

WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE JOURNAL.

EDITED BY LYDIA E. BECKER.

VOL. XX.—No. 239. PUBLISHED MONTHLY.
REGISTERED FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

NOVEMBER 1, 1889.

PRICE ONE PENNY.
BY POST THREE HALFPENCE.

Contents :

Leading Articles:—Women's Political Associations; Mr. Thos. Gair Ashton at Hyde; Mr. Handel Cosham at Bristol; The Women Householders' Declaration; The Annual Meeting at Manchester; Proposed Memorial to Miss Caroline Ashurst Biggs; The Marquis of Dufferin on the Success of Women Students; The new State of Wyoming and Women's Suffrage; Report of the American Commission on Women's Labour.
Election Intelligence:—Peterborough: Brighton.
Mr. Leng, M.P., on the Franchise for Women.
Political Societies:—The Liberal Unionist Council; Bristol Women's Liberal Association; Hyde

Women's Liberal Association; Stalybridge; Southport Division Women's Liberal Association.
Lectures:—Queen's Road, Manchester.
Debating Societies:—Hazel Grove.
Revision Courts:—Prestwich Division.
Women's Suffrage in Arklow.
Women Voters at Arklow Election.
The Royal University of Ireland.
University College of South Wales and Monmouthshire, Cardiff. Munificent Gift by a Lady.
Colonial Intelligence:—Victoria; South Australia.
The late Alderman Bennett.
Contracts of Married Women.

Marriage within the Prohibited Degrees.
Parliamentary Petitions.
Obituary:—Sir W. Tindal Robertson, M.P.; Alderman Bennett.
Prize Competition No. 13. Prize Competition No. 12.
Manchester National Society for Women's Suffrage.
Treasurers' Reports:—Bristol and West of England Society; Dublin Committee; Manchester National Society for Women's Suffrage; Central National Society for Women's Suffrage; Central Committee, National Society for Women's Suffrage.
Women Householders' Declaration (continued).

**Reckitt's
Blue.**

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

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.
MANCHESTER NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE.
THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

WILL BE HELD IN THE
MAYOR'S PARLOUR, TOWN HALL, MANCHESTER,
At THREE O'CLOCK, on WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 20th, 1889,
To receive the report, the statement of accounts, to appoint the committee, and transact any other business which may arise.
Further particulars in future announcements.
The attendance of Friends is requested. Admission Free. Entrance in Princess-street.

MARRIAGE LAW DEFENCE UNION.

An Appeal from the Women of England ...	1d.
The Woman's View of the Question ...	1d.
A Letter to English Wives. By Edith Mary Shaw ...	6d.
A Lady's Letter to a Friend, on behalf of those who do not wish to Marry their Brothers ...	3d.
What Miss Lydia Becker says ...	3d.
A Sister-in-Law's Plea for Mercy ...	2d.
A Woman's Opinion on the Wife's Sister Bill ...	3d.

May be had at 35, King-street, Westminster, S.W.

SIGN THE WOMEN HOUSEHOLDERS' DECLARATION!

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

Women desirous to sign are requested to send their names and addresses, with a statement of the nature of their qualification whether as occupier or owner of property, to the Editor, *Women's Suffrage Journal*, Queen's Chambers, 5, John Dalton-street, Manchester. Forms will also be sent for collecting signatures on application.

BENGER'S
TRADE MARK
FOR CHILDREN AND INVALIDS.
FOOD

"Retained after every other food has been rejected."
London Medical Record.

Of Chemists, &c., everywhere, or free by parcels sent from the manufacturers,
MOTTERSHEAD & CO., 7, Exchange-street, Manchester

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

CONTENTS FOR OCTOBER 15TH, 1889.
1. The Industrial Instruction of Girls in Ireland.
2. The Act for Prevention of Cruelty to Children.
3. The Queen Isabella Association.
4. Arts and Crafts Exhibition.
5. Work of an Emigration Society.
Correspondence.
Record of Events:—The Marchioness of Dufferin and Ava—Women's Suffrage—Women's Political Associations—Alexandra School, Dublin—Intermediate Examinations, Ireland—Lecture by Mrs. Bryant, M.A., D.Sc.—United Sisters' Friendly Society—Women's Trade Association—Dress at the British Association—The Church Congress—Rewards for Bravery.

Foreign Notes and News.
Paragraphs.
Published by Trübner and Co., Ludgate Hill, and at 22, Berners-street, London, W.

MADAME BROWNJOHN, Court Dress-maker, 43, Cambridge-st., Eccleston Square, Belgravia, S.W. The most fashionable costumes of every description made at the shortest notice. Ladies' own materials made up. Estimates given. Evening Dresses, from 3½ guineas; Morning Dresses, from 2½ guineas. Wedding orders and foreign outfits promptly attended to. Perfect fit guaranteed.

TOWLE'S 1s. 1½d. 2s. 9d.
4s. 6d. & 11s.
CHLORODYNE

Invaluable for Coughs, Asthma, Bronchitis, Cholera, Diarrhoea, Consumption, Spasms, &c. One Dose speedily relieves. TOWLE'S CHLORODYNE LOZENGES and JUBBES. 6d. and 1s. per box. A. P. TOWLE, Chemist, 75, Back Piccadilly, Manchester, and of Chemists.—Post free 18½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.

WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE JOURNAL.—Communications for the Editor and Orders for the Journal to be addressed to the Office, Queen's Chambers, 5, John Dalton-street, Manchester.

[Continued from our last issue.]

WOMEN HOUSEHOLDERS' DECLARATION.

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

NAME.	Qualification, whether as occupier or owner of houses, land, or other property.	ADDRESS.	Parliamentary division in which the qualifying property is situated.
Lady MATHESON	Occupier and owner of house	13, Cleveland Row, St. James'	Westminster
"	Owner of land	Duke-street, St. James'	Middlesex, Harrow
"	Owner of land	Achanay and Sallachy	Sutherlandshire
"	Owner of land	Island of Lews, Dingwall and Ullapool	Ross-shire
ELIZABETH, Lady JACKSON	Occupier of house	3, Portman Square, W.	Marylebone, West
"	Owner and occupier of house	Brynteri, Abergavenny	Monmouthshire, North
"	Owner of house and land	Birkenhead	Cheshire, Wirral
"	Joint owner of house	Alfreton	Derbyshire, Chesterfield
Lady CARRINGTON	Occupier and owner of house	35, St. James' Square, Bath	Bath
The Comtesse DE MANIN	Owner and occupier of house	Llanely	Carmarthenshire, West
Mrs. ADDISON	Owner and occupier of houses	144, 145, 146, Church-street, Preston	Preston
Miss ISABEL BACKHOUSE	Occupier of house	52, St. James' Square, Notting Hill	Kensington, North
Miss SARAH MARIA BACKHOUSE	Occupier of house	175, Embden-street, Moss Side	Lancash., S.E., Stretford
Mrs. BARLOW	Occupier of house	2, Mayfield Road, Kersal	Salford, North
"	Owner of land	Abbey Dore, Hereford	Herefordshire, South
"	Owner of land	Langley Hall, Middleton	Lancash., S.E., Middleton
"	Owner of land	Greenhill	Lancash., S.E., Heywood
"	Owner of land	Glodwick	Lanc., S.E., West Houghton
Mrs. BATES	Occupier of house	4, Stafford-street, Walsall	Walsall
Miss SARAH BLOORE	Occupier of house	Clarendon Street, Nottingham	Nottingham, West
Miss BOSTOCK	Owner and occupier of house	Penmaen Park Hill, Gower	Glamorgan, Gower
Miss LUCY BOULT	Occupier of house	62, Devonshire Road, Liverpool	Liverpool
Miss BUTLER	Occupier of house	12, Dyke Road, Brighton	Brighton
Mrs. HANNAH CADBURY	Occupier of house	216, Bristol Road, Birmingham	Worcestershire, E.
Miss CHAMBERLAYNE	Occupier of house	1, Chesham Place, Belgrave Square	St. George's, Hanover Sq.
"	Landowner	Bishop's Itchington	Warwickshire, South East
Mrs. CHAPMAN	Owner of house	Willow Grove, Yalding	Kent, S.W., Tonbridge
Mrs. CLARKE	Occupier of house	26, Brook Hall Road, Ipswich	Ipswich
"	Owner of houses	Orford, Butley, Wickham Market	Suffolk, Woodbridge
"	Owner of land	Oulton	Suffolk, Lowestoft
Mrs. CHAPMAN	Owner of house	Willow Grove, Yalding	Kent, Tonbridge
MARGARET CLIFFE	Occupier of house	56, Great Jackson-street, Manchester	Manchester, South West
Miss AMELIA COSBURN	Occupier of house	Prospect House, Hartshead	Yorks, W.R., Spen Valley
Miss LUCY COX	Occupier of house	11, Heald Place, Rusholme	Manchester, South
Mrs. DANIEL	Occupier of house	15, Charles Square, Notting Hill	Kensington
"	Owner of house	Fort View, Wexford	Wexford
Miss L. E. D'ARENBERG	Occupier of house	41, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury	Finsbury, Holborn
Mrs. DE MORGAN	Occupier of house	30, Cheyne Row, S.W.	Chelsea
Mrs. DE STEIGER	Occupier of house	58, Bloomfield Road, Paddington	Paddington
Mrs. DISMORE	Occupier of house	65, Shrewsbury Road, Oxtou	Cheshire, Wirral
FANNY A. DREW	Occupier of shop	10, Ouston Place, London	South Kensington
Miss EASTWOOD	Owner of house	151, Savior Place, York	York, W.R., Barkston Ash
Mrs. EVAN	Occupier of house	67, Hope-street, Liverpool	Liverpool, Abercromby
"	Owner of house	Tuer-street, Greenheys, Manchester	Lancash., S.E., Stretford
Miss M. A. FINCH	Occupier of house	Manor Park, Rock Ferry	Cheshire, Wirral
Miss CAROLINE FOTHERGILL	Occupier of house	26, Grafton-street, Chorlton-on-Medlock	Manchester, South
Miss ELIZABETH FULLER	Occupier of house	1, Charlton Terrace, Dover	Dover
Miss AGNES GARRETT	Occupier of house	2, Gower-street, London	Finsbury, Holborn
"	Occupier of house	Rustington, Worthing	Sussex, West
Mrs. HARRIETTE GODDARD	Occupier of house	20, Woodstock Road, Hammersmith	Hammersmith
Miss GOFF	Occupier of lodgings	22, Palace Road, Upper Norwood	Camberwell
"	Owner of house	Vauxhall	Surrey, Wimbledon
Mrs. GREG	Owner of houses and land	The Mount, Macclesfield	Cheshire, Macclesfield
Mrs. GRIMES	Owner of house	22, Offerton Road, Clapham	Surrey, Wimbledon

For continuation, see page 141.

WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE JOURNAL.

EDITED BY LYDIA E. BECKER.

VOL. XX.—No. 239. PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

NOVEMBER 1, 1889.

PRICE ONE PENNY.
By Post THREE HALFPENNY.

THE note of women's suffrage this month sounds from the ranks of the Women's Liberal Associations, in two of which bodies, Bristol and Hyde, resolutions in favour of the principle have been adopted. We believe that every political society of women tends to hasten the day of enfranchisement, whether women manifest their interest in public affairs by organising Habitations of the Primrose League or in forming Women's Liberal or Women's Unionist Associations, and that members of Parliament and party leaders cannot consistently ask women's help in promoting public questions and withhold from them the right to vote in deciding them.

Mr. THOMAS GAIR ASHTON, M.P., must have found himself in a somewhat embarrassing situation in the chair at the recent meeting of the Hyde Women's Liberal Association. The honourable gentleman has never concealed his objection to the proposal to extend the Parliamentary franchise to women, yet he presided over a meeting convened for the purpose of hearing an address on women's suffrage by Mr. W. M'LAREN, M.P., at the close of which he had to put to the meeting a resolution in favour of the principle, which was carried unanimously. Notwithstanding this expression of opinion he remained unchanged in his view, and if he had contented himself with that simple declaration nothing more could be said. But he proceeded to give his reasons, and thus laid himself open to comment. He said he would give them a humble example of the way men looked upon women. If a man was skipper of a ship and was fonder of it than anything else he called her "she." If an engine driver spent his life with his engine he called her "she." Did not that show the respect of man for womankind—that if he wished to pay a tribute of respect and affection to anything he loved he called it "she?" But was it not a curious fact that, however much he might love the ship or the engine, it always required a man somehow to drive the machine? The relevancy of these observations to the question of adjusting representation to taxation in the case of women may have been apparent to the women of

Hyde though they failed to convince them, but it altogether escapes our ken.

We can, however, heartily thank Mr. GAIR ASHTON for his generous indignation with one of the reasons sometimes alleged against the proposal, namely, that if the franchise were extended to women they must extend it to women lodgers, a great many of whom were of an unfortunate outcast class. Could there, he asked, be a thing more insulting, that because there might be a few unfortunate women who might get the vote, that therefore the whole of womenkind should be precluded from having a vote? They might as well and logically argue that because there were a certain number of thieves among men lodgers, that therefore no man ought to have a vote. We believe that a little more consideration of the question in the light of this generous indignation will open his eyes to the fact that it is only because women are deprived of the power and protection of the suffrage that any man dreams of offering such insults as that of which he justly complained, and that as soon as women are admitted to the rights of citizenship men will judge of them as a class with as much consideration and respect as they extend to their fellow men.

Mr. HANDEL COSSHAM, in his speech at Bristol, afforded another example of the difficulty which besets a Liberal member of Parliament who is opposed to women's suffrage in discharging the task of urging women to take part in political agitation. We think it passes the wit of man to devise a consistent scheme by which women may properly take part in political action and may justly be debarred from the exercise of the franchise. Mr. COSSHAM extricated himself from this difficulty by saying he would not vote for women's suffrage unless it included all women. "Let them advocate the extension of the franchise to women as women." This is only another example of the double standard—one rule for men and quite another rule for women. If Mr. COSSHAM means that no one ought to vote for any measure of women's suffrage that did not give votes to all women, the answer

is that this was not the way in which political liberties were gained for men. The position of women in regard to representation may be compared to that of the masses of the people before the Reform Act of 1832, when most of the large towns had no member and most of the boroughs were in the pockets of lords and landowners. If at that time Lord GREY'S Reform Bill had been resisted on the principle laid down by Mr. COSSHAM, that no reformer would vote for a measure for extension of the suffrage that did not include all men, the obtaining of any Reform Act might have been indefinitely postponed. All men are not yet admitted to the vote, so on Mr. COSSHAM'S principle neither the ten-pound householders, enfranchised by the Act of 1832, nor the borough householders of 1867, nor the county householders of 1884, could have been enfranchised. They would have been kept waiting outside till Parliament should have been ready to pass a Bill giving the franchise to all men as men.

WE continue to receive adhesions to the Women Householders' Declaration in favour of the franchise in numbers that show how widespread is the demand for the suffrage. Without making any special canvass, signatures have come in up to the fullest capacity of our space to print, and we cordially invite women throughout the country, who have the necessary qualification, to send their names and obtain the signatures of their neighbours. We shall be most happy to send forms for the purpose of collecting signatures to any one who is willing to join in helping the manifestation, and, in the absence of a form, a letter addressed to the editor of the *Women's Suffrage Journal*, Queen's Chambers, 5, John Dalton-street, Manchester, requesting that the name may be added to the declaration and giving particulars as to qualification, will receive immediate attention.

THE annual meeting of the Manchester National Society for Women's Suffrage will be held in the Mayor's Parlour, Town Hall, Manchester, on Wednesday, the 20th instant, and we trust the friends will muster strongly on the occasion. Tea will be served in the offices of the Society as usual at the conclusion of the meeting, to which friends who attend are invited.

A DESIRE has been expressed by many friends of the late CAROLINE ASHURST BIGGS that some permanent and distinctive memorial of her should be instituted. Many

suggestions as to the form that the memorial should assume have been brought forward, but nothing has as yet been definitely arranged. We trust that, should the project be carried out, the memorial may assume some form which will be both visible and beneficial to the public, such as a tablet with a drinking fountain placed in the district where she lived, bearing an inscription which would perpetuate her name and memory among the people, especially the women for whose benefit her labours were directed. Friends interested in this subject should communicate with the editor of the *English-woman's Review*, 22, Berners-street, London, W.

THE Marquess of DUFFERIN and AVA, in presiding as Chancellor at the ceremony of conferring degrees in the Royal University of Ireland, made some interesting and encouraging observations on the success of the girl graduates. In 1884, which was the first year in which girls were qualified to present themselves for the degree examination, there were nine candidates for the B.A. degree, while this year there were nearly three times as many. Nor, he was happy to say, had the devotion of these young persons to the severe pursuits of learning proved incompatible with softer and more humane occupations, for one of the ladies upon whom he was to confer the degree of Bachelor had been persuaded to change her name since her examination in August last. He was happy to think that from very early days he had been in favour of the practice of medicine being opened to women, and his Indian experiences had greatly deepened the strength of his convictions on that point.

WE learn from the Boston *Woman's Journal* that the newly admitted State of Wyoming adopted as part of its constitution a suffrage chapter in virtue of which all citizens are to vote irrespective of sex. Qualifications are required that electors shall be able to read English, shall be full citizens, and have had six months' residence in Wyoming. The Territory of Wyoming has had twenty years' experience of women's suffrage, therefore it is not surprising that this rule should have been incorporated with its constitution in the process of advancing from the condition of a Territory to that of a State. It is not always easy to follow the details in American affairs, as in some cases women have been deprived of voting rights which had been conferred upon them by the Legislatures of the Territories in which

they reside, but so far as we can understand the news that has reached us, the principle of women's suffrage will be incorporated in the Constitution of the new State of Wyoming in such a manner that it cannot henceforward be challenged or disallowed.

THE fourth annual report of the American Commission of Labour gives a large amount of statistical and other information bearing on the condition of working women in the United States. The American Government took the rational course of employing women as agents to collect the information, and these agents interviewed individually the 17,427 women who contributed the facts recorded in the report. The excellent way in which the investigations were pursued by his staff won high praise from the Commissioner. The British Government may take an example from across the ocean the next time any official enquiry is made into the condition of the working women in this country, for assuredly competent and capable women would have greater facility for acquiring full knowledge of the circumstances of the lives of these workers than men.

It appears from the report that throughout the United States the vast majority of women workers are unmarried. The conditions of their lives vary in different localities, but, on the whole, it would appear that the general aspect of matters is not very different from that which prevails here. There is a Working Women's Protecting Union in New York analogous to that in London, but in America as in England it is not so easy for women as for men to organise and combine effectually.

ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.

PETERBOROUGH.

The sad death of Mr. Fitzwilliam caused a vacancy in the representation of Peterborough. The candidates were Mr. Morton (Gladstonian) and Mr. Purvis (Unionist). Both the candidates declared in favour of women's suffrage; the election in either event would be a gain of a vote to the women's suffrage party, as the late member was not known as a supporter. The polling resulted in the return of Mr. Morton by a large majority.

BRIGHTON.

MR. LODER ON WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE.

At a meeting in support of Mr. Loder's candidature, held October 20th, in St. Luke's Schoolroom, Mr. Loder, in replying to a resolution of confidence, mentioned that he had received the following written question from a lady: "When returned to Parliament will Mr. Loder vote in favour of extending the Parliamentary franchise to all those women who already vote at School Board, Poor Law Guardians, Municipal, and County Council elections?" He said he would certainly vote in favour of any measure of extending the franchise to women, and he took that opportunity of thanking those ladies who had worked on his behalf, and of expressing the opinion that if returned to Parliament it would be largely through their efforts.

Sir Robert Peel, the Gladstonian candidate, would not pledge

himself on the question. The polling took place on October 25th, when Mr. Loder was returned by a majority of 2,500.

MR. LENG, M.P., ON THE FRANCHISE FOR WOMEN.

The following letter has been addressed by Mr. Leng, the newly-elected member for Dundee, to Miss Kirkland, secretary to the Edinburgh National Society for Women's Suffrage:—

(COPY.)

Kintrae, Newport, Fife, 12th Oct., 1889.

Dear Miss Kirkland,—Now that I have had an opportunity of reading the explanatory papers, my answer to your inquiry is that I shall cordially support the extension of the Parliamentary franchise to qualified women. Not only so, but I shall assist so far as I can in putting an end to all distinctions in the law and its administration which treat woman as an inferior being to man, and which at present are frequently cruel and mischievous in their operation, both with regard to the treatment of children and the distribution of property. I shall be glad at all times to have information from you which may be of service to me in the House of Commons.—Yours faithfully, (Signed) JOHN LENG.

POLITICAL SOCIETIES.

THE LIBERAL UNIONIST COUNCIL.

At a meeting of the Liberal Unionist Council held at the offices, 31, Great George-street, Westminster, on October 22nd, the consideration of the report from the Sub-Committee on Women's Liberal Unionist Associations was the first business. The report was presented by Mr. Heneage, chairman of the sub-committee, who subsequently moved: "That this Council approves the recommendations of the sub-committee appointed to consider how the active co-operation of Women's Liberal Unionist Associations can best be secured and furthered, and that a circular be sent to all the Liberal Unionist Associations in England and Wales, suggesting that they should enter into communication with the Women's Liberal Unionist Council at Westminster, and should appoint a sub-committee to co-operate with them in forming a Women's Liberal Unionist Association in each district where none at present exists; and that they should also appoint a sub-committee for administrative purposes and invite the Women's Liberal Unionist Associations wherever one already exists, or may be formed, to appoint some members to serve on the same sub-committee."

This resolution having been carried, the following addendum was passed, on the motion of Mr. Arthur Elliot: "That a circular be also sent to the Liberal Unionist Associations in Scotland, urging them to co-operate in a similar manner with the Women's Liberal Unionist Associations in that part of the United Kingdom."

BRISTOL WOMEN'S LIBERAL ASSOCIATION.

WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE MEETING AT THE VICTORIA ROOMS.

A public meeting, under the auspices of the Bristol Women's Liberal Association, was held at the Victoria Rooms, Clifton, on October 24th, with the object of promoting the extension of the Parliamentary franchise to women. Miss PRIESTMAN, president of the association, occupied the chair, and she was supported by Mr. Handel Cossam, M.P., Mr. Charles Townsend, Mr. Wilberforce Tribe, Miss Henrietta Müller, Mrs. Brine, Mr. W. McLaren, M.P., Miss Mary Priestman, Miss Latimer, and the following delegates: Bristol, North, Mrs. Swann (president), Miss Edith Evans (secretary); Bristol, South, Mrs. J. H. Perry (vice-president), Miss Phelps (secretary); Newport and South Monmouthshire, the Hon. Mrs. Pelham (president), Mrs. Bailbache; West Wilts, Mrs. G. P. Fuller (hon. sec.), Mrs. Keir, Mrs. Margetson, Mrs. Long, Mrs. Maddox, Mrs. A. J. Beaven, Miss Beaven; East Somerset, Mrs. W. T. Clarke; Wells division of Somerset, Mrs. W. H. Wills (president), Mrs. Arthur Tanner (hon. sec.), Mrs. R. Clark (hon. sec.); Portsmouth, Mrs. Wm. Ward (hon. sec.); Plymouth, Miss S. Frances Latimer (president), Miss S. A. Bragg; Redruth, Mrs. Dungey (hon. sec.); Gosport, Mrs. Ward; Winchester, Miss Ellen Chapman, L.L.A. (hon. sec.); Shaldon, South Devon, Mrs. C. Brine (president); Bath, Misses Lemann, Miss E. Leman, Mrs. Edbrooke Webb, Mrs. Sarah Webb, Miss Dillon.

The platform was nicely decorated with foliage plants supplied by Messrs. Garaway and Co.

Miss PRIESTMAN, in opening the proceedings, said: We are here to uphold the grandest teaching of English Liberalism—the right of the people to self-government. The Saxons treasured this right. The English died for its recognition in the great charter of their liberties, and all through the centuries till the present time every wider application of the beneficent doctrine has resulted in increased stability of government, juster laws, and a more contented people. We are asking now for a yet further extension of this invigorating and trustworthy principle. And we appeal to the free men of England for help in our struggle to obtain that safeguard for our liberties which they have struggled and obtained for theirs. We do so with confident hope, for the greatest privilege of power is the ability it supplies to give help to others. As a rule, women have too lately become politicians properly to realise the measureless importance of a vote, but men understand. The Women's Liberal Associations that have sprung into life so numerous the last two years have been formed mainly for the sake of Ireland; the disclosures of wrong and suffering there have stirred to their depths the hearts of women, and they have worked to spread information and to mould public opinion with a beautiful enthusiasm and success—regardless of the curious way in which some leaders of the Liberal party employ their services to influence the votes of men, while considering them incapable of giving a vote themselves. A deep lesson for women is in this last page of Irish history. It was the extension of the franchise to the men who lived in mud cabins in Ireland in Gladstone's last great measure of reform that made the wrongs of Ireland recognised in Westminster—English tyranny had held Ireland in a fierce grip for eighty years, and showed no signs of relaxing its hold until the peasants' vote brought the House of Commons into touch with the peasants' misery. We want the same magic bond between the poverty of women and the Parliament. Wherever there is a poor and desolate man, there is a yet poorer and more desolate woman. If you could gather out of this city, out of London, out of all our large cities, the half-fed, half-paid, and uncared for women who are dropping day by day from dreary life to lonesome death, you would see a multitude of hopeless beings that would smite your souls with pity as keen as that which you have felt for the Irish. Give to those women the same means of self-help, the same hope of better things, you have given to the Irish. Private charity cannot reach them—they are too many, but the exchange of unjust law to just would touch them all. We, whose lot is cast in peace and plenty, will relax no effort till we have gained for them and for ourselves our birthright and citizenship—a voice in the making of the laws that govern us, and a security for our freedom.

Miss Mary Priestman (treasurer) read letters of apology for non-attendance from Lady Rachel Howard, Mrs. J. E. Butler, Miss A. Shore, Mrs. Eva M'Laren, and others.

Mrs. Drew, daughter of Mr. Gladstone, wrote as follows:—

"Hawarden Castle, Sept. 18, 1889.
"Dear Madam,—I am very sorry to be unable to accept the invitation you send me. . . . I feel very strongly on the subject, though perhaps on rather different grounds to those occupied by most of its advocates, viz., that just because Nature has clearly made a wide difference between men and women, therefore she should be left unfettered to decide what they can and cannot do, and that this she is prevented doing by the arbitrary inequalities of legislation.—Yours very faithfully,
"MARY DREW."

Miss Cobden, in a letter explaining her absence in consequence of being at the Gweedore trials, said:

"I am especially sorry that I cannot be with you, as the gathering is called mainly for the purpose of passing a resolution in favour of the extension of the Parliamentary suffrage to women. This action of the Western and South-Western Counties Women's Liberal Associations will, I feel convinced, materially strengthen the hands of that section of the Federation which has this object specially at heart, and which is anxious to see women's suffrage a leading feature in its programme. Until the Women's Liberal Associations throughout the country distinctly and without reserve support this question, and send delegates pledged to vote in favour of the extension of the franchise to women at the annual meeting in London of the Women's Liberal Federation, the cry will be raised, and with justice, that women themselves are not anxious for this great privilege and right. . . . There are, I am aware, women

taking prominent part in the political questions of the day who are opposed to the question of the enfranchisement of women being brought forward at the present time. I have a strong impression that many of these women will be opposed to its being brought forward at any time. In my opinion, now is the opportunity to press forward this question, and women should refuse to give their aid to Parliamentary candidates who will not support women's suffrage when they have the opportunity of doing so in the House of Commons. I have expressed my views very distinctly on this question, but I have done so because I feel we should not be half-hearted in our work for this great object."

Mrs. SWANN moved the following resolution: "That this meeting, believing in the Liberal principle of government of the people by the people, and believing that national justice is impossible when half the nation have no direct representation because they are women, pledges itself to the redress of this wrong by supporting the claims of women to the Parliamentary franchise."

Mrs. BRINE said she had worked for twenty years among women, not for party purposes, but to induce them to perceive that only by combination and legitimate influence as citizens could be obtained that honourable place that was due to their sex and responsibility. Women were not human beings; in the eyes of men they were only women. (Laughter.) That is the great wrong. It was not a question of inferiority or incapacity. If women desired to urge reforms of any sort they could only do so through men, and had no right to appeal for themselves directly. That led to many abuses. It made men the patrons of women instead of their friends, for without equality there could not be true friendship. (Hear, hear.)

Miss HENRIETTA MULLER, in supporting the resolution, said it embodied a profound and important truth, and in carrying it they would do more than merely express their opinion in its favour. They would do what lay in their power to establish and maintain that principle of eternal truth which lay at the basis of it, that principle of eternal truth which she believed found an echo in every human breast. She had been working upon the subject of the suffrage for women for many years, and the lady who was in the chair that evening had devoted a great part of her life to it. She did not know who could be unconvinced when Miss Priestman was there to press the claims of women's suffrage. The possession of the suffrage by women meant almost a necessity of existence, and it certainly meant a condition of permanent success to those who engaged in political life, for it was nonsense to have a political association of women who could pretend to nothing like a permanent and substantial basis so long as they had not at their back that rock which meant a vote. (Applause.) In conclusion, the speaker urged the necessity of that and kindred associations doing their utmost to obtain for women the Parliamentary franchise.

Mr. W. M'LAREN, M.P., also supported the resolution, and said he thought the most important work which Women's Liberal Associations could undertake was that of obtaining the enfranchisement of their own sex. He felt it was a sign of inferiority so long as women had not votes, although many men, actuated by a spirit of false gallantry, tried to conceal that fact and pretended that it would degrade a woman to give her a vote. At present questions concerning women were almost contemptuously set aside in the House of Commons, but if women had votes time would soon be found to look after their interests. Their opponents admitted that upon logical grounds the supporters of women's suffrage were in the right, and he could not conceive how any woman could canvass for a man who was not in favour of giving her the franchise. (Hear, hear.) They were told by some Liberal politicians that if they would wait until the Home Rule question was settled they would see what they could do for women, but they knew that the moment Home Rule was carried they were going to tackle the question of the disestablishment of the Welsh Church, and then there would be the Scotch Church to deal with, so that if women gave way to that argument they would give way for ever. (Hear, hear.) He trusted that the Liberal leaders would take a bolder and more statesmanlike course than they had yet done, for they might depend upon it that if the Liberal leaders refused to take up that question the Tory leaders would not be so foolish. He urged the delegates to keep the question well to the front. He was himself deeply impressed with the importance of it, believing that it was the cause of justice and right, and if carried into effect it would raise the women of the

country more than anything else they could do for them, and the women would raise the men; it would elevate the standard of public morality throughout the land, and be the signal for the emancipation of women in the rest of the world. (Applause.)

The resolution was then put, and carried with two dissentients. Miss CHAPMAN moved the following resolution: "That this meeting rejoices in the awakening of women to the importance of political action, and earnestly desires their co-operation with Women's Liberal Associations for the advancement of that wise and righteous legislation which is the safety of the nation."

Miss LATIMER (Plymouth) seconded the motion. Mr. HANDEL COSSHAM, M.P., supported the resolution. He said he had an intense growing conviction that the happiness and future of our country depended upon the adoption of Liberal principles, and he had made a special effort to be there that evening to acknowledge their indebtedness to the women who had taken part in promoting Liberal policy. (Applause.) Nothing was more appropriate to women than to struggle for what was humane, just, and progressive. (Applause.) If he ventured to differ from Mr. M'Laren, it was only to hope that women would not take his advice in one respect, and withhold their influence in what was right simply because they had not votes. There were hundreds and thousands of men to-day who were taking an active part in politics, but who had not votes yet. (Hear, hear.) As to the question of whether women should have votes, he had not seen his way to vote for it, but he had listened with intense interest, and he hoped with profit, to the arguments that had been so ably advanced that night. (Hear, hear.) He assured them that the difficulties he felt in the matter were the result of honest convictions. The question of women's suffrage was a great one, which must be argued in a careful way. There was only one thing he would say in reference to it. He would never vote for women's suffrage unless it included all women. If they excluded married women he was against them. Let them advocate the extension of the franchise to women as women. (Hear, hear.) He believed that in the future, as in the past, Liberal legislation would commend itself to all thinking women, and as to Ireland, he thought it would be unworthy of women not to labour to remedy the wrongs that existed in that country. No questions of party consideration would hinder him from voting for women's suffrage if he felt it was safe for the country and wise for the ladies themselves, but, as he had said, he never would vote for it except for all women. He would never put a ban upon marriage, believing that women who were married were just as much entitled to vote as women who were not married. (Hear, hear.)

The resolution having been carried unanimously, Mr. CHARLES TOWNSEND proposed a cordial vote of thanks to the president. They also owed thanks to the ladies for their admirable addresses, which had almost converted his friend Mr. Cossham, and if they could achieve such a result the meeting had not been without rich fruit. There was a time when he himself felt some little hesitation on this matter, being a little fearful as to the political result. But that was not a sound argument for a Liberal to use, and on looking into the question he felt more convinced that they might safely leave the instincts of Englishwomen to do what was right when the power was in their hands. (Applause.)

Mr. W. TRIBE seconded the vote, and it was carried by acclamation.

Miss PRIESTMAN acknowledged the vote of thanks, and said, referring to Mr. Handel Cossham's remarks, that they would support any bill that could first be passed.

This terminated the proceedings.

HYDE WOMEN'S LIBERAL ASSOCIATION.

The Hyde Women's Liberal Association held their first meeting of the season, on October 25th, in the Mechanics' Institute.

Mr. THOMAS GAIR ASHTON, M.P., who presided, said they were assembled there that evening to hear an address from Mr. M'Laren on the question of the position of women. They were, he held, extremely fortunate in having procured the services of one so eminent as Mr. M'Laren in his advocacy of women's rights—(applause)—and he was sure that all of them, whether they agreed entirely with all Mr. M'Laren might say or not, had come with open minds—(hear, hear)—and they would listen to him with the greatest interest and respect. (Applause.) He was glad and he congratulated them that they had asked men to come to that meeting, because he

thought that on this question men required quite as much instruction as women did; perhaps he should say they required more, because it was only through their instrumentality that women could get the vote. (Hear, hear.) They might differ, as he had said. Though he had as a rule met with the greatest courtesy from all the women of Hyde, he had on one or two occasions been attacked in the newspapers by lady critics, who complained that he had not treated them with sufficient respect. He yielded to none in his respect for womankind, and he thought he might speak for all the men he saw around him when he said that they echoed that sentiment. (Applause.) If they would let him give them a humble example of the way in which men looked upon women, he would put it in this way. If a man was a skipper of a ship and he was fonder of it than anything else what did he call her? He called her "she." If an engine driver spent his life with his engine, he called her "she." Did not that show the respect of man for womankind—that if he wished to pay a tribute of respect and affection to anything he loved he called it she? But was not this a curious fact that however much he might love the ship or the engine, it always required a man somehow to drive the machine? (Laughter and applause.) The woman through all time had leaned upon the man. There were, he believed, both physical and mental differences between men and women. Mark, he especially said differences; he did not say inferiority on the part of women. (Applause.) He believed that some of the powers, physical and mental, of women, were as good if not better than those of men; then the question was—were they adaptable to the work of the Parliamentary franchise? ("Yes" and "No." Laughter.) Well, it required different functions; it required different forms of intellect to legislate and to administer. Now, he had often expressed himself favourable to women not only having votes, but sitting on Boards of Guardians and School Boards. He thought that in those places where the management of women and children played as large or a larger part than the management of men, that the help and assistance of women was almost essential; but it seemed to him that the capacity that was required for that kind of work was not the same form of capacity as that which was required for legislative purposes, or was required for settling the policy of the country. There was a kind of sentiment in woman, for which he honoured her, but which at the same time, he thought, rendered her less able than men to take a cool and calm view of some of the great questions. Now, he did not say that there were not individual women who were not superior to individual men. One was often told that it was ridiculous that a great lady should not have a vote, while very likely her labourer might have one. That, however, was not really a fair way of putting it. To compare the highest intellect on the one side with the poorest form of intellect on the other was not a fair form of argument. It was on the average intellect, not on individual cases, that they must go; and he was bound to say that whatever was said to him about logic in the matter, he could not see that for the purpose of the Parliamentary franchise woman was as well adapted to give a vote as was man. As he had said, there might be cases where she could, but she was full of sentiment, and he believed that she would be too apt to be guided by the men in the vote that she would give. He would not insult them by such arguments as were put forward by the member for this division a few months ago at Hazel Grove. He did not, as a rule, remember what that gentleman said, but he was so much struck by the feebleness—he could not call them arguments—of the reasons that he (Mr. Sidebotham) gave for refusing to give his vote for women's suffrage, that he could not help remembering them. They were insulting not only to his intelligence as a man, but they were still more insulting to the womanhood of women. This was what the member for the division said upon the question. He absolutely began by saying that he did not say that women were less fitted to exercise the franchise than men. If he said that, it seemed to him (the Chairman) that he gave up the question; he gave up the whole point. If women were equally fitted to exercise the franchise, why should they not have it as well as the men? Then the member went on to give sundry reasons. He (the Chairman) felt ashamed at one of the reasons, which was this, "that if they gave the franchise to women they must extend it to women lodgers, a great many of whom were of that unfortunate outcast class which was a blot on society. He asked them, as reasonable men, whether that would be a good thing for the good government of the country?" Could they imagine a thing more

insulting, that because there might be a few unfortunate women who might get the vote, that therefore the whole of womankind should be precluded from having a vote? When he read that, he said it was a shame that the vote of Hyde should be given by a man who held such sentiments, and he felt grieved that the insult was offered. They might as well and as logically argue that there were a certain number of thieves among men lodgers, and therefore no man ought to have a vote, because a thief ought not to have one. (Applause.) However, he felt constrained by the position in which the Hyde Women's Liberal Association placed him that evening to say a few words about his own views. He felt that he should be wanting in courage if he did not do so, and although it had been shown to him that evening that he ought to change his opinions because it would get him possibly some votes, and because the women were kind enough to help them, he did not think they would respect him if he on such grounds as that were to change any of the convictions that he possessed.

Mr. M'LAREN, M.P., in rising to move the first resolution, said there had been, they must all admit, a great development in women's work in this country. If any of them took their mind back twenty years and recalled what they knew was the work and recognised position of women at that time, they must see at once the enormous advance that women had made. Twenty years ago the work of women was limited to works of philanthropy or work in connection with religious organisations. It would have been impossible to have a meeting like that, or to induce a woman to make a political speech. They then rarely saw a woman either on the platform or in the audience at a political meeting. It was not woman's sphere, a term used by the opponents of the emancipation of women, whose sphere was represented as being as limited as possible. What had become of that limit now? He did not think they ever heard of "woman's sphere" now. He did not think he had heard the expression for the last five or six years. The sphere had burst—(applause)—and woman had got very much beyond these narrow bounds. The ladies in the Hyde division were taking a step in advance by the election of Miss Smith as one of the guardians of the poor. (Applause.) He knew what grand work women could do on Boards of Guardians, and it was now recognised by everybody that it was desirable to have women on Boards of Guardians. Women were also doing most valuable work on School Boards, and had done for the last nineteen years. It was desirable that the influence of women should be felt in politics, that their views upon political matters should be made known, and that they should express those opinions in the ballot box. It was desirable in the interests of the country that every phase of opinion should be obtained. He entirely agreed with the chairman on the point that women were different from men physically and intellectually, and he did not believe that any amount of political education would ever turn men into women. (Laughter.) But the female intellect could grasp principles in a way that he did not think the intellect of men did, and when women had grasped a principle they stuck to it, because they believed it to be right, no matter what happened. (Laughter.) And, therefore, he thought it was essential that, because they differed from men, they should vote in Parliamentary elections. If their opinions were exactly the same as men's, he did not think it would be of very great importance whether they voted or not, so far as the welfare of the country was concerned. But he said women ought to have a vote for another reason, because in every extension of the franchise there had been a spread of education and a development of the intelligence of the people. It would be exactly the same in the case of women. As soon as they knew they had to give votes, they would interest themselves even more than they did in politics. They would study them, and even if they were so unwise as Mr. Ashton supposed, as to be guided by the opinion of the men in the matter, they would simply be doing what men always did. Men were guided by the opinions of women, and he did not think that women would be doing wrong by following the same lines always provided that they did not place implicit confidence in the men, but really worked the thing out for themselves. The women of this country owed a debt of gratitude to the Primrose League, because it had converted men into the belief that women ought to take a part in political life, and the mere fact of the existence of this association was an immense leverage in favour of the franchise. In whatever constituency a Women's Liberal Association existed, it was a standing proof that women were fully qualified to take their part in political

matters. It was a fact that so long as women had not the Parliamentary franchise, a brand of inferiority was placed upon them by the Legislature. The vote would affect women in their business, in their wages, and their organisations. They would be more accustomed to manage large concerns, and matters of importance; they would be more able to form trades unions, and to compete in the labour market on advantageous terms. They would no longer be obliged, in consequence of want of organisation, to sell their labour for far less than it was worth. They would be better able to stand up against the sweating system than they were able to do now, and would receive far more attention at the hands of the House of Commons. (Applause.) The fact was that the giving of the vote to women was essentially a Liberal principle, and he could not understand—he supposed he was intellectually incapable of understanding it—(laughter)—how any Liberal could refuse to give the vote to women. He could not conceive the refusal to be consistent with Liberalism. There was not one single argument which was used in favour of the enfranchisement of men which could not be used in favour of the enfranchisement of women. It would come. There was not the slightest doubt that within a few years the Parliamentary franchise would be given to women; and one of the main reasons why some of the Liberal members were against women's suffrage was the feeling that they would vote Tory. It rested very much with the women themselves. If they were determined that they would have the franchise they would have it. They had only to make one final effort to convince their Liberal friends of the country generally that they were determined to have the franchise, show them that it was only right and just for them to vote, and he was convinced that the good sense and the fairness of Liberal politicians would see the matter in that light. They saw the logic of the case now, and it was only hesitancy that prevented them from joining the ranks of the women's suffrage advocates. He urged all present to lay their claims calmly and dispassionately before those whom they could influence. It was a clearer case of justice than Home Rule. There was no question before the country which was equally clear and equally strong. The cause of right, the cause of justice and of fair-play were on the side of women. (Applause.) He had pleasure in moving the following resolution: "That this meeting recognises the fact that politics are as important to women as to men, and affect their welfare as closely. It appreciates the great value which the country derives from the influence of woman being exerted in political matters, but declares its opinion that their influence will never be properly exercised, nor their interests adequately cared for, until the Parliamentary franchise is extended to duly qualified women. It therefore urges the Liberal party to carry this necessary measure of reform." (Prolonged applause.)

Mrs. Moss seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

Votes of thanks to Mr. M'Laren and the chairman were also adopted.

STALYBRIDGE.

A public meeting under the auspices of the Stalybridge and Dukinfield Women's Liberal Association was held on October 26th at the Oddfellows' Hall, Stalybridge, to discuss the subject of the extension of the Parliamentary franchise to women. Mr. J. Probyn presided. Mr. H. S. Cheetham opened the discussion. A resolution in favour of women's suffrage was moved by Mr. W. M'Laren, M.P., seconded by Mrs. J. W. Summers, and carried unanimously. The meeting concluded with votes of thanks to the speakers and the chairman.

SOUTHPORT DIVISION WOMEN'S LIBERAL ASSOCIATION.

The first meeting of the present session was held in the Temperance Hall, Southport, on September 30, when Mrs. Thew, who presided, gave an address on the work which lay before them as an association. On the motion of Mrs. Ashington, seconded by Miss Cheetham, it was resolved:—"That this association strongly urges the National Liberal Federation at its forthcoming meeting in Manchester to adopt as planks of the Liberal programme—first, women's suffrage; and, second, the reforming of the registration of voters, so as to effectually secure a Parliamentary vote to every qualified man and woman."

LECTURES.

QUEEN'S ROAD, MANCHESTER.

On October 25th, Miss Becker delivered a lecture on the Parliamentary franchise for women, to the United Methodist Free Church Mutual Improvement Society, Queen's Road, Manchester. There was a good attendance. The lecture was received with great satisfaction, and the proceedings concluded with the usual vote of thanks.

DEBATING SOCIETIES.

HAZEL GROVE.

For the weekly meeting of the Wesleyan Young Men's Mutual Improvement Society, on October 11th, a debate was fixed on the subject of "Women's Suffrage: Is it expedient?" Mr. S. Hallworth opened the debate with an address in the affirmative, and he was followed by Mr. E. Ridgway on the negative side. The subject was then thrown open to the members, and an interesting discussion ensued.

REVISION COURTS.

PRESTWICH DIVISION.

CAN A MAN VOTE IN RIGHT OF HIS WIFE?

At the revision of the voters' lists for this division, held at the Ashton Town Hall, by Mr. Harrison F. Blair, Mr. Alfred Slater, of Heywood, appeared in support of the ownership claim of William Kent, in respect of some property situated in Waterloo, which had been left to his wife since the passing of the Married Women's Property Act, 1882. The Revising Barrister questioned whether the fact that the property belonged to the wife necessarily ousted the husband from the rights of the franchise. After consideration the name was struck off, but the Revising Barrister offered to give a case with a view to an appeal, which offer was not accepted.

WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE IN ARKLOW.

At Dublin, on October 8th, before Mr. Justice Andrews, Mr. Day, instructed by Mr. Craig (Messrs. Hamilton and Craig), on behalf of Mr. Richard Kearon, a ratepayer and commissioner of the town of Arklow, moved for a mandamus directing the clerk of the commissioners, Mr. Chas. Fitzhenry, to publish a list of the persons entitled to vote at the elections for commissioners, omitting from same the names of certain female voters. The township was incorporated under the provisions of the Towns Improvement Act, and had fifteen commissioners, twelve for Arklow Ward and three for Ferrybank Ward. One-third of them went out yearly, and the next election to fill vacancies would be held on the 15th of the present month. The chairman, Mr. Daniel Condron, with the Town Clerk and Mr. M'Inerney, B.L., as assessor, had already held a sitting for the purpose of revising the list of voters, and had included in it the names of thirty-one female voters, notwithstanding an objection on the part of the applicant's solicitor. Mr. M'Inerney said that the names of these ladies had been on the list before, and he would leave them there.

Mr. Justice Andrews: I could not grant an absolute order for a mandamus, and your grievance is one that no order which I can make would rectify, because it would not postpone the election.

Mr. Day admitted that it would be impossible to comply with a requirement of a section of the act that the list should be published fifteen days before the election.

Mr. Justice Andrews: You want me to express an opinion as to the rights of these ladies. I am going to decline to do that. Surely there is an appeal from the decision of the Revision Court.

Mr. Day said it was curious that the act under which the township was constituted contained no provision for the revision of the list of voters at all.

Mr. Justice Andrews made no rule on the application.

WOMEN VOTERS AT ARKLOW ELECTION.

In the Arklow municipal election, on October 18th, the most novel and unprecedented factor was the polling by female voters.

The list recently prepared contained the names of twenty-four ladies, and sixteen of these went to the booth and voted for the "Extremist" candidates. The remaining eight were "Independents," but as it had been stated by the "Extremists" that ladies would not be allowed to vote, only five had the courage to fight through the mob and exercise what is locally believed to be their right. The eleven votes given by the "Extremist" ladies had the effect of winning the four seats for their party, as had ladies been excluded the "Independent" candidates would have won. It is contemplated to question the right of the ladies to vote at the elections.—*Dublin Daily Express.*

THE ROYAL UNIVERSITY OF IRELAND.

The ceremony of conferring degrees in the Royal University took place on October 28th in the great hall of the University, Earlsfort Terrace, Dublin. There was a very large attendance of members of the Senate, professors, students, and visitors, who included a large number of ladies. The Marquis of Dufferin and Ava took his place for the first time as Chancellor of the University. In the course of his address the Chancellor said: Nor in this connection must I neglect to call your attention to the considerable impetus which the foundation of this University has given to female education. Our charter provides that our degrees are to be open to women, and at the very start it was decided that the examinations should be made identical for candidates of either sex. It is needless to say that they have been conducted with the strictest impartiality, with the result that on several occasions some of our most valuable prizes have been carried off by ladies. The number of female students, too, is rapidly increasing. Last year, 114 entered for matriculation, while this year the number was even larger. In 1884, which was the first year in which girls were qualified to present themselves for the degree examination, there were nine candidates for the B.A. degree, while on this occasion there are nearly three times as many. Nor, I am happy to say, has the devotion of these young persons to the severe pursuits of learning proved incompatible with softer and more humane pre-occupations; for one of the ladies upon whom I am to-day to confer the degree of bachelor has been persuaded to change her name since her examination in August last. (Laughter.) Nor, indeed, is she the only instance in which our "sweet girl graduates" have proved the truth of the axiom laid down in the Latin grammar, that polite literature is a potent instrument in conjuring the natural ferocity of virgins. But it is not in arts only that ladies are presenting themselves for our degrees. We have found them competing successfully also in law and music, and in what perhaps may eventually prove the line in which they are destined to make the greatest progress and to enter upon the career most suited to their powers and to their taste—viz., that of medicine. I am happy to think that from very early days I have been in favour of the practice of medicine being opened to women, and my Indian experiences have greatly deepened the strength of my convictions on the point. When we remember that in our Eastern Empire there are millions of women, from the princesses and delicate and high-born ladies in the zenana to the wives of the humbler classes, who would die in the midst of agony rather than allow a man to see their face or in any way to treat them, and that for centuries they have been the victims of the most indescribable ignorance and abominable practices, we can understand what a scope both for professional success and for benevolent exertion is open to women in that part of the world; indeed, already several very eminent female practitioners are established in the principal Indian cities, and have been everywhere welcomed with acclamation, as well as other more substantial and appropriate rewards, by a numerous and grateful clientèle.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF SOUTH WALES AND MONMOUTHSHIRE, CARDIFF.

SUCCESSSES OF ABERDARE HALL STUDENTS.

The executive committee of the Aberdare Hall, in connection with the University College, Cardiff, have awarded—(1) a scholarship of £10 for one year to Miss S. G. Anthony, who took a £25 scholarship at the last entrance examination at the college; (2) a scholarship of £15 for one year to Miss Emily E. Payn, a second year student at the college.

The executive committee of the Aberdare Hall, in connection with the University College, Cardiff, at a committee meeting held on Tuesday, the 15th, awarded a scholarship of £20 for three years to Miss Louisa Howell. A scholarship for three years was also awarded to Miss Emily White. Each of these ladies gained an exhibition at the last entrance examination of the college.

Of the Aberdare Hall students the following have passed the intermediate examination in arts of the University of London: First class, Miss Mary Helen Fox, an exhibitor and prize-holder of the college, and Miss Edith Bancroft, an exhibitor of the college; second class, Miss Ellen Nott, an exhibitor of the college, and a former student of the Roan School for Girls, Greenwich. The intermediate science examination has been passed with high honours by Miss Lucy Baker and Miss Eleanor Moss, both scholars of the college.

MUNIFICENT GIFT BY A LADY.

Miss Caroline Williams, Vicarage Gate, London, sister of Mr. A. Williams, M.P., has paid £1,000 to the University College of South Wales and Monmouthshire. The money is to be devoted to the foundation of scholarships tenable by girl or women students who shall reside at Aberdare Hall or any other hall of residents for women students which may be hereafter founded in connection with the University College of South Wales and Monmouthshire.

COLONIAL INTELLIGENCE.

VICTORIA.

PUBLIC MEETING IN THE PRAHRAN TOWN HALL.

A public meeting, convened by the mayor in compliance with a numerously signed requisition, was held in the Prahran Town Hall, on August 30th, for the purpose of considering the question of extending the franchise to women. There was a large attendance, and the Mayor, Cr. FULLER, presided.

Mr. McNAUGHT was the first speaker, and was followed by Mrs. STOCKWELL, Dr. MALONEY, and Mrs. STEEL.

Mrs. DEVENPORT moved: "That in the opinion of this meeting the Legislature of Victoria should pass a Bill legalising woman's suffrage." This was seconded by Mrs. SMYTHE, and supported by Mr. W. H. WILLMOTT and Mr. JOHN SYKES, J.P.

The resolution was then put to the meeting and declared unanimously carried, and the meeting was brought to a close with a vote of thanks to the mayor.

PUBLIC MEETING AT BRUNSWICK.

A public meeting was held at Brunswick, on September 5th, for the purpose of advocating the extension of the franchise to women. In the absence of the mayor, Cr. KING presided. On the platform were Mrs. Steel, vice-president of the Australian Women's Suffrage Society; Mrs. Smythe, secretary; Mrs. McBean, treasurer; Mrs. Lee, Mr. Axel Gustafson, and others.

The CHAIRMAN, having briefly introduced the subject, called on Mrs. STEEL to address the meeting; after which Mrs. SMYTHE spoke at some length on the question.

Mrs. LEE also spoke a few words, dwelling for a short space on the social evil question, which, she said, would in a great measure find its remedy in the ballot box.

Mr. GUSTAFSON then delivered an address, in the course of which he said that Dr. Maloney had just introduced the desired Bill into the Legislative Assembly, and that it had passed its first reading. (Cheers.) He moved: "That in the opinion of this meeting the Legislative Assembly should pass, without delay, an Act legalising women's suffrage."

Mrs. SMYTHE seconded, and the motion was carried unanimously. It was decided to forward a copy of the resolution to Dr. Maloney, and the meeting then closed with the usual compliment to the chair.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

A meeting of the ladies of Magill and its neighbourhood was held on August 12th, in the Mission Rooms, Magill, to examine the question of woman's suffrage. The meeting took the form of a debate, Mrs. Lee (hon. secretary Woman's Suffrage League) claiming: "That it is the right of every citizen of a free State to be equally represented in the Councils of the State regardless of sex."

Mrs. Swan, who ably defended her position, opposed on the ground of inexpediency. As interest in the subject was new to a large proportion of those present, and an adjournment for further consideration was proposed, the meeting was adjourned accordingly.—*Adelaide Observer.*

THE LATE ALDERMAN BENNETT.

The lamented death of Alderman Bennett, which occurred last month, removes from the public of Manchester one of its most prominent and respected citizens, and one who was associated with the women's suffrage movement from its earliest times. The connection of Mr. Bennett with the cause began with the Parliamentary election of 1867, when the death of Mr. Edward James caused a vacancy in the representation of the city, for which three candidates were nominated, Mr. Jacob Bright, Mr. Bennett, and Mr. Mitchell Henry. The contest lay practically between the first two, and Mr. Jacob Bright was returned to Parliament for the first time. The occasion is memorable in the history of the women's suffrage movement as having for the first time within the memory of man afforded the spectacle of a woman voting at a Parliamentary election. Owing to some confusion on the part of the overseers, the names of two women were on the register of electors. One of these—Lily Maxwell—was induced to go to the poll, where she recorded her vote for Mr. Jacob Bright. This was not only in the days before the ballot, but before Mr. Disraeli's Reform Act of 1867. The appearance of a woman at a polling booth created an extraordinary sensation, and it called forth a leading article in the *Times*, and the news of the achievement spread rapidly abroad. It served to dissipate what at that time seemed to be the general belief that it was not possible for a woman to go into a polling booth and record her vote. In moving a vote of thanks to the returning officer after the declaration of the poll, Mr. Jacob Bright said that for the first time, he believed, since the Reform Act of 1832 a woman had voted for him. That woman was a hard working, honest person, who contributed to the burdens of the state, and therefore if any woman should possess a vote it was precisely such a one as she. Mr. Bennett, in seconding the motion, said there was one thing of which he was a little jealous—the only lady who voted for his opponent. He did flatter himself he might have had the votes of the ladies if they had been enfranchised. Nevertheless, that should not prevent him advocating the suffrage for women who were ratepayers.

Mr. Bennett faithfully kept this promise by always coming forward in Manchester when his support and advocacy were needed. In 1870 and succeeding years he carried in the City Council a motion for adopting a petition in favour of the Franchise Bill, and occupied in that body the position of the recognised leader on the question. At the annual meetings of the society his genial presence and earnest advocacy were a constant feature of the proceedings, and his loss leaves a blank which will not soon be filled.

CONTRACTS OF MARRIED WOMEN.

RESULT OF THE ACT.

Mr. James White, LL.D., of London, read a paper on the contracts of married women at the Incorporated Law Society's meeting in Leeds, on Wednesday. He said that the Married Women's Property Act, 1882, was generally supposed at the time of its passing to have greatly enlarged the capacities of married women to contract, with the result that dealings with married women had been entered into with much greater freedom, and with much less care, than before the passing of the Act. The Act had now been in operation for seven years, and numerous cases had been decided, the result of which was to show that the popular notion of the Act was, according to the interpretation of the Courts, wholly erroneous; and that with the exception of enabling married women in certain cases to bind separate property acquired by them subsequently to date of their contracts, their capacity for contracting had not been enlarged at all. Grammatically considered, he said, the Act made a married woman capable to contract, to sue, and to be sued, as if she were unmarried, her contracts binding her separate estate then acquired and thereafter acquired; but the effect of the construction of the Courts (Shakspeare and Deakin v. Lakin, and Palliser v. Gurney) was that if a plaintiff proved that the married woman had sixpenny-

PRIZE COMPETITION No. 13.

RHYMING VERSE.

A prize of five shillings will be offered for the BEST EIGHT-LINED RHYMING VERSE ON ANY SUBJECT OF CURRENT TOPICAL INTEREST RELATING TO WOMEN. Competitors may adopt any recognised metre, but each of the eight lines must rhyme with some other.

Competitors should sign their answers with a *nom de plume*, giving, in case of a first answer, their correct name and address for registration and publication in the event of winning the prize. Persons who have taken part in former competitions are requested not to change their *nom de plume*. Persons not already subscribers for the *Journal* must enclose with their answer one shilling and sixpence, in return for which the *Journal* will be forwarded for one year; or threepence in stamps, in return for which the number containing the award will be forwarded to them. Letters must be directed to the Puzzle Editor, *Women's Suffrage Journal*, Queen's Chambers, 5, John Dalton-street, Manchester.

PRIZE COMPETITION No. 12.

ANAGRAM.

"Declaration of women householders who desire the Parliamentary franchise."

ANSWERS.

1. We do not see how men can refuse this, if all rich or poor demand a share heartily.
2. We are ratepayers, so how can men refuse this demand, for oh! I hold all co-inherit.
3. O! how can men feel horror if we all come and share? yet ah! superstitions die hard.

BODOH.

Women log. to Opposition Leader: "Ho! ho! chef, hear: We are determined to carry this measure, so will soon find a plan."

GUELDER ROSE.

1. When frail lady occupies she is rated thereon for a home with man's order alone.
 2. Dear ladies, until thy claim's won, fear no foe, more! whisper her code hath reason.
- Eh, if you accite married female to share power and hend honor with lorn lasses.

JONES.

Lo! here—Primrose fad,
Ho! there—Tori—Rad,
Only mend honest flaws,
I win each a cause.

Hasten man the hero,
Woman's day of pride,
Ah—since her colours—
Well—are Torified.

TYRO.

1. Ah! we each err, if all are true when Lords and Commons see fit 'tis done. Hip, hooray!
2. Each fair dame shows reason why political freedom should re-enter her nation.
3. Note each dame shows in rare reason why near political freedom should fit her.
4. For cannot ladies determine so wise a claim? Ah! why refuse help? do honor rather.
5. Ah! why refuse to honor so wise a claim, for determined ladies can rather help on.

CENEUS.

Answers have also been received from Mayflower, Elshiba, and Heather, but their sentences did not contain all the letters as in the original sentence.

Among the many ingenious specimens given above, we think the palm must be awarded to Bodoh, for the anagram which stands first on her list. The sentence runs smoothly and without effort or break. The other anagrams sent by Bodoh are also very good. Guelder Rose has sent a very good and amusing sentence, which, however, contains one un-English word. Noiram, Tyro, and Ceneus have also sent letter-perfect specimens, but these do not seem to run as smoothly as the others. The anagram of Jones, though it contains all the right letters, includes two combinations which we cannot recognise as words. The prize is therefore awarded to Bodoh—

Mrs. INNES, 51, Notting Hill Square, London, W.

worth of separate property at the date of the contract, he would render all her subsequently acquired separate estate liable; while, if he did not show the existence of the sixpennyworth, the married woman's property subsequently acquired was not liable, although it might amount to a million.

He then reviewed the decisions on the Act and said the result seemed to be that while a married woman could enter into and benefit from any contracts she pleased, she was in a much better position than a man or a femme sole with regard to her liabilities. She might have a large separate income, yet if she enjoyed it as she generally did, "without power or anticipation," her creditors could not touch it, and she was under no personal liability. She was not subject to the ordinary process for the enforcement of debts; she could not be committed to prison, though she might have ample means to pay; she could not be made bankrupt except she traded separately from her husband. The restraint-on-anticipation doctrine, invented to protect her against her husband, was now a convenient means to enabling her to defraud her creditors. In this particular matter women had got their rights and something more. (Laughter.) He urged the necessity for amending the law in these particulars.

MARRIAGE WITHIN THE PROHIBITED DEGREES.

As it is not infrequently mentioned in the press that persons desirous of marrying within the prohibited degrees have sought to attain their object by going for that purpose to some foreign country where such marriages are allowed, it may be desirable to call attention to the fact that the marriage of British subjects is regulated by the law of their domicile, so that, although they may have gone through the ceremony in another country, that does not constitute a valid marriage in this country, any more than if they had gone through the same ceremony in England. There are many difficulties for women in consequence of the different marriage laws of different countries; it seems, therefore, desirable that no one should run the risk of the false position of an invalid marriage, without being fully aware of the state of the law.

PARLIAMENTARY PETITIONS.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

PARLIAMENTARY FRANCHISE (EXTENSION TO WOMEN) BILL.—*In Favour.*

TWELFTH REPORT, 25—28 June, 1889.	
June	Brought forward, Petitions 188—
	Signatures 5,237
4890 28	LEANTWIT MAJOR and District, There-undersigned Inhabitants of (Mr. Arthur Williams) 44

Total number of Petitions 189—Signatures 5,281

This Petition is substantially similar to that from York [Apr. 1].

FOURTEENTH REPORT, 9—15 July, 1889.

Brought forward, Petitions 189—	
July	Signatures 5,281
7296 12	HAGGS and BONNYBRIDGE, There-undersigned Inhabitants of (Mr. Cheney Bolton) 34

Total number of Petitions 190—Signatures 5,315

The Petitioners pray that this Bill may be passed into law.

Obituary.

SIR W. TINDAL ROBERTSON, M.P.—We regret to record the death of Sir Tindal Robertson, M.P. for Brighton, which occurred at his residence in that town under distressing circumstances on October 6th. Like an illustrious predecessor in the representation of the borough the deceased gentleman was blind. Sir Tindal Robertson was a Conservative and a supporter of women's suffrage.

ALDERMAN BENNETT.—On the 19th ultimo., at Charing Cross Hospital, after a sudden illness, Mr. John Marsland Bennett, of Buile Hill, Pendleton, Alderman of the City of Manchester, aged 72 years.

MANCHESTER NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE.

A sale of work in aid of the funds of the above Society will be held in the offices, Queen's Chambers, 5, John Dalton-street, Manchester, under the auspices of the following ladies :-

- The Countess of Portsmouth. The Hon. Lady Grey Egerton. Mrs. Adamson. Mrs. S. Isabel Dacre. Miss Atkinson. Mrs. Jas. Eccles. Miss Becker. Mrs. Fawcett. Mrs. E. D. T. Cotton. Mrs. Christopher Hyland. Mrs. C. P. Scott.

The annual meeting will take place on Wednesday, November 20th, and the committee will receive their friends as usual to tea after the meeting, when the work will be on view. The sale will take place on the following day, Thursday, November 21st.

COMMITTEE:

- Miss Atkinson, The Laurels, Sale, Hon. Treasurer. Miss Becker, 155, Shrewsbury-street, Old Trafford. Miss S. Isabel Dacre, 10, South King-street, Manchester. Mrs. Jas. Eccles, Sefton House, Victoria Park, Manchester, S.E., Hon. Secretary.

Contributions may be sent to any of the ladies of the Committee, or direct to the offices of the Society, Queen's Chambers, 5, John Dalton-street, Manchester. Articles not sold may be reclaimed by the donor. The Committee will feel greatly obliged by an early intimation from friends who may be disposed to assist in the work.

We beg to call the attention of our friends to the above announcement and to invite their kind and hearty co-operation in making it a success. Gifts of useful and fancy articles or of money towards the necessary expenses will be gratefully received. Many valuable contributions have been promised, including a drawing by Miss S. Isabel Dacre, president of the Manchester Society of Women Painters. Among the contributions received are a Limerick lace handkerchief, a silk embroidered bag, and a carved footstool from Miss Helen Blackburn; a plush satchel from Mrs. Mayler, a packet of crochet tatting and macramé work from Miss M. Lowndes, a baby's cap and two decorative fans from Miss Johnson; Miss Helen Ogle sends "Judy Houlagar, as she appeared at Tipperary fair," and some small bags of diamond-bearing gravel from South Africa, warranted not to have been picked or sifted; therefore, each bag contains interesting mineralogical specimens, not to speak of other possibilities. Articles not sold are reserved for the disposal or return to the donor. The proceeds of the sale will count towards obtaining the donation of £100 promised by Sir Edward Watkin conditional on other like amounts being raised on behalf of the Society.

BRISTOL AND WEST OF ENGLAND SOCIETY.

SUBSCRIPTIONS AND DONATIONS FROM SEPT. 26TH TO OCT. 26TH, 1889.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Amount. Includes Mrs. Holroyd (legacy from the late Mrs. Holroyd, of Frome) £10 0 0, Mr. Sommerville 4 0 0, Mrs. Herbert Thomas 2 2 0, Mrs. W. H. Budgett 1 1 0, Rev. J. Robberds 1 1 0, Mr. Mark Whitwell 1 1 0, Miss Lutley 20 5 0, Miss M. D. Tothill 0 5 0, Mr. J. G. Thornton 0 5 0, Miss J. Venning 0 5 0, Mrs. Clinker 0 2 6, £20 7 6.

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

DUBLIN COMMITTEE.

SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED UP TO OCT., 1889.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Amount. Includes Mrs. M. Brooks £1 0 0, Mrs. R. C. Hamilton 1 0 0, Mrs. J. Hogg 1 0 0, Mr. W. F. Bailey 0 10 0, Mr. H. Wigham 0 10 0, Mr. J. R. Wigham 0 10 0, Mr. and Mrs. Haslam 0 5 0, Mrs. J. J. Shaw 0 5 0, Miss Cusack 0 5 0, Miss J. Harper 0 2 6, Miss L. La Touche 0 2 6, Mrs. Mason 0 2 6, Miss Mulvany 0 2 6, Miss Richardson 0 2 6, Mrs. T. W. Russell 0 2 6, Miss Russell 0 2 6, Miss E. Webb 0 2 6, Mrs. J. Webb 0 2 6, Mrs. Hone 0 1 0, Miss McDowell 0 1 0, Miss L. Smithson 0 1 0, £6 8 0.

A. M. HASLAM, Hon. Sec., 91, Rathmines Road.

MANCHESTER NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE.

SUBSCRIPTIONS AND DONATIONS, OCTOBER, 1889.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Amount. Includes Capt. Edwards-Heathcote, M.P. £12 12 0, The Misses Ford 10 0 0, Miss Atkinson 5 0 0, Mr. Hamar Bass, M.P. 5 0 0, Mr. Wm. Mather, M.P. 2 2 0, Miss Bertha Mason 2 2 0, Mr. J. H. Andrews 2 2 0, Rev. A. Dewes, D.D. 1 1 0, Mrs. Hyland 1 1 0, Mrs. Garrett Anderson, M.D. 1 1 0, Rt. Hon. Leonard Courtney, M.P. 1 1 0, Mr. F. Smallman 1 1 0, Colonel Cotton, M.P. 1 1 0, Miss Roby 1 0 0, Mr. Chas. Simpson (Lichfield) 1 0 0, Mrs. V. I. Chamberlain 0 10 0, Mrs. Addison (Preston, 2 years) 0 10 0, Dr. Emrys Jones 0 5 0, Mr. Alfred Frost (Hull) 0 5 0, "Census" 0 5 0, Mr. Joseph Lingford (Bishop Auckland) 0 5 0, J. R. 0 5 0, Mr. Miller Corbet (Kidderminster) 0 5 0, Mrs. Devas 0 5 0, Mr. George Forster (Durham) 0 5 0, Mr. N. G. Schou 0 5 0, Miss A. M. Earle 0 5 0, Mrs. R. R. Moore 0 5 0, Miss C. Cogan 0 5 0, Miss Pilcher 0 5 0, Mrs. Kilminster 0 5 0, Mr. W. D. Stephens, J.P. (Newcastle) 0 5 0, Rev. Alex. Thomson, D.D. 0 3 0, Miss McConnell 0 3 0, Mr. Wm. Taylor (Middlesboro) 0 2 6, Miss S. A. Jones 0 2 6, Mrs. Fuller 0 2 6, Mr. Thos. Hudson (South Shields) 0 2 6, Mr. J. T. Cox 0 2 6, Mrs. Henderson 0 2 6, Mrs. Edidson 0 2 6, Mrs. Smith (Kettering) 0 2 6, Mr. R. Henry (Newark) 0 2 6, Miss Broughton 0 2 0, Mrs. R. V. Yates 1 0 0, Mr. Jas. Samuelson 0 10 6, Miss Morrison 0 5 0, Dr. Nevins 0 5 0, Mr. Jas. Whyte 0 2 6, Mrs. Thompson 0 2 6, £60 5 0.

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

CENTRAL NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE.

SUBSCRIPTIONS AND DONATIONS RECEIVED OCTOBER, 1889.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Amount. Includes Mrs. John Holland £25 0 0, Mrs. Eva M'Laren 12 10 0, Mrs. Wyatt Haycraft 1 1 0, Miss Anna Swanwick 1 1 0, Mrs. Jane Tucker 1 1 0, Mrs. Shaw Smith 1 1 0, Mrs. Ingram Walker 0 10 6, White Rose Union 0 5 0, Mrs. Dungey 20 5 0, Miss A. C. Thomson 1 0 0, Miss Mabel Weld 0 2 6, Mr. J. Davidson 0 2 0, A Friend 0 1 0, £43 0 6.

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

CENTRAL COMMITTEE. NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE.

SUBSCRIPTIONS AND DONATIONS FROM SEPT. 26TH TO OCT. 29TH, 1889.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Amount. Includes Mrs. C. H. Hodgson £10 0 0, Mrs. Fawcett 5 0 0, The Hon. Mrs. Pereira 2 2 0, Mrs. Guy Pym 1 1 0, Miss Lucy Johnson 1 1 0, Miss Ludlow 1 0 0, Miss Porter (Bedford) 20 5 0, Miss Edge 0 2 6, Miss Chickhall 0 2 6, £20 13 0.

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

Table with 4 columns: NAME, Qualification, whether as occupier or owner of houses, land, or other property, ADDRESS, Parliamentary division in which the qualifying property is situated. Includes Mrs. GRUNDY, Miss ELIZ. S. GUINNESS, M. H. HAXELL, Miss ADELINA HEYS, Mrs. C. H. HODGSON, Mrs. RACHEL P. HUTCHINSON, Mrs. CHRISTOPHER HYLAND, Miss IVES, Mrs. JOHNSON, Mrs. KUCKWELL, Mrs. LLOYD, Miss M. A. LONGMIRE, Mrs. LOWNDES, Miss H. M. MASON, Mrs. MAYER, Mrs. HARRIET NEEDHAM, Mrs. ARTHUR PHILLOTT, Mrs. PECK, Mrs. EMILY PFEIFFER, Miss JANE CARR PROCTER, Miss ELIZABETH PROCTER, Miss ANNE SARAH PROCTER, Mrs. RAWLINGS, Miss CATHERINE RAY, Miss AUGUSTA M. REID, Miss HANNAH ROBERTS, Miss POLLIE ROBERTS, Miss C. A. M. SEYMOUR, Miss SUSAN SHAW, Miss ELIZABETH SHEPHERD, Miss SIDDON, Mrs. SIMPSON, Mrs. SNOW, Miss C. J. STEVENS, Mrs. STREATFIELD, Mrs. STROYAN, Mrs. SWANWICK, Mrs. TASKER, EMMA TAYLOR, Mrs. TURNER, Miss MATILDA J. VERNON, Miss WALFORD, Miss ANNIE WEARMOUTH, Mrs. KATHARINE F. WILLIAMS, Miss LUCY WILSON, Miss J. A. WINSCOMBE, Miss ALICE WOOD, Mrs. WRIGHT, Mrs. ROGERS, Miss ELIZABETH LUCAS, Mrs. STEEVENS, Miss FANNY HEATHFIELD, Mrs. FARLEY, Mrs. GOLIGHTLY, Miss OTTILE BODE.

Table listing names and addresses of women, such as Alice C. Cockerel, Louisa D. Ellis, L. Matthews, Mrs. R. R. Moore, Mrs. Haydock, Miss Lucy E. Hollins, Miss Sarah Nicholson, Mrs. Teschemacher, Miss Clara Ellen Cole, Miss Catherine Anne Cole, Mrs. Cowell, Miss West, Miss Hall, Miss Slatter, Mrs. Barlow, Miss M. G. Barlow, Mrs. Bicknell, Dr. Eliza W. Dunbar, Miss Agnes Fox, Miss Mary Anne Surrage, Mrs. Swift, Mrs. Hawkins, Mrs. Birtill, Mrs. Ealey, Mrs. Offer, Miss Jane Rawlings, Mrs. Pickett, Mrs. Nash, Mrs. Elizabeth Pontin, Mrs. Caroline Pontin, Ann Almond, Miss Fish, Mrs. Beckett, Mrs. Yates, Mrs. Kershaw, Mrs. Jones, Mrs. Shields, Miss Shields, Mrs. Holden, Mrs. Fish, Mrs. Anne Fish, Mrs. Entwisle, Miss Esther Worsley, Miss Lucy Worsley, Miss Margaret Worsley, Mrs. Derbyshire, Mrs. Roberts, Mrs. Holden, Miss Mary Holden, Miss Elizabeth Holden, Miss Clara Holden, Mrs. A. Ainsworth, Mrs. Eccles, Mrs. Halliwell, Miss Emily Sedgwick, Margaret Pickup, Mrs. Baron, Mrs. Braithwaite, Miss Buechan, Mrs. J. M. Graham, Mrs. Battersby, Mrs. Amelia Lloyd, Mrs. Elizabeth Marsden, Mrs. Rayner, Miss E. G. Bond, Miss Agnes Threlfall, Miss Susan Threlfall, Mrs. Fletcher, Mrs. Pearson.

Table listing names and addresses of women, such as Miss C. A. White, Miss J. E. White, Mrs. Lancaster, Mrs. Cross, Mrs. Thompson, Miss Ann Dunkerley, Miss Mary Dunkerley, Mrs. Dunn, Mrs. Caldicoth, Mrs. Eliza Harper, Miss Dorothea Eades, Miss Jane F. Eades, Miss Eleanor M. Dawson, Miss Elizabeth McCarty, Miss Mary Fawcett, Miss Mary Sullivan, Mrs. Catherine Ryan, Miss Kate Sutcliffe, Mrs. Kate Ryan, Miss Alice M. Stanley, Miss Elizabeth B. Stanley, Miss Rose M'Dowell, Miss Eliza M'Dowell, Mrs. Hone, Mrs. M. Dowell, Mrs. Greene, Mrs. Mc.Dowell, Mrs. Deborah Webb, Mrs. Walpole, Mrs. Taylor, Miss Alice Hardie, Miss Stenhouse Hardie, Miss Eleanor Semple, Mrs. Halliday, Mrs. J. Arundell, Mrs. James Webb, Miss K. O'Callaghan, Miss Harriette J. Moss, Miss K. Jackson, Mrs. Murphy, Miss Lavinia Smithson, Miss Lucy Smithson, Mary Edmundson, Miss Anne Barton, Miss B. O'Gorman, Miss Charlotte Stubbins, Miss Mary J. Martin, Miss H. L. Martin, Miss Jane O'Brien, Miss Lucy Bowles, Miss E. M. Cusack, Mrs. L. D. La Touche, Mrs. Varian, Mrs. Shea, Mrs. Webb, Miss Penrose, Miss Eliza Browne, Eliza J. Shannon, Mrs. Fayle, Miss Rebecca Jellico, Miss Sarah Deaves Harris, Miss Anna Abbott, Miss Jessie F. Kilgour, E. Anne MacQueen, Mrs. E. W. Murdoch, Miss A. A. Webster, Miss Wales, Miss Dalziel, Miss Elizabeth Bradbury, Mrs. Johnson, Miss Eliz. B. Prideaux.

Signatures reported in our last issue, 127; total number reported up to date, 359.

CASH'S CAMBRIC FRILLINGS.

Made in the following Patterns, viz.: PLAIN, LACE EDGE, IMPERIAL,
SPIRES, LILY, VIOLET, HEM-STITCH, &c.

For Trimming Ladies' and Children's Underclothing.

NEW ILLUSTRATED BOOK OF DESIGNS FREE BY POST.

J. & J. CASH, COVENTRY.

<p>SORE THROATS CURED.</p>	<p>DO NOT UNTIMELY DIE. Sore Throats Cured with One Dose. FENNINGS' FEVER CURER. BOWEL COMPLAINTS cured with One Dose. TYPHUS or LOW FEVER cured with Two Doses. DIPHTHERIA cured with Three Doses. SCARLET FEVER cured with Four Doses. DYSENTERY cured with Five Doses. Sold in Bottles, 1s. 1½d. each, with full directions, by all Chemists. Read Fennings' "Everybody's Doctor." Sent post free for 13 stamps.</p>	<p>EASY TEETHING.</p>	<p>DO NOT LET YOUR CHILD DIE. FENNINGS' Children's Powders Prevent Convulsions. ARE COOLING AND SOOTHING. FENNINGS' Children's Powders. For Children Cutting their Teeth, to prevent Convulsions. <i>Do not contain Calomel, Opium, Morphia, or anything injurious to a tender babe.</i> Sold in Stamped Boxes at 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. (great saving), with full directions. Sent post free for 15 stamps. Direct to ALFRED FENNINGS, West Cowes, I.W. Read Fennings' "Every Mother's Book," which contains valuable hints on Feeding, Teething, Weaning, Sleeping, &c. Ask your Chemist for a free copy.</p>	<p>SAFE TEETHING.</p>	<p>COUGHS. COLDS. BRONCHITIS. FENNINGS' LUNG HEALERS. The Best Remedy to Cure all Coughs, Colds, Asthmas, &c. Sold in Boxes at 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d., with directions. Sent post free for 15 stamps. Direct to ALFRED FENNINGS, West Cowes, I.W. The largest size Boxes, 2s. 9d. (35 stamps post free), contain three times the quantity of small boxes. Read Fennings' "Everybody's Doctor." Sent post free for 13 stamps. Direct A. FENNINGS, West Cowes, I.W.</p>	<p>BRONCHITIS CURED.</p>
-----------------------------------	---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	------------------------------	--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	------------------------------	----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	---------------------------------

FENNINGS' EVERY MOTHER'S BOOK sent post free on application by letter or post card. Direct Alfred Fennings, West Cowes, I.W.

THE UNIVERSAL HOUSEHOLD REMEDIES!!!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS & OINTMENT

These excellent FAMILY MEDICINES are invaluable in the treatment of all ailments incidental to every HOUSEHOLD. The PILLS PURIFY, REGULATE and STRENGTHEN the whole System, while the OINTMENT is unequalled for the removal of all muscular and outward complaints. Possessed of these REMEDIES, every Mother has at once the means of curing most complaints to which herself or Family is liable.

N.B.—Advice can be obtained, free of charge, at 78, New Oxford Street, late 533, Oxford Street, London, daily between the hours of 11 and 4, or by letter.



ESTABLISHED 1835.

Proprietors, G. WHELPTON & SON, 3, Crane Court, Fleet Street, London, E.C.

WHELPTON'S PILLS

The Best Family Medicine.

Recommended for disorders of the HEAD, CHEST, BOWELS, LIVER and KIDNEYS; also in RHEUMATISM, ULCERS, SORES, and all SKIN DISEASES, these Pills being a DIRECT PURIFIER OF THE BLOOD.

WHELPTON'S HEALING OINTMENT.

The best remedy for BURNS, SCALDS, ULCERS, and all SKIN DISEASES.

Pills and Ointment in Boxes at 7½d., 1s. 1½d., and 2s. 9d., of all Chemists.
Free by post in the United Kingdom for 8, 14, or 33 stamps.

Printed for the Proprietors, by THE MANCHESTER PRESS COMPANY LIMITED, successors to A. Ireland and Co., Manchester, and Published by Messrs. Trübner and Co., 57 and 59, Ludgate Hill, London, and Mr. JOHN HEYWOOD, Manchester.—November 1, 1889.—Entered at Stationers' Hall.