

WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE JOURNAL.

EDITED BY LYDIA E. BECKER.

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SINCE the rejection of the Women's Disabilities Removal Bill, the House of Commons has had under its consideration several measures specially affecting that half of the nation to which it denies representative government. Among these not the least important are various clauses in the Mines Regulation Bill, and amendments on those clauses, having for their object the imposition of legislative restrictions on the hours and the kinds of labour of women. In spite of the "pedestal" theory of woman's proper sphere, there remains the fact not only that there are vast numbers of helpless women without any pedestal to stand upon, but also that there are perhaps greater numbers of helpful women who are actively engaged in hard manual labour, and who thereby make a subsistence and a sphere for themselves, which is as much their own as any that others could mark out for them. A little while ago we had a graphic description in the columns of the *Daily Telegraph* of the women blacksmiths engaged in the manufacture of nails, and in the House of Commons a few days ago we were presented with pictures of women dressed in coats and trousers working at the pit bank in such operations connected with mining as can be carried on above ground. Those honourable members who desire to legislate for women on purely sentimental grounds, find their theories rudely disturbed by contact with the hard facts of life; but until they can by Act of Parliament repeal the law which imposes the "struggle for existence" on all creatures with mouths to feed, we deprecate in the name of common justice and humanity the imposition of legal restrictions, which render that struggle harder than nature has made it.

The Government has intimated to Sir THOMAS BAZLEY the intention of introducing during the present session a Bill providing that one list of voters shall be made out to serve for both Parliamentary and Municipal Elections. Should this Bill become law men and women will appear together on the same list of electors, but the borough qualification will give to men ratepayers the municipal and Parliamentary franchise, and to women ratepayers the

former only. The same house and the same amount of rates which confer the double vote on a man, if transferred to a woman lose the better half of their representation, and the Parliamentary franchise appertaining to that household is summarily extinguished. We trust that this Bill for uniting the lists of Municipal and Parliamentary voters will become law, because the juxtaposition of men's and women's names on the same list of electors will not only bring into strong relief the inequality of privileges which equality of taxation carries with it for men and women respectively, but will also present, in an unmistakable and definite shape, the precise object and scope of the Bill to Remove the Electoral Disabilities of Women. There will be no room for the misunderstanding or mystification respecting married women which seemed to bewilder the mind of the House during the debate. It will be seen that the vote is asked simply for women such as those who are by the existing law named and numbered as registered electors in municipal boroughs, and who now exercise every vote appertaining to the ownership or occupation of property, with the single exception which we are endeavouring to remove. An examination of the combined list of Parliamentary and Municipal electors will further show that while the women electors in every constituency would be sufficiently numerous to secure attention to their interests at the hands of their Parliamentary representatives, the proportion would be too small to justify the faintest apprehension lest they should obtain an undue preponderance in the representation of any constituency.

The want of the stimulus to legislation, which arises from the consideration that those on whose behalf it is urged hold electoral power in their hands, is painfully felt when questions affecting the rights and the interests of women are under discussion in Parliament. Mr. JACOB BRIGHT recently observed that to bring a woman's question into the House of Commons, while women were excluded from the franchise, was like trying to drag along a heavy waggon without horses. The fate of Mr. SHAW LEFEVRE'S

Married Women's Property Bill affords a good illustration of this remark. Another instance is found in the entire apathy to the claims of girls to a due share in educational endowments, and in the neglect by the Legislature to make adequate provision for their wants. We hear a few flowery speeches sometimes,—matters have even gone so far that on one occasion the sum of £5,000 was subscribed,—but the enthusiasm rapidly cooled, and the poor ewe lamb which had been given for the girls of London was seized and appropriated to swell the already disproportionate endowments for the boys.

The law which denies to a mother all rights whatsoever to the custody of her children is an engine of more cruel oppression to women than even the law which deprives them of the right to own property. A feeble attempt to remedy a small portion of the wrong caused by this iniquitous and unnatural law has been recently made by some of our legislators. Leaving intact the principle out of which the bitter fruits spring, a Bill has been introduced by Mr. W. FOWLER, and adopted by Mr. MUNDELLA, providing a cumbrous and expensive remedy for individual women who may suffer under its operation. The poor cook whose case was brought under our notice by a correspondent, and who, after being deserted and stripped by her husband of all her possessions, was struggling to maintain her two children out of her wages, while kept in constant agony by his threat of separating them from her, is to be mocked with the bidding to appear before one of Her MAJESTY'S Judges of the Superior Courts with a petition that an order may be made to keep mother and child together. But even this miserable attempt to palliate some of the most frightful evils of the existing law meets with scant attention from the legislators who maintain this law. The House was counted out the first time the Custody of Infants Bill came on for discussion; and at this period of the Session there is little chance that such a measure could pass into law. We need not regret this if the delay should lead to the introduction of a more just and comprehensive measure on a future occasion. We should regard it as a real misfortune if this question of maternal rights were to be opened only to be settled on the unsatisfactory basis of Mr. FOWLER'S Bill; and we earnestly hope that those members of Parliament who desire to devise a remedy for the present state of things, will think proper to consult some thoughtful and experienced women who have given attention to these matters, as to the means best fitted to relieve the miseries inflicted on women by the existing law. A correspon-

dent sends us the following case as that of a relative:—A lawyer's son paid his addresses to an heiress, who possessed houses, lands, farms, and fine timbered estates. She married him, and they had one child. After that the husband proved unfaithful, and he threatened the wife that if she did not sign over the whole of everything in his favour he would take her child away to America, where she would never see it more; that the law gave the custody of the child to the husband, and he would exercise his power. This threat broke the poor mother's heart, and although her lawyers told her to be firm, she said to herself that she could not lose her beloved child, so she signed all her power away, after her lawyers had worked for her in Chancery suits for five years, and our correspondent had to pay all her expenses, he being her best friend and relative. We appeal to all who know the meaning either of justice or mercy, whether that is a state of the law which women ought to be content to endure or men be willing to maintain.

THE PROPERTY OF MARRIED WOMEN.

THE Bill introduced by Mr. STAVELEY HILL, to amend the Married Women's Property Act of 1870, so far as regards the debts of women who afterwards marry, stands for second reading on Wednesday, July 17. The Committee for promoting the amendment of the law with regard to the property of married women, while fully admitting the injustice aimed at in Mr. HILL'S Bill, deprecate the proposal to remedy this injustice by a partial return towards the old state of things. They believe that the endeavour to deal with each separate anomaly and hardship created by the existing law by piecemeal and palliative legislation, will merely retard the settlement of the property rights of women on a just and sound basis.

A deputation of ladies interested in this question lately had an interview, at his residence, with the Right Honourable RUSSELL GURNEY, M.P., and had the satisfaction of finding that their views were confirmed by his high authority and experience. As a result of consultation with him and other Parliamentary supporters of the original Married Women's Property Bill, they have the gratification of announcing that Mr. J. HINDE PALMER has given notice that on the order for the second reading of Mr. HILL'S Bill, he will move that it be read a second time that day three months. The responsibility thus incurred by opposing a Bill designed to remedy an

admitted evil, it is intended to discharge by the introduction early next session of a Bill, the passing of which would remove not only the evil pointed out by Mr. STAVELEY HILL, but all other hardships caused by the existing law. The Committee have reason to hope that the Bill which was shaped by the Select Committee of the House of Commons in 1869, after careful study of copious and valuable evidence as to practical effect of the existing law, and of the working in other countries of the improvements sought to be made, and which passed the House of Commons in 1870 without a division in any of its stages, will be again introduced in 1873. Seeing the manifold defects of the Act of 1870, and that some change is absolutely necessary, they trust that the House of Commons will not stultify itself by withholding the boon it formerly granted, but that it will, by passing a comprehensive measure, annexing to women the same rights and liabilities as to property and contract as appertain by law to men, enable women, both married and single, to enjoy all the security for their property which the law can give, and to carry on trades and professions, so as to earn an honourable livelihood, free from the disabilities, hindrances, and restrictions imposed upon them by the present law.

WE desire to call attention to the announcement in our advertising columns of the General Meeting of the Central Committee of the National Society for Women's Suffrage, to be held in the Westminster Palace Hotel on July 17, and to express the hope that a large and influential gathering may be assembled on the occasion.

THE APPOINTMENT OF A FEMALE INSPECTOR OF POOR AT STROMNESS.

The following correspondence has been sent to us for publication:—

1. Letter Chairman of Parochial Board, Stromness, to Secretary Board of Supervision, 16th February, 1872.

I beg leave to acquaint you that Mr. John Corston, inspector of poor for this parish, died at an early hour this morning. As a new appointment must therefore be made, permit me to inquire if there is any rule preventing the nomination of a female to that office, because his two daughters have long been most efficient assistants in the business, as I believe was stated on one occasion at least in the superintendent's report; and it would be an object to them if both or either should be chosen as inspector, with which it is likely the collectorship will be combined. The acting Committee of our Board are favourable to this, provided there is no objection on the ground of incompetency. I hope there is none, but must beg the favour of your opinion on the point; and have the honour to be, &c.

2. Secretary Board of Supervision to Chairman of Parochial Board, 22nd February, 1872.

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 16th instant, which I have submitted to the Board of Supervision, and I am directed to state in reply that there is no instance on record of a female holding the office of inspector of poor, and the Board do not consider it expedient that a female should be appointed to that office.—I am, &c.,
(Signed) JOHN SKELTON.

3. Reply for Parochial Board, 11th March, 1872.

Your letter of 22nd ult., relative to the appointment of an inspector, was laid before the committee of our Board, and was also read at a general meeting to-day, called for the purpose of a new election. There was, however, a strong feeling among the members in favour of Miss Corston, daughter of the late inspector, who, along with her sister, was a most efficient assistant to their father, and both are well acquainted with the various duties which were so well attended to during the time he held office, while the salary will be a great object to the parties. And as the Poor Law Act contains no prohibition of a female, it was therefore thought right to nominate Mr. Corston both as inspector and collector of poor rates, no other party having been proposed for either office. I therefore hope that this will meet with the approval of the Board of Supervision, and have the honour to be, &c.

4. Board of Supervision thereon, 23rd March, 1872.

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 11th inst., which I have submitted to the Board of Supervision. The Board regret that the Parochial Board, after the minute of the Board of 21st February, should have appointed Miss Corston to the office of inspector of poor. They, therefore, have no alternative but to dismiss her, as, in their opinion, unfit to discharge the duties of the office, which they hereby do, and call upon the Parochial Board to take measures for the selection and appointment of a fit and qualified person to the vacant office.—I am, &c.

5. Parochial Board, 27th March, 1872.

I laid before our Standing Committee your letter of 23rd ult., intimating the Board of Supervision's dissatisfaction with the election of Miss Corston to the office of inspector of poor, and finding her in their opinion unfit to discharge the duties of the office. Your letter to me of 22nd February was read to our Parochial Board when met for the purpose of electing an inspector, and as the election of a female was not declared incompetent by you, the Board considered that they were warranted in making the election more particularly as the point was specially brought under your notice, and it further appears that, by the interpretation clause of the Poor Law Act of 1845, it is enacted that every word importing the masculine gender should extend to a female as well as a male. Miss Corston has hitherto discharged satisfactorily many of the duties of the office during a considerable portion of the time that her father held the appointment, so that she is in every respect well qualified for the office. It is the wish of our committee, in order to save the trouble and annoyance connected with a new appointment, that Miss Corston, who is also collector of assessments, be allowed to act as before, until the visit of your surveyor, Mr. Peterkin.—I am, &c.,

6. Board of Supervision, 12th April, 1872.

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 27th ult., which I have submitted to the Board of Supervision; and I am directed to state in reply that the Board adhere to

their minute of 22nd March, being still of opinion that Miss Corston is unfit to discharge all the duties of the office of inspector of poor. I am to point out to the Parochial Board that, such being the opinion of the Board, they would be guilty of a dereliction of duty if they permitted Miss Corston to retain the office.—I am, &c.

7. *Parochial Board, 23rd April, 1872.*

Your letter of the 12th was received, but from the necessary absence of almost all the members of our Standing Committee, I could not until this evening get a meeting of them; but now I beg leave to hand you copy of the minute, and to request the favour of a reply before the meeting of our Parochial Board about the 15th of next month.—I have the honour, &c.

8. *Copy Minute above referred to.*

The Board of Supervision's letter to the chairman of date 12th April *curt.*, was read to the meeting, and the chairman was instructed to write in reply that the Parochial Board will attend to the direction of the Board, and at the statutory meeting in May will proceed to a new election, but at the same time they would express the hope that a more favourable view of the point at issue will yet be taken by the Board of Supervision, inasmuch as seven-ninths of the paupers on the roll of this parish are females.

9. *Board of Supervision, 3rd May, 1872.*

I have to acknowledge receipt of your letter dated 23rd ult., with extract minute of meeting of Acting Committee of Parochial Board of same date, respecting appointment of Miss Corston to the office of inspector, which I have laid before the Board of Supervision. The Board always regret when they are unable to comply with the expressed desire of a Parochial Board, but in this case, as already explained in their minutes of 22nd March and 11th April, they cannot consistently with their duty depart from their previous resolution.—I am, &c.

10. *Parochial Board, 17th May, 1872.*

With reference to my note of 23rd ult., I beg to inform you that a meeting of the Parochial Board was called for this day, when, after some discussion, it was resolved (myself dissenting) to adjourn till a day in June, to be fixed by the Committee; this being the result of the recent notice of the case in Parliament.—I have the honour to be, &c.—*Northern Ensign, May 30, 1872.*

HOUSE OF COMMONS, JUNE 3.

DISABILITIES OF WOMEN.

Mr. M'LAREN asked whether the Lord Advocate's attention had been called to the fact that the local Poor-law authorities in Stromness having unanimously appointed a woman to be inspector of the poor for that parish, the Board of Supervision in Edinburgh cancelled the appointment, although the woman had performed all the duties to the entire satisfaction of the parish for several years previously, in place of her father, who nominally held the office, but from the state of his health could not perform the duties; and whether there was any law disqualifying a woman from being appointed to the office of Poor-law inspector in such a parish as Stromness.

The LORD ADVOCATE replied that although the matter did not strictly come within the cognizance of the Government, he had made inquiries into the matter, and had been informed by the Board of Supervision in Edinburgh that they had declined to sanction the appointment in question on the ground that a woman was not capable of discharging all the duties of the office of inspector of the poor.

THE PROPERTY OF MARRIED WOMEN.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS, MAY 29.

(Sittings in Banco before Lord Chief Justice BOVILL and Justices BYLES and BRETT.)

DIGGES V. GADDERER.

This was an interpleader issue, tried before Mr. Justice Willes, a day or two ago, when the verdict was for the plaintiff, subject to the opinion of the court.

Mr. HUDDLESTON, Q.C., to-day moved, pursuant to leave, for a rule to enter a verdict for the defendant. The plaintiff was a dancer at the Haymarket Theatre, living apart from her husband, and her goods had been seized under an execution against the latter. The plaintiff sued to recover the value of the goods, under the provisions of the 33rd and 34th Vict. cap. 93, which said that the wages or earnings of any married woman, acquired or gained by her after the passing of this Act in any employment, occupation, or trade in which she was engaged, or which she carried on separately from her husband, and also any money or property so acquired by her through the exercise of any literary, artistic, or scientific skill, should be deemed property held and settled to her separate use, independent of her husband. The learned counsel submitted to the court that it was impossible to say that the goods of the plaintiff were the produce of wages or earnings acquired in any employment, occupation, or trade, or by the exercise of literary, artistic, or scientific skill, because, though at the desire of his lordship he had not pressed her too much upon the subject, yet she did state that the goods had either been given to her by gentlemen or had been bought by money which she had received from gentlemen. She also declined to name these gentlemen, or to state precisely the relations which existed between her and them.

Mr. Justice BRETT: These were the facts—that the husband had deserted his wife, that he was living apart from her, and that she was earning money.

Mr. HUDDLESTON: There might be some doubt as to the desertion, though it was not thought necessary to leave the question to the jury, who would, no doubt, have found anything they could in favour of this poor woman.

Mr. Justice BRETT: I hope they would. It seems a monstrous thing that a husband who may have deserted his wife and driven her into this sort of thing, should have a right to the property which she had acquired in that way.

Mr. HUDDLESTON had no doubt that their lordships, as well as the jury, and even some of those who were engaged against the plaintiff, would be glad to find everything that they could in her favour, but he was afraid that the law clearly was that the goods were not hers, but her husband's, and could be seized under an execution against him.

Rule granted.

At Westminster, June 2, Mr. Bury Hutchinson, solicitor, attended before Mr. Arnold, and applied for an order protecting the goods of Mrs. Digges, the actress, at the Haymarket Theatre. Mr. Hutchinson explained that Mrs. Digges was married in 1865 to Mr. Digges, at St. James's, Piccadilly. He deserted her at Oxford four years ago, and she had since that time acquired property by her skill as an actress and dancer, as well as presents. He had given a bill of £500 to an attorney's clerk, named E. Lawrence Levy. Having sued upon the dishonoured bill and recovered, an execution had been put in upon the goods of the wife. She had tried an interpleader issue in the Court of Common Pleas, and the Court had

argued that the property, presents, &c., did not come under the Married Women's Property Bill, and, therefore, the creditors of the husband were entitled to the property. Mrs. Digges, no doubt, was late in her application; but she was under the impression that the new Act would protect her. This Act, however, had nothing to do with the Matrimonial and Divorce Clauses Act, and as there was some difficulty in dealing with the late clause, and a missing link wanted supplying, he thought it could best be supplied by applying for the order to protect the property from the date of the desertion—four years back. The argument had been raised in the Common Pleas that presents were not part of the wife's earnings, or acquired by artistic skill, and, therefore, were not protected by the Act.—Mr. Arnold said it appeared by that that if a diamond ring were thrown to a lady on the stage it would not be acquired by her artistic skill. Mr. Hutchinson said that appeared so.—Mr. Arnold said he was afraid that he should be interfering with the Court above if he entertained the application.—Mr. Hutchinson said he thought the Court would be glad to get out of the difficulty they were in by the granting of the order he asked for.—Mr. Arnold said he would consider the matter, and give his judgment on Thursday.

The judgment was given in favour of granting the protection order; but an application was made on the part of the husband for the discharge of the order. After hearing the arguments the magistrate's decision was ultimately given for the wife.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the Women's Suffrage Journal.

Madam,—I beg to call your attention to the following case. On Monday, 10th June, at the Galashiels small debt court, Margaret Gordon, a married woman, sued John Rae for failing to implement his bargain to supply her with a house. For several years she had been separated from her husband on account of his bad conduct. She received *no support from him*, and did not know where he was; yet the sheriff dismissed the case on the ground that a married woman is incapable of suing *without her husband's consent*. Now, I presume that the decision would have been the same though the woman had been suing to recover money for goods delivered. It would therefore appear that a married woman, deserted by her husband, is liable not only to be plundered by *him*, at his will, but to be robbed by *all persons with whom she has transactions*.—Yours, &c.,

ISABELLA STUART.

[We can only suggest to our esteemed correspondent, and to others interested in the matter, the propriety of attempting to obtain the introduction of a Married Women's Property Bill for Scotland. We do not know whether the Act of 1870 would have enabled a deserted wife in England to maintain an action similar to that taken by Margaret Gordon; but that Act applies only to England and Ireland. Perhaps it is fortunate for Scotch women that it does not affect them, as they have untouched ground to work on, and are not encumbered with the provision of a new and bewildering enactment which leaves confusion worse confounded than before. Surely any Scotch member would have sufficient "chivalry" to undertake the cause of constituents possessing the recommendation of having no votes; and, if we might venture to indicate a choice, we would suggest Mr. Bouverie. The right honourable gentleman the member for Kilmarnock gave as a reason for withholding the suffrage from women the allegation that the House was always willing to do them justice, and he might be invited to test the sincerity of his professions and the soundness of his belief by introducing a measure giving to women in Scotland the same rights as to property and contract as appertain by law to men.—Ed. W.S.J.]

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

COCKERMOUTH.

On May 24 a lecture on the "Rights of Women" was delivered to a numerous audience in the Court House, Cocker-mouth, by Miss Jessie Craigen. Mr. William Irwin presided. Miss Craigen, who has a ready command of language, and expresses her ideas very clearly, dwelt, in the course of her lecture, on the laws affecting the social position of women, and strongly advocated their claims to the franchise. She said the avenues in which a woman could move to earn a living were very narrow. Out of two millions of women there were half a million who could not succeed in keeping themselves. Now, this was a serious social problem. In conclusion, the lecturer said that if any person present liked to challenge any of her arguments, she would be prepared to answer them, and resumed her seat amid general applause. The adoption of a petition in favour of granting the parliamentary franchise to women was proposed and seconded, and on being put to the meeting, was carried by a large majority.—*Abridged from the Carlisle Express.*

Obituary.

We record with deep regret the death of Colonel Sykes, M.P. for Aberdeen. He was born in 1790, and at the age of fourteen joined the Bombay army, wherein he remained during a meritorious career of 27 years. He was a director and chairman of the East India Company, and the author of upwards of 60 papers on the ancient history, antiquities, statistics, geology, natural history, and meteorology of India. He had, says the *Daily News*, sat for Aberdeen for the last fifteen years, and it was at the ripe age of 67 years that he was first returned by the electors of that intelligent city, who never afterwards changed their minds or repented of their choice. Upon domestic questions he was a Reformer of the economic school, and was all the more a man of peace that he had seen much of war. In Indian politics, wherever the relations between the rulers and the subject populations were concerned, he was the constant advocate of justice, moderation, and humanity." He took a strong interest in the Women's Disabilities Removal Bill. He spoke in the debate of 1870, and voted in its favour in the three sessions during which it has been before the House of Commons. On the last occasion it was feared that illness would prevent his being present, but in spite of his 83 years, he left his sick room in order to record his vote in the division of the 1st of May last.

MR. COMMISSIONER HILL, Q.C.—Mr. Matthew Davenport Hill, Q.C., formerly Commissioner of the British District Court of Bankruptcy and Recorder of Birmingham, died at his residence, Heath House, Stapleton, Bristol, on June 7, aged 79 years. He was an earnest supporter of freedom and legal equality for women. A member of his family writes—"Our rights to all the privileges of citizenship, and the admission to every profession and honest occupation we might desire to engage in, I have heard advocated by him my whole life through, and his actions were ever in accordance with his words." During his candidature for the representation of Hull he caused seats to be reserved at the public meetings which he attended for the female portion of his constituency. The ladies of Hull testified their gratitude and appreciation of his character as a member by presenting him, after his retirement from Parliament, with a beautiful piece of plate. The Bristol and West of England branch of the National Society for Women's Suffrage was commenced under his auspices. He presided at its first meeting, which was held at his residence in Clifton. The cause of women's suffrage and many other causes worthy of support have lost in him a devoted friend.

PETITIONS.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

April 24th.

The Earl of MORLEY presented petitions in favour of female suffrage from certain inhabitants of Manchester. Lord ROMILLY presented a petition from Canterbury for removal of electoral disabilities of women; and petitions from Bourton-on-the-Hill, Moreton-in-the-Marsh, and persons residing in London and the neighbourhood to the same effect.

April 26th.

Lord LYTTELTON presented a petition from Stourbridge in favour of removing the electoral disabilities of women, and from Worcester to the same effect.

April 29th.

Lord ROMILLY presented a petition from some of the inhabitants of Putney and Wandsworth in favour of removal of electoral disabilities of women; from some of the inhabitants of Rugby, Dinas-y-Mowddy, Merionethshire, Northampton, Norwich, and Stow-on-the-Wold, Gloucestershire, to the same effect.

April 30th.

Lord ROMILLY presented petitions from inhabitants of Canterbury, Portsmouth, Greenwich, Lambeth, Chelsea, Bognor and North and South Bersted, and Stow-on-the-wold, Gloucestershire, to remove the electoral disabilities of women.

May 2nd.

The Earl of ARLIE presented a petition from the inhabitants of New Castleton, Roxburghshire, praying that the Parliamentary franchise may be conferred on women.

May 4th.

The Earl of SHAFESBURY presented petitions in favour of female suffrage from Chelsea, Lambeth, Newington Causeway, and Brighton.

June 7th.

The Earl of SHAFESBURY presented a petition for women's suffrage from North Shields.

June 11th.

The Archbishop of YORK presented petitions from Middlesborough against the exclusion of women from voting for Members of Parliament.

June 13th.

The Bishop of MANCHESTER presented a petition from 106 inhabitants of Ardwick, Manchester, praying for the removal of the electoral disabilities of women.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

WOMEN'S DISABILITIES BILL.—AGAINST.

Brought forward, Petitions 2—Signatures 2
May 1 SInverness, Provost, Magistrates, and Town Council of, J. Mackenzie, provost ... Mr. Mackintosh 1

Total number of Petitions 3—Signatures 3

WOMEN'S DISABILITIES BILL.—IN FAVOUR.

Brought forward, Petitions 309—Signatures 104,159
April 17 E. Haddock and others ... Colonel Amcotts 116
,, 17 G Glasgow, Inhabitants of... Mr. Anderson ... 8,095

Table listing petitions from various locations including Leominster, Southwell, Devises, Canterbury, Leeds, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Tiverton, Eliza L. Morton, Paisley, Lesswalt, Greenock, Gateshead-on-Tyne, Holm Cultram, Esther Ramsbottom, Whittlesea, Cheltenham, Heaton Norris, K. Amberley, St. Helens, Bath, Bourton-on-the-Hill, Hunslet, Bridge of Allan, Harrow, Wishaw, Lambeth, Orme, Macclesfield, Marylebone, Uxbridge, Stranraer, Wigtown, Stranraer, Matlock, Lasswade & Bonnyrigg, Edinburgh, Birmingham, Tavistock, Slynemouth, E. Jones, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Schilbotel, Canterbury, Sunderland, Salford, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Middleton, Saltcoats, Kilwinning, Irvine, Inch, Lochryan, Galloway, Kirkmaiden, Cefn Coed, Leith, Bury, Alnwick, Finsbury, Alloa, Manchester, Manchester (Medlock-st. Ward), Southport.

Table listing petitions from various locations including Altrincham, Manchester (Ardwick Ward), Manchester (St. Luke's Ward), Manchester (St. Michael's Ward), John Henry Greenwood, Manchester (St. Michael's Ward), others, Manchester (St. Michael's Ward), Chesterfield, Maria Sharman, Thomas Pocberry, G. Fenton, Salford, Marylebone, North London, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Inverary, Banff, Harrow, Edgware, Great Stanmore, Hendon, Todmorden Board of Guardians, Belmont, Jane Taylour, Sport Glasgow, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Berkinfil, Bristol, Gateshead, Hexham, West Middlesex, Marylebone, Edwin Hill, Glastonbury, Rochdale, Redruth, Trinity, Melrose, Madeline M. Daniell, Wigan, Kings Lynn, Thetford, Southampton, East Retford, Glencuce, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Stratford, Oldham, Frome, Taunton, Annan, Kidderminster, Finsbury, Lambeth, Airdrie, Falkirk, Tenby, Sheffield, Tewkesbury, Finsbury, Pollockshaws, Lincoln.

Table listing petitions from various locations including Galashiels, Dunsion, Penpont, Torthorwald, Selkirk, Burntisland, Manchester (Female), Manchester, Manchester, Bath, Manchester, Thomas Dale, Stalybridge, Dunfermline, South Queensferry, Leeds (North West Ward), Leeds (East Ward), Marylebone, Marylebone, Annie H. Macdonell, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, H. Roberts, E. L. Templer, Queensbury, Plymouth, Bridport, Coventry, Flixton, John Brierley, Dinas-y-Mowddy, Mary Fisher, Dartford, Tunbridge, Chipping Norton, Garstang, Peterborough, Henry Peacock, Eliza Webster, Stow-on-the-Wold, Darlington, Clonmel, Bognor, Arabella Shore, Newcastleton, Manchester, East Peckham, Thame, Chelsea, Birmingham, Falmouth & other places, Jas. G. S. Anderson, John Stuart Mill, Coventry, George Edgecombe, Dumfries, Lochmaben, Portobello, Rochester and Strood, Rugby, Lucy Fegan, Dublin, Ellen Brennan, Dublin, Rathmines, Gloucester, Lewisham, Chelsea.

Table listing women's suffrage societies and their chairmen, including entries for Dumfries, Derby, Manchester, Glasgow, and various local branches.

Table listing women's suffrage societies and their chairmen, including entries for Birmingham, Kirkcaldy, Fife, Glasgow, and various local branches.

Table listing women's suffrage societies and their chairmen, including entries for Anstruther, Janet, Bristol, Sligo, Coupar Angus, and various local branches.

Table listing women's suffrage societies and their chairmen, including entries for Birkenhead, Wigan, Finsbury, Stourbridge, Evesham, and various local branches.

Table listing petitions for women's suffrage, including names of petitioners and amounts. Includes entries for Ann Strahan, Cambridge, Caroline Stansfeld, James Edmunds, etc.

Table listing petitions for women's suffrage, including names of petitioners and amounts. Includes entries for South Queensferry, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Emily Faithful, etc.

Summary of petitions presented respecting the Women's Disabilities Removal Bill during the session up to June 14, 1872, taken from the twenty-sixth Parliamentary report :-

MANCHESTER NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE.

SPECIAL PRIZE FUND.

One Hundred Guineas, or greater or less sum, were offered to the Committee of the Manchester National Society for Women's Suffrage, on condition that twenty similar sums, or smaller sums to make up that amount, were contributed within a fortnight. This period expired on the 15th June, at which time one thousand pounds, or half the stipulated sum had been subscribed.

Donations of any amount will be gratefully received.

List of Subscribers to the First Half of the Prize Fund.

Table listing subscribers to the prize fund, including names and amounts. Includes Miss E. L. M. Praed, Mr. Thomas Thomasson, Misses Ashworth, etc.

Table listing subscribers to the prize fund, including names and amounts. Includes Mrs. Ogden, Miss Rigby, Mrs. Todd, Miss E. A. Todd, etc.

MANCHESTER NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR
WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE.

SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED DURING JUNE, 1872.

Miss E. L. M. Praed	£105	0	0
A Friend, per Mrs. M'Culloch	50	0	0
Lady Anna Gore Langton	25	0	0
Miss J. Boucherett	5	0	0
Mrs. William Grey	5	0	0
Mrs. Todd	5	0	0
Miss E. A. Todd	5	0	0
A well-robbed, well-crushed, and effectually suppressed wife	5	0	0
Miss E. Colling	3	0	0
Mrs. P. A. Hanrott	2	0	0
Mrs. Evans	2	0	0
Misses Fouracre	2	0	0
Mrs. Gwynne	2	0	0
Mrs. Layton	2	0	0
Mr. and Mrs. Thorold Wood	2	0	0
Mrs. Helen Bright Clark	1	1	0
Mr. Thomas Cooke	1	1	0
Mrs. Glover	1	1	0
Mrs. Hetherington	1	1	0
Rev. Campbell Quinn	1	1	0
The Mayor of Stockport	1	1	0
Miss Knott	1	0	0
Mrs. M'Culloch	1	0	0
Mr. M'Kinnell	1	0	0
Mrs. Ord	1	0	0
Mrs. General Young	1	0	0
Miss Hope	0	10	6
Mrs. George Sims	0	10	6
Mrs. Harriet Bright	0	10	0
Mrs. Pogson	0	10	0
Mrs. Turner	0	10	0
Mrs. Addison	0	5	0
Mrs. Fuller	0	5	0
Mrs. E. Higginson	0	5	0
Mr. J. H. Hodges	0	5	0
Miss Sargent	0	5	0
Mrs. W. H. Thomas	0	5	0
Mrs. Frances Wood	0	5	0
Mrs. Townshend Wood	0	5	0
Two Friends (Guildford)	0	5	0
A Mite from a White Slave	0	5	0
Mr. Philip Dwyer	0	2	6
Mrs. Ronniger	0	2	6
Miss Trevor	0	2	6
Miss R. S. E. Trevor	0	2	6
Mr. Arthur Trevor	0	2	6
W. F. C.	0	2	0
S. S. J.	0	2	0
Miss Anderson	0	1	0

£237 6 6

S. ALFRED STEINTHAL.

107, Upper Brook-street, Manchester.

Cheques and Post Office Orders should be made payable to the Treasurer, Rev. S. ALFRED STEINTHAL, and may be sent either direct to him at 107, Upper Brook-street; or to the Secretary, Miss BECKER, 28, Jackson's Row, Albert Square, Manchester.

THE ASSOCIATION OF TRAINED NURSES, 34, Davies-street, Berkeley Square, London, W., provides monthly, medical, surgical, fever, and small pox Nurses; Mental Attendants, male and female, who can be engaged at any hour on application, either personal, per letter, or telegram, to Miss HODGES, Superintendent. N.B.—Some of the Nurses are total abstainers.

ROBERT FISHER,
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ELECTORAL AGENT,
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NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

☞ Twenty years' political experience of the Boroughs of Newcastle and Gateshead.

VIGILANCE ASSOCIATION FOR THE DEFENCE OF
PERSONAL RIGHTS.

SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED FOR JUNE, 1872.

Mr. Francis Peek*	£100	0	0
Mrs. Browne	10	0	0
Mrs. Edward Pease	10	0	0
Mrs. J. B. Pease	10	0	0
Mrs. Gurney Pease	5	0	0
Mr. James Cropper	5	0	0
"A Friend"	3	3	0
Mrs. Fowler	2	0	0

Total..... £145 3 0

LYDIA E. BECKER, Treasurer.

28, Jackson's Row, Albert Square, Manchester.

* To be applied in resisting the re-enactment of the 40th section of the Mutiny Act.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE FOR THE NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE.—A GENERAL MEETING of Members of the Central Committee and of Subscribers to its funds will be held at the WESTMINSTER PALACE HOTEL, on Wednesday, the 17th of July, 1872, at four p.m., to adopt Rules, to appoint the Executive Committee, to receive the Report and Statement of Accounts, and to transact any other business that may arise. As it is desirable that there should be as large an attendance as possible, it is hoped that every member of every Committee throughout the country will, if practicable, attend the meeting.

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Office: 9, BERNERS STREET, LONDON, W.

OPINIONS OF EMINENT PERSONS ON WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE, containing Extracts from the speeches of Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, Right Hon. B. Disraeli, Right Hon. J. Stansfeld, M.P.; Right Hon. G. Ward Hunt, M.P.; Dr. Lyon Playfair, M.P.; Mr. P. Rylands, M.P.; Mr. E. B. Eastwick, M.P.; Professor Fawcett, M.P.; Mrs. Garrett Anderson, M.D.; Rev. F. D. Maurice, Mr. J. S. Mill, Mr. R. Cobden, Canon Kingsley, Mrs. Fawcett, and Lord Houghton. Reprinted as leaflets for distribution. Price 1s. per 100.

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