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THE WOMAN'S SIGNAL

A Weekly Record and Review devoted to the interests of Women in the Home and in the Wider World.

Edited by
MRS. FENWICK MILLER.

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

JULY 29TH, 1897.

Every Thursday, ONE PENNY WEEKLY.

Principal
Contents
OF
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.
 - Royal British Nurses Association.
 - Headaches.
 - Our Short Story "One Must Live." By H. M. Selby.
 - Superior Cookery Recipes.
 - Our Open Column, &c., &c., &c.

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In replying to an advertisement in this column, when the advertiser's own address is not given, but only an office number, write your letter to the advertiser and enclose it in an envelope; close this, and write (where the stamp should go), on the outside, the letter and number of the advertisement, and nothing more. Put the reply or replies thus sealed down in another envelope, together with a penny stamp for each letter you want sent on, loose in your envelope to us; address the outer envelope "WOMAN'S SIGNAL Office, 30 Maiden Lane, Covent Garden, London, W.C." stamp to the proper weight, and post. We will then take out and address and forward your replies to the advertiser, and further communications will be direct between you both. Postcards will not be forwarded.

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THE WOMAN'S SIGNAL

A WEEKLY RECORD AND REVIEW FOR LADIES.

Vol. VIII., No. 187.]

JULY 29, 1897.

One Penny Weekly.

THE QUEEN'S REIGN FOR CHILDREN.*

This book has not a happy title. One naturally supposes on hearing it that the volume contains an 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 with regard to children during the Queen's reign. Mr. Waugh, in his introduction, says that nearly every statute for the protection of these helpless subjects of the Crown has been passed during the reign of Queen Victoria.

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 a prominent position in connection with a particular work, but it will almost always be found 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 Shaftesbury it truly does seem as though he, aided as he was by every circumstance of his 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, 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 record, that if he had not existed the changes would not have been made.

The first section of the book deals with children's labour in the early part of the Queen's reign. "The picture," says our author, "is one so black that we would willingly try to forget it were it not that in order to appreciate the changes that have been brought about it is necessary to look back." The then recent improvement of the machinery in cotton factories, though it was ultimately to greatly increase the wealth of the northern part of the country, and thus of course the comforts and the leisure of those employed, was in the beginning disastrous in its influence on the fate of the generation then young. It was found that quite tiny children were capable of doing a good deal of the work that was required to be done in connection with the factories. Nor was it only the children who were born and bred in the immediate locality who were forced into labour at far too early an age, and for outrageously long hours, by the introduction of the cotton machinery, but for some years little children were bought and sold all over the country; sometimes from their parents, more often, shocking to say, from the poor-law authorities, like

so many slaves, and drafted off to cruel treatment and excessive toil, under the pretence that they were "apprenticed" to the manufacturers. The wheels of the factory went round all day and all night, and the children were divided into two gangs, each of whom was supposed to work for 12 hours, but when the factory was busy, as it frequently was, the little creatures would be kept on duty for an almost incredible time, from 15 to 22 hours at a stretch.

The cause of the children was taken up more or less warmly by one after another kind-hearted person. An Act was passed in 1802, stating that child apprentices in the mills were not to work more than 12 hours a day, and making various other provisions for their benefit. In 1815, Sir Robert Peel introduced another Bill into the House of Commons for diminishing the hours of children's labour, and notwithstanding the measure passed 13 years before, he said in his speech that "children even at the age of six years were torn from their beds in the early morning and compelled to work till late at night, a period of 15 or 16 hours." Notwithstanding that this measure passed, it was still possible for Mr. Ostler, to whom must be given the credit of arousing Lord Shaftesbury's interest in the matter, to show, 15 years later, in 1830, that "little children were worked 14, 15, 16, and even 18 hours a day without a single minute being set apart for meals, and that implements of cruelty were used to goad them to this excessive labour." A select committee was then appointed, and it was proved that in many mills the children usually worked from 5 o'clock in the morning till 9 or 10 at night, and that their sufferings and the injury to their health were appalling. The body of testimony was irrefutable and showed a state of things as shocking as the worst horrors of the African slave trade.

It was now that Lord Shaftesbury, quite a young man sitting in the House of Commons under his courtesy title of Lord Ashley, began his life-long labours on behalf of the weak against the strong. The story of how his Factory Bill was brought in and rejected again and again is told in this book very briefly, having previously been given at full length in Mr. Hodder's "Life of Lord Shaftesbury." The opposition which his benevolent efforts met with was enormous. It was maintained that it would be impossible to continue the cotton industry if the little children of from 5 to 10 years of age were not allowed to work for those tremendous hours. Ultimately, however, in 1844, a Factory Act was passed which not only ordered, as so many previous ones had fruitlessly done, that young children should not be employed at all, and that children somewhat older should only be allowed to work for reasonable hours, but further than this, provided means for seeing the law carried into actual effect. It arranged for notice to be sent of the opening of any factory, with returns of the number and ages of the children working, and provided inspectors to visit the factories and see that all the conditions of labour were as favour-

able for the children as was reasonably possible, and generally to make the state of the labour of those children worthy of a civilised country instead of a state of savage slavery.

Throughout the record we find the lesson which was at this length learnt about the Factory Acts repeated. Acts which were only orders without any provision for seeing them carried out, have invariably proved in the case of children to be perfectly useless. Grown-up people may know their rights, or may be informed of them by sympathisers, and may be able and willing to set the law in motion on their own behalf. Not so children; they are feeble and helpless, and laws which do not include a provision for the prosecution of wrongdoers by someone else than the victims, and even for a sufficient degree of inspection to make those inclined to evade the law fearful of discovery, are of no practical value.

The next chapter in this book deals with the children who were put to sweep chimneys. So long ago as 1760 the wrongs of this unfortunate class of children had been made public and denounced, and in 1788 a measure was passed by Parliament prohibiting master chimney-sweeps from taking apprentices under eight years of age. Some time later a benevolent society was formed purposely to urge the use of a chimney-sweeping machine, and to provide by means of loans such a machine to the master chimney-sweeps who declared themselves too poor to purchase it. At last, 30 years after the first Act of Parliament was passed on the subject, a Select Committee was appointed to consider the condition of the "climbing boys," and they reported that, notwithstanding the existence of the law referred to, the 28th of George III., 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 make these little things climb the narrow and dangerous chimneys, lighted straw was put to their feet, and pins stuck into their legs; that moreover, they all became deformed from the exertion of climbing while their bones were in so soft and young a state, and suffered from horrible skin diseases from their constant dirtiness, it being the practice to give them no other beds than the bags of soot. The House of Lords appears to have been much the same yesterday as today; it would probably not be unsafe to add, "and for ever" so long as it shall last; for in consequence of that report, a Bill to further prevent the employment of young and delicate children in that cruel manner was passed by the Commons but thrown out by the Lords. It was not until 1834 that another Act of Parliament was passed, and again the old story was repeated. As it was not supplied with inspectors, or any provision for enforcing penalties, it became a mere dead letter, and Lord Shaftesbury in 1840 gave a case within his own knowledge at that moment of a child of 4½ being sent up the chimney, and other similar details, as a result of which he passed a Bill absolutely prohibiting the employment of any child under the age of 16 as a chimney-sweeper. Yet 12 years

* "The Queen's Reign for Children." By W. Clarke Hal. T. Fisher Unwin, London. Price 2s. 6d.

THE WOMAN'S SIGNAL.

A Weekly Record and Review of Woman's Work and Interests at Home and in the Wider World.

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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 women, and on the State making provision for the safe practice of vice, from the views (now as always) advocated by this paper, 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 that he has parted with to somebody else. The misunderstanding is widespread. Every morning the office letter-box contains communications such as the two following, which are both dated July 20th:—

"I know how well you are supporting us, but fear you must find your task made difficult by your co-editor and the position that she takes.—M. M. BLAKE, Constitution Hill, Norwich."

"Dear Madam,—I would feel obliged if you would indicate what course might be taken by

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 paper which they have hitherto supported and commended to others.—I am, yours very truly, 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 in 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 conspicuous 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 regulation of vice. They are free to say what they think of each other. This newest of new journalism 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 ceased to own or control the paper is now first announced. In the editorial address when the paper changed hands, in October 1895, the present Editor stated, "the responsibility for the paper is now wholly mine"; and again, on March 4th, 1897, in an appeal for a Free Circulation Fund, to place the paper in reading-rooms, &c., it was said by the Editor (who is also sole and responsible proprietor):—

"It seems to be commonly supposed that Lady Henry Somerset supplies the paper with funds to make it useful in any way in which it can be utilised. This is entirely erroneous. Lady Henry has no responsibility for the paper's expenses, and makes no sort of contribution to its funds in any shape or way. This must be quite understood, so that it may be more readily comprehended by my readers that any further free distribution of the paper must be aided by 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 as regards its results, its value. I mean simply that from the personal point of view I have made a great offering of myself to it. And I have every reason to suppose that it has been of high value."

Mrs. Fenwick Miller has thus borne the burden of the paper for exactly as long as it was borne by Lady Henry Somerset, the latter having started it in January, 1894, and parted with it at the end of September, 1895, since when it has been conducted by the present editor. The mis-

understanding has no doubt arisen from the fact that Lady Henry reserved to herself the right to insert anything she pleased in the paper over her own signature. This 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 management on August 15th 1895, page 110:—

"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 full significance of those words. It is a matter of deep regret to all who venerate Mr. Gladstone and love personal liberty that he never saw his way to initiate the repeal of those Acts. But, on the other hand, a Liberal Minister of War has since put his foot down to stamp out any hopes of their re-enactment under a Liberal Administration. It is also true, as our correspondent can prove for herself by watching the course of events, that the influences ever at work to secure such re-enactment are two—that of a section of 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 vote of all parties, acting under an impulse from the Holy Spirit of God, and in answer to prayer." It is apparent, therefore, that the SIGNAL remains true to the traditions under which it was raised on the field of the world's warfare with sin and tyranny. The lady who was once its editor, has, as the *Times* gleefully announced, been "converted from fanaticism," but the SIGNAL, under its present editor, still remains "fanatical."

Nothing stronger can be said on this subject than was said by the Lady Henry Somerset that we used to know. Here are some words from her article published in *The North American Review*, and reprinted here by the B.W.T.A., in a pamphlet, under the title of "The Renaissance of Woman." In that, Lady Henry declared:—

"There is a severe loss to the nation in the disability of woman to vote, because it leads to 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 debared 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 letter-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 paltering with their most solemn duty to show that the association was against such evil laws, and hence some 50 of 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 pressing that no delay should occur, but that the matter should be urgently considered. Lady Henry thereupon sent in her formal resignation. I understand, however, that her party will say that the Executive cannot accept her resignation, claiming that as she is elected by the Annual Council, that body alone can express any censure or receive her resignation.

In a letter that Mrs. Butler has just printed, she says that she has been urged not to refer to Lady Henry's action, because it is so unfortunate to emphasise the split amongst women in this matter. But this is idle talk. It would be like the ostrich who hides his head and

thinks he is concealed from the hunter, to pretend that if we say nothing about it the enemy will not know the truth. It is only too certain that they do know and will make the most of it, and that this odious battle will be forced on us because they can believe that we are divided in opinion. But they are mistaken. Women at large are not divided on it; it is the aristocratic, the privileged, wealthy women only who have declared in favour of such law. They are affected by social influences that will 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.

The Council of St. Hugh's Hall, Oxford, has, *The Athenaeum* says, accepted from Miss Clara Evelyn Mordan an offer of £1,000 for the endowment of a scholarship, which is to bear her name. The only condition attached by the donor is that the scholar during her tenure of the scholarship shall have nothing to do with vivisection.

On August the 3rd and three following days there is to be a Woman's Congress in connection with the Brussels Exhibition. It does not promise to be of great interest to English women, being mostly concerned with points of Belgian law in which we have no personal part, such as "Conseil de Famille," the lack of search into paternity, and the need for a Married Woman's Property Act for Belgian women. But though the Congress is international only in name, Brussels has everything to make it a pleasant place to spend a short holiday. The International Exhibition, I am told, is very pretty, and well worth a run over to see. The large, steady boats provided by the Great Eastern Railway Company run by night, and are provided with private cabins in which one can go to bed and sleep comfortably all night, so that the journey becomes easy. My readers willing to run over to the congress and exhibition, can obtain particulars of the former by writing to 12, Place des Barricades.

It is satisfactory to find that the recent disagreements within the Ladies' Kennel Association have not injured its essential purpose. The show at the Royal Botanic Society's gardens was a very large one, the entries in all numbering 1767, and the attendance was so great that there certainly must be a large profit for the charities to which the Association generously gives the proceeds of its exhibitions. The dogs were all the property of ladies, and included every variety, from the huge bloodhounds, retrievers, St. Bernards and bulldogs, down to the unnaturally tiny toy dogs, some weighing as little as two pounds. The toy black and tans, and the miniature Yorkshires and Pomeranians, were particularly good. There were several specimens of a most curious Mexican dog, who is absolutely without hair all over his body; the black, wrinkled skin being left naturally uncovered 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 cockatoo than anything pertaining to the canine race. The Queen sent two of her dogs, and the Princess of Wales three or four of her pets.

There has just died in New York Miss Juliet Corson, known as "The Mother of

Cookery," who was the pioneer of economical cookery in the United States. She travelled about, chiefly among the families of the poor, showing the wives, mothers, and sisters how to live well and cheaply. In every case her instruction was accompanied by practical demonstrations. The railroad strike in 1877 brought her into prominence. At her own expense she circulated 50,000 copies of a book showing working men's wives how they could prepare a substantial meal for 15 cents.

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 Hall, Croydon, and will occupy the four days from Tuesday, October 26th, until the following Friday. The President of the Union is Mrs. Creighton, wife of the Bishop of London, whilst the President of the Conference Committee is Mrs. Temple, the wife of the Archbishop of Canterbury, within whose arch-diocese Croydon is situated. The programme of the Conference is progressing towards completion. Amongst the topics and speakers will be:—"Methods of Attacking Intemperance," treated by Lady E. Biddulph, Hon. Mrs. Eliot Yorke and Miss Agnes Weston; "The Young Englishman Abroad," spoken of by Lady Vincent; and, "The Dangers of the Luxuries of Modern Life," as regarded by Lady F. Cavendish; whilst the consideration of the prison life of women and children, as taken by Adeline, Duchess of Bedford, and Lady Battersea will be full of instruction. A reception of members will be held in the Town Hall by the Mayor and Mayoress, and the closing event of the Conference will be a service in the parish church.

The following scholarships have been awarded at Lady Margaret Hall, Oxford:—Sarah Heron, Univ. Coll., Dundee, £50 (Modern Language); Alice M. Layman, Croydon High School, £40 (English Literature); Carlotta Lyon, Miss Leighton's, 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. The following scholarships will be offered for competition in June, 1898:—Lady Margaret Hall: a scholarship of £20, one of £30, one of £25, and the "old students scholarship" of £25. For particulars apply to Miss Wordsworth, Lady Margaret Hall, or Mrs. Johnson, 8, Merton-street, Oxford. St. Hugh's Hall: the "Clara Evelyn Mordan Scholarship" of £25; a Hall Scholarship of £25. Exhibitions of smaller value may also be awarded, particulars of which, as of the above scholarships, may be obtained on application to Miss C. A. E. Moberly, St. Hugh's Hall.

Two years ago Aberdeen University conferred the degree of LL.D. on Miss Jane Harrison, the well-known Greek scholar, and the University of St. Andrews has just conferred a similar honour on Miss Eugenie Sellars, who, like Dr. Harrison, is a great authority on Greek sculpture. Her latest and most important work is an introduction to and commentary on Pliny's "Natural History."

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.

Released from the hairdresser, the gentleman went and examined the picture, then proceeded to his home, and unearthed from a press a copy of "Silas Marner." On and on he read in the wonderful story of the man who was overcome of evil and then won back to good through the instrumentality of the little child.

Well, Miss, it must just be a loan," said Mrs. Stephens. "I don't know if I ought to 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."

They were exceedingly neat and comfortable, I must say they could not be improved upon.—A. B. J., LONDON, E.C., April 26, 1897. "Very much pleased with the fit, which is certainly remarkably good.—H. D., READING, May 1, 1897.

"Kals." Hundreds of Testimonials, similar to these, may be seen at McCALLUM & CO.'S, 17, Stonehouse, Plymouth. Sample pair of 'Kals,' in Navy Blue, or Fawn, 3/11, post free (state size, corset worn and your height). Better qualities also made. List free.

Released from the hairdresser, the gentleman went and examined the picture, then proceeded to his home, and unearthed from a press a copy of "Silas Marner." On and on he read in the wonderful story of the man who was overcome of evil and then won back to good through the instrumentality of the little child.

Happening later to be near the hostess, he saw her engaged in conversation with a young lady, and heard her say: "And how does the new picture get on?" whereupon, at the first opportunity, Mr. Landor inquired if Miss Lee were the painter of the picture which had made such an impression on him, and receiving an answer in the affirmative, he begged for an introduction to the young artist.

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."

"How did they manage to get money to go abroad?" he asked aloud. "A friend lent it to them," Marion replied.

"If I had but known," he said, half to himself. "And he might have died. Thank God he didn't."

"You speak like that, and yet you lend your own work to the advertisement of hair wash! 'One must live,' I suppose you will say."

Some excuse may be found for Geoffrey Landor's rudeness, if we go back to his early life. Few youths have been more zealous than he for the progress of humanity.

This friend of Geoffrey's, James Stephens, was on the staff of the Timeserver, a paper professing to represent average educated public opinion, whose principle was never to declare itself decidedly on either side of a question, but always to act on the maxim: "Treat your friends as future enemies, and your enemies as future friends."

Geoffrey cast one look of ineffable contempt 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 fire.

"You let us off very easily, Thorndale," remarked Landor to a journalist of his acquaintance, a very honourable young fellow, a staunch Conservative, who wrote political articles for the Timeserver.

Geoffrey felt for a moment as if he were stabbed to the heart; but he soon recovered himself and said: "Oh, no; I'm sure he didn't. He's on our side, you know."

My dear fellow, keep cool," said Stephens, calmly. "What article?" "In the Timeserver. You know, about our Bill," said Geoffrey, impatiently.

Geoffrey cast one look of ineffable contempt 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 fire.

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.

from the stores of his youthful treasures, and Marion had made the acquaintance of a sneering cynic instead of a high-soaring idealist. Yet Geoffrey Landor had not been able entirely to kill his nature.

The day after the party, Marion had a visit from Mr. Landor, who carried off his friend's address with the attention of spending his summer holiday in finding him out.

It was only the other side of your uncompromising honesty," replied James smiling. "Men generally have the faults of their qualities.

In the autumn Marion had another visit from Mr. Landor. "I have come to tell you that my friend is recovering most satisfactorily," he said.

It may be imagined that Marion was not implacable.

"And now," continued the visitor, "as a pledge of forgiveness, will you come home with me to see my sister, and to give us your opinion on a picture I have just bought?"

Marion consented, and soon found herself in Mr. Landor's private sitting-room where, over the writing table, hung her own "Silas and Eppie."

And we suspect that many hospitals and other useful institutions, benefited by the first great picture painted by the now famous artist, Miss Marion Lee.

A GOOD COMMENTARY.

SAMUEL BRADBURN, who was President of the Wesleyan Conference in 1799, was once in great straits for money, when he received from John 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 affectionately, John Wesley."

HOVIS BREAD. Strengthens the Digestion and improves the General Health. SOLD BY ALL LEADING BAKERS AND GROCERS. Gd. and 1s. Samples of Bread and Biscuits sent on receipt of Stamps, by S. FITTON & SON, Millers, MACCLESFIELD.

Good! it's Mason's MASON'S EXTRACT OF HERBS FOR MAKING NON-INTOXICATING BEER. The most palatable, thirst-quenching, refreshing, animating tonic drink producible.

Symonia BEST TEMPERANCE DRINKS OF THE DAY. Made from the Finest Fruits. JNO. SYMONS & CO., LTD., Totnes, Devon & Ratcliff, London, E. Sydriana Of all Grocers, Wine Merchants, Stores, &c. Miss SADLER, High-Class Corsetière, SPECIALITY: ABDOMINAL CORSET. 211, OXFORD STREET.

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

APPLES! APPLES!! APPLES!!! Choiceest named sorts, dessert and cooking at 5s. per 28 lbs. Special selection, 7s. Delicious BUTTER, Devonshire CREAM, and New Laid EGGS, at 1s. 2d. per lb. and dozen.

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FOR THE THIRSTY**



EIFFEL TOWER LEMONADE

TWO GALLONS FOR 4½d.

EIFFEL TOWER CONCENTRATED LEMONADE

Is partly prepared in Italy, where scores of peasants gather the finest lemons from the trees and take them direct from the lemon orchards into the factory in all their freshness, to commence their transformation into "Eiffel Tower" Concentrated Lemonade. In this way thousands of bushels of the finest lemons the world produces are used every year, and it is by this careful selection of the finest fruit only that the delicious flavour of the "Eiffel Tower" Lemonade is obtained.

It is by concentrating the lemons in Italy that "Eiffel Tower" Lemonade can be supplied at this remarkable price. Huge baskets of lemons are reduced to a few pounds in weight, and in consequence an enormous saving in the cost of package is effected, and the cost of carriage to England is reduced to a minimum.

"Eiffel Tower" Lemonade is cheap, very cheap, but it is not because of its cheapness that it is specially recommended, but because of its exquisite flavour and unequalled quality. If you are not already using it, obtain a bottle from your grocer or send 6d. (in halfpenny stamps) for a bottle to G. FOSTER CLARK & Co., 768, Eiffel Tower Factory, Maidstone.

WHAT THE PRESS AND PUBLIC SAY ABOUT

EIFFEL TOWER LEMONADE

Sample of the numerous Testimonials we are receiving daily:

66 Birnum-road, TOLLINGTON PARK, London, N.

July 29th, 1896.

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

Believe me, yours faithfully, A. HARRISON.

EIFFEL TOWER LEMONADE. Two Gallons for 4½d. To be obtained of all Grocers, or send 6d. (in halfpenny stamps) to G. FOSTER CLARK & CO., 769, Eiffel Tower Factory, Maidstone.

SUPERIOR COOKERY.

SOUP: "CRÈME OF RICE À LA MÉDICIS."

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 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 sweetened milk, to dilute, and stir the purée 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 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 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 dessert-spoonful 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 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 pound of rice, one ounce of butter, two good-sized onions, water, half an ounce of flour, one teaspoonful of lemon juice, bunch of sweet herbs, salt and pepper, one and a-half teaspoonfuls 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 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 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. Serve.

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 tablespoonfuls 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.

ŒUFS À LA NÈGE ("FLOATING ISLANDS").

Have a dozen fresh eggs (for eight persons), part the yolks from the whites and keep the yolks till wanted. Whip the whites very hard (like snow), mix with them six ounces of powdered sugar and a few drops of vanilla essence; then drop one by one tablespoonfuls in boiling sweetened milk; when done on one side, turn them over, then drain them all on a sieve; put the yolks in a saucepan with six ounces of sugar and a pint and a-half of milk (the same milk as was previously used with less sugar); mix well and stir steadily on the fire until the milk thickens without boiling, strain, and let cool; pour some in a dish, arrange the cooked egg-whites over, and serve with the rest of the sauce in a sauce bowl.

BIGNETS (FRITTERS) À LA MONTANSIER.

Prepare a light paste with an ounce of concentrated yeast, a pound of flour, five eggs, three ounces of melted butter, an ounce of sugar, a few drops of almond essence, the rind of a lemon chopped fine, and two gills of milk; first make a light dough with the yeast, a fourth of the flour, and half of the milk; mix and work well, put in a small basin and let rise in a warm place, put the rest of the flour in another basin, make a hole in the centre, put in the eggs, a little salt, the butter, sugar, lemon, and the rest of the milk; work vigorously for ten minutes with a wooden spoon, lifting the paste each time; add the raised dough and work a little longer; cover and put to rise for an hour in a warm place; turn on a floured table, cut into two parts and roll down very thin; cut out with a two-inch round paste cutter (or the top of a wine-glass), on one half put a teaspoonful of very thick marmalade, wet the edge and cover with the other half; press down gently with the blunt edge of a smaller paste cutter, put on floured tin sheets, and let rise again; then fry them, a few at a time, in plenty of very hot fat; drain, roll in powdered sugar, and serve on a folded napkin.



Our Open Columns.

[The Editor does not hold herself responsible for the opinions expressed by correspondents. Discussion is invited on the subjects here written upon.]

A LIBERAL WOMAN'S DIFFICULTY.

To the Editor of the WOMAN'S SIGNAL.

DEAR MADAM,—The falseness of the so-called Liberal leaders to the fundamental principles of Liberalism, places Liberal women workers in a curious dilemma. We see how the Leader of the House of Commons, though not possessing absolute power of controlling the course of public business, may give or withhold a day for the discussion of a measure; and we know that were the Liberal leaders returned to office before the passing of a Woman's Franchise Bill, the passing of the measure might be delayed for years. If therefore a Liberal woman who believes in the application of Liberal principles to her own sex, works for the return of a Liberal, even if he be in favour of Woman's Suffrage, unless he is opposed by a non-supporter of our cause, she is practically working against the Liberal principles to which Women's Suffrage belongs.

It is a serious question for a conscientious woman. Will she sacrifice principle to party leaders, who on this, the most important question of the day, are Tory of Tories? Will she put aside the grand old war cries of those struggling for freedom, "Taxation without representation is robbery," "It is always expedient to be just," and others? Will she sacrifice her sisters' interests and delude herself into fancying she is merely sacrificing herself?

I was much pleased with the letter denouncing Austin's Jubilee poem as "insulting trash." Austin performs the feat of disparaging women, goodness and greatness in a breath, the latter by confining it to war and "discords." I would remind Louisa Dale that when a man speaks of a woman as "not great but good," he doesn't mean that higher form of goodness which though originating in a good heart is best expressed by way of a good brain. The "though woman" betrays an absurd misconception of women to be found in other of his poems. Had it been "as woman" it would have been less contemptuous of our sovereign lady, concerning whom I beg leave to differ from Mr. Austin, by considering her goodness, by reason of its wisdom, a form of greatness. The notion that women are less capable of greatness than are men, is one women should battle with, as it tends to make lives harder for some women and to morally deteriorate some men.—Yours truly,
A TRUE LIBERAL.

THE AUTHOR'S MALICE.—First Author: "Have you heard that our chum, Smithers, has married?"

Second Author: "Yes, he wanted to double his circle of readers!"

"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 say he is blown to Atoms!"

COMMON DISEASES.

I.—ANÆMIA.

ANÆMIA is either a deficiency of red blood corpuscles, or a shrinkage of them due to defective assimilation, or an impaired condition due to disease.

Anæmia is generally to be found in the growing period. Young persons of both sexes suffer more from this disease than when maturity has been reached, although it is sometimes found in persons advanced in years who have neglected the laws of hygiene, or, from the nature of their occupations, are confined to badly-ventilated sleeping and working rooms.

Thus it will be found more prevalent in cities than in the country. Anæmia will be found in young people who have to work in factories, who have to breathe vitiated air, and who neglect, or do not from ignorance supply, the necessary aliment of food and drink to maintain and restore the daily waste of energy necessary to support the labour either of brain or hands.

The natural consequences of neglecting the fundamental laws of health is a visible pallor—a diminution of roundness and firmness in the muscles, and a lassitude and a sinking weariness which unfits the individual to do his or her daily work either of brain or hand.

The replenishing of the system from the wasting of tissues which is going on every day can only be accomplished by the proper assimilation of food.

It cannot be done with medicine. It can, however, be accomplished with a perfect, flesh-forming, palatable, and agreeable Food Beverage. Dr. Tibbles' Vi-Cocoa is such a Food Beverage, possessing, as it does, wonderful nourishing, strengthening, and stimulative powers, unsurpassed by any other Food Beverage. Dr. Tibbles' Vi-Cocoa is not a medicine. It does simply what it is claimed to do, and its strengthening powers are being recognised to an extent hitherto unknown in the history of any preparation.

Merit, and merit alone, is what we claim for Dr. Tibbles' Vi-Cocoa, and we are prepared to send to any reader who names the WOMAN'S SIGNAL (a postcard will do) a dainty sample tin of Dr. Tibbles' Vi-Cocoa free and post paid. Dr. Tibbles' Vi-Cocoa, as a concentrated form of nourishment and vitality, is invaluable; nay, more than this; for to all who wish to face the strife and battle of life with greater endurance and more sustained exertion, it is absolutely indispensable.

Dr. Tibbles' Vi-Cocoa is made up in 6d. packets, and 9d. and 1s. 6d. tins. It can be obtained from all chemists, grocers and stores, or from Dr. Tibbles' Vi-Cocoa, Limited, 60, 61 and 62, Bunhill-row, London, E.C.

Owing to defective punctuation, the following passage appeared in a German paper: "Next to him Prince Bismarck walked in on his head, the well-known military cap on his feet, large, but well-polished top boots on his forehead, a dark cloud in his hand, the inevitable walking cane in his eye, a menacing glance in gloomy silence."

SUCCESS. ANOTHER COCKBURN TEMPERANCE HOTEL

13, Henrietta Street, Covent Garden, Bedford Street, Strand, LONDON.

Telegrams: "PROMISING," LONDON.
Mrs. A. D. PHILP, appreciating the very liberal patronage hitherto accorded to her at Cockburn House, 9 and 10, Endsleigh Gardens, and regretting her inability to accommodate many intending patrons for lack of room during the past two seasons, is pleased to announce to the public that she has secured the above Hotel premises, containing large and numerous public rooms, and accommodation for 150 guests, by which she hopes to cope with the expected large influx of visitors to London during the coming season, due to Diamond Celebrations. Bedrooms very quiet.

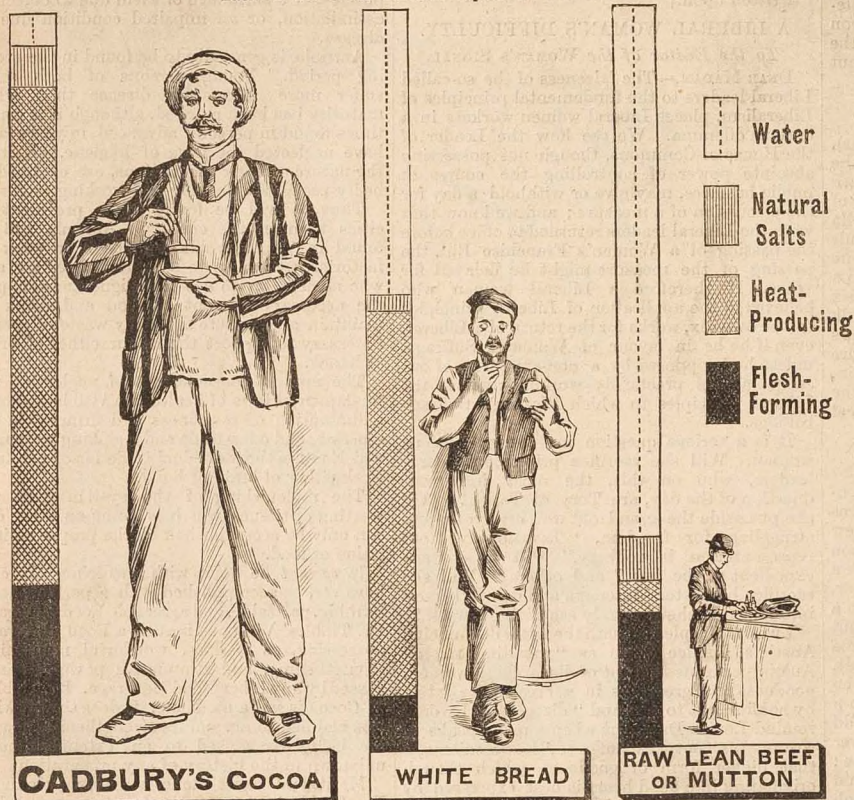
It will be newly and comfortably furnished throughout, and open for reception of guests early in March. Owing to its excellent position, in close proximity to the Strand, Trafalgar Square, Westminster, New Law Courts, Lincoln's Inn Fields, and all Places of Amusement and Railway Stations, Mrs. Philp hopes by her close personal attention to the comfort of guests, combined with Moderate Tariff, that she will continue to receive the very liberal patronage hitherto accorded to her. Large Halls for Public Dinners, Meetings, Concerts, &c.

It will be the finest, largest, and only well appointed HOTEL IN LONDON built from the foundation for the purpose, conducted on strictly Temperance principles. New Passenger Elevator, Electric Light, Telephone, and latest improved Sanitation. Telegraphic Address: "Promising," London. Mrs. Philp will give her general superintendence to all three of her Hotels, and will spare no effort to make all her patrons comfortable and at home. NOTE.—In connection with, and under same management—

COCKBURN HOUSE, 9 & 10, ENDSLEIGH GARDENS, opposite EUSTON (Telegrams—"Luncheon," London).
COCKBURN HOTEL, 42, FINSBURY SQUARE, E.C. (Telegrams—"Awfully," London).
and COCKBURN HOTEL, 141, BATH STREET, GLASGOW, and COCKBURN TURKISH BATHS.

COMPARATIVE VALUE OF FOODS

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The accompanying sketch shows at a glance the remarkable pre-eminence of CADBURY'S Cocoa in point of nutritive value as compared with other important articles of daily food.

A recent careful analysis of the THREE STANDARD FOODS to which the illustration relates, has proved that CADBURY'S Cocoa is far and away the richest in constituents that are

FLESH-forming
FORCE-generating
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It has, in addition, been shown that One - Shillingworth of CADBURY'S Cocoa contains as much nourishment as can be obtained for Three Shillings spent on some of the best meat extracts.

The LANCET refers to CADBURY'S Cocoa as representing "the standard of highest purity"; and the Editor of the MEDICAL MAGAZINE writes:—"CADBURY'S is without exception, the favourite Cocoa of the day. We are glad to give it the highest praise."

PURE Cocoa is a perfect food, the addition of drugs and alkalies deteriorates it. The Public should be wary of mixtures, and the plausible arguments used to promote their sale.

S. DEVON HEALTH & HOLIDAY RESORT

IS strongly recommended to all needing rest and pleasant and healthful change. It is one of the loveliest spots in the county, and "has all the comfort and charm of a gentleman's country home." Beautiful private grounds, lawn tennis. It has a full south aspect, with splendid view across the Teign Valley and estuary. To the west lies Dartmoor. Teignmouth is the nearest station—2½ miles.

ONE OF THE LOVELIEST SPOTS IN THE COUNTY.
CLIMATE PROBABLY UNSURPASSED IN ENGLAND.
TURKISH AND OTHER BATHS.

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EDUCATIONAL
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Principal, Miss BUSSELL (Cambridge Woman's Examination, Cambridge Teacher's Certificate).

Successful preparation for Oxford and Cambridge Locals, Examinations of Royal Academy and Royal College, etc.

SPECIAL PROVISION FOR DELICATE GIRLS,

Who while able to continue some lessons need treatment and watching. Resident Health Mistress from Hampstead Physical Training College. Swedish Gymnastics Medical Movements, &c. Sea-bathing, Tennis, Hockey, Cricket. The climate of Bridport is very suitable for delicate girls, while Thorneloe House is particularly well situated. References to Educational Authorities, Medical Men, &c., also to Miss R. ANSTREY, South Petherton, Somerset. The Autumn Term will commence on Thursday, Sept. 16th.

NEW CROSS HYGIENIC HOME AND SCHOOL OF PHYSICAL CULTURE.

Under the Care of Miss RHODA ANSTREY, New Cross, South Petherton, Somerset.

For delicate Girls and Ladies. To strengthen and restore to health by means of Gymnastics, Swedish Medical Movements and Massage, Pure Air, Pure Food, Out-door Occupations, &c. Specially recommended for the Cure of Spinal Curvature, Flat Chest and Round Shoulders, Anæmia, Dyspepsia, and many Nervous Affections. Apply for Particulars.

WOMEN'S LONDON GARDENING ASSOCIATION, 62, Lower Sloane-street.—Floral Decorations of all kinds. Care of gardens, conservatories, window boxes, in town and suburbs, contracted for. Home-made jams, jellies, fruit, pickles, &c.

HOTELS, HYDROS, &c.

THE DEVONSHIRE HOUSE
TEMPERANCE HOTEL,
12, Bishopsgate Street Without, London, E.C.

This First-Class Temperance Hotel is centrally situated for business or pleasure in the heart of the City.

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H. G. CHALKLEY & SONS, PROPRIETORS.

PARIS.

Boarding House, Central, near Louvre.

Comfortable Rooms, with or without board, from 3 to 8 francs.

Ladies and families. Paris Branch of W.C.T.U. Temperance Restaurant. English Reading Room. Moderate Terms.

Apply (enclosing 2d. stamps), Lady Secretary
205, Rue St. Honore.

BOURNEMOUTH.

MIDLAND HOTEL, opposite Bournemouth West Station.

Well-appointed Family Hotel and Boarding House. Electric Light. Excellent Cuisine. Tariff moderate. Buses to all parts. Special boarding terms. Apply—MANAGERESS.

Boarding School & Kindergarten Training College,

THE POSSE, LEICESTER.

Principal... Miss MORGAN.
Kindergarten Mistress... Miss JOHNSON

(National Froebel Union Higher Certificate, &c.)
Preparation for usual Examinations. Froebel Union Certificates, &c. Inclusive Terms, 30 Guineas per annum. A Scholarship of £10 will be awarded to the Resident Student who gains the highest number of marks at the Elementary Examination. Comfortable Home for Children whose parents reside abroad. Next Term, September 16th. N.B.—Prospectus on application. Highest references.