

# WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE JOURNAL.

EDITED BY LYDIA E. BECKER.

VOL. X.—No 115. PUBLISHED MONTHLY.  
REGISTERED FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

SEPTEMBER 1, 1879.

PRICE ONE PENNY.  
BY POST THREE HALFPENCE.

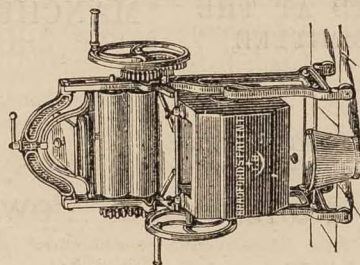
## Contents :

Leading Articles :—The Irish University Education Act ; Notes on the Debate on Mr. Courtney's Amendment; Strange Jurors; The Royal Commission on Agricultural Distress; Qualifications of a Candidate; Wives and Railway Damages; Proposed Legislation as to Married Women's Property; Women and School Board Elections.  
Parliamentary Intelligence :—University Education (Ireland) Bill; The Victoria University.

The British Association :—Economic Science and Statistics.  
Public Meetings and Lectures :—Llangollen, Barmouth, Aberystwyth, Criecieth, Portmadoc, Bangor, Penmaenmawr, Beaumaris, Colwyn Bay, Llandudno, Hyde, Milnrow, Rochdale, Heywood.  
The Crowning Argument for Woman Suffrage.  
The Enfranchisement of Women the Law of the Land. By Sidney Smith (*continued*).

The Double Standard.  
Victoria University.  
The Holloway College.  
Chelsea Hospital for Women.  
Results of the London University Examinations.  
Treasurers' Reports :—Manchester, Bristol and West of England, Central Committee.  
Petitions.

When you ask for  
**Reckitt's**  
Paris  
**Blue**  
See that you get it,  
as bad qualities are  
often substituted.



**BRADFORD'S** new patent "Vowel" A1 Washing, Wringing, and Mangling Machine is the most useful, durable, and, in the true sense, the cheapest machine for home use yet introduced. Ground space required, 32 inches square. Price, £6, 10s., carriage free and trial free. See catalogue. T. BRADFORD & CO., Cathedral Steps, Manchester, and 140 to 143, High Holborn, London, 1878. Three Silver Medals.

**BUXTON.**—On Thursday evening, September 4th, Miss Becker will give an Address on "The Claim of Women to the Parliamentary Franchise," in the Central Hall, Pavilion, Buxton. The Chair will be taken at Eight o'clock by the **VISCOUNTESS HARBERTON**. Admission, Front Seats, 2s.; Second Seats, 1s. Tickets to be had at the Pavilion and at Bates' Library, Hot Bath Colonnade, Buxton. No extra charge will be made for entrance to the Gardens.

**EDUCATION OF WOMEN.**—UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON: FACULTIES OF ARTS AND LAWS AND OF SCIENCE.—The **SESSION** will begin on Wednesday, October 1st, when Professor **CHARLES GRAHAM, D.Sc.**, will deliver the Introductory Lecture (open to the public without tickets), at 3 p.m. Classes in these Faculties are open to women. Prospectuses may be obtained from the College, Gower-street, W.C.  
**TALFOURD ELY, M.A.**, Secretary.

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

### CONTENTS FOR AUGUST, 1879.

1. University Education for Women in Ireland. By Isabella Tod.
  2. Municipal Schools in Rome. C. Johnstone.
  3. Women on School Boards.
- Record of Events :—London University: Matriculation, B.A. Examination—University College—Cambridge—Oxford Local Examinations—Oxford Association for Higher Education—Victoria University—North London Collegiate Schools, opening of new buildings—University Education (Ireland) Bill—Married Women's Property—Candidates for London School Board Election—Telegraph Clerks—Obituary, W. M. Ashurst—Order of St. Katherine—Home for Business Girls—Ladies' Dressmaking—Cookery Schools—Women's Union Swimming Club—Miscellaneous.

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

**LA DONNA.**—An educational periodical of contributions by Italian ladies, conducted by Gualberta Alaide Beccari. Published on the 15th and 30th of each month at Strada Stefano, No. 5, Bologna.—Price for each number, 50 centimes.

**FUNERAL AND MOURNING REFORM ASSOCIATION.**—Supported by the Earl of Essex, the Viscountess Harberton, the Bishops of Hereford and Ripon, Miss Becker, Mr. Ruskin, and many others. Its object is to aid in bringing into general use Funeral and Mourning Customs, unobjectionable on sanitary grounds, simple, rational, and free from ostentation and extravagance.—For particulars apply to the Hon. Secretary, Miss L. **WHITBY**, Peckleton House, Hinckley, Leicestershire.

**OPINIONS OF WOMEN ON WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE.** Issued by the Central Committee of the National Society for Women's Suffrage, 64, Berners-street, London, W. This pamphlet was frequently referred to in the recent Parliamentary debate.

**THE WOMAN'S GAZETTE;** or, News about Work. Published Monthly, post free, 2½d., by Hatchards. Reviews topics of interest to women, and affords information and a means of advertisement respecting the Employments open to them, both paid and unpaid.—Office: 42, Somerset-street, Portman Square.

**THE EDUCATIONAL GUIDE AND LITERARY REVIEW.** 3d. Monthly. Free by Post for 12 months, 2s. 6d. The Secretary to H.R.H. Prince **LEOPOLD** writes to the Editor as follows :— "His Royal Highness Prince **LEOPOLD** wishes to take the *Educational Guide and Literary Review* for one year, as a slight mark of his appreciation of your labours in the cause of Education." Liverpool, A. W. **GIBBS**, 99, Gladstone Road, E.; London, Thomas Laurie, 12, Stationers' Hall Court, E.C.

**TOWLE'S CHLORODYNE**

Pleasant and effective remedy for Coughs, Asthma, Bronchitis, Consumption, and Diarrhoea, 13½d. and 2/9, of Chemists; also in 6d. and 1s. boxes.  
Towle's Chlorodyne Lozenges. Towle's Chlorodyne Jujubes.

Monthly, 6d. Vol. I., Just Out, 3s. 6d.

**PAPERS FOR THE TIMES,**  
ON  
LITERATURE, PHILOSOPHY, AND RELIGION.  
Edited by **WALTER LEWIN**.

"Discussing, thoughtfully and earnestly, the problems of the day."—*Englishwoman's Review*.  
"Written . . . with ability and often striking subtlety."—*Public Opinion*.

Questions bearing on the Social, Political, and Legal Status of Women are carefully discussed in these pages.

Order from any Bookseller.  
LONDON: E. W. ALLEN, Ave Maria Lane.

**BELL & CO.'S UNFERMENTED WINE IS THE BEST.**

The true fruit of the Vine will keep good any length of time after the bottle is opened.

TRY THE FRENCH IMPERIAL LIQUEURS.

Late 104, Breck Road, Liverpool.

Present Address :—56, Upper Milk-street, Exchange Station.

Extract of a letter, dated May 31, 1879, from Dr. **NORMAN KERR**, relating to the *British Medical Temperance Association Dinner, London*.—"Bell and Co.'s Unfermented Wines were largely patronised and much thought of. The French Imperial Liqueurs were admitted to be remarkably good."



## DR. ROOKE'S ANTI-LANCET

All who wish to preserve health and thus prolong life, should read Dr. Rooke's Anti-Lancet, or Handy Guide to Domestic Medicine, which can be had GRATIS from any Chemist, or POST FREE from Dr. Rooke, Scarborough.

Concerning this book, which contains 168 pages, the late eminent author, Sheridan Knowles, observed:—"It will be an incalculable boon to every person who can read and think."

PUBLICATIONS TO BE OBTAINED AT THE  
OFFICE OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE,

64, Berners-street, London, W.

PARLIAMENTARY FRANCHISE FOR WOMEN RATEPAYERS.  
By Augusta Webster.—Reprinted from the "Examiner" of June 1,  
1878. Price 1d.

A FEW WORDS TO TEMPERANCE WOMEN UPON THE SUFFRAGE QUESTION.—By Mrs. Dawson Burns.

THE POLITICAL CLAIMS OF WOMEN.—By Julia Wedgwood.

THE ENFRANCHISEMENT OF WOMEN.—By Mrs. Stuart Mill.

THE CLAIM OF ENGLISHWOMEN TO THE SUFFRAGE.—By Helen Taylor.

THE RIGHT OF WOMEN TO EXERCISE THE ELECTIVE FRANCHISE.—By Mrs. H. D. Pochin. Price 3d.

UGHT WOMEN TO LEARN THE ALPHABET?—By T. W. Higginson. Price 3d.

SIXTEEN REASONS FOR WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE.—Price One Halfpenny.

SPEECHES BY MR. J. S. MILL.—Delivered in the House of Commons, May 20th, 1867, and at a meeting in Edinburgh, January, 1867. Price 1d. each.

SPEECHES OF MR. JACOB BRIGHT, M.P., AND PROFESSOR FAWCETT, M.P., in Parliament, April 30th, 1873, June 6th, 1877. Price 3d. each.

THE BIBLE AND WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE.—By John Hooker, of Hartford, Connecticut. Price 3d.

THE CITIZENSHIP OF WOMEN, SOCIALLY CONSIDERED.—Reprinted from "Westminster Review." Price 6d.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE FROM THE PLANET VENUS.—Reprinted from "Fraser's Magazine." Price 6d.

THE RIGHT OF WOMEN TO EXERCISE THE ELECTIVE FRANCHISE.—By Mrs. H. D. Pochin. Reprint of a pamphlet published in 1855. Price 3d.

THE POLITICAL DISABILITIES OF WOMEN.—Reprinted, by permission, from the "Westminster Review," of January, 1872. Price 1d., or 6s. 6d. per 100.

THE WOMAN QUESTION.—Twelve Papers reprinted from the "Examiner." Price 1s. Post free for 13 stamps.

MRS. FAWCETT ON WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE.—Speech at the Birmingham Public Meeting, December 6th, 1872. Price 9d.

WHY WOMEN DESIRE THE FRANCHISE.—By Miss Frances Power Cobbe. Price 1d.

EXTRACTS FROM THE SPEECHES of Mr. Forsyth, Q.C., M.P.; Mr. Fawcett, M.P.; The Right Hon. James Stansfeld, M.P.; Sir Henry Jackson, M.P.; Mr. O'Sullivan, M.P.; Mrs. M'Laren, Miss Anna Swanwick, Miss Helen Taylor.

## CROSBY'S BALSAMIC COUGH ELIXIR

Is specially recommended by several eminent Physicians, and by Dr. ROOKE, Scarborough, Author of the "Anti-Lancet."

It has been used with the most signal success for Asthma, Bronchitis, Consumption, Coughs, Influenza, Consumptive Night Sweats, Spitting of Blood, Shortness of Breath, and all Affections of the Throat and Chest.

Sold in Bottles, at 1/9, 4/6, and 11/0 each, by all respectable Chemists, and wholesale by JAMES M. CROSBY, Chemist, Scarborough.

Invalids should read Crosby's Prize Treatise on "DISEASES OF THE LUNGS AND AIR VESSELS," a copy of which can be had GRATIS of all Chemists

## MANCHESTER NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE.

### EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Miss Maria Atkinson.

Miss Becker.

Miss Carbutt.

Thos. Chorlton, Esq.

Mrs. Joseph Cross.

Thos. Dale, Esq.

Mrs. Gell.

Rev. B. Glover.

Mrs. Lucas.

Dr. Pankhurst.

Mrs. Oliver Scatcherd.

Rev. S. Alfred Steintal.

Arthur G. Symonds, Esq.

J. P. Thomasson, Esq.

Mrs. J. P. Thomasson.

Secretary: Miss Becker.

Assistant Secretary: Miss S. M. Backhouse.

Organising Agent: Mrs. M'Cormick.

Treasurer: Rev. S. Alfred Steintal.

### Office:

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

### Bankers:

The Manchester and Liverpool District Banking Company,  
King Street Branch, Manchester.

## FORM OF BEQUEST TO THE SOCIETY.

I give and bequeath to the Treasurer for the time being of the Manchester National Society for Women's Suffrage, for the purposes of the said Society, the sum of £ to be paid out of such part of my personal estate as may be lawfully applied for such purposes.

# WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE JOURNAL.

EDITED BY LYDIA E. BECKER.

VOL. X.—No. 115. PUBLISHED MONTHLY.  
REGISTERED FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

SEPTEMBER 1, 1879.

PRICE ONE PENNY.  
BY POST THREE HALFPENCE.

A SESSION, otherwise barren of measures furthering the interests of women, has, before its close, passed one which should have important consequences for women in Ireland. By the passing of the Irish University Bill, read a third time in the House of Commons on August 11th, the same summer which has seen women take University honours for the first time in England, at the London University, has given promise that our Irish sisters shall soon enjoy equal advantages in their own country. The Irish University Act opens the degrees of the new university to students of either sex, but provides that male graduates only are to become members of Convocation.

When brought down from the House of Lords, clause 8 of the Bill provided that the Senate should examine candidates for matriculation and degrees, "including examinations of women for suitable certificates of proficiency." Mr. COURTNEY moved an amendment in Committee that this clause should run, "degrees for both men and women," omitting the words relating to certificates. To this the CHIEF SECRETARY for IRELAND replied that the words "certificates of proficiency" met the case, that he wished to avoid the admission of women to Convocation, and the distinction between certificates of proficiency and degrees consisted in this only, that the certificates would not admit to Convocation. This statement was the more curious that since 1870 numbers of Irish women have already held certificates of proficiency from the Queen's University in Ireland, which the new University is destined to supersede; moreover, the Convocation of Queen's University had, in 1873, passed a resolution that it was desirable to admit women to degrees; and in 1876 the Senate gave permission for a lady to present herself for the degree of M.D. on her having fulfilled the regulations. No woman had been able to fulfil those regulations, as they required admission to an affiliated college; but to give only certificates of proficiency in a new university, which will not exact study in an affiliated college, would have been a step backward. Mr. OSBORNE MORGAN suggested the clause

should run, "degrees and certificates." Both his amendment and that of Mr. COURTNEY were, however, withdrawn, on a promise from the CHIEF SECRETARY for IRELAND that the question should be considered on report.

On the 11th August the Report of the Committee was considered by the House, when the CHIEF SECRETARY stated that he was not opposed to the admission of women to degrees, only to their admission to Convocation; and moved the insertion of the word *male* before graduates in clause 4—a clause providing that Convocation should consist of the senate and properly-qualified graduates. The 8th clause was then amended, on the motion of Mr. COURTNEY, by the insertion of words providing for the admission of women to examinations for degrees as well as certificates of proficiency.

Thus Parliament has laid down the principle on which the charter must be framed, and Irish women will enjoy as great advantages as any of the other countries which have granted University education to women. The extension of those advantages during the last ten years has been remarkable. Within that time Italy has opened all her fifteen universities to women; Copenhagen has opened all its degrees to them, except theology. Women have graduated in various faculties in Paris, Zurich, Berne, Leipzig, Gottingen. Madras and Calcutta have admitted women to matriculation, and Auckland—first of any educational body in the British dominions—conferred its B.A. degree on a woman in 1877. The success attending the intermediate Education Bill of last year is sufficient to show that Irish women are not likely to be slow in availing themselves of the additional advantages of the future university.

H. B.

Mr. O'DONNELL, in supporting Mr. COURTNEY's proposal to give degrees to women, made the somewhat remarkable statement that this was not a question of "women's rights." While thanking Mr. O'DONNELL for his support of the just claims of women in this matter, we are at a loss to understand the meaning of this statement. The right of a woman to a good education, the measure of



which shall be her capacity for receiving it, and not any theory of men as to the degree or kind of education which is suited to her needs, and the right to have her acquirements tested by the same standard, and crowned with the same reward, as the acquirements of men, are among the most important of the "rights of women," and as such have always been upheld by their upholders.

SIR GEORGE CAMPBELL, in the debate on the Irish University Bill, said that he would vote against the proposal to give degrees to women because GOD had made women different from men. Now it has been proved by experiment that women resemble men in the capacity to acquire the learning and pass the examination necessary to qualify for the degree; it would therefore appear, if the proposition of the honourable baronet is correct, that GOD has made women able, like men, to earn the degree, but not able, like men, to wear it. The ways of Sir GEORGE CAMPBELL'S Providence are indeed inscrutable.

INTERPRETERS of the intentions of Providence have been found in all ages, and of many minds. A debate in the House of Commons on any question affecting the rights of women usually produces a prolific crop of Parliamentary prophets who deem themselves inspired to declare the mind of GOD regarding the subjection of women. We may, therefore, be allowed to quote an authority not less weighty on our side of the question. St. AUGUSTINE says: "If GOD had designed woman as man's master, He would have taken her from his head; if as his slave, He would have taken her from his feet; but as He designed her for his companion and equal, He took her from his side."

No words could more aptly describe the movement for the enfranchisement of women than that it is a claim for woman to be regarded in all things as the companion and the equal of man.

MR. BERESFORD HOPE is very much exercised in his mind over the proposed admission of women as eligible for degrees in the Victoria University. He is strongly opposed to this "innovation upon the ancient system of academic degrees," and seems to desire that the Government even at the eleventh hour should interfere with a refusal to grant to the promoters of the charter the powers they seek in this direction.

Perhaps Mr. BERESFORD HOPE fears lest Parnassus

may become, like the Matterhorn, a "ladies' mountain." We are told that when a mountain has once been climbed by a lady, every man thinks himself qualified to do the same, and the achievement ceases to confer any distinction. But such protests are now out of date. They should have been made when it was first proposed to allow women to learn the alphabet. When this was conceded the whole question was virtually settled. Women who have learned the alphabet will go on until they can read; women who can read will be led on to study; women who study will ask to have their acquirements tested; and women who pass the test cannot be justly denied the honours and substantial rewards which an academic degree confers upon those who attain it.

If men desire to maintain their pretensions to intellectual supremacy over women, they must do so by honest labour and study. They will be no longer permitted to exclude women from the chances of comparison in order to maintain their own superiority unquestioned.

WE occasionally hear fears professed as to what would happen if women were allowed to discharge responsible duties such as those of jurors. We should imagine that the worst fears that have been expressed on this head are surpassed by the actual experiences of the ways of some men jurors. No one has pictured a jury composed of women which have been capable of the enormity of "tossing up" to determine the awful issue of life or death for a fellow-creature. Yet this has practically been done by a jury composed of the sex which arrogates to itself a monopoly of the judicial faculties.

Had a jury composed of women been guilty of such a dereliction of duty, the circumstance would doubtless have been regarded as conclusive evidence that women were unfit to be jurors. If women were to apply the logic to the other sex, they would seem to have abundant ground for it in the example of Derby juries. A correspondent of the *Times* calls attention to another case in which a man, who was proved to the satisfaction of the judge and of the prosecuting counsel to be insane, was found guilty; and of a similar case at Leicester, in which it was so absolutely proved that the prisoner was insane that the counsel for the prosecution did not ask for a verdict of guilty. Yet, after hearing their duty clearly explained by Lord Justice THESIGER, who concurred in the course pursued, the jury, after retiring to "consider," returned a verdict of guilty, with a strong recommendation to mercy. It turned out afterwards that they were under the impression

that if they found a verdict of not guilty on the ground of insanity the prisoner would be set free!

Women who read of these things may well ponder whether, after all, sex is so sure a guarantee of intelligence that it may be safely adopted as a test to distinguish trustworthy from untrustworthy jurors or electors.

IN spite of the strenuous efforts made by Mr. BURT and others to obtain the appointment of a representative of the labourers on the commission which is to be appointed to inquire into the causes of agricultural distress, the Government have not seen fit to comply with the demand. This refusal is very much on a par with the refusal to appoint women on the commissions of inquiry which have taken place with regard to the labour laws. In both cases representation on the commission has been refused to a large class of persons whose interests are directly affected by the laws which are the subject of the inquiry, and in both cases the class so excluded is composed of persons who have no votes in the election of members of the House of Commons, and therefore whom it is not necessary for the Government to conciliate in view of the coming election.

The labouring classes of men in counties and the labouring classes of women everywhere are composed of persons socially weak, and, politically, ciphers, and they need not expect that Governments will pay any particular attention to their interests until they obtain a place among the represented classes of the community.

WE learn from the *Birmingham Post* that Lord CLAUD HAMILTON, M.P., in speaking at a recent prize distribution at King's Lynn, said, by way, we suppose, of encouraging the boys in the pursuit of learning, that "He remembered the case of a schoolfellow of his, but he must not mention names. That boy was such a hopeless duffer, that at school he could not do anything, and was obliged to leave school and join the army. He had since performed a wonderful ride, and now his fame was European, and he trusted soon to see him in the House of Commons." The noble lord the member for King's Lynn has been one of the most persistent opponents of the claim of women to vote in the election of members of Parliament. Perhaps he is one of those who assert that women would be guided in giving their votes by the consideration of the physical rather than the political qualifications of the candidates; or is it that he fears that women would not appreciate such recommendations as he proffers on behalf of his

friend, and that to extol a man as a "hopeless duffer" and a "wonderful rider" would not be the most effectual way of commending him as a candidate for the suffrages of women electors, however well these qualifications might serve him in gaining the votes of men?

At the Liverpool Assizes just held, JOSHUA HOLT, an ironmonger, carrying on business at Wigan, and his wife ANN, brought an action against the London and North-Western Railway Company to recover damages for personal injuries sustained by the female plaintiff through the negligence of the company's servants. The liability was admitted, and the only question was the amount of damages to be awarded. Mrs. HOLT was in a train which came into collision with another train; she was very severely shaken, and was unable to appear in court. The jury gave a verdict for the plaintiffs for £1,220.

We desire to call attention to one or two points of law in this and kindred cases. In the first place, Mr. HOLT does not appear to have been in the train which came into the collision, and consequently he sustained no personal injury at all. Yet he alone could bring the action to recover damages for the injury to his wife, and he alone is entitled to the £1,220 which the jury have awarded as compensation. It is true the name of the wife was joined in the pleadings, but that was a mere matter of form. It does not give her any right to the damages recovered from the company.

One cannot sufficiently admire the wonderful arrangement of the law which decrees that when a wife gets smashed in a train her husband shall pocket the damages, and which denies to her the protection of securing for her personal use the sum awarded as compensation for the loss and disablement she has suffered through personal injuries.

It is stated that the LORD ADVOCATE has informed Mr. GEORGE ANDERSON, M.P., who introduced the measure, that in the opinion of the Government the Married Women's Property (Scotland) Bill, as it stands, ignores many important matters which ought to be kept in view. They are of opinion that the question should be dealt with by the Government of the day, and they have given instructions for the preparation of a Bill giving effect to their views. Mr. CROSS has also stated, through the LORD ADVOCATE, that although a Bill on the subject properly originates in the Home Office, the preparation of such a measure will depend much on the LORD CHANCELLOR,



who has always taken a great interest in the assimilation, so far as possible, of the law of Scotland and England.

If this should be the principle on which the Government Bill is to be based, it is earnestly to be desired that the English law should be amended and made thoroughly just before the projected assimilation takes place.

THE triennial elections of the School Board in London and most of the large districts in England take place next November, and already the note of preparation is sounded in many localities. The selection of candidates will be going on actively during the months of September and October. We trust that those concerned in putting forth lists of representative candidates to support particular lines of policy will be awake to the importance of securing a due representation of the interests of girls and women by the nomination of a woman on their lists of candidates wherever such nomination is feasible.

The policy thus advocated is desirable not only in the interests of justice, but also in an electioneering sense. Parties or candidates who seek the suffrages of a constituency on grounds of general School Board politics appeal to women electors as well as to men, and women form a section of the electorate which no candidates can afford to disregard. Their number entitle them to nominate a candidate of their own, and would enable them to return such candidate by means of the cumulative vote. A woman candidate on a list would therefore add an element of strength to the party which put her forward by her appeal to the suffrages of voters of her own sex, as well as to those of the very large proportion of men who desire to see women adequately represented on School Boards.

A review of some of the elections that have taken place under Mr. FORSTER'S Act shows that this policy has been confirmed by experience. At the first election in 1870 Mrs. GARRETT ANDERSON headed the poll by an overwhelming majority, and in each succeeding election the lady candidates have held their own in the division of Marylebone. In Manchester the leaders of the "unsectarian" party, after much cogitation, came to the conclusion that it would tend to weaken their chances of success to adopt a woman as one of their candidates. The lady in question, therefore, withdrew her name from the list and was nominated independently; but when the poll was declared the votes recorded for her exceeded by many thousands the numbers cast for those who had feared that the candidature of a woman would weaken their party. In 1876 all the lady candidates who came forward were

elected. At Bristol the Liberal party had brought out their list without including a woman; but Miss RICHARDSON, who came forward independently, obtained a very high place on the list of successful candidates. At Leeds and Brighton Mrs. BUCKTON and Miss RICKETTS came out at the head of the poll. At Northampton Mrs. MANFIELD stood second on the poll, with 5,247 votes. At the first election her husband, Alderman MANFIELD, had been the candidate, and he had polled 1,236 votes. These instances are given in order to suggest to those engaged in forming lists of candidates, that if they will bring forward suitable candidates in the persons of ladies who are known to take an interest in the promotion of education, and in the welfare of young children, such candidates will be likely to strengthen the cause of the party which brings them forward, as well as to promote the interests of the real constituents of the School Boards—the children for whose education the schools are provide.

PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE.

HOUSE OF COMMONS,  
August 5th, 1879.

UNIVERSITY EDUCATION (IRELAND) BILL.

In Committee on this Bill, clause 8, "The senate shall institute and make provision for carrying on such public examinations of candidates for matriculation and degrees, and such other University examinations in secular subjects, including examinations of women for suitable certificates of proficiency, as may be necessary; and for the purpose of conducting such examinations the senate shall from time to time appoint examiners in the several subjects of secular learning usually studied in a University, and shall make regulations for the conduct of such examinations, and the appointment, removal, and remuneration of the examiners."

Mr. Courtney proposed to leave out from "including" to "necessary," in line 4, and to insert "both of men and women." He stated that in the first year of extended examinations to women as well as men at the University of London the results had been extremely satisfactory. Sixty-five women had entered for examination, and the percentage of women who had obtained honours was higher than that of men.

Mr. O'Donnell sincerely hoped the amendment would be accepted, as this was no question of women's rights, and it was desirable that women should cultivate their brains more than they had hitherto been able to do.

Sir G. Campbell remarked that the amendment was founded on an assumption that women were the equals of men. He was of opinion that God had made women different from men—(laughter)—and upon that ground he should vote against the amendment. (Renewed laughter.)

Mr. Lowther thought certificates for proficiency would meet the case. (No, no.)

Mr. O. Morgan and Dr. Playfair held that women should be placed on an equality with men in this respect.

Mr. Lowther had no objection to their employing equality of examination, and only wished to prevent women being members of the Convocation. He promised to consider the

question in relation to the examinations of the London University before the report.

Mr. B. Hope urged the right hon. gentleman to do nothing of the kind, but to resist the arguments of the "squire of dames" opposite.

Mr. O'Shaughnessy contended that Irishwomen ought not to be debarred from a privilege enjoyed by English and Scotch women in this respect.

Mr. Shaw wished the examination for proficiency to be retained in any case. (Hear, hear.)

The amendment was withdrawn, and the clause agreed to.

THE VICTORIA UNIVERSITY.

Mr. B. Hope asked whether there was any foundation for the statement contained in the *Times* of Saturday, the 9th, that the draft charter of the proposed Victoria University contains powers for conferring degrees upon females, and whether, if the statement be accurate, any opportunity would be afforded for Parliament to pronounce an opinion upon this innovation upon the ancient system of academic degrees, as well as upon other provisions which may be contained in the draft charter.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer: The draft charter which has been submitted by the promoters of the Victoria University does contain a proposal to give power to grant degrees to women as well as to men. It has been remitted to the Committee of the Privy Council, and is now under consideration. As my hon. friend is no doubt aware, under a recent act it would be necessary that the charter when granted should be laid on the table of Parliament for one month, I think, before it takes effect.

THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

SHEFFIELD, AUGUST 25th.

ECONOMIC SCIENCE AND STATISTICS.

A paper was read in this section, over which Mr. Mundella, M.P., presided, by Dr. Gladstone, member of the London School Board, on "Elementary Natural Science in Board Schools." In the course of the paper Dr. Gladstone stated that out of 1,074 male and 1,790 female teachers, 888 males and 442 females hold advanced science certificates, and that out of 248 boys', 218 girls', and 46 mixed schools, more than half include in their course of instruction scientific specific subjects, which are thus distributed:—

	Boys' Schools.	Girls' Schools.
Mechanics ... ..	1	—
Animal physiology ... ..	99	19
Physical geography ... ..	68	5
Botany ... ..	4	1
Domestic economy ... ..	—	181

An interesting discussion took place, in the course of which Miss Becker (Manchester School Board) said she was sorry the science of mechanics was confined to the boys' school, because any girl or woman who had to do household work was painfully conscious that she had frequently to move weights, and mechanical operations were much better done on scientific principles. In the interest of babies it was most desirable that the elements of physiology should be taught to those who would become the mothers of the future generation. She sometimes appeared as a champion for the rights of women, but here she should like to say a word on behalf of the boys. They ought to have equal rights with the girls as to the knowledge of the subjects, such as the laws of health, &c., included in the code under the head of domestic economy.

PUBLIC MEETINGS AND LECTURES.

LLANGOLLEN.

Miss Becker gave the first of a series of addresses on the claims of women to the Parliamentary franchise in the Assembly Room, Llangollen, on July 28th. Mrs. Oliver Scatcherd, of Leeds, had been announced to preside, but was unable to fulfil her engagements owing to the dangerous illness of her father, which has since proved fatal. Mr. Philip Minshall was called to the chair, and, after reading a letter from Mrs. Scatcherd explaining the cause of her absence, introduced the lecturer. Vote of thanks to Miss Becker, moved by Mr. Fell, concluded the proceedings.

BARMOUTH.

On July 29th Miss Becker delivered an address on the claims of women to the Parliamentary franchise before an audience principally composed of visitors. The chair was taken at eight o'clock, by the Rev. W. Rigby Murray, of Manchester, in the absence of Mrs. Oliver Scatcherd, who had been announced to preside. A letter was read from Mrs. Scatcherd explaining the cause of her absence. After the address, Miss Becker replied to several questions put by persons in the audience, and the hearty thanks of the meeting were voted to her on the motion of Dr. Raby, LL.D., B.A., B.Sc., of Youlgreave, Derbyshire, seconded by Mr. Edward Davies, clerk to the Local Board; and after a similar compliment to the chairman the meeting separated.

ABERYSTWYTH.

On July 30th an address was delivered by Miss Becker in the Temperance Hall, Aberystwyth. In the absence of Mrs. Scatcherd the chair was taken by Mr. Alderman Philip Williams. At the close of the lecture a vote of thanks to Miss Becker was moved by Dr. R. D. Roberts, seconded by Mr. Griffith Jones, and carried unanimously.

CRICCIETH.

On July 31st Miss Becker delivered an address in the National Schoolroom, Criccieth. The Rev. Erasmus Parry, vicar of Criccieth, occupied the chair. On the conclusion of the lecture a vote of thanks was moved by the chairman and seconded by the Rev. David Lloyd Jones, curate of the parish, and the meeting separated.

PORTMADOC.

On August 1st Miss Becker lectured in the Town Hall, Portmadoc. Mr. Rowlands, of Duffws, occupied the chair. After the lecture, a vote of thanks was moved by Mr. Breese, who made some comments on the lecture. Mr. William Jones (Baptist minister) seconded the vote in an effective and humorous address in the Welsh language, which seemed highly appreciated by the people. The motion was also supported by Mr. Owen Morris. In acknowledging the vote, Miss Becker referred to the observations of Mr. Breese, and, after a vote of thanks to the chairman, the meeting separated. The following is an abstract of the speech of Mr. Jones: Wrth gefnogi pleidlais o ddiolchgarwch i Miss Becker am ei hanerchiad rhagorol; dywedodd Mr. Jones fod yn dda ganddo wneyd hyny, ac ar yr un pryd ddatgan yr hyn a ddaeth i'w feddwl wrth wrando yr anerchiad. Sylwodd fod y rhyw fenywaidd yn allu cryf a phwysig iawn yn sefyllfa gymdeithasol y byd. Hwyt-hwy yn y cymeriad o *Famau* sydd mewn mantais, i raddau helaeth i ffurfio cymeriad y byd pan yn ei fabandod. Dywedodd fod sefyllfa y rhyw fenywaidd yn ddiethriad, yn isel a thruenus yn mhob man lle y mae diffyg gwarediaid a dysgeidiaeth. Ona wrth eu dyrchafu i freintiau gwladol rhaid gofalu na roddir gormod yn eu ffiaf, oblegyd y



maent yn lliosocach na dynion yn mhob gwlad a thref, yna, os cant ormod o awdurdod, cariant bob peth a ewyllysiant yn ddirwysr. Cafodd llawer un o honynt cyn hyn eu dyrchafu yn frenesau, rhai y buasai porthi môch yn orchwyl rhy anrhydeddus iddynt. Dichon fod y ffaith mai y foneddiges Victoria sydd yn awr ar orsedd Prydain yn creu gormod o awydd yn y merched am freintiau gwleidyddol, credai ef fod y cwestiwn pwysig hwn heb gael yr ym chwiliad a ddylai gael. Amheuai yn fawr a ydynt yn mwynhau eu hawliau cyfreithlon yn mhob ystyr ai peidio. Ni ddylai y merched gael eu cadw i lawr yn ormodol; gadawer iddynt yr hyn sydd iawn, a dim yn y chwaneig.

## BANGOR.

Addresses were delivered by Miss Becker and Mrs. Colman in the Penrhyn Hall, Bangor, on August 4th. The Very Rev. the Dean of Bangor presided. After a few introductory remarks from the Chairman, Miss Becker delivered her lecture. Mrs. Colman was the next speaker. In the course of her remarks she observed that it was for the opponents of the movement to prove that men had an exclusive right to a vote. If men said that they had a right, and they alone, to make laws, she asked them where did they get their right from? (Hear, hear.) Men would have great difficulty in proving from the Bible that it was their exclusive right. Members of Parliament sometimes said, "I asked Lady So and So, and she said she did not want a vote." Was that any reason why another woman should be deprived of her right? Many said that men and women were so different from each other. Yes, and it was because they were so different that it would be so great an advantage to the men to consult with the women. (Hear, hear, and a laugh.) After some further remarks the speaker concluded by moving a vote of thanks to the Chairman for presiding. (Applause.)

The Chairman, in replying to the vote of thanks, said it had given him great pleasure to preside at that meeting. He was sure that all those who had had the wisdom to attend had been very much instructed. (Applause.) They had had put before them materials for thought which would occupy their mind for some time to come. He could not say that he had formed any very strong or definite opinion upon this subject, but he certainly did go a very considerable way with those opinions which had been advocated there that night. (Hear, hear.) He was firmly of opinion and had been for some time, that it was a gross injustice that women who represented a substantial interest in the State, and which would have entitled men to vote, should have no voice whatever in making the laws of the country. He considered the case alluded to by Miss Becker—the case of a widow who lost her tenure of a farm because she was a widow and could not have a vote—was a very hard one—(hear, hear)—and there was no doubt such cases were very frequent. (Hear, hear.) He did not think, however, that it was necessary to dwell upon the details which had been brought before them. He preferred to look at the question from that point of view in which it had been placed before them in both the addresses which had been delivered. The question for them to consider was whether it was right that women should have a voice in making the laws of their country. If, as Mrs. Colman told them so pointedly, it was a right then to withhold, it was an injustice, and the commission of an injustice injured not only those upon whom it was inflicted, but injured still more deeply and lastingly those by whom it was inflicted. (Hear, hear.) If women had a right to a voice in the making of the laws, then so long as that right was suppressed the State suffered from its suppression. He was decidedly of opinion that the infusion into the life of this country of a greater amount of female influence would be a decided advantage. (Hear, hear.) He was satisfied that there were a great many questions in connection with which the

influence of woman would be most salutary. Miss Becker had referred to the education question. He believed that women would vote wisely upon that question. It was quite unnecessary that they should dwell upon the question of the capacity of women to exercise the Parliamentary suffrage. The intellectual capacity of women had been proved so thoroughly in every field of human intelligence, that he felt that it was quite unnecessary that so humble an individual as himself should pay a tribute to their intellectual power and wisdom. Even a superficial view of the subject offered a rebuke to those who were apt to meet the arguments brought forward by ridicule, and senseless, heartless jeering. (Hear, hear.) He was happy to say that the practice of jeering at the advocates of this movement was rapidly becoming obsolete. (Hear, hear.) After some further remarks the Chairman said he was satisfied that if the suffrage were given to those women who held property, it would be very beneficial to the political and social life of this country. (Hear, hear.) He took a great interest in the temperance question, and he said that temperance reform was essentially necessary to the progress of this country. (Hear, hear.) Now if one-seventh were added to the number of electors by giving votes to those women who had property, an enormous impetus would be given to that movement. (Hear, hear.) He believed that women would vote for an amendment of the licensing laws in order to promote temperance. (Hear, hear.) As had been observed it was really monstrous that women of first-rate ability, and women who were qualified in every respect, should have no vote in Parliamentary elections, whilst ignorant men who were in every respect unqualified should have it. He honoured the courage of these ladies in speaking in favour of the enfranchisement of women. As Mrs. Colman had told them, social prejudices were strong, and it required some courage to stand upon a platform to advocate a change which appeared at first so novel and so startling. He was convinced that there was very little to be said against the change in the moderate form it had been advocated there that night, except what was derived from ignorant and unreasoning prejudice. (Hear, hear.) The proceedings then terminated.

## PENMAENMAWR.

On August 5th Miss Becker delivered an address in the Gladstone Hall, Penmaenmawr; Mrs. Colman presiding. The audience was mainly composed of visitors, and the speakers were listened to with much attention.

## BEAUMARIS.

An address was delivered by Miss Becker on August 6th in the Town Hall, Beaumaris, which had been kindly granted for the purpose by the courtesy of the Mayor. Mrs. Colman presided, and also addressed the audience on the subject of the franchise for women. A vote of thanks was moved to the Mayor for the use of the room, and the meeting separated.

## COLWYN BAY.

On August 6th Miss Becker lectured in the Presbyterian Church, Colwyn Bay; Mrs. Colman in the chair. The audience seemed fully alive to the importance of the movement, and the remarks made as to the desirability of enlarging the number of occupations open to women were particularly well received.

## LLANDUDNO.

Miss Becker delivered an address on August 8th in St. George's Hall, Llandudno. Mrs. Colman presided. The audience was mainly composed of visitors, and a vote of thanks, moved by Mr. B. L. Green, of Manchester, concluded the proceedings.

## HYDE.

A number of Liberals of Hyde, who were not satisfied with the inactivity of the local Liberal club, put themselves in direct communication with the National Reform Union. In consequence of this, a meeting was advertised to be held in the Market Place, to be addressed by Miss Becker and the Rev. J. Freeston. The meeting was one on the general questions of Liberal policy and Parliamentary reform, and had no special reference to women's suffrage, although this has been adopted as one of their principles by the Radicals of Hyde. The meeting was held in the Market Place, on the evening of August 19th. The "platform" was a lurry, on which a form and chairs were placed. An immense crowd of between 2,000 and 3,000 persons gathered round the speakers, in defiance of a steady drizzling rain, and listened with patience to the end. Mr. H. Barlow, of Gee Cross, presided. He said that the number of Parliamentary voters in the district of the Hyde Local Board was 961. But, if they had a member of their own, with household suffrage, the number of voters would be the same as the number of electors of the Local Board, namely, 6,741. The chairman moved a resolution respecting the policy of the Government, which stated, "That this meeting, composed principally of persons debarred by unjust laws from the exercise of the franchise, and therefore unable to share in the selection of those by whom they shall be governed, calls earnestly on their fellow-countrymen, at the forthcoming general election, to do their utmost, &c., &c." Mr. Rowcroft seconded the resolution, which was supported by the Rev. J. Freeston. Miss Becker then addressed the meeting. In the course of her speech she said she was much interested in the figures referred to by the chairman, who said they had 961 Parliamentary voters, while the Local Board electors numbered 6,741, and she gathered from him that what they desired was that the Parliamentary vote should be given to all the electors of the Local Board. She should like to remind them of a fact which might not be in their minds, that out of these 6,741 there would be nearly 1,000 women, and she trusted to them to make it particularly clear that when they were asking for household suffrage they meant that all householders should have the vote, and that they did not mean that women should be left out in the cold. She asked them to make this clear to the Liberal party, because while it had been agreed to make it a party question that the men householders should have the vote, they had not agreed that the women should be included. It was only just that they should be admitted, and the people should tell the party that they would not be satisfied with less. After some further speeches from other persons the resolution was carried, and the meeting terminated with the usual votes of thanks.

## MILNROW.

On August 4th Miss Craigen lectured on the Fair-ground, Milnrow, near Rochdale. Mr. John Heyworth occupied the chair. There was a very good attendance, including a large number of women mill-hands. The petition was passed unanimously.

## ROCHDALE.

On August 5th Miss Craigen addressed a large meeting of many hundreds of adult women in the Temperance Hall, Rochdale. Mrs. Samuel Butterworth presided. The hall was densely crowded in every part. Miss Craigen, in concluding her address, said: "They tell us we know nothing of politics, and care nothing. We don't know much, certainly, but we want to learn; and as to saying we don't care, that is not true. I have explained this matter, and you all understand that the House of Commons makes the law; but the voters make the House of Commons. You have seen what bad laws we have,

and I have shown you clearly what we could make of a vote to get justice done. Now, I want to know the feeling of this meeting on this question. Would you like votes?" There was an outburst, "Yes, yes, yes," from all parts of the hall. The petition was put to the meeting. Mrs. Shepherd and other women spoke in support of it, and it was carried by acclamation.

The petition was in the following form:—

The humble petition of working women of Rochdale, in public meeting assembled, in the Temperance Hall, on the 5th of August, 1879,

Sheweth,

That your petitioners have taken into consideration the present state of the laws which more particularly affect women as apart from men, especially directing their attention to the effect of such laws on the condition of the women of the working class.

That your petitioners have unanimously come to the conclusion that many great and serious evils and oppressions are at the present time originated or sanctioned by the law of the land, by which women of the working class are injured and demoralised.

That your petitioners believe that the extension of the parliamentary franchise to taxpaying women would afford a means by which grievances might be redressed.

That your petitioners are further of opinion that when women are called upon to pay taxes, they should be adequately represented in your honourable House. And that women are at present not adequately represented in that House.

Therefore your petitioners humbly pray that your honourable House will pass a measure for the removal of the electoral disabilities of women.

And your petitioners will ever pray, &c.

Signed, on behalf of the meeting, by

JANE BUTTERWORTH,

176, Ramsey-street, Rochdale.

On August 8th a meeting of above 2,000 men and women took place in the square before the Town Hall, Rochdale. After an address by Miss Craigen, a resolution in favour of the franchise for women was passed unanimously; copies of the resolution, signed by the Chairman, were ordered to be sent to Mr. T. B. Potter, M.P. for Rochdale, and to the Right Hon. John Bright, M.P.

## HEYWOOD.

A meeting was held by the lamp-post, Heywood, on August 9th. Mrs. Samuel Butterworth presided, and after addresses from her and from Miss Craigen, a petition was unanimously adopted.

## THE CROWNING ARGUMENT FOR WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

One of the ablest advocates of woman suffrage in Colorado first became convinced of its wisdom and justice by endeavouring to write an argument against it. He was appointed chairman of a committee on the subject by a hostile Legislature, because he was known to be a pronounced opponent. It became his duty to prepare a report upon it. Being a fair-minded man, he sat down and endeavoured to state the arguments and objections *pro* and *con*. To his surprise, all the arguments were on one side, and all the objections vanished. Contrary to his preconceived opinions, and against his own wishes, he found himself compelled to report in its favour. This impossibility of making a logical argument against it without denying the theory of representative government altogether, is the crowning argument for woman suffrage.—*Woman's Journal*.



THE ENFRANCHISEMENT OF WOMEN THE  
LAW OF THE LAND.

BY SIDNEY SMITH.

(Continued from our last issue.)

The judgment of the Court of Common Pleas proceeds on Justice Bovill's two propositions, that "Women are not included in these words, 'every man,' in the Act;" and secondly, "Women are subject to legal incapacity." The last dictum I will examine first. Does any statute declare it? Does any resolution of the House of Commons hint at it? Does any judgment of our courts of law express it? Aliens, lunatics, outlaws, peers, servants of the crown, the constabulary, minors—for every incapacity attaching to individuals there is the warrant of enactment, resolution, or decision. Chapter and verse can be given for each. But what Act, committee, or court has ever said that women are under a legal incapacity to vote? Is half the nation to be disfranchised by a single hazy inference of a branch of Westminster Hall? Mark, Justice Bovill is the first and only judge of England that has so declared. Point to any other shred of authority for such a dictum. If the Parliament of 1832 believed that women were then legally incapable, why did it step out of its way for the first time in the whole course of the statutes at large to insert the word "male" into the Act? Every other uses the term freeholder, people, person, without ever touching upon sex. If women at common law, or by statute, were from time immemorial excluded, why did not the Legislature continue its customary phraseology? Clearly it felt that unless it had employed the term "male," its other provisions would not have excluded women.

But it is also evident that the Parliament of 1832 did not regard women as subject to legal incapacity, else it would not have employed the tautology of "male." If women were in the same category as aliens, lunatics, or minors, the word male was quite superfluous. The terms "every person not subject to legal incapacity" would have included women—would have left them outside the constitution, without the use of any adjective specification. Still more singular is it, that in reserving and keeping alive all the qualifications in existence before those itself created, this statute falls back exactly to the accustomed phraseology of the earlier Acts. Whenever it confers a new right, it restricts it to every "male person." Whenever it perpetuates existing franchises, it continues them to "every person," leaving the word "male" out on set system. At the very least, Parliament manifestly leaves the question open; and I have shown that, by the constitution, the House of Commons, that "High Court of Parliament," is the only tribunal competent to determine the rights of electors. Let me not be misunderstood. It is not necessary for me to argue that the franchises created by the statute of 1832 included women. It is not worth while to argue the point, because if the earlier and later qualifications extend to them, I can make misogynists a present of the first Reform Act.

Nineteen years subsequently to the date of that statute, and sixteen years before the date of that of 1867, Lord Romilly's measure for shortening the language of Acts of Parliament provided "that in all acts words importing the masculine gender shall be deemed and taken to include females, unless the contrary as to gender is expressly provided." With that provision full in view, adopting its very provisions in its own clauses, the statute of 1867 enacts that "every man shall . . . be entitled to be registered as a voter . . . and to vote for a member . . . to serve in Parliament . . . who is . . . of full age and not subject to any legal incapacity." Before the Bill was passed into a law, the Hon. G. Denman,

himself at present a Judge of the Common Pleas, gave notice of a question on the subject to the Government, which he afterwards put thus: "He desired to know why, instead of the words 'male person' in the Act of 1832, the word 'man' had been substituted in the present Bill. In the fifth clause of the Bill he found that after saying that every 'man' should be entitled to be registered, it proceeded to say or a 'male person' who has passed any senior middle-class examination. If the Court of Queen's Bench had to decide to-morrow on the construction of these clauses, they would be constrained to hold that they conferred the suffrage on female persons as well as males." That question was not answered by the Government or its law officers, and Justice Denman recorded his vote to the effect of his opinion. I hardly know how to approach the casuistry by which a conclusion so inevitable has been evaded. Does "man" import the masculine gender? Then it must be "deemed and taken to include females." Does it not import the masculine gender? Then it does not exclude females. But the Act does not stop here. It leaves no room for the judge-made law of Westminster Hall—"No loop nor peg to hang a doubt on." It permits no casuistic exception through which forensic ingenuity may carp its sinuous way. It provides that the word "man" shall include females, "unless the contrary as to gender is expressly provided." It will not do that the contrary may be implied. The clause is not to be explained away by a quirk suggesting that something else may be inferred. The contrary must be expressed, and the expression must be provided—that is, a provision directly *pro re nata* must be embodied in a clause, to permit sophistry to shirk an order of interpretation plain and "palpable as a mountain."

This were enough, but it is by no means all. Why was the *vir* of 1832 changed into the *homo* of 1867? Why was the term "male" specifying gender transformed into the word "man" signifying species, and comprehending humanity at large—the whole race? Had the transition no meaning? Was it entirely *per incuriam* that the most important clause of an Act of literally incommensurable significance, was thrown off at a heat, by the great inquest of the nation? It is a palpable inference, incapable of avoidance, that this marked deviation from the terminology of the leading and principal Act had an object. And what other purpose could it be designed to serve than that for which I contend? It is in harmony with the whole genius and spirit of the nation. Selden, in his "Epinomis," states, among the Britons "women had prerogative in deliberative sessions touching either peace, government, or martial affairs." We choose a queen to govern us. Scotch and English of us have always disowned the Salique law. Our Augustan age was that of a female, who took an active part in ruling her empire, and brought it to a point of greatness it never before had reached. As a rule, where it has been a custom for women to pretermitt the discharge of public duties which by reason of their property, residence, or descent the owners had a right to exercise, it has been simply on account of want of interest in the function, or by exemption, not by reason of exclusion or disqualification. In the election for Gatton the "Commons' Journal" records that "Mrs. Copley et omnes inhabitantes returned." Heywood, in his "County Elections," quotes the following return: "Know ye me, the said Dame Dorathe Packyngton (tenant in dower of the town of Aylesburye), to have chosen and appointed Thomas Lichfield and George Burden, Esquires, to be my burgesses of my said town of Aylesburye, and whatsoever the said Thomas and George shall doe in the present Parliament, I do ratify and approve to be my own act." In the election for Lyme, Luders observes, a list of *Burgenses sive liberi tenentes* was put in, and included Elizabetha filia Thomas Hyatt, Crispina Bowden vidua, Alicia

Toller vidua, and the names also of several men. In another list of *liberi homines* five names of women occur. Mark—when the woman returns to the status of *feme sole*, her right revives. This was in the nineteenth of Elizabeth. In the twenty-first, in a similar roll of *liberi burgenses* and *liberi homines*, sixteen women are included. When the present Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, in arguing as counsel for the appellants, stated "there can be no legal incapacity attributed to women unless it be from non-user, and that cannot take away a public right," Mr. Mellish, for the respondent, admitted, "No doubt, if it were conceded that the right once existed, that which is urged as to non-user would be quite correct." What reasoning in a circle have we here! The only reason assigned by either counsel or judge for women being excluded from the right to vote, is that they have never been known to exercise it; and when it is answered no public right can be lost by its not having been asserted, it is rejoined—Yes, but you must first prove the original right! We do prove it. We show that the customary law, and the statutes on which solely the right is based, are applicable to the sexes indiscriminately. Is any denial given to that? The flank is not even attempted to be turned. The objectors do not answer, do not, because they cannot grapple with that plea. They ride off upon another issue; they contend that women never have used the right, as the sufficing reason for denying it; and then, when they are met with the fact that the exercise of the right is unnecessary to its establishment, women are answered—Yes, but prove you ever had it!

In the case of *Olive v. Ingram*, the judges held "upon the foot of the Common Law," that "a person paying scot and lot" was a description that included women. It has been seen that they were deemed, as "substantial householders," liable to serve the office of overseer. The statute of Elizabeth, observes Justice Ashurst, has no reference to sex. "There are many instances where, in offices of a higher nature, they are held not to be disqualified, as in the case of the office of High Chamberlain, High Constable, and Marshal, and that of a common constable, which is both an office of trust and likewise in a degree judicial. So in the case of the office of sexton." "There is a difference between being exempted and being incapacitated." "An excuse from acting is different from an incapacity of doing so." Whitlock observes, "By the custom of England women are not returned of juries, &c., &c.; by reason of their sex they are exempted from such employments." Although all statutes ran in the name of the "Kynge," Parliament held "none but the malicious and ignorant could be persuaded her Highness could not use such lyke authoritie," under that statutory description. In Prynne's collection of parliamentary writs, and in the journals of the House of Commons, are records of not a few returns which, made by female electors, were received. "In the cases of *Holt v. Lyle*, *Coates v. Lyle*, and *Catharine v. Surrey*, it was the opinion of the judges," observes Lee, C. J. (King's Bench), "that a *feme sole*, if she has a freehold, may vote for members of Parliament." "In *Holt v. Lyle*, it is determined that a *feme sole* freeholder may claim a voice for Parliament men." Page, J., to the same effect, "I see no disability in a woman from voting for Parliament men." Probyn, J., "The best rule seems to be, that they who pay have a right to nominate whom they will pay to. . . . An excuse from acting, &c., is different from an incapacity of doing so. The case of *Holt v. Lyle*, mentioned by my Lord Chief Justice, is a very strong case. They who pay ought to choose whom they will pay."

A still more remarkable case, which seems to have hitherto escaped the research of Westminster Hall, remains to be noticed. It has to be premised that Sir E. Coke, whose unhappy domestic

history seems to have tainted his judicial authority, and who in the case of women challenged by anticipation the maxim of Justice Probyn, led the Puritan Long Parliament to object to the examination of women before the House as witnesses, on the fanatical pretence out of Saint Bernard that "a woman ought not to speak in the congregation." Let this commentary precede and explain the case following. In 1640 occurred an election for the county of Suffolk, Sir Simonds D'Ewes being High Sheriff. The election began on Monday. "Upon Tuesday morning some women came to be sworne for the two Knights, and Mr. Robert Clerke did suddenly take them. . . . There were divers suproversers, but they found no fault with the clerkes in my hearing." Such are extracts from the notes of the proceedings reported by a certain Samuel Dunson, one of the "clerkes." Sir Simonds D'Ewes himself supplies the following:—"By the ignorance of some of the clerkes at the other table, the oaths of some single women were taken without the knowledge of the said High Sheriffe; who, as soon as he had notice thereof instantly sent to forbid the same, conceiving it a matter verie unworthy of anie gentleman, and most dishonourable in such an election to make use of their voices, ALTHOUGH THEY MIGHT IN LAW HAVE BEEN ALLOWED; nor did the said High Sheriffe allow of the said votes, upon his numbering the said poll, but with the allowance and consent of the said two knights themselves, discount them and cast them out." The two puritan candidates did not need the female votes, having a good majority without, and standing in awe of Sir E. Coke and Saint Bernard. The carnal reason of worldlings—"the law," gave the right of voting to "some single women," and the clerkes knowing and obeying "the law," took their oaths and entered them in the poll books; but the godly Sir Simonds, "with consent" of the "unco' gude" puritan candidates, gave their consciences the benefit of a sacrifice that cost them nothing. The significance of these facts, however, is not to be mistaken. The "single women" knew they had their rights; devout women, they took the oath; the clerks, accustomed to the procedure, took and recorded them; the High Sheriff, fully acquainted with the law and the procedure at elections, makes his report to Parliament that "they in law might have been allowed." If at that time there was no such custom or understanding of the law, is there any likelihood he so would have reported? Moved by these facts and authorities Bovill, C. J., in the very case now under review, is obliged to concede "it is quite true that a few instances of women being parties to indentures of returns of members of Parliament have been shown, and it is quite possible that there may have been some other instances in early times of women having voted and assisted in legislation. Indeed, such instances are mentioned by Selden" ("Epinomis," vol. 3, p. 10). Yet all his Lordship can oppose to his own admissions is that "the fact of the right, not having been asserted for centuries, raises a very strong presumption against its ever having had legal existence;" although afterwards he candidly says, "there is no doubt that in many statutes 'man' may properly be held to mean woman." I have proved that the very words of the common law and of the statutes creating the franchise apply indifferently to women as to men—that the only presumption contended for against woman's rights is non-user, and that non-user never renders public rights obsolete.

There is nothing further to examine in the *rationes decidendi* of the Court against the right, but the attempt the Judges make to govern and override the Statute of 1867 by the Act of 1832. They say the Act of 1832 restricts the right to male persons. And, first, that is perfectly untrue. It confines, indeed, the franchises then for the first time created to male persons, but it is careful to extend the qualifications theretofore



created to "persons," rigidly omitting the word "male" in every instance in which it continues these in force. They further contend that by the fifty-ninth section of the Statute of 1867, it is provided that it shall be construed as one with the Act of 1832. Even that statement is untrue. The section declares that "This Act, so far as is consistent with the tenor thereof, shall be construed as one with the enactments for the time being in force relating to the representation of the people." Mark—it is only so far as consistent with its own tenor it is to be so construed, which practically explodes the pretended restrictions of its interpretation. But further, the construction is not to be limited by the Act of 1832; the plural term enactments is employed, and extends the construction to all those enfranchising statutes which do not suggest one syllable of qualification as to sex, and neither use the words "man" nor "male," but "people," "freeholder," and "person." But to pour water on this drowned rat, the 56th section of the Act of 1867 provides that "the franchises conferred by this Act shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for any existing franchises." It is true, Byles, J., contends, that "Acts *in pari materia* are to receive the like construction;" but he fails to tell us which half of the Act of 1832 we are to take to accomplish this feat—the half which gives the new franchise to male persons, or the other half which continues the old franchises to persons, and leaves "male" out in the cold. The same ingenious juriconsult has discovered that "the word 'expressly' does not necessarily mean 'expressly excluded by words.'" "The word 'expressly' often means no more than 'plainly,' 'clearly,' and the like." Well, a nod is as good as a wink to a blind horse. Pray, how can an idea be "plainly" or "clearly" expressed, but by *expressing* it? Does Parliament here mean that it winks or nods "male," and that such "natural language" will have all the effect of the shake of Lord Burleigh's head in the Critic? "Express" is used in contradistinction to "implied." The clause directs that expression not "plainly" and "clearly" alone, but by a distinct provision is to be given to any deviation from the governing definition. To give expression to an act is to utter it in words. The very object of Romilly's Act is to ordain that wherever the word "man" is used, it shall mean "woman;" and in the very teeth of the one sole object of that Act, it pleases the Court of Common Pleas to insist on ruling that "man" shall *not* import "woman"—and to hold that "clearly" and "plainly" it does not, although the very sum of the interpreting Act is authoritatively to statute that it shall. I have heard of a coach and six being driven through an Act of Parliament, but have never before seen that feat of chariotteering so thoroughly performed as here.

The authority of the Scotch Courts has been taken as a prop for this judgment, but with little reason. Before the Act of 1832 the Scottish franchises had no relation to the English. Acts and rights in the sister kingdom become obsolete and extinguished a *non u'endo*; and there was in the sister kingdom no room for the contention that the Common Law right and the statutes originally imparted the franchise to the lieges irrespective of sex. In fact, before the Reform Act, it could not be said that there was an elective franchise for the people of Scotland of either the one sex or the other.

It has been seen that a distinction had been carefully drawn by the courts of law and the writers of legal institutes between exemption from the discharge of public official duties, and exclusion from the privileges attached to legal rights. By tacit consent or custom, and those usages which naturally prevail in the habits of civilised society, the deference which manhood and good manners extend to the fair sex, naturally prevailed in reference to the exercise of duties attached

to the possession of civil or public rights. It was to be expected, that women themselves would not be forward to exercise functions, offering no social advantages or pecuniary profits, which would bring them into conflict with the strife of faction, or the struggles of party. Common sense suggests that men would not press wives or spinsters into the service of irksome or unseemly duties, and that their own sex would extend a like discretionary forbearance. Sheriff, overseer, constable, sexton, marshal, chamberlain—these were offices which it was unlikely females of position would have any ambition to fill or the community to force upon them; and, therefore, it is not surprising that the records are almost silent on the subject. Yet when of their own motion or by their own desire they chose to step beyond the ordinary offices of their sex, and to discharge duties attaching to certain rights, no objection prevailed to exclude them from acting as returning officer at parliamentary elections, as the constable of their hundred, or the high sheriff of their county. It became their privilege also to do that by deputy or by proxy which the other sex were compelled to discharge in person; and yet the courtesy which good manners bestowed and the refinement of the sex accepted as a privilege and exemption, it is now attempted to torture into exclusion and disfranchisement.

It has especially to be noted that the sole original use of parliaments was to levy money for the Crown. Their germ is to be found in a summons by the sovereign to the wealthiest freeholders and burgesses to be examined as to their means, and to be admonished to pay. To this all contributed without any distinction of sex. The *feme sole* had to disburse her quota—the *femina vestita viro*, by her husband for her. Hence it is, that if a female freeholder marries, her husband is entitled to be registered for her freehold, as "in right of his wife." On her death it is lost, or if the demise be to her own separate use, the husband cannot qualify. But who ever heard in law of an absurdity so glaring as that of one person deriving a right from another who has no right? How could a wife impart to her husband the qualification she herself does not possess? So entirely is the franchise vested in the wife, that whenever she dies, the husband's title *ipso facto* ceases. Could he ever have derived from her what she herself never had? Mark—it is not because *he* has a qualification that he votes. The property is his *wife's*. If he dies, no process of law or of conveyance is required to re-transfer the qualifying tenement to her. It always was hers. It continues hers notwithstanding her coverture. It is the bare right to vote of which the law constitutes him her proxy—her mandatory—her attorney—to borrow the term used by Dames Packington and Copley. Can a trustee have powers *ultra vires* of the trust? Can a proxy do that which his author cannot? What is an attorney but one executing a power which another has? Who can impart to others a *jus devolutum*, who themselves have no *jus*?

Groping one's devious way out of the blinking twilight of the law into the "liberal air" and broad daylight of plain English, and the common sense of the lay understanding, may we appeal from the interpreters of Acts to the makers of them? If Parliament was satisfied that women never had the franchise, why, for the first time in the whole range of the statutes at large, and for the last, did it introduce the word "male?" Can it point to a single form of legal incapacity as the result of desuetude alone? Go through the whole list, and everyone will be found the creatures of express law, of specific statute, or of express resolution. Not one syllable of any of these has the slightest reference to gender. Where does the Constitution erect a moral or intellectual test of fitness for the office of elector? It confers the franchise not on *fitness* but on *right*, as the co-relative of *duty* and *burden*. Provision is made in the

new Act for those who cannot so much as read the names of the candidates. A felon who has finished his term of servitude may make his mark, and have his representative; but George Eliot, Charlotte Brontë, Mrs. Oliphant, Miss Edgeworth, Miss Austen, George Sand, or Dé Stael, have no political functions, because Westminster Hall has declared they are incapable of discharging them.

Mr. Gladstone has warned his fellow-countrymen that America is "passing us at a canter." Of all great powers ours is the weakest in material resources. More than half the food we consume we have to import, and yearly our state of dependence becomes greater. It is on the breed of our men, on our people, on the force of character, the energy of cerebral action, the sum of mental power, we must rely solely to sustain our position. Our governing class are palpably becoming weaker and less capable to maintain their *status*. There is among them more pressure, perhaps, and excitement, but less faculty of sustained work. Our working men shorten the hours of labour, and deteriorate in productive efficiency. The military standard has to be lowered, and a larger percentage of recruits are yearly rejected. The question of the elevation of our women to higher duties becomes a great political and economical as well as social and philosophical issue. Civilised up to a point of dangerous over-sophistication, tempted to ease and luxury by an artificial social system that offers a thousand sources of self-indulgence, it is not to be disguised that this nation has reached a most critical point in its history—and that without the unanticipated development of fresh industrial and commercial resources, our future prospect is that rather of decadence than of progress. If we would not "fall from the mettle of our pasture," it must be by making our women truly our helpmates. Call them to offices that demand the exertion of higher intellectual powers, and they will impart more efficient endeavour to the rising generation. A masculine understanding—is that to be expected from mothers whose faculties lie fallow, whose moral intrepidity is systematically repressed, and whose aspirations after independence and self-exertion are obstructed and discouraged?

"The sons of Cornelia were worthy of their mother." Elizabeth, Mary of Scots, Lady Jane Grey, were eminent Grecians and Latinists, accomplishments common to their order. Our dames were the physicians of their time and districts. An exaggerated sense of sex wastes accomplishments on the pursuit of mere feminine attractiveness, which might minister to and promote the highest interests of society. We do not want

The soul to spurn its tenement of clay,

but only that the tenement shall be subordinated to its tenant; and, if we be wise, we shall call into action resources of the value of which we have at present but a faint conception. States are great just in the ratio in which the female character is impressed upon the genius of society, and the public life of nations.

Of one other thought in this regard I must deliver myself; yet I know not how to speak or to keep silence. Society condemns our women to bear alone the skait and scorn of its vices. Hundreds of thousands of them, abandoned and world-forsaken, once innocent, trustful, guileless, "for necessity of present life," live but to drag others down to the dust to which themselves have been cast by the human frailties which they tempt, and for which they suffer. This intensification of the idea of mere sex—this social persistence in keeping before the female mind the one idea that they are women rather than immortal creatures with reasonable souls, and something else and something more than a mere gender of the *genus homo*—this hiding out of view that they have higher destinies and loftier duties

than merely to attract, or to "suckle fools and chronicle small beer"—can we wonder that so many merely taught that their destiny is to live to please, should at last fall to the depth of pleasing to live! Call them to a mission more worthy of their origin, more deserving of their destiny. Arm them with that self-protecting culture that will enable them to pursue a useful calling. Fit them—our girls, as we do our boys—to enter, if need be, upon the great business of life. Fill the empty mind, supply the aimless soul with objects, energise the supine character, by placing before it rational hopes as the result of diligent exertion. *Cy gist l'oisiveté*. Idleness is the mother of the vices, and frivolous pursuits are idleness. Think of it! Think of what we might be and do by calling in to the responsible work of civil society a whole half of all the human beings whose minds we stunt and whose faculties we cramp until, finding no intelligent and worthy outlet for the cravings of their spiritual energies, they waste the talents given them to return with usury, and pervert gifts which, wisely improved, might double the wealth of society, and immeasurably raise the public virtue of the nation. Replace self-admiration by self-respect. Make our women too proud to be vain—proud of a self-achieved social status; of great duties honestly discharged; of lofty purposes successfully fulfilled; of moral momentum, solidity of character, and personal independence. "Marriage is chargeable," and is day by day more avoided. It is a lottery into which too many are forced but for "necessity of present life," and to which "poverty and not the will consents." What if, in place of adding a domestic burden, it contributed a gainful income—if daughters earned their dowry, and propped the falling house they now help to undermine? But enough. It must be an exceptional home to which these suggestions can prove a novelty; and I will only add that in our domestic economy lies the future fate of this nation.

#### THE DOUBLE STANDARD.

It is shocking to anyone who looks to the law of God as the rule and guide of all things, to see the calmness, if not complacency, with which institutions or circumstances are accepted for men which are denounced as fatal to women. Do men need religion less than women? Are their relations with their Creator less solemn? their spiritual and moral nature less dependent on Divine aid and guidance? their duties less important? their life less momentous? their death the hour for a less final award? Or, on the other hand, are they more religious by nature, and therefore less in need of training? Have they fewer temptations to meet? Is the atmosphere in which they live more conducive to purity of thought and righteousness of action? I do not believe that any thoughtful person will venture to answer one of these questions in the affirmative. People think they are uttering an elevating truth when they say that women ought to be more pious, more pure, more unselfish than men. But see what is the converse! That men may with little or no blame be not very pious, not very pure, rather selfish in their lives. And if that is laid down by implication in the writings of the moralists, what depths of impiety, impurity, and selfishness may we not see reached by those who have no higher rule than the opinion of their own set? Do we need to go far to learn that such are the results of this double standard of right and wrong? Moreover, it is not possible to separate the two halves of the community in this fashion. Whatever hardens and degrades men, also degrades, in varying degrees, the women of their circle.—Miss Tod, in the *Irish Daily News*.



VICTORIA UNIVERSITY.

We believe that the draft charter of the proposed Victoria University has, in accordance with the request of the Lords of the Privy Council, been submitted to that body. We understand that according to this draft the University would have the power of conferring upon all persons, whether male or female, who have pursued a regular course of study in any of its colleges and passed its examinations, all degrees which can be conferred by any other university of the kingdom, with the exception of medical degrees; the Privy Council having declined to confer power as to these at a time when legislation on the whole subject of medical degrees and the licensing power for the practice of medicine has been proposed to Parliament and still remains unsettled. The charter, we are informed, contains provisions for establishing a Convocation of graduates of the University with appropriate rights and functions.

THE HOLLOWAY COLLEGE.

About three years ago attention was drawn to a proposal by Mr. Holloway, of Tittenhurst, Sunninghill, Berks, to expend a considerable amount of money in the erection of a college for the higher education of women. Since that time Mr. Holloway has purchased about 95 acres of land at Egham, near Virginia Water, known as the Mount Lee Estate, and has vested the same in trustees. Before deciding upon the form of the building, Mr. Holloway and his architect, Mr. W. H. Crossland, visited the principal collegiate institutions in Europe, and during the past year the plans and specifications have been completed, and a contract has been signed for the building of the college within four years, the contract price being upwards of £250,000, exclusive of fittings and furniture. The style is to be that known as French renaissance, and will be carried out in Portland stone and red brick. The proposed constitution of the college, to be embodied in a trust deed, will, among other things, set forth that the college is founded by the desire and counsel of the founder's wife, now deceased, and its object is to afford the best education suitable for women of the middle and upper middle classes, and it is intended to be mainly self-supporting. It is the founder's desire that power by Act of Parliament, Royal Charter, or otherwise, should be eventually sought to enable the college to confer degrees after due examination; and that until such power is obtained the students shall qualify themselves to pass the women's examination of the London University, or any examination of a similar or higher character which may be open to women at any of the existing universities of the United Kingdom. It is intended to provide twenty founders' scholarships of the value of £40 each, tenable for not more than two years in the college. No professor will be required to submit to any test concerning his or her religious opinion, and denominational theology is not to be taught.

CHELSEA HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN, KING'S ROAD, CHELSEA, S.W.

At the recent meeting of the governors of the Chelsea Hospital for Women, the Earl of St. Germans (the president) received at the hands of the Rev. Canon Fleming (one of the Board of Management) an anonymous donation of £1,000 towards providing furniture for the new hospital. In the spirit of true charity it is given on the express condition "That no name is mentioned," it being simply acknowledged as from "A Friend per Rev. Canon Fleming." We know not which to admire the more—the munificence of the gift, or the manner of bestowment.

RESULTS OF THE LONDON UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS.

MATRICULATION EXAMINATIONS.

The number of candidates who entered were 856 men, 68 women. Of these there passed—

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Honours .....	126	29	155
Class I.....	319	22	341
Class II.....	30	0	30
	475	51	526

Five out of the twenty highest are women—

- The 3rd from Cheltenham.
- The 9th from Bedford College.
- The 10th from North London Collegiate School.
- The 20th from Cheltenham.

	Honours.	Class I.
North London Collegiate School...	9	5
Cheltenham Ladies' College.....	5	4
Bedford College.....	3 + 2 partly	—
Notting Hill High School .....	2	1 partly
Queen's College.....	1 partly	1
University College.....	1	1
North-east London School .....	1	1
Heath Brow School, Hampstead...	1	1
Belfast Ladies' College.....	1	—
Bath High School.....	—	3
Mount School, York.....	—	1
Private Study .....	3	4
	29	22

B.A. AND B.Sc. EXAMINATIONS.

The lists have also been published of the candidates who have passed the first Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Science Examinations in the London University; fifteen of these are ladies. Some of these matriculated last January, and others passed the Special Examination for June, 1878, which was declared equivalent to matriculation.

FIRST B.A. EXAMINATION.—PASS LIST.—FIRST DIVISION.—Marianne Andrews, private study; Clara Elizabeth Collett, North London Collegiate School; Edith Elizabeth Maria Creak, Newnham Hall, Cambridge, and private study; Mary Clara Dawes, Newton House, Surbiton; Elizabeth Hills, private study; Marion Isabel Maclean, Ladies' College, Cheltenham.

SECOND DIVISION.—Emily Ann Heppel, Bedford College, London; Katharine Holland, Ladies' College, Cheltenham; Margaret Jane Nimmo, University College.

FIRST B.Sc. EXAMINATION.—PASS LIST.—FIRST DIVISION.—Ellen Martha Watson, private study.

SECOND DIVISION.—Catherine Alice Raisin, private study.

PRELIMINARY SCIENTIFIC (M.B.) EXAMINATION.—PASS LIST.—FIRST DIVISION.—Frances Helen Prideaux, London School of Medicine for Women; Mary Ann Dacomb Sharlieb, University College and private study; Edith Shove, London School of Medicine for Women; Emily Tomlinson (who has also passed in the mathematics of the first B.Sc. Examination and is now admissible to the second B.Sc. Examination), Girton College, Cambridge.

A committee of the Croatian Diet has resolved that women can be elected members of the Common Councils.—*Manchester Examiner and Times*, August 23rd, 1879.

MANCHESTER NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE.

SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED DURING AUGUST, 1879.

	£	s.	d.
"Mitrailleuse" .....	100	0	0
"A Friend" .....	10	0	0
Miss Jessie Boucherett .....	6	0	0
Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Crook .....	5	0	0
Miss E. J. Todd .....	5	0	0
Mrs. Hetherington .....	1	2	6
Mrs. M'ulloch (Lecture Fund) .....	1	1	0
Mrs. M'Kinnel .....	1	1	0
Mr. A. Hawarth .....	1	1	0
Dr. Muirhead .....	1	0	0
Miss Shatwell .....	0	5	0
Miss Whitelegge .....	0	5	0
Mr. S. Melling (Wigan) .....	0	5	0
Miss G. Mackenzie .....	0	5	0
Mr. J. Crowther (Kansas) .....	0	4	0
Mr. Charles Rikerman .....	0	2	0
Mrs. Jabez Sharman .....	0	1	6
Mrs. S. Butterworth .....	0	1	6
Miss Ann Schofield .....	0	1	6
KENDAL.			
Mr. J. Whitwell-Wilson .....	0	10	0
Mr. Barwise .....	0	10	0
Mr. John Thompson .....	0	5	0
Mr. J. Robinson .....	0	5	0
Mr. Thos. Heap .....	0	3	6
Mr. W. H. Longmard .....	0	2	6
Mr. John Monkhouse .....	0	2	6
Mr. T. Simpson .....	0	2	6
Mr. W. Heaton .....	0	2	6
COLNE.			
Mrs. Shaw .....	0	7	0
Mrs. Henderson .....	0	5	0
Mrs. Ayrton .....	0	5	0
Mrs. J. H. Threlfall .....	0	5	0
Mr. Wildman .....	0	5	0
"A.C." .....	0	5	0
Miss Richmond .....	0	2	6
Mrs. Holt .....	0	1	6
S. A. STEINTHAL, TREASURER.	£136	15	6

BRISTOL AND WEST OF ENGLAND BRANCH.

SUBSCRIPTIONS AND DONATIONS.

	£	s.	d.
Mrs. Cross .....	20	0	0
Miss Hill .....	1	1	0
Rev. T. E. Brown .....	1	1	0
Mrs. Sparke Evans .....	1	1	0
Miss Courtauld .....	1	1	0
Mrs. Budgett .....	1	1	0
Mrs. Coates .....	1	1	0
Mr. Grenfell, B.A. ....	1	0	0
Mrs. Grenfell .....	1	0	0
Rev. A. C. Macpherson .....	0	10	6
Mr. J. Bartlett .....	0	10	6
Mrs. Higginson .....	0	10	0
Mrs. Linton .....	0	10	0
Mr. Handel Cossham .....	0	10	0
Mr. A. N. Price .....	0	10	0
Mr. Morgan .....	0	10	0
Mrs. F. G. Thompson .....	0	10	0
Mrs. Evans .....	0	10	0
Mr. Cox .....	0	10	0
P. M. ....	0	5	6
Mr. Ralph .....	0	5	0
Mrs. Elliott .....	0	5	0
Mr. W. Brewin .....	0	5	0
Miss Baker .....	0	5	0
Mrs. Dymond .....	0	5	0
Miss C. E. Newman .....	0	5	0
Mrs. Goss .....	0	5	0
Mrs. A. Thompson .....	0	5	0
Miss Austin .....	0	2	6
ALAN GREENWELL, TREASURER.	£35	15	0

CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

SUBSCRIPTIONS AND DONATIONS FROM JULY 20 TO AUGUST 20, 1879.

	£	s.	d.
Mrs. Joseph Crook .....	2	2	0
The Misses Courtney .....	1	1	0
Sir Andrew Lusk, Bart., M.P. ....	1	1	0
Mrs. Pidgeon .....	1	1	0
Rev. Richard Shaen .....	1	1	0
Mr. William Shaen .....	1	1	0
Mrs. Hamilton .....	1	0	0
Dr. Roth (2 years) .....	1	0	0
Mrs. Eiloart .....	0	10	6
Mr. H. Self Leonard .....	0	10	6
Mr. James Bromham .....	0	10	0
Miss A. E. Rawlinson .....	0	10	0
Lady Spokes .....	0	10	0
Mrs. Cook .....	0	7	6
Rev. G. W. Fisher .....	0	5	0
Mr. Charles Fox .....	0	5	0
Mrs. Grant .....	0	5	0
Mr. and Mrs. Griffiths .....	0	5	0
The Misses Ponder .....	0	5	0
Miss Spokes .....	0	5	0
Miss M. Spokes .....	0	5	0
Miss C. Vincent .....	0	5	0
Mrs. Robson .....	0	4	0
Miss O'Bierne .....	0	2	6
Miss Isabella F. Cook .....	0	2	6
Mrs. Rudd .....	0	2	6
Mr. Heinrich Sachs .....	0	2	6
Mrs. Sainsbury .....	0	2	6
Mrs. Tolmé .....	0	2	6
Mrs. Lowry .....	0	1	0
Miss E. A. Samson .....	0	1	0
	£15	6	6

JANE E. COBDEN, TREASURER,  
64, Berners-street, London, W.

PETITIONS.

NINETEENTH REPORT, 16—25 July, 1879.

July.		Brought forward, Petitions 845—Signatures 34,976
11,307	25	EVENLODE, Inhabitants of (Mr. Knight) .....
11,308	„	SHEFFIELD, the Park, John Roberts, chairman (Mr. Mundella) .....
11,309	„	SHEFFIELD, Working women of, Rachael Warriner, chairwoman (Mr. Mundella) .....
		Total No. of Petitions 848—Signatures, 34,995

TWENTIETH REPORT, 28 July—5 August, 1879.

Aug.		Brought forward, Petitions 848—Signatures 34,995
11,914	4	SHEFFIELD, Inhabitants of, John Milne, chairman (Mr. Roebuck) .....
11,915	5	SHEFFIELD, Working Men of, John Bradley, chairman (Mr. Mundella) .....
		Total No. of Petitions 850—Signatures 34,997

TWENTY-FIRST REPORT, 6—15 August, 1879.

Aug.		Brought forward, Petitions 850—Signatures 34,997
12,125	7	ROCHDALE, inhabitants of, William Platt, chairman (Mr. Potter) .....
12,126	„	ROCHDALE, inhabitants of, James Rushton, secretary (Mr. Potter) .....
12,127	8	ROCHDALE, near, Miln Row, inhabitants of, John Heyworth, chairman (Mr. Hardcastle) .....
		Total No. of Petitions 853—Signatures 35,000





# CASH'S CAMBRIC

NONE ARE GENUINE  
WITHOUT THE NAME  
AND TRADE MARK  
OF J. & J. CASH.

Is the most Durable  
and Satisfactory  
Trimming for Ladies',  
Children's, & Infants'  
Wardrobes.

# FRILLING.

TO BE HAD OF DRAPERS EVERYWHERE.

**DO NOT UNTIMELY DIE.**  
Sore Throats Cured with One Dose.

**FENNINGS' STOMACH MIXTURE.**

**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.  
**CHOLERA** 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.

**SORE THROATS CURED.**

**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.

*Do not contain Calomel, Opium, Morphia, or anything injurious to a tender babe.*

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.

**EASY TEETHING.**

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.

**BRONCHITIS CURED.**

## 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 533, Oxford Street, London, daily between the hours of 11 and 4, or by letter.*

ESTABLISHED 1835.



By the use of which, during the last **Forty Years** many **Thousands** of **Cures** have been effected; numbers of which cases had been pronounced **INCURABLE!**

The numerous well-authenticated Testimonials in disorders of the **HEAD, CHEST, BOWELS, LIVER, and KIDNEYS**; also in **RHEUMATISM, ULCERS, SORES, and all SKIN DISEASES**, are sufficient to prove the great value of this most useful Family Medicine, it being a **DIRECT PURIFIER OF THE BLOOD** and other fluids of the human body.

Many persons have found them of great service both in preventing and relieving **SEA SICKNESS**; and in warm climates they are very beneficial in all **Bilious Complaints**.

Sold in boxes, price 7½d., 1s. 1½d., and 2s. 9d., by G. WHELPTON & SON, 3, Crane Court, Fleet-street, London, and by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors at home and abroad. Sent free by post in the United Kingdom for 8, 14, or 33 stamps.

Printed by A. IRELAND & Co., Pall Mall, Manchester, for the Proprietors, and Published by Messrs. Trübner and Co., 57 and 59, Ludgate Hill, London, and Mr. JOHN HEYWOOD, Manchester.—September 1, 1879.—Entered at Stationers' Hall.