up chimneys; it being the practice of parents to sell their children for this trade; and that, in order to The first section of the book deals with It was now that Lord Shaftesbury, quite a make these little things climb the narrow and danchildren's labour in the early part of the Queen's reign. "The picture," says our author, "is one under his courtesy title of Lord Ashley, began feet, and pins stuck into their legs: that moreover, so black that we would willingly try to forget his life-long labours on behalf of the weak they all became deformed from the exertion of it were it not that in order to appreciate the against the strong. The story of how his climbing while their bones were in so soft and changes that have been brought about it is necessary to look back." The then recent improvement of the machinery in cotton factories, having previously been given at full length in the practice to give them no other beds than though it was ultimately to greatly increase the Mr. Hodder's "Life of Lord Shaftesbury." the bags of soot. The House of Lords appears wealth of the northern part of the country, and The opposition which his benevolent efforts met to have been much the same yesterday as tothus of course the comforts and the leisure of with was enormous. It was maintained that it day; it would probably not be unsafe to add, those employed, was in the beginning disas. would be impossible to continue the cotton "and for ever" so long as it shall last; for in trous in its influence on the fate of the general industry if the little children of from 5 to 10 consequence of that report, a Bill to further tion then young. It was found that quite tiny years of age were not allowed to work for those prevent the employment of young and delicate tremendous hours. Ultimately, however, in children in that cruel manner was passed by the the work that was required to be done in con- 1844, a Factory Act was passed which not only Commons but thrown out by the Lords. It was nection with the factories. Nor was it only ordered, as so many previous ones had fruitlessly not until 1834 that another Act of Parliament the children who were born and bred in the immediate locality who were forced into labour the children somewhat immediate locality who were forced into labour that children somewhat repeated. As it was not supplied with inspectors, at far too early an age, and for outrageously older should only be allowed to work for reason- or any provision for enforcing penalties, it long hours, by the introduction of the cotton able hours, but further than this, provided became a mere dead letter, and Lord Shaftesmachinery, but for some years little children means for seeing the law carried into actual bury in 1840 gave a case within his own knowwere bought and sold all over the country; effect. It arranged for notice to be sent of the ledge at that moment of a child of 4½ being sent sometimes from their parents, more often, shock. opening of any factory, with returns of the up the chimney, and other similar details, as a ing to say, from the poor-law authorities, like number and ages of the children working, and result of which he passed a Bill absolutely pro-*"The Queen's Reign for Children." By W. Clarke
Hal. T. Fisher Unwin, London. Price 2s. 6d.

provided inspectors to visit the factories and see that all the conditions of labour were as favourage of 16 as a chimney-sweeper. Yet 12 years

Lords, he introduced another Bill there, because of the utter failure of the previous one, and in his introductory speech he declared that he did feet high." his introductory speech he declared that he did not believe that "all the records of all the atrocities committed in this country or any down to the waist, their hair bound up with a other could equal the rigour of cruel hardship and suffering which under the sanction of the law had been inflicted upon this miserable race

"The Bill which he proposed, moderate as it was, encountered the strongest opposition.

Lord Beaumont spoke of it as 'a pitiful cant of pseudo-philanthropy.' It was referred to a Select Committee, and eventually dropped.

'In 1854, Lord Shaftesbury,' writes his biographer, Mr. Hodder, again returned to the charge, and pleaded for the four thousand wretched children who were at that time of mind was pitiful. 'Have suffered actual tortures,' he writes in his diary, 'through solicitude for prevention of these horrid cruelties.
The Government in the House of Commons, s the entry on May 20th, 'threw out the weepers' Bill, and said not a word of sympathy for the wretched children, nor of desire to amend the law. They stood on mere technicalities, Fitzroy and Lord J. Russell giving the ministerial opposition. Walpole was as hostile as any of them, sacrificing the bodies and souls of thousands to a mere point of etiquette. I have to thank Phillimore for etiquette. I have to thank Phillimore for bringing it in, and Kinnaird and Acland for supporting it; and again I must bow to this tion of one by the Halifax sub-commissioner:—mysterious Providence that leaves these outcasts to their horrible destiny."

"On the following day he writes again

'Very sad and low about the loss of the Sweeps' Bill—the prolonged sufferings, the terrible degradation, the licensed tyranny, the helpless subjection, the enormous mass of cruelty and crime on the part of parents and employers,

Extraordinary to relate, this state of things shocked to look upon." went on until 1875. In that year there appeared a very horrible report of a climbing boy being suffocated in a burning chimney at Cambridge. even then, it was not without much difficulty the carriage after them." that he carried his measure. This time, how ever, he did succeed in making a law sufficiently strong, not only in its abstract provisions, but in the orders for carrying them out, to put an end to this long-standing atrocity. Upon this occasion again the House of Lords received the his diary that he was much disheartened by the was very inattentive and he had twice to "implore their condescension to listen" to him. "vet," he adds, "by God's grace I have stirred the country," and the country sufficed to overcome the indifference of the upper classes.

The next chapter, treating of the employment of children in coal mines, tells perhaps the worst tale of all, because of the distressing conditions under which those children worked They were sent into the mines mere babes of five and six years old. One case was recorded | blessing will rest with you and support you in in which a child of three was regularly taken your arduous but glorious task. It is with real into the pit by its father to hold his candle in the workings. Out of thirty children at work, seventeen were found to be under nine years

"Girls," says the sub-commissioner (as regards the West Riding), "regularly perform all the various offices of trapping, hurrying, filling, riddling, tipping, and occasionally getting, just as they are performed by boys. One of the most disgusting sights I have ever seen was that of young females, dressed like boys in trousers, on all fours, with belts round their waist and chains passing between their legs."

"I found a girl of fourteen in boy's clothes, in connection with this letter on the attitude of Hospital.

Tater, when he had passed up into the House of Lords, he introduced another Bill there, because used by the men. She was half sitting, half used by the men. She was half s lying at her work, and said it tired her very much. The place she was at work was not two In some other pits the system is even more indecent, for, though the girls are clothed, at least three-quarters of the men for whom they 'hurry' work stark naked, or with a flannel waistcoat only."

"Placed in the position which she occupies, all public expression of sympathy is well-nigh impossible. All the noblest legislation of her reign has met with opposition in some quarter or other; some interest has

"In this neighbourhood," continues the report, "girls from five years old and upwards regularly perform the same work as boys. It is stated by the sub-commissioner that there is no distinction whatever between the boys and girls in their coming up the shaft and going down, in their mode of hurrying or thrusting, in the weight of corves, &c., and in wages or dress; that the girls associate and labour with men who are in a state of nakedness, and that they have themselves no other garment than a ragged shift, or a pair of broken trousers to cover their persons.

Sarah Gooder, aged eight, said : " I'm a trapper in the Gauber pit; I have to trap without a light, and I'm scared; I go at four and sometimes half-past three in the morning, and suitor for a moment's countenance.'" come out at five and half-past."

Perhaps the most trying of all these employments for children was the hauling of coal through the narrow passages, and in this work also girls were employed. This is the descrip-

"She stood shivering before me from cold. The rag that hung about her waist was once called a shift, and was as black as the coal she thrusts, and saturated with water."

Of another he says .

"This girl is an ignorant, filthy, ragged, and deplorable-looking object, and such an one as the civilised natives of the prairies would be FROM Hartmann's statistics we gather that

The work upon which they were engaged was

Once again we meet with the name of Lord the House of Commons to forbid the employment of young children. He had previously of which the above facts are cited. In intro-A few days later he received the following letter from the Prince Consort :-

" Buckingham Palace June 23rd, 1842.

" MY DEAR LORD ASHLEY,-I have carefully gratification I see in the papers the progress which you made last night. I have no doubt but that the whole country must be with youat all events, I can assure you that the Queen is, whom your statements have filled with the deepest sympathy.

"It would give me much pleasure to see you any day that you would call on me at 12 o'clock, and to converse with you on the subject.

"Believe me, with my best wishes for your

The observation which Mr. Clarke Hall makes

those amongst us who have recently been complaining that the Queen has not more actively shown her interest in the advancement of

or other; some interest has conceived itself attacked, or some political faction has seen a means of party gain in opposing the best of laws, and it has therefore been impossible for her Majesty, seated in the calm atmosphere of the throne, which no breath of party politics can be allowed to disturb, to express her sym-pathy with the fight which is being waged below her, but into which she must not enter. Such a glimpse, then, as this of her true, noble woman's heart is all the more precious since it can be obtained but rarely.

"Overwhelming as were the facts, Lord Ashley still found vast difficulties in his way. 'Much, very much trouble,' he writes, on July Sth, 'to find a peer who would take charge of the Bill. It is 'the admiration of everybody,

He was successful, however, and his measure passed as the Mine and Collieries Regulation Act of 1842. At the present time no boy under 12. and no girl of any age, can be employed below ground in any mine, and boys between 12 and 16 must not remain in the mine for more than 10 hours at a stretch.

(To be concluded in our next.)

THE DEAF CHILDREN OF DEAF PARENTS.

every fifty-seventh and fifty-eighth child born in marriages contracted by deaf persons inherits thus performed: "A girdle is put round the the deficiency. Mygge finds in the marriages naked waist, to which a chain from the carriage of deaf parents, including those in which both This gave Lord Shaftesbury an opportunity of is hooked and passed between the legs, and the or only one parent is deaf, that every sixtywhich he immediately availed himself; and yet, boys crawl on their hands and knees, drawing second child is so affected, which is certainly much greater than the proportion in the general population. From other sources the fact has Shaftesbury. In 1842 he introduced a Bill into been elicited that the probability of congenital deafness is nearly seven times greater when both parents are deaf than when only one is so. secured a commission of inquiry, from the report | Another interesting statement, the outcome of observations by Turner, of the Columbia Bill very coldly. Lord Shaftesbury wrote in ducing his Bill he drew largely upon this Institution, is that one tenth of the children evidence for his speech, and made so powerful born of parents of whom one was a deaf mute, reception of it on its introduction. The House an address that the whole country shuddered, were afflicted in the same manner, one-third of the children being deaf mutes when both parents were the subjects of that condition. Thus the proportion of deaf children when both parents are so affected is more than three times greater than when only one parent is; and we may conclude that congenital deaf mutism is the result of perused your speech, which you were so good as to send me, and I have been highly gratified by your efforts, as well as horror-stricken by the statements which you have brought before the country. I know you do not wish for praise, and I therefore withhold it, but God's best blessing will rest with you and support you in Mygind says that deafness is comparatively frequent among the relatives of deaf mutes. is least frequent in the direct ascending l (parents, grandparents), more so in the col-lateral branches (uncles, aunts), but most of all among the brothers and sister, and therefore one is justified in supposing that the manner in which deaf mutism appears in different genera-tions is a result of certain qualities appertaining to its congenital form. Consanguineous marriages are believed to play a part in favouring congenital deafness. Tuberculosis and drunkenness also appear as causes; about 11 per cent. of the parents of deaf mutes were found by Mygge to addicted to drink, and 8.7 of the par children suffering from acquired deafness.—The

MRS. OLIPHANT.

JULY 29, 1897.

[WE reprint the following entire from "Blackwood's Magazine."—Ed. W. S.]

"It has been the fate of 'Blackwood's Magazine' to secure a genuine attachment from its contributors more than any other literary organ has ever had. The same sort of feeling which is great, how shall we estimate the more makes sailors identify themselves with their personal loss of a tried friend and brilliant ship, rejoicing in the feats which they attribute somehow to her own personality, though they know very well what is their own share in them, and maintaining a generous pride in the vessel, which would be but a paltry feeling were it. translated into a mere self-complacence as to happy, work will do her no harm," said the sage, their own achievements. I hope this is being who little knew that he was addressing one who kept up in the younger generation; it certainly was very strong in the past."

In any circumstances these words would have been significant and very touching in their loyalty, as coming from one who for the long period of forty-five years had lent to the Magazine the support of a powerful and brilliant pen, but they derive a new and pathetic significance in light of the fact that that cunning hand is now still for ever, and that the devoted historian of "Maga," from whose unpublished work we quote, has been—to use a touching phrase of Lockhart's "released from

It is no part of our task at this time to attempt to record the full extent of that service, or to enumerate the works that flowed from this facile and always graceful pen. Mrs. Oliphant belonged to the race of literary giants to whom literature is an absorbing passion, and to whom its exercise brings a subtle and unfailing joy. To be versatile without being superficial is no common feat, and we cannot think of any more conspicuous instance of its attainment than the high and uniform excellence of Mrs. Oliphant's multifarious works. Fiction, history, biography, and criticism poured from her pen in unbroken succession for half a century, and now after a long and strenuous and brilliant career, death has come to carry her from the Seen to the Unseen-the wonder of which she has so often striven to probe with skilful but reverent hand—and found her, even as she might have wished, amidst all the pressing engagements, the bustle, and the excitement of busy literary life. Perhaps we must go back to Goldsmith for a similar versatility, and for a similar genius for adorning all she touched.

It was in 1849 that Mrs. Oliphant first essayed

fiction, and scarce a year has since elapsed which has not added its quota to the varied and wonderful list. During all that time she has nade good her position in the first rank of our domestic novelists—writing with profoundest insight and tenderest human sympathy with all the vicissitudes of life. It is not many weeks since her last novel was published—a book remarkable for its attainment of the author's highest and earliest standard, for its homely eloquence, but most of all for the singularly beautiful introductory pages. Never has the besetting fear of genius that its tide has ebbed been so powerfully described as in "The Ways of Life," but we refuse to admit of a personal application of the parable, and we rejoiced to observe that the press with generous enthusiasm defends Mrs. Oliphant's reputation against the diffidence of her own weakness and

essayist and critic that we prefer to think of Mrs. Oliphant here; and while we are proud that the great bulk of her work in this direction ed the pages of "Maga" for so many years, it is from sincere conviction and in no spirit of boasting that we would claim for our charming "Looker-on" the proud title of the most accomplished periodical writer of her day.

Mrs. Oliphant's critical powers have happily more enduring monuments than the pages of any magazine, but it was nevertherless in staunch adherence to the traditions of her staunch, Mrs. Oliphant firmly believed in the lisher and author; none of them could have

sympathetic, and generous praise.

And if the loss sustained by English literature

more than any other was to maintain unim paired the traditions of his beloved "Maga, and to find the crowning work of her life in recording its not uneventful annals. She was already an old contributor when she wrote her aireacy an old contributor when she wrote her first "Christmas Tale" for the memorable number in which George Eliot began the "Scenes of Clerical Life," and that faithful, loyal, brilliant work was destined to long outlive he young and happy years of which the Professor" spoke, and which, alas! were all too few, and literature, instead of being the joy of few, and literature, instead of being the joy of a happy leisure, became the unfailing solace of a life that knew many and bitter sorrows. But no grief could avail to quench Mrs. Oliphant's sunny optimism and invariable youthfulness of spirit. Though strongly imbued with the literary traditions of the past, she was ever sympathetic with change and progress—so long as the progress seemed to her grand and unknown. The mind-pictures conto betoken good; and her voice was but lately heard eloquent in recording the glorious progress of the reign. And, indeed, among those who have made Victorian literature memorable, Mrs. Oliphant must ever retain a very high effect place; and it is to her eternal honour that, amid remarkable changes in the popular con-ceptions of social and moral subjects, she ever ceptions of social and moral subjects, she ever championed in her writings all that was noble and worthy and pure. In this year of loyal rejoicing we would venture to repeat what was said in "Maga" fourteen years ago, that in high band to overcome the difficulties; and, when

in her own empire; widow and mother, she had tasted the triumph of life as well as the bitterness, knew its joys and sorrows and wearing worries, the loneliness which is the heritage of those who outlive their contemporaries the desolation that site with one away.

If we look into the matters that elicited raries, the desolation that sits with one among empty chairs around the hearth. From the last and most cruel trouble of all she emerged answer. wounded in spirit but not broken, saddened, dazed a little perhaps, but not embittered. In one of her earliest poems, published in these pages, she wrote :-

My soul is prodigal of hope,
My life doth sit and watch intent To see some special blessings drop Whence all good things are sent. Yea, of such wishes, giant strong, Some one or two lay hands on me:

Hard would the combat be, and long,
My heart from their close grasp to free, Even though God's voice, the strife among, Sent its last call to me."

But at the end her soul was no longer prodigal of hope, save the hope that she should soon be set free from the grasp of earthly things. "I have no thought," she said to a friend of many years, who saw her during the last sad days, "not even of my boys, only of my Saviour waiting to receive me—and the Father." When she found that for her the ebb-tide had indeed come, it was with this beautiful courage, serenity and faith that she resigned herself to go.

No sailor ever took more genuine pride ir his vessel than did Mrs. Oliphant in "Maga," periodical writing—the medium she loved best that she attained perhaps her highest felicity from her a very pathetic message of farewell. With a fine disregard of fame and in There have been not a few instances in our wisdom of anonymity in magazine writing, so that few can therefore have any conception of the variety and extent of her labours in this the variety and extent of her labours in this something affecting in the contemplation of a suggest that the feminine senior wrangler and

field. Fearless as a critic, she would brush aside what she deemed unworthy and decadent with mocking and stinging irony, while everything that made for the honour and purity of literature would meet with the most genial, symmethetic and generous praise friendships that go to preserve all that is best and most inspiring in the traditions of letters

THE ETERNAL SOULLESS LAUGH.

By O. ESLIE-NELHAM.

Av eternal soulless laugh echoes throughout the courts of time; a laugh that is one of the least joyous, one of the saddest sounds, ever heard.

When the spirit of humanity speaks, human beings laugh! They do not listen in judicious and appraising calm, or evince any readiness to help a new reform, for all the lessons of the past have taught them nothing. They fail to realise that every forward step, every suggestion of progress, has provoked the mirth of the past ages, and that those ridicule-evoking strides have merged themselves into customs and necessities which the laughers of to-day could ill dispense with.

The masses are always hilariously moved on grand and unknown. The mind-pictures conjured up from bygone days, rise before unseeing eyes, and that painful, dishonouring, derisive mirth rings forth drearily-rings with terrible

Whilst the brave souls who understand something of the meaning of life, labour valiantly in the heat of the day, the laughing multitude and lofty example of perfect womanliness Mrs.
Oliphant has been to the England of letters
staunchly to help their kind, and they lie under what the Queen has been to our society as a the greensward in their narrow graves—spared She too, was crowned with age and honour at length the reverberations of heavy merriment

If we look into the matters that elicited mockery and merriment, we shall find our

When it was suggested in the House of Commons, in somewhat recent times, that the mute sentients who share life with us, might justly be protected from cruelty, the elect voice of England broke into prolonged and uproarious laughter.

When the idea was mooted that Londontown might be illumined throughout, lit up by gas, a group, composed of the highest scientists of the day, greeted the proposition with the utmost amusement, giving vent to indulgent

When it was proposed that the rights of our dark-hued brethren should be considered, and that the freedom to which humanity are entitled should be no longer withheld from those shamefully abused fellow-creatures, great mirth was

When it was implied that the less physically strong half of humanity might prove themselves worthy of more thorough education, masculine beings in general could not contain themselves for laughter; yet, those disdainfully smiling units lived to see one of the weaker ones carrying off mental honours before all the men of her year-that episode aroused no laughter. That the gaiety might burst forth with fresh and

her sisters might be capable of judging what grim, cold, deadly fear that dictates the action sympathy with high-class educational instituparliamentary representative they should prefer; of every opponent of the Women's Suffrage that they might have capacity sufficient to where it is in question. She says they think the true spirit of topsy-turveydom, according to record a vote.

chronicling examples of absolutely foolish and "Whatever men have done unto you, do ye unto receive them in full measure. unreasoning laughter, since it is so ordinary and them," and the men see centuries of tyranny any novel proposal, the individual of aspirations | She adds that this is merely an unfounded fear something in it beyond its comic aspect.

The laugh is so common and so pitiable. It rings on perpetually, that foolish note of derision, and it will doubtless quiver disturbingly throughout the coming years, as it has stirred discordantly those that are gone; shriller-meaningless-but undying.

COLONIAL OPINION.

WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE.

(From the New Zealand Graphic.)

Surely these islands we inhabit (New Zealand) ceded to them by the chivalric mankind of New tendered to the important colonial posseswomen filling the lobbies, imploring, entreating battledoor and shuttlecock — metaphorically in which they find themselves? speaking—with the Woman's Suffrage question. In that assembly of the nation's chosen there occasion of the refusal to confer degrees upon were found but a few faithful and just men to women, and this fact may be an indication that lift up their voices in defence of the claims of the University of Cambridge is in a facetious the sex whom the anxious watchers in the mood, and that neither of the resolutions to lobbies represented. Against these faithful and which we have referred should be taken quite | Shall the woman of the present day-educated. just few were arrayed a crowd who flouted and seriously. In its essential elements the posijeered and sneered and absolutely refused to tion is really too absurd for any other construcconsider the matter, except in a spirit of shock- tion to be placed upon the motives of those ing levity. As a lady friend remarked, speaking responsible for it. Look for a moment at a to me the other day of this farcical debate on contrast! A clever girl like Miss Philippa the second reading of the Franchise (Extension | Fawcett, daughter of the late distinguished the second reading of the Franchise (Extension to Women) Bill, "Each of that gibing crew Postmaster-General of Great Britain, exhibits which owe her no service because she had no part in their election? Will the womanly showed himself a man, every inch of him," but a remarkable talent for those mathematical she certainly did not mean the phrase to be studies for which Cambridge has made itself understood in its usual complimentary sense. famous. At the examinations to which she Oh, no, quite the reverse. For the man or was admitted on sufferance she comes out woman who considers the proper mental attitude absolutely at the head of the list. The brilliancy woman who considers the proper mental attitude of the masculine towards the feminine sex to be of her achievement is acknowledged on all obox, but her opinions on all public matters one of grave reverence, that debate must have made truly painful reading or hearing. Why that she has refuted the doctrine of the life they counted for as much as their own on made truly painful reading or hearing. Why, that she has refuted the doctrine of the made truly painful reading or hearing. Why, for all the cant of to-day about the equality, if dissimilarity, of the sexes it was quite evident that the overwhelming majority of the House regarded women in general (whatever their feelings might be towards particular members of the sex) very much as Nora's husband on the two paints and the paints and the paints and the property of the sex very much as Nora's husband on the two paints and the property of the sex very much as Nora's husband on the two paints and the property of the sex very much as Nora's husband on the table to exclude the permanently from even the plain Bachelor's did not present him with a bouquet of pinks and tell him he should have their prayers, but they said, in a straightforward way, "We're going to vote the premanent of the sex very much as Nora's husband his examinations after experiencing for years." of the sex) very much as Nora's husband his examinations after experiencing for years of the sex) very much as Nora's husband in "A Doll's House" regarded his wife—they were playthings, children, interesting little creatures with pretty or amusing ways, that his examinations after experiencing for years all the humiliations so expressively summed up by Punch in the pathetic lines—

"Pluckings sore long time he bore;"

"Pluckings sore long time he bore;"

"A Doll's House" regarded his wife—they had no body in the crowd seemed to have any the less respect for them because they had votes instead of "indirect influence."

"Pluckings sore long time he bore;"

"Pluckings sore long time he bore;" quite repaid observation. But as to giving the eleverest and most erudite of them the vote At the same time-let us speak supposititiously that may belong to the stupidest and most | -a politician who, by truckling to some temilliterate of men-why, who could but smile at porary popular craze, by betraying his friends the thought of a little child gravely desiring to and by rewarding his enemies, may have matters? Alas, for the rarity of chivalry in some colonial Legislature, secures thereby not

WOMEN'S DEGREES.

(From the South Australian Register.)

bridge, among other well-noted seats of learn-Zealand. Then look back across the seas upon sions which they represent than as personal the other marks of distinction showered upon

Fun and horseplay were indulged in on the

Coaches were in vain.'

be allowed to deliberate in weighty business attained for a short time to the leadership of merely a plain Bachelorship but a Doctorship The lady friend whom I mentioned before of Laws, simply because he is a politician—day she sat with her knitting, a silent pleader

tions. This is certainly a position conceived in that when once women have got the power, they which those who have gained honours do not Since we could devote ourselves indefinitely to | -the women-will act up to the axiom, | get them, while those who have not won them

Most of those who are so very ready to lavish so ignoble to see merely the ludicrous side of and oppression looming in the future for them. degrees upon politicians but to deny them to women may imagine that by the latter act they might ask himself whether it might not be on the men's part, born of their natural are contending for a principle. They think intellectually creditable to grasp the possible incapacity to imagine a more Christian-like that men ought to be encouraged to become depths and heights of a new notion, to see | constitution of mind than they have themselves. | Premiers, while women ought not to have any inducement to become students. . . . There seems to be an obvious answer to the Pharisaical plea that some women ought in their own Unearned honours for Colonial Premiers, but interests to be prevented from burning the a refusal of well-earned honours gained by midnight oil. Some men also are not fit to women! These two things placed in contrast undertake a course of hard study, and if men rising and falling, and rising again, shriller and surely constitute a rather startling record of have to be their own judges on such a matter the events by which the University of Camquestion for themselves without having their ing, is signalising the year of the Queen's academic fate decided by a conclave of men in Diamond Jubilee. The degree of Doctor of the midst of fun and horseplay. Dr. J. G. Laws is to be conferred honoris causa upon all Fitch, one of the best modern authorities on the Premiers now in England, but on April 21st education, sums up the position by saying last the Senate of the same University, by a "If there be natural disabilities there is all OUR POOR SISTERS ACROSS THE SEAS. majority of more than 1,000 votes, refused to the less reason for imposing artificial dispermit women to take the degrees proper to abilities." On the solid ground of argument may claim to be for womenkind true Islands of the their learning, even though they might have the advocates of a liberal policy in the matter Blest—from a political point of view, at any rate. reached the very highest standard of proficiency have the best of it; but cynical observers in Look upon this picture of a National Council of in their studies. The honours for the Premiers England are remarking that when in 1890 Miss Women, whose "rights" have been gracefully are doubtless intended rather as compliments Fawcett gained a place above that of Senior Wrangler at Cambridge, she put the prospects of reform further away than ever. They aver, and that picture visible lately in the British House favours, yet we reiterate the question which we who can tell whether there is not just a little of Commons, of a throng of anxious, agitated propounded a few days ago with reference to unpleasant truth in the assertion?—that the majority of University men are afraid to meet emancipation from the legal status of criminals, the favoured colonial politicians—may there really clever girl students on level ground. If a lunatics, and paupers; while, inside the sacred not be some danger of their heads being turned stray girl or two had struggled in among the chamber, members amused themselves playing by undue flattery and by the very odd positions Junior Optimes the Cambridge undergrads would not have minded so much; but they do not want any more Philippa Fawcetts.

"INDIRECT INFLUENCE."

of women-continue to be a second-hand. irresponsible factor in the government, eternally coaxing and cajoling some man to represent begging and pleading before legislative be influence cease when it becomes an active power

strong or so effective if she possessed the franchise? On the contrary, not only would this

YET INFLUENCE WILL TELL.—While a bill was pending in one of the legislatures to raise the "age of consent," a senator requested a lady to be present in the gallery during the discussion of the bill. "For," he said, "she is a prop to the good men, and a check to evil men." This says they are all afraid—that it is nothing but | probably an illiterate one, or one utterly out of | for protection for young girls.—Pacific Ensign

Current Aelus FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN.

JULY 29, 1897.

The Madras Women's Address to the Queen-impress was despatched a few days ago with the first batch of signatures in a beautiful silver cylinder. The next and the last batch of signatures will be forwarded along with the easket which is now in preparation

A lady residing at Binghamton, in the United States of America, by name Mrs. George Wilson, has taken the trouble to cover a bedroom suite of furniture with postage stamps from all parts of the world. The suite includes bedstead, toilet-table and chairs, and in covering these, according to the account, she used 862,000 postage stamps. The stamps are affixed with glue, and afterwards heavily varmished, so that the various articles can be washed without injury. I have heard of many strange uses that postage stamps have been put to, but I think the palm must be awarded in this case. to this instance.

A Rossendale paper gives an interesting account of how the Stacksteads Wesleyan Choir spent a Sunday afternoon with Madame Antoinette Sterling. On the previous day they had won a prize in the choral contest at the Crystal Palace. Madame Sterling welcomed her guests most cordially. After tea, they sang several hymns, and then their distinguished hostess spoke to them on the power of music, and gave some delightful reminiscences of her 23 years' experience in concert work. She afterwards sang and gave another address, speaking on "God the Omnipresent." The choir having rendered "In the hush of twilight," Madame Sterling pronounced the Bene-diction, and then, kneeling, they chanted the Lord's Prayer. Even this was not the end, for when gathered round their hostess in the hall the choir sang, "God be with you till we meet again," and after they left the house they could e her on the balcony waving her handerchief so long as they were in sight.

A queer story from Melbourne.—A marriage ceremony was proceeding at a well-known St. Kilda church the other day, and the parson had just got to the "love, honour and obey" clause the Lambeth B.G.; it arose on the following in the agreement when the groom whispered to

"I'll take jolly good care she does that."

But the half-made wife heard the whisper too, and she startled all present by asking the

"Am I married yet?"

Consequently there were no cards and no the

What old-fashioned foolishness or idle neglect suggestion his lordship had made with every shall we next hear ascribed to "newness"? feeling of kindness. At the same time, he would Dirty sluts of housemaids are the very oldest like to ask what there was that prevented the

admiration. A native fell ill of the plague and died. His wife nursed him and buried him. A week after his death she died, but there was no one to bury her. There were five children, of whom four were boys and one was a girl. They fled to a neighbouring hut, where the eldest, a boy of fourteen, provided food for the rest. The boy, feeling ill, went back to the house where his mother's body was, and died there alone. Next to him in age was a girl of nine. This girl, Danuli by name, was one of the most marvellous little heroines that ever lived. She worked for the remaining children, and fed them. admiration. A native fell ill of the plague and died. His wife nursed him and buried him. worked for the remaining children, and fed them, until first her brother of seven, and then the There's a magical isle up the river of Time, baby, aged one and a half, perished of this terrible disease. The body of the elder boy was carried away in the night by jackals. But she buried the baby, "putting the body in a basket and digging a trench for it with a pick." One brother was left. She cooked rice for herself and him every day. She led him down to the stream to drink, and slept with her arms about him every night. No native would come near them, and so they lived until a British inspector found them. They were washed, their clothing was burned, they were re-clothed, and handed over to their grandfather. The horrors of the plague cannot be exaggerated. But this "brightyed little girl" and the brother she saved are a ouching episode in the grim history of Indian enidemics

A SUGGESTION FOR LADY GUARDIANS.

motion by Miss Rodber-Horton:-"That wom admitted and brought before the Board as new cases be seen by the lady Guardians alone."
She explained that her resolution was brought forward in conformity with a suggestion offered at the bishop's house the other day that lady Guardians should, before a woman had drifted "No, not yet."

"Thank you," she replied, very quietly, "then I'm off," and to the astonishment and dismay of the groom she quickly left the could not meet her case. There were now many ascertaining whether one of the many agencies than to take the actual for the possible—to could not meet her case. There were now many believe that all which is is all that can be; first organisations which could take new cases out of the hands of the Guardians. The Rev. W. impossible, then, when it it carried into effect, to cake, and two fond hearts that formerly beat as one now beat as two.

Hobbs said he had the greatest respect for the bishop, and they, as Guardians, accepted the Sydney Smith.

sort of old plagues, and a mistress silly enough to call such an infliction a "new woman" really deserves to have that sort of a servant!

ladies from now seeing new cases before they came into the house. The subject of every new deserves to have that sort of a servant! deserves to have that sort of a servant!

At the Bloomsbury County Court, before his Honour Judge Bacon, Q.C., a domestic servant sued her former mistress for 30s., one month's wages in lieu of notice. Plaintiff said she was hitherto taken very little interest in those of signatures will be forwarded along with the casket which is now in preparation.

**

Queen Ranalvalono of Madagascar has been exiled to the Island of Reunion, by the French Government. She is not so fortunate as the large number of exiled royalties who form a society of their own in Paris, but she is more respectable than most of them. The Queen, it is said by the English correspondents, was passionately devoted to her country, showed a strong sense of justice in her public duties, and was of excellent moral character. One of her few innocent weaknesses was a love of Worth dresses.

**

Mrs. John Elitch, of Denver, Col., is probably the only woman in the world who owns and personally manages a zoological garden. She drives a large ostrich attached to a light spring wagon. He is a "pacing bird," and travels rapidly in harness. If he sees a banana skin or any similar dainty by the roadside he makes a swift dive for it, no matter how fast he is going. His gait is said to be pleasant, and his mistress is fond of him, having raised him from chickenhood.

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A lady residing at Binghamton, in the United States of America, by name Mrs. George Wilson, has taken the trouble to cover a bedroom suite of furniture with postage starns didied.

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A lady residing at Binghamton, in the late of the propose of the chair and lied. His wife nursed him and didied.

A lady residing at Binghamton, in the late of the propose lade of the motion, but thought it should be deprived for the memory of her or any similar dainty by the roadside he makes a swift dive for it, no matter how fast he is going. He is a staken the trouble to cover a bedroom suite of furniture with postage starns and lied. His wife nursed him and the contain the sterile to take and the heat the heat the heat the house of their same hade the house and there from the felencam had the

And the name of that Isle is the Long Ago, And we bury our treasures there;
There are brows of beauty and bosoms of snow—
There are heaps of dust, but we loved them so— There are trinkets and tresses of hair.

There are fragments of song that nobody sings, And a part of an infant's prayer; There's a lute unswept, and a harp without

strings,
There are broken vows and pieces of rings,
And the garments that she used to wear.

There are hands that are waved, when the fairy By the mirage is lifted in air;

And we sometimes hear, through the turbulent

Sweet voices we heard in the days gone before, When the wind down the river is fair.

Oh, remembered for aye, be the blessed Isle, All the day of our life till night,

When the evening comes with its beautiful

And our eyes are closing to slumber awhile,
May that "Home" of the Soul be in sight!
Benjamin Franklin Taylor.

Nothing is more common or more stupid

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NOTICE

All communications intended for insertion must be written on one side only of the paper, and the writer's name and address must be given. not necessarily for publication. The Editor cannot answer correspondents privately, except on the business of the paper strictly.

If a stamped and addressed wrapper be attached to a manuscript offered for publication, it will be returned if declined; but the Editor cannot be responsible for the accidental loss of manuscripts, and any not accompanied by a wrapper for return will be destroyed if unaccepted. Space being limited and many manuscripts offered, the Editor begs respectfully to intimate that an article being declined does not necessarily imply that it is not considered an excellent composition.

SIGNALS FROM OUR WATCH TOWER.

In view of the grave divergence, recently announced, of Lady Henry Somerset's views on an equal moral code for men and utilised. This is entirely erroneous. Lady hopes of their re-enactment under a Liberal women, and on the State making provision Henry has no responsibility for the paper's Administration. It is also true, as our for the safe practice of vice, from the views (now as always) advocated by this paper, its funds in any shape or way. This must be watching the course of events, that the and of the misunderstanding which appears to exist as to the relation of Lady Henry Somerset to the Woman's Signal, it appears necessary to state in the plainest possible words that Lady Henry Somerset is neither the proprietor nor the editor of this journal, that she bears none of its burdens, does not provide any funds or labour for its work, and has no control over its contents, and in short is no more connected with it than anybody is with something that once belonged to him and as regards its results, its value. I mean simply that he has parted with to somebody else. The misunderstanding is widespread.

Every morning the office letter-box contains

The misunderstanding is widespread.

Every morning the office letter-box contains and the process of th Every morning the office letter-box contains communications such as the two following, of high value." which are both dated July 20th :-

"I know how well you are supporting us, but fear you must find your task made difficult burden of the paper for exactly as long as by your co-editor and the position that she it was borne by Lady Henry Somerset, The lady who was once its editor, has, as takes.-M. M. BLAKE, Constitution Hill, the latter having started it in January, the Times gleefully announced, been "con-

any who wish to protest against the position taken up on the question of the State regulation of vice by one of the corresponding editors of a self the right to insert anything she pleased paper which they have hitherto supported and in the paper over her own signature. MARY MACNEE, Comrie, July 20th, 1897."

Again, a Press Agency has sent for publication in a number of leading Provincial papers a paragraph based on the same error, in the following words :-

"It is a refreshing experience to find a paper wherein notable editorial colleagues freely criticise each other's actions. It has been suggested by the caustic tone occasionally adopted by Mrs. Fenwick Miller when referring to Lady Henry Somerset, her colleague on the Woman's Signal, that Lady Henry has withdrawn from the post of corresponding editor of the paper. Her name disappeared from the sheet a few weeks ago. Last week, in the notes, there was a reference full of disapproval n regard to Lady Henry Somerset's support of the new regulations for the Indian army. 'The miserable spectacle is seen,' remarks the paper, 'of women formerly supposed to be nspicuous advocates of social purity and religion, like Lady Henry Somerset and Mrs. Humphry Ward, going over to the enemy and now advocating such laws." Mrs. Fenwick Miller and Lady Henry Somerset have, it seems, agreed to differ on the question of the egulation of vice. They are free to say what they think of each other. This newest of new ournalism is delightfully refreshing, but it must be rather confusing for the readers of the Woman's Signal."

If our readers are "confused," it is not because the fact that Lady Henry has 110: ceased to own or control the paper is now irst announced. In the editorial address when the paper changed hands, in October 1895, the present Editor stated, "the esponsibility for the paper is now wholly nine"; and again, on March 4th, 1897, in and responsible proprietor):-

quite understood, so that it may be more readily comprehended by my readers that any further women who care for all that it stands for. For over a year past I have spent myself and my means of every sort with ungrudging lavishness on the paper. It has been my great contribution to the woman's cause. I do not mean, of course that it is a 'great' contribution as regards its quality—that is not for me to speak of—nor that from the personal point of view I have

"Dear Madam,—I would feel obliged if you September, 1895, since when it has been under its present editor, still remains would indicate what course might be taken by conducted by the present editor. The mis- "fanatical

ommended to others.—I am, yours very truly, right was called by her by the American name, unknown in English journalism, of Corresponding Editor"—simply meaning that what she chose to send in with her own name appended was "edited" only by herself, and that the Editor had no control over it or right to refuse it. She has only availed herself once, however, of this power; and both she and I now think that, owing to the misunderstanding caused by the term, she had better waive the right for the future, and her name will no longer appear as "Corresponding Editor."

> With regard to the paper, however, the continuity of its policy is unbroken; it is Lady Henry Somerset who has changed her views. Under Lady Henry Somerset's editorship it was the organ of those who desire an extension of womanly influence, and equal laws and privileges for both sexes, in regard to sexual morality as well as in other matters. It is so still. The Contagious Diseases Acts were referred to from time to time under Lady Henry Somerset's editorship in terms of as much loathing as they are now. In the editorial columns on July 18th 1895, Lady Henry described them as "THE EVER-TO-BE-EXECRATED C.D. ACTS. That paragraph having spoken as though the Acts in England had been the work of a Conservative ministry, a correspondent remonstrated on the inaccuracy of that assertion, and Lady Henry Somerset and her co-editors then issued the following note, in the number published under her

"We guarded ourselves from such construction as our correspondent would put on the paragraph by the words- 'whatever wrong was done by a Liberal Government years ago.' Those who know the history of the C.D. Acts would understand the an appeal for a Free Circulation Fund, to full significance of those words. It is a place the paper in reading-rooms, &c., it was said by the Editor (who is also sole Mr. Gladstone and love personal liberty that he never saw his way to initiate the "It seems to be commonly supposed that Lady | repeal of those Acts. But, on the other Henry Somerset supplies the paper with funds hand, a Liberal Minister of War has since expenses, and makes no sort of contribution to correspondent can prove for herself by influences ever at work to secure such re-enactment are two-that of a section of free distribution of the paper must be aided by the clergy and a proportion of army officials, both of whom would blindly and obstinately recur to those Acts for a fancied protection, which they are powerless to give. These two influences, no one can deny, are most likely to have their fullest effect when Conservatism is in office. Our correspondent very justly and fairly remarks that 'men of all parties voted for the Acts when passed.' It is equally true, of course, that they were repealed by the to prayer." It is apparent, therefore, that the SIGNAL remains true to the traditions Mrs. Fenwick Miller has thus borne the under which it was raised on the field of 1894, and parted with it at the end of verted from fanaticism," but the SIGNAL,

pamphlet, under the title of "The Renaissance of Woman." In that, Lady Henry declared :-"There is a severe loss to the nation in the

JULY 29, 1897.

disability of woman to vote, because it leads to have declared in favour of such law. the degrading belief that man can afford to have a lower standard of morals than woman. It leads, also, to the demoralising idea that woman was created for man's pleasure, and from this concept is recruited that great army, sad and sorrowful, that has for long ages trodden the stony way of shame. There is no class of women who can ever be justly set aside to fulfil purposes of evil because it is necessary that men should sin; but it is from this immeasurable indignity that has sprung, undoubtedly, the idea that women are inferior to men, and, therefore, must be debarred the rights of citizenship. Moreover, to deprive a government of the keen moral sense that is native to women as a class (though, to the great hindrance of humanity, they have too long admitted that their moral standard must necessarily be higher than that of men) is to rob the nation of a strong support by which it would undoubtedly benefit."

Lady Henry Somerset's secession to the side of State Regulation is referred to here particularly because she takes over to that side, or appears to take, precisely the influence of those who were the strength of the opposition to such laws. So far as the etter-box of the Woman's Signal is a test, Lady Henry does not in this matter represent the Woman's Movement; our box has been packed with readers' thanks for the paper's remonstrances against her action.

Lady Henry has received so many remonstrances and protests against her utterance, that she has sent in her resignation of the office of President of the British Women's Temperance Association. The immediate cause for her doing so is that she sent a circular to all the presidents of branches, asking them not to sign, or lay before the branches for adoption, a memorial to Lord G. Hamilton against the Acts, till they had heard farther from her. A great number of the members, however, felt that this was society's gardens was a very large one, paltering with their most solemn duty to show that the association was against attendance was so great that there certo show that the association was against such evil laws, and hence some 50 of the members of the National Execution in June, 1898:—Lady Margaret Hall: a scholarship of £20, one of £30, one of £25, the members of the National Executive Committee, acting in their private capacity, but including in their number many of the most influential members of the Association, sent another circular to the Presidents of Branches circular to the Presidents of pressing that no delay should occur, but that the matter should be urgently con- as little as two pounds. The toy black and sidered. Lady Henry thereupon sent in tans, and the miniature Yorkshires and her formal resignation. I understand, however, that her party will say that the There were several specimens of a most above scholarships, may be obtained on Executive cannot accept her resignation, claiming that as she is elected by the curious Mexican dog, who is absolutely without hair all over his body; the black, Hugh's Hall. Annual Council, that body alone can wrinkled skin being left naturally uncovered

because it is so unfortunate to emphasise four of her pets. the split amongst women in this matter. But this is idle talk. It would be like the ostrich who hides his head and Juliet Corson, known as "The Mother of | "Natural History."

Nothing stronger can be said on this thinks he is concealed from the hunter, to Cookery," who was the pioneer of econosubject than was said by the Lady Henry Somerset that we used to know. Here enemy will not know the truth. It is only Somerset that we used to know. Here are some words from her article published in *The North American Review*, and re-enemy will not know the truth. It is only travelled about, chiefly among the families of the poor, showing the wives, mothers, and sisters how to live well and cheaply. printed here by the B.W.T.A., in a battle will be forced on us because they In every case her instruction was accomcan believe that we are divided in opinion. panied by practical demonstrations. The But they are mistaken. Women at large are not divided on it; it is the aristocratic, are not divided on it; it is the aristocratic, the privileged, wealthy women only who culated 50,000 copies of a book showing are affected by social influences that will a substantial meal for 15 cents. not touch women at large, and, as Sir James Stansfeld says, we must appeal from a handful of titled ladies to the heart and conscience of the great mass of women.

> has, The Athenœum says, accepted from days from Tuesday, October 26th, until Miss Clara Evelyn Mordan an offer of the following Friday. The President of £1,000 for the endowment of a scholar- the Union is Mrs. Creighton, wife of the the scholar during her tenure of the scholar- the wife of the Archbishop of Canterbury, ship shall have nothing to do with vivi- within whose arch-diocese Croydon is

> connection with the Brussels Exhibition. to English women, being mostly con-cerned with points of Belgian law in "The Young Englishman Abroad," spoken Woman's Property Act for Belgian women.
>
> But though the Congress is international women and children, as taken by Adeline, holiday. The International Exhibition, I members will be held in the Town Hall by am told, is very pretty, and well worth a run over to see. The large, steady boats event of the Conference will be a service in provided by the Great Eastern Railway the parish church. Company run by night, and are provided with private cabins in which one can go to the journey becomes easy. My readers willing to run over to the congress and

It is satisfactory to find that the recent disagreements within the Ladies' Kennel Association have not injured its essential the entries in all numbering 1767, and the

railroad strike in 1877 brought her into They | working men's wives how they could prepare

The large and important conference annually arranged by the National Union of Women Workers, has, this year, been announced to take place in the Public The Council of St. Hugh's Hall, Oxford, Hall, Croydon, and will occupy the four hip, which is to bear her name. The Bishop of London, whilst the President of only condition attached by the donor is that the Conference Committee is Mrs. Temple. situated. The programme of the Con-On August the 3rd and three following days there is to be a Woman's Congress Amongst the topics and speakers will be: -" Methods of Attacking Intemperance, It does not promise to be of great interest treated by Lady E. Biddulph, Hon. Mrs. which we have no personal part, such as "Conseil de Famille," the lack of search of by Lady Vincent; and, "The Dangers of the Luxuries of Modern Life," as nto paternity, and the need for a Married regarded by Lady F. Cavendish; whilst only in name, Brussels has everything to Duchess of Bedford, and Lady Battersea make it a pleasant place to spend a short will be full of instruction. A reception of

The following scholarships have been bed and sleep comfortably all night, so that the journey becomes easy. My readers —Sarah Heron, Univ. Coll., Dundee, £50 (Modern Language); Alice M. Layman, exhibition, can obtain particulars of the Croydon High School, £40 (English Literaformer by writing to 12, Place des ture); Carlotta Lyon, Miss Leighton's, Barricades. * * * * Gt. Malvern, £25 (English Literature); Norah Powys, Winchester High School £25 (English Literature). Commended Dorothea Bedford, Queen's College (Modern Languages). At St. Hugh's Hall a scholarship of £25 has been awarded to Enez de Castro, Winchester High School, for English Literature. ship" of £25 a Hall Scholarship of £25 Exhibitions of smaller value may also be

express any censure or receive her resignation.

* * * *

as a poodle is made in parts by being shaven, while on the head there is a standing tuft of white hair, more like the comb of a Harrison, the well-known Greek scholar, Two years ago Aberdeen University In a letter that Mrs. Butler has cockatoo than anything pertaining to the and the University of St. Andrews has just just printed, she says that she has been canine race. The Queen sent two of her conferred a similar honour on Miss Eugenie urged not to refer to Lady Henry's action, dogs, and the Princess of Wales three or Sellars, who, like Dr. Harrison, is a great authority on Greek sculpture. Her latest and most important work is an introduc-There has just died in New York Miss tion to and commentary on Pliny's

THE ROYAL BRITISH NURSES' ASSOCIATION.

THE annual meeting of the above association was held at the Imperial Institute on Friday. Sir James Crichton Browne presided, and there was a large attendance of nurses and medical

Mr. Fardon, the medical hon secretary in moving the adoption of the report, said that certain statements having recently appeared in the Press reflecting on the management of the association, he thought it desirable in the interest

regard to Miss Barlow.

cussion was not allowed.

and exhaustive discussion at a general meeting, management of the association was the ground | the result. (Cheers.) of some remarks, as to which an action for libel Miss Lee, of the Eye and Ear Infirmary, from a failure of the kidneys to act. improper to discuss the subject at present. With regard to the fourth charge, he denied that there was any ground for the assertion. As to the fifth charge, that the general council was packed, he would point out that the circumstances under which the general council was elected were perfectly well known and quite constitutional. The statement implying that 34 paid and Chelsea Workhouse Infirmary were nominated for the forthcoming council was incorrect and misleading. The Middlesex Hospital was represented by only 16 nurses in the service of the hospital, and the Chelsea no occasion had the result of a division depended upon the votes of the Middlesex and Chelsea nurses, nor had their presence been necessary in order to secure a majority. It was emphatically denied that any use whatever was made of any members of the council to promote the private ends of the officials. The sixth charge, he declared, was absolutely without The conduct of the private ends of the officials. The sixth charge, he declared, was absolutely without The Turkish bath in such cases is excellent.

We can no more wish to return to a narrower sympathy than a painter or a musician can wish to return to his crude manner, or a philosopher to his less complete formula.

George Eliot.

foundation. With regard to the last charge, bringing their expenditure to £700, when the of the journal would prove how groundless it was. The speaker went on to say that the matter had been brought before the general meeting in order that it might be seen whether the association were conducted. the officers of the association enjoyed the

Mrs. Bedford Fenwick said that every one

present was well aware that within the last month some of those members who strongly disapproved of the present methods of the of the members to the allegations and charges.

He proceeded to say that many of the charges were couched in vague and intemperate language which rendered it difficult to deal with them, but so far as they were definite and distinct they might be stated as follows:

1. That in 1895 the officials by a quibble removed certain matrons from the general council.

2. The action of the association was formed to make it possible. 2. The action of the executive committee with | condition of nurses, and one of the first objects gard to Miss Barlow.

3. That the association had for the last three

and a definite curriculum of education for years been mismanaged, its expenditure being allowed to exceed largely its reliable income.

4. That the association was practically controlled by five medical men. That opposition and criticism were stifled and that free discussion was not allowed.

and a definite curriculum of education for nurses. They approved of a public examination for nurses and registration of trained nurses by Act of Parliament. (Hear, hear.) Princess Christian had graciously become their president. Nurses had flocked to the association, and at the end of the first received. the end of the first year's work they had nearly cussion was not allowed.

5. That the general council was packed with nurses from the Middlesex Hospital and the Chelsea Workhouse Infirmary, and that the officials had thus prepared for themselves a majority which was practically compelled to adopt any proposals they might choose to make, and that the paid servants of a public instituand that the paid servants of a public institution were employed by their superior officers
for the fulfilment of private ends.

6. That new bye-laws had been drawn up by
the officials without consulting the members,
and that they had even prevented the executive
committee from discussing them.

7. That the journal of the association was
weed by the officials to whilely proved attached. used by the officials to publish personal attacks against their opponents, and that letters written used the opponents and that letters written used to be opened against their opponents, and that letters written to the journal in defence were suppressed.

Mr. Fardon, in dealing with the above allegations, said that, with regard to the first charge, doubts having arisen as to the interpretation of the bye-law conferring ex officio seats upon certain nurse members and as to whether it applied to the general meeting. The requisition came before the executive committee but was ignored, the meeting was never summoned. certain nurse members and as to whether it applied to the general council, the opinion of Sir Richard Webster, Q.C., M.P., and of Mr. Swinfen Eady, Q.C., was obtained. In consequence of their opinion it was determined that the byelaws should be reconsidered. This had been done. Another sub-committee had now presented their report, which contained a provision conferring a very large number of ex officio seats on the council upon the matrons of important institutions. With reference to the action of the on the council upon the matrons of important institutions. With reference to the action of the executive committee with regard to Miss Barlow, that matter had formed the subject of a long and exhaustive discussion at a general meeting, and it did not appear necessary to re-open the subject. As to the third charge, the financial tion, and they were prepared to stand or fall by

tional. The statement implying that 34 paid to bring the greatest disgrace upon them. servants belonging to the Middlesex Hospital

They wanted to know why Sir James Crichton Infirmary by five out of the body of 200. On of the registration of trained nurses when many hundreds of women had been persuaded by the hundreds of women

Mr. Fardon said that a reference to the columns subscriptions of the members only amounted to

Jur.y 29, 1897.

Mr. Fardon, in reply, said that the officials confidence of the great majority of the members or not. He concluded by appealing to them all to stand by the officers they had elected.

In Parton, in Tephy, said that the officers and no desire to shirk a public inquiry, but they did not see the need for one. If the public thought otherwise they could demand an

Mrs Carter seconded the adoption of the

The treasurer's report, showing that the income of the association had been £1,450 7s. 2d., and the expenditure £1,305 16s. 8d., was also

adopted.

Dr. Bezley Thorne moved, and Miss Wedgwood seconded, a vote of thanks to Princess Christian, the president of the association, for her untiring labours for their welfare. The resolution was carried.

A vote of thanks to the honorary officers, A vote of thanks to the honorary officers, moved by Dr. Buzzard, and seconded by Miss Hopkins, evoked considerable opposition from a portion of the audience, Dr. Bedford Fenwick arguing that the resolution was out of order. The motion and a vote of thanks to the chair-

man were carried, however.
Sir James Crichton Browne, in reply, said he thanked them for their kind support. He would say one word, and that was that all their hon. have attempts made to sow dissension in their He would continue diligently to for the benefit of the association, and he would men, lived long, and therefore he had no fear. The feelings of the general meeting had been challenged, and he thanked them for their con-

HEADACHES.

Headache from bad air is very frequent in those who go much to parties, theatres, illventilated churches, and crowded assemblages. The carbonic acid of the blood accumulates to such an extent as to cause blood poisoning. There is no cure except pure air. And, indeed, pure air is one of the most efficient cures for all forms of headache; but the air must be taken into the lungs, and not merely come into contact with the skin. We have noticed generally that those who suffer much with headache are small breathers. They live in the air, but do not take it into the lungs in sufficient quantities to answer the ends of perfect nutrition—for the air is only a gaseous food. Such persons should educate their lungs to take full respirations. Several times a day should they inflate these organs to their fullest extent. The muscles of the chest should be trained to act without constantly giving thought to the matter. If people only knew how much good full draughts of air would do them, they would be more anxious to obtain them than they are now. Fill your lungs with pure air rather than your stomachs

Very severe and distressing headaches arise was now pending. It would, therefore, be Dublin, said she had come all the way from this is the case, the remedy must be applied to

> certain that its very slight accumulation may not be the cause of more headache than is now known. The skin secretes urea in small do the work of the kidneys; but if it, too, is torpid and lazy, then look out for headaches.
>
> It will be observed that persons who suffer much with headache generally have a torpid

Dur Short Storp.

Jur.y 20 1807

"ONE MUST LIVE."

By H M. SELBY.

In a little sitting-room in a London lodginghouse sat a young woman. The easel beside her, the numerous canvasses, sketches and pictures in all stages of completion, which were scattered about the room, rendered it easy to guess the profession of the occupant. Yes Marion Lee was an artist, and a fairly successfu one, even as the world counts success. True, she was obliged to paint more pot-boilers than she liked, and to devote time to giving lessons in drawing which she would fain have devoted to original work: still she had enough paying work to enable her to live in simple comfort, and enough leisure to give her fair hopes that the picture she was painting at the bidding o no voice but that of her own inspiration would be finished before long. She was looking at this picture now. The subject was the scene in "Silas Marner," where Silas, in his despair at the loss of his gold, comes into his cottage and finds the golden-haired child asleep by his

'Yes," thought Marion, as she surveyed the work, "it's getting on, Eppie wants a little touching up though; I must get that imp, Bessie, to give me a sitting to-morrow. What a nuisance she is to manage! Well, she'll sit quiet if I promise her some sweets, I suppose. I should really wish I had never had her for a model, only I'm sure the little money I pay her is a help to her parents. Poor Mrs. Stephens looks so worried, and her husband doesn't seem to get any stronger. After all I might not have found another child as pretty as Bessie. It's a treat to look at her, naughty as she is. I wonder if Spencer had forgotten children when

oul is form and doth the body make." "Well, anyhow, I have managed beautifully to get some mornings free for my work, and I'll keep them free. I won't accept a single other offer for lessons this term. I've more than enough work to pay my expenses till the autumn, and there's this," looking at a cheque she held in her hand, "to fall back upon in case of need. I'll pay it into the bank to

She was interrupted by the entrance of a visitor, Mr. Horace Featherstone, of the firm of Featherstone & Hughes, whose spacious haircutting saloons were the prevaining with toilet articles in magazines and newspapers.

Mr. Horace Featherstone was a rather pompous not only of making his business pay, but also of making it the best of its kind. Marion had painted a portrait of one of his daughters which had greatly pleased him. He was no judge of pictures, he said, but he knew what he liked, and about the likeness to his daughter, he wondered who should know if he didn't." He had also taken to the bright and pleasant young artist, and had gladly accepted her invitation to visit her studio; his present visit was a response

After a few minutes' general conversation, Marion proceeded to show him such of her pictures as she thought would interest him.

"And what is this?" he asked, going up to

the easel. Marion usually avoided exhibiting her own special picture to the general world. It seemed

gain time, for she had never as yet thought of been looking again at your picture," he said,

wouldn't like that?" he said. "Perhaps it wouldn't quite do, now I look at the picture again, might make it too crowded. Well, if you would rather not, I won't put anything in attracted by it, though now she no longer hid the picture itself. We might advertise over the frame. Anyhow, I should be glad to have the picture, and I would gladly give a hundred guineas for it."

well, never mind," she thought, "money isn't everything. I'm rich in time just now, and I'll paint another picture"; so she began

dignantly to herself, when left alone. "No, my dear Eppie" (turning to the easel with a caressing gesture) "you shan't go and advertise hair-wash. Oh, how can great artists lend themselves to such things!"

"Annk better of it, indeed!" said Marion in "friends who could help you?"

Mrs. Stephens shook her head. "What few friends we have are as poor as ourselves," she said. "My husband's people were offended at his marrying me. You know, of course, that he's

the little girl has! I say, Miss Lee, will you sell your picture to me?"

"It isn't quite finished yet," said Marion, to letter came from Mr. Featherstone. "I have the little sin't quite finished yet," said Marion, to letter came from Mr. Featherstone. "I have the little said and "Silas and Eppie," who were now at an exhibition, might possibly sell. Some time before the close of the exhibition, a letter came from Mr. Featherstone. "I have that a human life should go just for the want of

this picture as marketable produce like the rest of her work.

"Never mind," replied Mr. Featherstone, "Tis just what we want. Won't you reconsider your decision? I shan't stand out about price." Marion did not cast the letter aside "Never mind," replied Mr. Featherstone, price." Marion did not cast the letter aside—
take your own time over it; only let me have it when it's done. Our rooms—our haircutting rooms, I mean—want one thing yet, you see, Miss Lee," he went on confidentially. selling her own child as a slave; but if the you see, Miss Lee," he went on confidentially. Selling her own child as a slave; but it the choice were between sacrificing the picture and suggesting hair, you know, without parading it too much. Now this picture of yours is just the thing for us, with that child's lovely hair. It would come in well for advertisements. We might introduce a few words about our new hair wash in that space over the mantlemar wash in that space over the manter piece, or — "
Marion had so far been speechless with horror, now she broke in, "Oh, I couldn't balance against the preservation of her work; and so, with almost joyful feelings, she wrote too Mr. Featherstone looked surprised. "You

guineas for it."

The sum was far higher than Marion had to work out a conception she had long had in ever been paid before, but she could think of her mind of the meeting of Mordecai and

ever been paid before, but she could think of nothing but the desecration of her beloved work. Her impulse was to scream out, "Oh, don't say any more. Do go!" but she remembered prudence and politeness so far as to say—

"Thank you, it is a very liberal offer, but I would rather my picture went into a private because received as her model, because the same and politeness are streamed as her model, but one day the child came in, as she was fond of doing, to watch Marion paint. These visits were received as her model, but one day the child came in, as she was fond of doing, to watch Marion paint. These visits were received as her model, but one day the child came in, as she was fond of doing, to watch Marion paint. These visits were received as her model, and the properties of the meeting of Mordecai and Daniel Deronda on Blackfriars-bridge in the light of the setting sun.

Marion did not see so much of the Stephens now that Bessie no longer served as her model, but one day the child came in, as she was fond of doing, to watch Marion paint. These visits were not appeared to the setting sun. I would rather my picture went into a private house or a small gallery."

"I suppose that does seem a higher walk in life," replied Mr. Featherstone after a pause; "at the same time, Miss Lee, I don't think you will have so good an offer from anyone else. I'm sure the picture is quite worth a hundred guineas," he added politely, "but you see you're not—excuse me—a great swell yet, and people won't pay much to unknown artists unless, like me, they want their work for a special purpose."

"Oh, I know," said Marion, wondering how she could make her refusal decided enough without being rude, "I quite realise that I shan't get so much for my picture from any one else, and if you wanted it for your own drawing room or for a present, I should be very glad for tisement."

"No one would think any worse of you if you did," persisted the would-be purchaser; "it's quite the thing now. You know one of the leading artists of the day has sold one of his pictures for advertising purposes."

"I know," said Marion, "but I can't. You must excuse me, Mr. Featherstone; I am afraid I couldn't make you understand, but it's quite impossible to accept your offer; though I do feel it to be a most liberal one, and thank you sincerely for it."

impossible to accept your offer; though I do feel it to be a most liberal one, and thank you sincerely for it."

"Well, no, I don't understand," said Mr. Featherstone, "and I'm very sorry you don't see your way to accepting my offer. However, perhaps you'll think better of it. Let me know the said of the

"Oh, Mrs. Stephens," exclaimed Marion. "Think better of it, indeed!" said Marion in- "can't it be managed anyhow? Have you no

themselves to such things!"

Marion's anticipations of a prosperous term a gentleman and I'm not a lady, but men and special picture to the general world. It seemed so entirely a part of herself that she shrank from exposing it to the gaze of strangers, as she would have shrunk from the expression of her immost feelings in general conversation. She generally kept the picture with its face to the wall, but this afternoon she had put it up on the easel for examination, and had not had time to take it down before Mr. Featherstone's entrance. She therefore found herself obliged to tell her visitor the subject, and to let him gaze as long as he liked at the cherished child of her invention.

"Seems to me a remarkably fine picture,"

"Seems to me a remarkably fine picture,"

"Seems to me a remarkably fine picture,"

"Statistical part of herself that she shrank from exposing it to the gaze of strangers, as she were domed to disappointment. A few weeks after were domed to disappointment. A few weeks after Mr. Featherstone's visit, just as she was preparing to set out for the school where she gave lessons, a note was brought to her saying that scarlet fever had broken out among the girls, who, in consequence, were all to be sent home. Not long aftewards, a pupil to whom she went three times a week, suddenly found herself obliged to go abroad. Things were looking rather bad, especially as it was rather late to hope for fresh pupils, and there were the long midsummer holidays coming on. However there was her reserve store in the bank to fall back upon; and "Silas and Eppie," who in consequence, were all to be sent home. Not long aftewards, a pupil to whom she went three times a week, suddenly found herself obliged to go abroad. Things were looking rather bad, especially as it was rather late to hope for fresh pupils, and there were the long midsummer holidays coming on. However there was her reserve store in the bank to think of leaving England unless we had a hundred pounds to start with."

a little money." Her eye fell on her picture,

The preparations for departure were soon prised.

"I read that years ago." A sigh followed, as if the thought awakened painful memories. "Ah, yes! and the child, of course; his eyes, of course, of course. You've got a fine picture there," he said to the man who was doing his hair; "who painted it?"

"A lady, sir, quite a young lady, too, Miss Marion Lee. Mr. Featherstone has just bought it of her!

"Please forward another pair of your 'Kals' Knickers, at 3s. 11d. The pair I had from you some time ago has worn splendidly."—J. M., Bow

"They are exceedingly neat and comfortable, I must say they control be improved upon."—A. B. J., LONDON, E.C., April 26, 1897.

or Fawn, 3/11, post free (state size, corset worn an your height). Better qualities also made. List free. 211, OXFORD STREET.

Released from the hairdresser, the gentleman "You speak like that, and yet you lend your

omnibuses as much as she could, but her picture still followed her; so she had just to make up her mind to bear it, consoling herself with the thought, "It was right. Yes, I'm sure it was right; and nothing else really matters."

An elderly gentleman was having his hair cut in Featherstone & Hughes' new saloons, when his eye fell on the picture opposite to him. "Silas Marner! dear me!" he thought, her was sitting silently thinking when she was startled by the words:

Later in the evening Marnon was enjoying a talk with a fellow-artist on some remarkable pictures, which had recently been presented to one of our Museums, and was expressing her admiration of the noble, disinterested spirit in which all the painter's work is done, when Mr. Landor drew near and listened to the conversation, a slight sneer curling his lips. Marion's companion was just then called away, and she was sitting silently thinking when she was startled by the words:

a little money." Her eye fell on her picture, and somehow that brought back Mrs. Stephens' words that a hundred pounds would make it possible for her husband to follow the doctor's advice. "Oh, no, I couldn't," said Marion, half aloud in answer to her own thoughts. Then she sat down and pondered deeply for some time. "No," was her conclusion, "it wasn't just a mere fancy to aim at using my talent for something higher than mere money making. It's true I dislike shabby dresses and London in August less than seeing my picture in the midst of advertisements, but that isn't all, it's right that at should come before luxuries for myself, but this is different; so long as one does nothing absolutely wrong, one ought to sacrifice anything for a human life." Having come to this conclusion, Marion seized a pen and dashed off a note, a very humble one, to Mr. Featherstone, asking if he would buy the picture after all, "as unforeseen circumstances compelled her to sell it at once."

The next day brought her a cheque for a hundred guineas, on receiving which she ran up to Mrs. Stephens, and astonished her by saying, "I have sold my picture, so you can go abroad after all." The connection between the two events was at last made clear, Marion silencing objections by saying, "But you see, Mrs. Stephens, ou ought to have the benefit of this because it was Bessie's hair that attracted the purchaser of my picture." Poor Marion! how hard it was not to say this bitterly!

"Well, Miss, it must just be a loan," said Mrs. Stephens of my picture." Poor Marion! how hard it was not to say this bitterly!

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"Well, Miss, it must just be a loan," said Mrs. Stephens of my picture." Poor Marion! how hard it was not to say this bitterly!

"Well, Miss, it must just be a loan," said Mrs. Stephens of my picture." Poor Marion! how hard it was not to say this bitterly!

"Well, Miss, it must just be a loan," said Mrs. Stephe take it, because we may never be able to pay you; but I don't feel as if I could give up the chance for my husband."

"Of course, you can't," said Marion, "it would be very wrong of you if you could."

"I can't thank you, Miss," said Mrs. Stephens, seizing the young artist's hand as she rose to go; "but those must be blessed who save the lives of others."

"Well, neither, exactly," replied Marion.

"I idealised a very pretty child who lodged in the house with me. She wasn't a regular model, but her parents let her sit to me."

"Would you tell me her name? She reminds me very forcibly of some one I knew once."

"Bessie Stephens," replied Marion, surpose tions for departure were soon."

"Bessie Stephens," replied Marion, surpose tions for departure were soon."

The preparations for departure were soon made. Marion saw her fellow-lodgers off with a happy feeling at her heart, and yet with an instinctive shrinking from all thought of the price paid for the chance of life to the sick man. The cost was, in fact, even greater than she had calculated. To think of her picture in the midst of hair-oil and sponges and other appliances of the kind was bad enough, but she had not been prepared to see reproductions of her work among the advertisements whenever she took up a magazine, or to have Eppie's face self. "And he might have died. Thank God he there work among the advertisements whenever she took up a magazine, or to have Eppie's face staring at her whenever she was waiting at a railway station. She took to going about in omnibuses as much as she could, but her picture still followed her; so she had just to make up her mind to hear it consoling herself with the control of the picture with the work of the two young men was of fairly long standing, when a certain measure of deep interest to Geoffrey was brought before Parliament—a go abroad?" have a stating about in the evening Marion was enjoying as "wild" and "revolutionary." Such measures rever are carried without a struggle, with the control of the picture with the structure of the two young men was of fairly long standing, when a certain measure of deep interest to Geoffrey was brought before parliament—a go abroad? "how did they manage to get money to Geoffrey was brought before parliament—a still followed her; so she had just to make up her mind to them." Marion replied.

Later in the evening Marion was enjoying as "wild" and "revolutionary." Such measures striking boldly at venerable abuses, and therefore, of course, described in many quarters as "wild" and "revolutionary." Such measures retriking boldly at venerable abuses, and therefore, of course, described in many quarters as "wild" and "revolutionary." Such measures retriking boldly at venerable abuses, and the properties of the two young men was of fairly long standing, when a certain measure of deep interest to Geoffrey was brought before a certain measure striking boldly at venerable abuses, and the refore, of course, described in many quarters as "wild" and "revolutionary." Such measures triking boldly at venerable abuses, and the refore, of course, described in many quarters as "wild" and "revolutionary." Such measures triking boldly at venerable abuses, and the properties as "wild" and "revolutionary." Such measure striking boldly at venerable abuses, and the properties as "wild" and "revol

BEST TEMPERANCE DRINKS OF THE DAY. Symonia

Made from the Finest Fruits.

JNO. SYMONS & CO., LTD.,

Totnes, Devon & Ratcliff, London, E.

Of all Grocers, Wine Merchants, Stores, &c.

MISS SADLER,

High-Class Corsetière SPECIALITY: ABDOMINAL CORSET

"Very much pleased with the fit, which is certainly remarkably good."

H. D., READING, May 1, 1897.

"One of the most popular Corsettères of the present day is Miss Sadler, of 211, Oxford Street She thoroughly studies the peculiarities of each individual figure, but is specially successful with ladies who are inclined to be stout."—Sunday Times, May 3rd, 1896.

Gloves Paris Kid, 2/11, 3/6, 3/11, 4-Button .. Suede, 2/11, 3/6, 3/11, " Chevrette, 2/11, 3/11 Gloves Price Lists free on Of any make fitted on Gloves previous to purchase at J. S. GREGG'S, First Floor, 92 New Bond Street.

JULY 29, 1897.

Geoffrey cast one look of ineffable contempt But Stephens' treachery had entirely changed Geoffrey's nature. "Why care for humanity," he thought, "if such is human nature. Let us make money; that, at least, is solid and "He may always have to winter abroad," Wesley five one pound notes enclosed in the following brief epistle:—"Dear Sammy—Trust in the Lord and do good; so shalt thou dwell in the land, and verily thou shall be fed. Yours

this is why "Silas Marner" had to be exhumed implacable

"You let us off very easily, Thorndale," remarked Landor to a journalist of his acquaintance, or avery honourable young fellow, a staunt-Conservative, who wrote political articles for the Timeserver, who wrote political articles for the Timeserver, who wrote political articles for the Timeserver, and the Timeserver would not put in my article, so I've left it and got on to the Reactionary."

"Then who wrote the Timeserver's article?"

"Stephens, I believe."

"Stephens, I believe."

"Stephens, I believe."

"I may be mistaken," said Thorndale, with a conviction, nevertheless, that he was right.

Geoffrey rushed to his friend's rooms. "You din't write that article?" he said, breathlessly.

"My dear fellow, keep cool," said Stephens, calmly. "What article?"

"I may be mistaken," said Thorndale, with a conviction, nevertheless, that he was right.

Geoffrey rushed to his friend's rooms. "You din't write that article?" he said, breathlessly.

"My dear fellow, keep cool," said Stephens, calmly. "What article?"

"I me Timeserver. You know, about our Bill," said Geoffrey, impatiently.

"Yes, I did. You see, I wrote as favourably as the paper would stand. You ought to be glad the work fell to my share. No other man on the staff would have been so mild."

Geoffrey stamped his foot with impatience.

"Good Hevens, man!" he exclaimed, "Don't have been so mild."

Geoffrey stamped his foot with impatience.

"Good Heavens, man!" he exclaimed, "Don't had nade the acquaintance of a singh some find and hot been able entirely to kill his nature. Never had he made money by to kill his nature. Never had he made money by the like the alling himself a fool the wills. Nor could he altogether efface the while. Nor could he altogether efface the while on the staff would have been so mild."

Geoffrey stamped his foot with impatience.
"Good Heavens, man!" he exclaimed, "Don't whose sentiments he was thoroughly in sympathy. His subsequent troubles had in a great you've done? Aren't you ashamed of betraying measure arisen from his faithfulness to his own accountable of the pleasure of helping Mr. Stephens to get well. You understand, I am sure, that I can never use this money in the ordinary way."

"Un! no," said Marion. "Please let me the Timeserver, and after some difficulty had got well. You understand, I am sure, that I can never use this money in the ordinary way."

"Use it in an extraordinary one then," was rour own cause? And I trusted you," he dded, with a break in his voice.

"My dear fellow," said Stephens, "you self to a party.

"It also the state attentions to his will unreservedly commit him self to a party.

"My dear fellow," said Stephens, "you self to a party.

"It also the state attentions to his will unreserved your milk him self to a party.

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been!"
"It was only the other side of your uncom

on his companion, then dashed out of the room, feeling that the friendship was over for ever. A letter, which Stephens wrote, trying to justify himself, Geoffrey read and threw into the free. When the state of their qualities. What service you did me after all by shimself, Geoffrey read and threw into the free. A second he returned unopened, and up to the time of his meeting with Marion he had had no further communication with his former friend.

A second he returned unopened, and up to the time of his meeting with Marion he had had no further communication with his former friend.

Yes, it was your scorn and anger which woke meeting which woke meeting with Marion he had had no further communication with his former friend.

I was your scorn and anger which woke meeting in 1799, was once in great straits for money, when he received from John Wesley five one pound notes enclosed in the

your own cause? And I trusted you," he added, with a break in his voice.

"My dear fellow," said Stephens, "you never will take a common-sense, practical view of things. How could I help it? One must

A GOOD COMMENTARY.

SAMUEL BRADBURN, who was President of the Wesley five one pound notes enclosed in the make money; that, at least, is solid and real."

And so the social reformer died, and the sordid money getter arose from his ashes. Literature and art, to which Geoffrey had formerly resorted for the satisfaction of his nobler nature, were abandoned. The ledger and the money article became his only study. And this is why "Siles Marner" had to he arkured impleable.

"He may always have to winter abroad, but he is at present quite well, thanks to you. Yes, I have found you out," he added as Marion looked up enquiringly. "Of course, I know all about the picture now. I beg your pardon for my rudeness; may we be friends in spite of it?"

It may be imagined that Marion was not be fall. Tours affectionately, John Wesley." Bradburn was:—"Dear Sir—I have often been struck with the [beauty of the passage of Scripture quoted in your letter, but I must confess that I never saw such useful expository notes upon it before. Your obedient grateful servant, S. Bradburn" Bradburn



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England is reduced to a minimum England is reduced to a minimum.

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ar Sirs,—Allow me to add my testimony to your delicious "Eiffel Tower" Lemonade. I consider it the freshing drink I ever tasted, and should indeed be sorry to be without it in the house now; further it is conmined, and it certainly possesses everything you claim for it. My local grocer told me this evening e sales were largely increasing weekly, and every one that had it once came again for it—this is a fact that for itself. You may use this testimonial as you think fit, as such a drink deserves to evry widely known.

Believe me, yours faithfully, A. HARRISON

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SUPERIOR COOKERY.

SOUP: "CRÊME OF RICE À LA MEDICIS." Wash a pound of rice, put it in a saucepan with two quarts of broth made from the bones of a roast, or the liquor of a boiled chicken, a little sugar, white pepper, and grated nutmeg; cook thoroughly for about fifty minutes, rub through a fine sieve and return to a saucepan cook separately another half-pound of rice with a pint of white broth and two ounces of butter for pint of white broth and two ounces of butter for twenty minutes, add two egg yolks, stir and cook a little longer; turn this on a plate, cool partially, make small olive-shaped balls, dip in beaten eggs, roll in yellow Indian corn-meal or rice flour, fry light brown in dripping or clarified butter, and drain on a cloth. Put in a pint of boiling milk, to dilute, and stir the puree to a boil; add two handfuls of freshly grated Parmesan Cheese, two ounces of butter, and a liaison of four egg yolks with a cup of cream; mix well on the fire by shaking the soup with a spoon without

by shaking the soup with a spoon without allowing it to boil; pour into a soup tureen, and serve with the rice balls separately. BUTTERED EGGS WITH PEAS.

Ingredients: Four eggs, one tablespoonful of cream, a teacupful of cooked peas, one ounce of butter, pepper, and salt. Take a cupful of peas that have been cooked in water, warm them (if cold) by standing the cup in boiling water for three minutes. Break the eggs and beat with the cream. Melt the butter in a pan, add the peas to the core. Pour the pin tay pan, the peas stire that the core. to the eggs. Pour the mixture into the pan, stir till it sets, and serve on slices of buttered toast.

IMITATION HARE (FOR FIVE PERSONS).

Take a large rump steak, about two and a-half to three pounds weight. Mince one large onion and add to one tablespoonful of parsley and half a teaspoonful of grated lemon rind. Have ready, quarter of a pound of bread crumbs, two eggs, half a teaspoonful of Liebig Company's Extract of Meat, one dessertspoonful of flour, salt and pepper, two ounces of minced suet, two tablespoonfuls of minced ham, half a pint of water, half a glass of port wine. Mix the bread crumbs, parsley, ham, suet, lemon rind, onion, salt and pepper together, by means of the eggs beaten, spread this on the steak, roll up and tie with string; put in a dripping tin with a little dripping round and on top. Bake one and a-half hours, basting on top. Bake one and a-nair hours, basting occasionally. Dish, pour away nearly all fat from dripping tin, mix into remainder the flour, brown it, add the water, Liebig Company's Extract of Meat, and a little salt and pepper, boil up, add the wine, pour a little over the beef and serve the rest in a tureen. A little red currant jelly may be served with it.

MUTTON PILAU (FOR TWO PERSONS).

One pound of mutton from leg, quarter of a cound of rice, one ounce of butter, two goodsized onions, water, half an ounce of flour, one teaspoonful of lemon juice, bunch of sweet teaspontul of lemon juice, bunch of sweet herbs, salt and pepper, one and a-half teasponfuls of Liebig Company's Extract of Meat, one teaspoonful of curry powder. Add to a pint of water one teaspoonful of Liebig Company's Extract of Meat, one onion sliced, the herbs, salt and pepper, boil 15 minutes, strain over the rice, and boil half an hour, or will the rice herbs, because with teacher and bore was the company's teacher and t until the rice has become quite tender and has absorbed the gravy, slice the other onion, fry a light brown in the butter and remove it from the pan. Fry the mutton, cut into half-inch squares, add the flour, curry, remaining half a teaspoonful of Liebig Company's Extract of Meat, half a pint of water, salt, and lemon juice; simmer slowly three-quarters of an hour, or till mutton is tender. To dish.—Pile the procet in contra power grown yound wills the rice. meat in centre, pour gravy round, pile the rice on top of meat, garnish round the edge with slices of hard-boiled egg and lemon. Have the fried onions hot and sprinkle them over the top.

POTTED LOBSTER.

Ingredients: One tin of lobster, butter size of a walnut, one pinch of cayenne pepper, quarter teaspoonful white pepper. Put the pepper in the butter to melt, pour on the lobster and mix, take through a small mincing machine. Press in pots, and spread butter on top

SALMON MOULD.

One tin of salmon, or as much cold salmon, pick out all the skin and bone; soak half an ounce of Swinborne's gelatine in a very little cold water, dissolve it over the fire, add salt, pepper and cayenne to taste, two to three table-spoonfuls of common vinegar, one of Tarragon vinegar, a tiny pinch of ground mace, add the salmon and put into a wetted mould. Turn out on a bed of lettuce.

become the state, two to three tables of the subjects here written upon.)

A LIBERAL WORAN'S DIFFICUITY.

To the Editor of the Woxan's Stroat.

To the Editor of the Woxan's Stroat.

BERDATH (With the whites wery hard (like snow), mix with them six ounces of powdered sugar and a few drops of vanillation becomes of sugar and a few drops of vanillation becomes of sugar and a few drops of vanillation becomes of sugar and a pint and a half of mility the mility is supposed by a non-supporter of our save, which were the cohole agg whites over, and serve with the read of the same of the same in a sauce boar).

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ERENDATE (FIRTTHESS) A LA MONTANSIEL.

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Our Open Columns.

[The Editor does not hold herself responsible for the opinions expressed by correspondents.

Discussion is invited on the subjects here puscles, or a shrinkage of them due to defective puscles, or an impaired condition due to

A LIBERAL WOMAN'S DIFFICULTY.

his circle of readers!"

* * *

"MA, where is Atoms?"

say he is blown to Atoms !

COMMON DISEASES.

assimilation, or an impaired condition due to

ocond Author: "Yes, he wanted to double passage appeared in a German paper: "Next to him Prince Bismarck walked in on his head, "Ma, where is Atoms?"

"Athens, you mean my boy, don't you?"
"No, ma; I mean Atoms; because when a person is in a boiler explosion, they always care he is blazer to the well-would be walking a care in his eye, a menacing glance in gloomy

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some of the best meat extracts.

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