RAGE JOURNAL. WOMEN'S S EDITED BY LYDIA E. BECKER.

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SEPTEMBER 1, 1885.

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Leading Articles :--Close of the Parliament; Women's Suffrage and the Parliaments since 1867; The Chancellor of the Exchequer at Bristol; Incident recorded in *Truth*; Mr. Forster's Speech at Brad-ford; Return of Women Burgesses; Circular of a Lady to her Tenants; The Custody of Infants Bill; The Rights of Mothers over Illegitimate Children; Cases of No Penalty for Wife Beating; The Criminal Law Amendment Bill; An Appeal to Cæsar; The New Crusade.



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

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1. The Protection of Girls.
2. A Reply to Some of the Objections made against Women's Suffrage, by Edith Harvey. (To be continued.)
3. The Question of Work, by M. T. Scott.
4. A New Society for Women in Denmark.
5. Women and the Income Tax.
Passing Notes: —The only Way to gain her Child— Babies at Exeter.
Correspondence := (1) Women and Politics; (2) Women and Politics.
Record of Events: -London University Matricu-lation-Royal University of Ireland-Bristol Venturers' School-Oxford.-Girton-Inter-mediate Education, Ireland - New Women Physicians-Criminal Law Amendment Bill, House of Commons-Meetings and Petitions -Letter from Ladies-Infants' Bill-Aban-donment of other Bills-Suffrage, House of Lords-Petitions and Speeches-Another Lady Guardian-Chelsea Liberal Associa-tion-Miscellaneous.
Foreign Notes and News.
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tion-Miscellaneous Foreign Notes and News.

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THE ENFRANCHISEMENT OF WOMEN THE LAW OF THE LAND. By SIDNEY SMITH. Price Threepence. — London: Trübner and Co. Manchester: A. Ireland and Co. May be had also at 28, Jackson's Row, Manchester.

Contents :

Petitions Petitions. The Women's Fawcett Memorial Fund. Women's Rights in Japan. Parliamentary Intelligence. Deputation to the Chancellor of the Exchequer at Clifton.

Election Intelligence :-Bristol West ; Shropshire-Tewkesbury Division; Scarborough; Gloucestershire-Tewkesbury Division, Thornbury Division; East Cornwall; Oldham; Rotherhithe; Coventry.

Debating Societies :-- Yeovil. Town Councils :-- Wigan ; Learnington ; Dewsbury ; Col-chester. New-

Lecture :- Blaina.

chester. A Congregational Minister on Women and Politics. The Bishop of Durham on Questions affecting Women. Obituary. Municipal Boroughs. Treasurers' Reports:--Manchester; Central Committee; Bristol and West of England.

PETITION ! PETITION ! PETITION !- Friends of Women's Suffrage are earnestly exhorted to aid the cause by collecting signatures during the recess for petitions to both Houses of Parliament, in support of the Bill for extending the Parliamentary franchise to women, which will be brought forward immediately on the opening of the new Parliament. Petitions from women householders or others who possess the qualifications which entitle men to vote are particularly valuable. Special forms of petition to be signed by such women, as well as general petitions, ready for signature, will be supplied on application to Miss BECKEB, 28, Jackson's Row, Albert Square, Manchester; Miss BLACKBURN, 20, Park-street, Bristol; Miss KIRKLAND, 13, Raeburn Place, Edinburgh; or Miss BALGARNIE, 29, Parliament-street, London.

S OUTHPORT.-A Lecture on the claim of women to the Parliamentary franchise, being the first of a series of Lectures on political subjects arranged by the Southport Conservative Working Men's Association, will be delivered by Miss Becker in the Bank Parlour of the Cambridge Hall, South-port, on Monday, September 21st. The chair to be taken at Eight o'clock by THOMAS DALE, Freq. LP Esq., J.P.

LECTURES. - Miss JEANNETTE G. WILKINSON is prepared to give any of the following Lectures in connection with the question of the Extension of the Parliamentary Franchise to Women :-

Women and Politics.

Women and Political Position of Women. If the Vote is good for Jack, why not for Jill. Women and Temperance Legislation. Women and War.

Secretaries of Clubs, Political and other Associations invited to apply.—For particulars, address: The Secretary, 29, Parliament-street, London; or, 20, Park-street, Bristol; or, 28, Jackson's Row, or, 20, Park-Manchester.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

"Miss Wilkinson is an eloquent speaker."-Western Daily Mercury (Plymouth). "Miss Wilkinson possesses a clear, telling style of delivery."-Gloucester Journal. "An intelligent and forcible address on Women and. Politics was delivered by Miss J. G. Wilkinson,"-Merthyr Formest

"An intelligent and forcible address on Women and, Politics was delivered by Miss J. G. Wilkinson,"-Merthyr Express. "An eloquent address, characterised by much logical argument and force."-Western Gazette (Yeovil). "A more lucid or logical speech it has never been our lot to listen to. The discourse was full of point from beginning to end, and abounded in apt illustration and racy humour."-Cambrian Leader (Swansea). "Miss Wilkinson spoke very forcibly, and highly in-terested her audience."-The Gazette (Sleaford). "The lecture was of an admirable character, strong both in facts and logic."-South Wales Daily News. "Miss Wilkinson, who is evidently no novice in the art of public oratory, set forth her reasons in so forcible yet entertaining a style, as to elicit repeated and cordial marks of approbation,"-Hyracombe Gazette. "Miss Wilkinson poke very forcibly, and highly inte-rested her audience. Her thonghts were well guided and her address was sound and logical."-Lincoln Gazette.

G REENHITHE. - A Public Meeting (under G the auspices of the "Umfreville" Lodge of the National Conservative League) will be held at "The Hall," Greenhithe, kindly lent for the occasion by R. S. Dunbar, Esq., on Wednesday Evening, September 30th, 1885, at Eight o'clock. A selection of music on the organ at 7-30. Doors open at 7-15. An Address by Miss JEANNETTE G. WILKINSON, of the National Society for Women's Suffrage. Subject: "Should Women have Votes?" Dr. LORY MARSH in the chair. Admission free. Discussion invited. A cordial wel-come to men and women. A few Platform Seats, One Shilling each.-Thomas Cooke, Secretary.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF SOUTH WALES & MONMOUTHSHIRE. A Depend on Oct. 5th for the accommodation of the Lady Students attending University College. Sessional fee, £40. Application to be made to the Honorary Principal, the Hon. ISABEL BRUCE, Duffryn, Mountain Ash.

HOLIDAY House and House of Rest for Women in Business, Babbacombe, Devon-shire.—For Business Women, Holiday or Rest in Summer or Winter. Beautiful scenery; bathing and boating. Terms 12s. per week, or 5s. per week with subscriber's ticket.—Apply for admission to the Misses Skinner (members of committee), at their own house, Bayfield, Babbacombe, and send a stamped and addressed envelope for reply. a stamped and addressed envelope for reply.

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WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE JOURNAL -- Communications for the Editor and Orders for the Journal to be addressed to the Office, 28. Jackson's Row, Albert Square, Manchester.



PETITIONS.

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HOUSE OF LORDS.

(From the Daily Votes and Proceedings.)

- July 28. Women's Suffrage Bill [H L.], Petition in favour of, of Inhabi-tants of Liverpool; read, and ordered to lie on the table. Franchise, Petition for extension of, to women, of Inhabitants of EDINBURGH; read, and ordered to lie on the table.
- ,, 31. Women's Suffrage Bill [H.L.], Petition in favour of, of Inhabi tants of EDINBURGH; read, and ordered to lie on the table. Franchise, Petition for extension of, to women, of persons signing; read, and ordered to lie on the table.

Aug. 6. Expiration Laws Continuance Bill, read 3a (according to order), an amendment moved, and negatived; Bill read 3a, and passed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

PARLIAMENTARY FRANCHISE .- For Extension to Women (No. 2) Bill

SUPPLEMENT TO THE SEVENTEENTH REPORT, 8-24 July, 1885. Brought forward, Petitions 354-

41

54

22

43

23

23

24

21

- July Signatures 8,241 ©8499 8 KINGSTON UPON HULL, Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses
- of the borough of (Mr. Norwood) Seal.
 () S500 9 NEATH, in the county of Glamorgan, Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the borough of, in council assem-hled Of DED. bled (Mr. Dillwyn) .. Seal. 2
- borough of, in council assembled (Mr. Charles Seely) Seal. 1 8503 14 SABINA WESTERBY, a female Inhabitant Farmer, resident at Spilsby, in the county of Lincoln (Mr. Chaplin)... 1
- 8504 " REBECCA BASTON, a female Inhabitant Farmer, resident
- at Harmston, in the county of Lincoln (Mr. Chaplin) 8505 ,, ELIZABETH SERGEANT, a female Inhabitant Farmer, resident at Stow, in the county of Lincoln (Mr
- Chaplin)

- 8509 ,, BELFAST, Inhabitants of (Mr. Ion Trant Hamilton) 8510 ,, SUSAN RAMSAY, resident at Enderby Hall, in the county

- 8513 , Sold ", CLIFTON, Women Inhabitant Householders "of (Mr. Samuel Morley)
- ©8516 16 EDINBURGH, Attendants at a Drawing-room Meeting of
- Ladies, held at No. 25, King-street; Janet Methven, president (Mr. Buchanan)
- 8518 ", DUMFRIES, Inhabitants of (Mr. Arthur Elliot) 8519 ", MOFFAT HYDROPATHIC ESTABLISHMENT, Visitors at the
- (Mr. Arthur Elliot)
- 8520 17 BRISTOL, Women Householders of Saint Phillips (Mr.
- Lewis Fry) 8522 ,, 8523
- 8524 ,, 8525 ... SPALDING, Women Householders of (Mr. Finch-Hatton)
- 151 B227 20 DUNSTABLE, in the country of Bedford, Mayor and Council of the borough of (Mr. James Howard) ... Seal. 1
 B228 ,, KETTERING, Inhabitants of (Mr. Spencer) 306
 B229 ,, KETTERING, Women Inhabitant Householders of (Mr. Spencer)
- 47

8531 21 EDINBURGH, There-undersigned DUNCAN SMITH, president of a Drawing-room Meeting held at 30, Buckingham Terrace, on July 2, 1885 (Mr. Buchanan) ©8532 22 Crewe, in the county of Chester, Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the borough of, in council assem-bled (Mr. Henry Tollemache) Seal. 2 ©8533 23 SCARBOROUGH, Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the borough of, under their common seal (Mr. Caine) ... Seal. 1 ©3534 24 Loxdox and neighbourhood, There-undersigned Inhabitants of (Sir Henry Holland) 57

Total Number of Petitions 390-Signatures 9,271

September 1, 1885.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE SEVENTEENTH REPORT, 3-14 August, 1885. Brought forward, Petitions 390-

- Aug. 9808 4 CHARLTON, HORETHORNE, and MILBORNE PORT, Inhabi-
- tants of (Mr. Woodall) ©9809 6 KIDDERMINSTER, Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of 39
- the borough of (Mr. Brinton) Scal 1 ,, Ashron-under-Livng, Mayor Aldermen, and Burgesses @9810
- Seal 2
- 52
 - Total number of Petitions 394-Signatures 9,365
- SUMMARY FROM 23RD OCTOBER, 1884, TO AUGUST 14TH, 1885. No. of Petitions Total Total signed Officially No. of No. of or under Seal, Petitions, Signature Subject. Parliamentary Franchise (Extension to Women) (No. 2) Bill—In Favour [2, 12, 40, 74]... 126 394 9.365

THE WOMEN'S FAWCETT MEMORIAL FUND.

At a recent meeting of the Committee of the Women's Fawcett Memorial, held at St. John's Lodge, Regent's Park, the hon. Memorial, held at St. John's Lodge, Regent's Park, the hon-treasurer, Louisa, Lady Goldsmid, announced a donation of £50 from the Dowager Countess of Buchan. It was decided to request Miss Grant to execute a life-size medallion of the late Mr. Fawcett in marble or bronze, and also to confide the designing and execution of the fountain to Mr. Basil Champneys. As the amount now in hand (£500) would be barely enough to meet the expense of a suitable memorial, it was resolved to place this sum at interest in the London and Westminster Bank, and not to close the subscription lief for the present but to make another carreest appeal for funds list for the present, but to make another earnest appeal for funds. Donations will be acknowledged by Louisa, Lady Goldsmid.

WOMEN'S RIGHTS IN JAPAN.

Apostles of the women's rights movement will be interested to learn that the cause is making progress in a country like Japan. The impulse of western liberalism which reached that nation some years ago has not done all that was expected of it. It seems, however, to have produced a feeling of disatisfaction in the native mind with many things, among them being the condition of women. The Japan Mail publishes a translation of an essay on the subject written from the native standpoint, in which the opinion is frankly expressed that Japanese women will not rise to the possibilities of their lives till they are treated like rational human beings, and not like irresponsible creatures. In Japan women are treated as inferiors, and live almost in solitude, confining their energies to food and clothing. The system of education is charged with having a bad influence, being based on the "Confucian and Buddhist doc-trines which bracket women as fools." The remedies for this state of matters are pretty much the same as are advocated in this country-namely, such changes of law and custom as will place men and women on a juster equality in regard to the possession of property, marriage, divorce, and participation in the pleasures of literature and social intercourse.—Edinburgh Evening News.

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THE tenth Parliament of Queen VICTORIA, elected in April, 1880, came to the end of its active existence on August 14th, when it was formally prorogued to the 31st of October. Soon after that date it will be dissolved, and with t will end one stage in the political history of the realm. The measures which in magnitude overshadow all he other legislation which it has accomplished are the reat addition to the electorate, and the complete transormation of the constituencies which have been effected luring the session which has just concluded. It is a matter both for reproach and regret that this great neasure of reform, by which the principle of household affrage was made the basis of representation throughout the length and breadth of the land, was marred by incomleteness in leaving out of its operation about fifteen per ent of the householders of the constituencies because they were women. The injustice of the exclusion of ntensified by the extension of the franchise to every man ouseholder, however illiterate and degraded and helpless, and more especially by the service franchise, which gives the servant the vote which is denied to the mistress, and by the Medical Relief Act, which gives to the pauper | THE reply of the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER to the prced to contribute to his relief. This injustice will sedly Liberal Parliament elected in 1880, and on that the Prime Minister who for the second time in his remiership has interposed between the House of ommons and the householders to whom it was ready grant the franchise.

THE first time the question of women's suffrage was bmitted to Parliament after the Reform Act of 1867, he second reading of the Bill was carried by a large majority. Mr. GLADSTONE, then Prime Minister, interosed his veto on going into Committee, and its chance in was most desirable that Parliament should be called hat Parliament was lost.

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was in power, and no proposal for extension of the franchise either to women or men was entertained by the House or the Government.

In the Parliament now expiring a majority of members appeared to be in favour of including women householders in the Franchise Bill, but they were deterred from giving effect to their opinions by the threat of Mr. GLADSTONE to withdraw the Bill if women were included in it. Under the influence of this threat 104 Liberal members, pledged in favour of women's suffrage, voted against it when the critical occasion arose.

The appeal will without delay be made to the Parliament to be elected next November. The claim should be pressed on the notice of every candidate in every constituency, and in case of a Liberal candidate it will be desirable to ascertain not only whether he assents to the justice of the claim as an abstract principle, but whether romen ratepayers from representation is emphasized and he will have the courage to support his principles by his votes, without fear or favour, and notwithstanding any pressure that may be attempted, when next the question is submitted to the House of Commons.

he franchise which is denied to the ratepayer who is deputation which waited upon him at Bristol affords good ground for hope that in case the Conservatives should be main for ever as a blot on the scutcheon of the pro- in power next Parliament the question of the enfranchisement of women who are householders and ratepayers will be seriously taken in hand. Sir MICHAEL HICKS-BEACH said, in reference to the request that in his capacity as leader of the House of Commons he would use his influence to secure an early consideration of the question in the next Parliament, that looking to the importance of the subject it was only fair that if women were to be admitted to the franchise they should be admitted in time to express an opinion on the great topics which the Parliament of the future may be invited to deal with. It upon to answer this question at the earliest possible In the Parliament of 1874 a Conservative Government moment, and so far as it might be in his power to assist

in securing this he should be quite ready to do so. The CHANCELLOR went on to say that although he had always voted against women's suffrage, the question did not now occupy the same position in his mind. Since the extension of the franchise to the uneducated and intelligent labourer the injustice of depriving an intelligent and educated woman had certainly increased. It was this reason mainly that had caused him to take no part in the division when the question was last before the House of Commons. He had no objection to including in the enfranchised classes those women who possessed the property or the household qualification, but he was of opinion that if this were granted there would be a further demand for the franchise for married women, and he was not prepared to do anything that would give a man and his wife two votes, introducing politics, as it were, between them, and enfranchising all the women of the United Kingdom.

We trust that should Sir MICHAEL HICKS-BEACH be the leader of the new House of Commons he will be speedily called upon to fulfil his promise of assistance in placing the question before the House at the earliest possible moment. In that case we venture to hope that the wisdom of Parliament will find the means of overcoming the difficulties suggested in the speech of the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, and will pass a measure for including in the enfranchised classes those women who possess the property and household qualification, and who, in virtue of that qualification, exercise the franchise in all local and municipal elections.

A RECENT number of Truth contains the following paragraph :- "The Globe gives an account of an agricultural labourer, who, on being questioned as to what he thought of Mr. GLADSTONE, asked whether he was the man who rode round the circus at the Agricultural Hall. I heard of another agricultural labourer to whom an aspirant for his vote was pointing out what Mr. GLADSTONE had done for the country, and who replied, 'I never heard of the gentleman, but be you a friend of a chap called Collins, who's going to give I three acres of land and free muck?"

If similar stories were related of women farmers or labourers, we should be told that they shewed, first, that women were not sufficiently educated to be trusted with the franchise, and secondly, that women would be liable to be influenced by bribery or the prospect of personal advantage in the disposition of their votes.

MR. FORSTER, in his farewell speech to the constituents

of Bradford as a whole, said that in the early part of his time in Bradford he led a somewhat solitary life-he had time to think and read, and he attributed to this the fact that he had formed his opinions with much care and thought, and had had hardly to change one of them. Therefore he very early indeed entered on the belief that we ought to have hearthstone suffrage, that every head of a family ought to have his share in the government of the country.

Mr. FORSTER congratulated his audience on the accept ance of that principle, and no doubt the establishment h the Legislature of the principle of hearthstone or house hold suffrage throughout the length and breadth of th land renders the claim of every head of a family to be admitted to the franchise one which it is daily becoming more difficult to resist.

At the time Mr. FORSTER delivered his address there were, and are now, on the burgess roll of Bradford 6,453 households deprived of representation on the Parlia mentary register because they have a woman as head The total number of householders in Bradford is 36,699 the unrepresented households in Bradford are therefor nearly one-fifth of the whole.

Until the claim of these ratepaying and taxpaying householders to be admitted to the suffrage is conceded cannot be said that the principle of hearthstone suffrag is carried out, or that the principle that every head of family shall be entitled to a share in the government the country is fully recognised.

DURING last session Mr. WOODALL moved for a Return municipal boroughs in Great Britain, showing the numbe of persons on the burgess roll, distinguishing men from women. Part I., for England and Wales, was issued as Parliamentary paper just before the close of the session We reprint the Return in another page, and have adde two columns, namely, the total number of persons on th burgess roll, and the proportion of women to the whol These calculations are based on the figures given in the Return.

The proportion of women to the total number of bu gesses varies greatly in different districts, ranging from nearly twenty-eight per cent in some towns to as low as five or six per cent in one or two exceptional localities. The Return affords interesting and valuable information and an examination of the figures brings into strong relie the injustice done, not only to the burgesses who are denied the Parliamentary vote, but to the localities which

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are deprived of the vote of so large a proportion of their should during the continuance of the marriage be its inhabitants in returning representatives to the House of joint guardians. The Bill was read a second time on March 26th, 1884, by the overwhelming majority of 208 Commons. to 73. In the course of the debate the grievous hardship and injustice of the existing law was conclusively shown A LADY in Hampshire has caused a circular to be sent by many speakers of high legal authority. Many who to all the tenants on her estate to the effect that, while voted for the Bill said they did not accept the full extent she hopes that they will all exercise their right to vote at of its principles, but as an amendment of the law was the election which will take place in November, she does urgently needed they thought the Bill should be considered not desire in any way to influence their votes, and does in Committee.

not propose to tell them even with which side she sympathises. She will, however, allow every one ample

The Bill was debated at full length in Committee and on Report, and ultimately passed with scarcely any adverse time to go to vote, and will, as far as possible, assist in the voices. The House of Lords, however, at the instance of conveyance of aged and infirm voters, of either side, to and Lord CAIRNS and Lord BRAMWELL, refused to consider it from the poll. The example of this lady is held up as a model for on the ground that the session was too far advanced, and Lord FITZGERALD, in whose charge it was, was therefore landlords, and it is impossible to praise too highly the forced to withdraw it. On the reassembling of Parliagenerous and considerate spirit she evinces towards the ment in the autumn, the measure was introduced in the tenants and servants who are her political masters. House of Lords by Lord FITZGERALD, in the shape in It is probable that many landlords will be as disintewhich it had left the House of Commons (which was a rested in their dealings with their tenants and dependants good deal changed from its original shape), and ultimately as this exemplary Hampshire lady. But the men landwith further alterations, somewhat limiting its scope, lords have the satisfaction of being the political equals of was passed by the Peers, and was brought down to the the tenants whose votes they scorn to influence. The Commons.

Lord of the Manor, after he has kindly assisted into the conveyance which is to take him to the poll the infirm and possibly illiterate labourer to whom he pays weekly wages, has at least the satisfaction of knowing that he can himself go to the polling place and there give a vote of equal value and power to that of his servant. Moreover, no one would expect a man landlord to refrain from saying with which side he sympathised for fear the knowledge of his political proclivities might influence his tenants. But the Lady of the Manor is not only denied the right to vote which is given to the meanest of her hinds-to the man who, but for her charitable assistance, might not be able to make his way to the polling boothit seems to be counted to her praise that she should conceal her political sympathies lest her tenants should take them into account in determining their votes.

WOMEN will note with deep and burning indignation the BRYCE's plea for consideration fell on absolutely unheedindifference shown by the House of Commons to the fate ing ears, and the Bill was sacrificed without a care or of the Custody of Infants Bill-a Bill which gave some small modicum of recognition to the right of widowed thought. The special class of persons whose interests were conmothers to some authority over their children. The Bill cerned in the measure were widowed mothers with relating to the Custody of Infants was introduced last children. We affirm without fear of dissent our conviction year in the House of Commons by Mr. BRYCE. As originally drawn it provided that the parents of any infant that if these widewed mothers had been put on the

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The Bill as it left the Lords did not trench on the exclusive rights of the father during his lifetime, but it allowed some rights to the mother after the death of her husband-among others, that of appointing a guardian to her children in case of her own death, as well as the right of suggesting to the Court a person to be appointed guardian after her death where the husband's conduct was improper. But although the Bill as thus restricted was opposed by only a very few members, those members were able, by the practice of blocking, to prevent the second reading from being taken till the end of July and the Committee stage from being reached at all. Had facilities been afforded for the Bill it could with the greatest ease and the smallest expenditure of time have been passed through the necessary stages, in the way that many other Bills of much less urgency have been passed during the last few days of the session. But Mr.

register of electors for next November members of Parliament would not have allowed a measure so vitally affecting their interests to be so carelessly done to death.

WE think it has been generally believed, that although the rights of a married mother as to her children are absolutely nil, the mother of an illegitimate child was its legal and sole guardian. This belief is dispelled by a judgment delivered by Mr. Justice CHITTY, in the Supreme Court, on August 11th, in reference to an application of SARAH BEGUM to be appointed guardian of her four children by the late SYED MUNSOOR ULLEE, Nawaub of Bengal. The marriage, being a polygamous marriage. was declared not to be binding on a spouse of English domicile, but the question of the legitimacy of the children was complicated by considerations arising out of Mahommedan law. According to the report in the Times, Mr. Justice CHITTY, in delivering judgment against the claim of the mother, said he would assume her contention that the children were illegitimate, and her with his fist, and kicked her about the body. With thereby reduce the issue to the question as to the position which, according to English law, a mother occupied in respect of children who were not legitimate. It could be stated with correctness that by the English law their mother was not their guardian. The words of Lord CAMPBELL, in a leading case, were-"" Although the relation of the mother to her illegitimate child is recognised for some purposes, it is clear that she has not over it all the rights of guardian for nurture."

It would appear that the purposes for which the rights of the mother of a child who is not legitimate are recognised are those which fix upon her the shame of its existence and the responsibility for its maintenance, while those for which it is not recognised are the rights to its guardianship and its services when it begins to be old enough to be useful.

Mr. Justice CHITTY quoted a judgment of Lord ELLEN-BOROUGH, in which it is declared that it is only when an illegitimate child is under the age of seven . . . that the courts will interfere to protect the custody of the mother.

Another important point raised in the pleading was whether the applicant had parted with any rights of guardianship.

Mr. Justice CHITTY said : "The principle was that a father could not be bound by contract to cede the guardianship of his children, and any such contract by threw it on the table, held her by the throat until she

the rights of the children and the obligations of the father. . . . The principle, however, of public policy was not applicable to the case of the mother of an illegiti mate child who, as already had been stated, had no rights of guardianship."

The doctrines thus expounded by Mr. Justice CHITTY will probably be novel and startling to many of our readers and they afford a new illustration of the proposition laid down years ago in the House of Commons by Mr. GLAD STONE that the law of England does much less than justice to women, and of the need that women should be allowed a voice in electing the legislators in order to reform it.

WE observe in a local paper, under the heading-far to everyday and commonplace to incur the reproach of being sensational-"Shocking Brutality to a Wife," the following case :- At the Bootle Police Court, on August 12th, a man named TURNBULL was summoned by his wife for assault He had come home drunk, seized her by the hair, struck nesses were called who gave the wife the character of sober, respectable woman, and deposed that on several occasions they had had to go into the house to protect the prosecutrix from her husband's violence. The defence strikes us as humorous. After alleging that his wife was drunk, the defendant said he did not deny that he was drunk himself, but asserted his right to get drunk with his own money.

The bench did not appear to consider that the man had committed any offence deserving of a penalty, for they merely ordered him to find sureties to keep the peace for six months; in default, two months' imprisonment. The defendant said he could find sureties, but would not. H was informed that the alternative was to go to gaol, and was allowed one day to re-consider his position. He then left the court declaring that he should continue to thrash his wife whenever he found her drunk.

"THIRTEEN years of married misery" is the heading of paragraph which appeared in a Manchester paper a few days after the one to which we have just referred. At the Warrington Borough Court, JAMES BETNEY, who had been previously convicted of a similar offence, was charged with assaulting his wife. The wife stated that she went to a public-house to ask her husband to come home. When he had done so she made him some tea, and he him was void for public policy as calculated to impair was nearly choked, then banged her on the floor and

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against various articles till she was sore all over. During secrecy was torn away the passing of the Bill became a the last thirteen years she had not had a single week's matter of supreme importance, and was accomplished comfort with him, as he made a practice of getting drunk without delay. The Act came into force the moment the and then behaving to her with great brutality. In this Royal Assent was pronounced, and, as the records of the case, again, no penalty was imposed. police courts show, it has already begun to produce fruit.

The husband said he would take the pledge, whereupon the presiding alderman said if he ever came up again on THE Parliament which has just expired will probably be chiefly remembered as that which passed the Reform Act of 1884. The principle of that Act, according to its authors, was the enfranchisement of capable citizens. All male householders are now admitted to take a share in If the law permits men to commit these hideous crimes the government of their country. Even the felon, when his term of punishment is over, is not to be deprived of his vote; the disqualification up to the present time associated with pauperism has been partially removed. The only class of householders in the United Kingdom who found no favour in the eyes of the Parliament of 1880-5 is that which is disqualified by reason of sex. A male householder may be a criminal, he may be a drunkard, he but if he is not actually undergoing a term of imprisonment he is held to be a capable citizen, and to him has been entrusted the responsibility of choosing by whom he shall be governed. It is not here contended that this confidence has been misplaced; but it is contended that 800,000 women householders of Great Britain and Ireland capable citizens, to whom might safely and justly be entrusted the responsibilities associated with the Parliamentary franchise.

a similar charge he would be fined £20, or in default sent to gaol for three months. He would now have to find a surety to keep the peace for three months, and pay 9s. 6d. costs, or be sent to gaol for two months. with impunity, the law ought to be amended ; if it is the administration of the law that is in fault, the administration of the law should be reformed. Both these objects would speedily be accomplished if those who make the laws and appoint the magistrates were responsible to women for their actions. But the raising of the political and social status of women through their admission to political rights would silently and surely operate in | may be dependent on the rates for medical attendance; causing such an increased respect for their personal rights as would be in the long run a far more powerful agent in protecting them from violence than increased stringency of purely penal legislation. THE crowning achievement of the session has been the | if this man is a capable citizen, so much the more are the measure, designed to protect young girls from the foulest wrong that can be done to them, has been before the legislature some time, and has been more than once passed

passing of the Criminal Law Amendment Bill. This by the House of Lords. When the Bill reached the expected to devote to a measure that mainly concerned protection for an unrepresented class, and talked the Bill people's representatives and passed, with amendments in the direction of increased protection for girls, while the dangerous and objectionable police clauses were omitted.

Every Parliament is truly the servant of those who Commons they paid it the attention they might be elect it; and we women who have petitioned at the door of the House of Commons for eighteen years now appeal from the servant to the master; we appeal to the people. out. It would in all human probability have shared the Is it the will of the people of England that laws affecting fate of the Infants Bill if a courageous editor had not deeply the most vital interests of men and women shall roused a storm of popular indignation, under the impetus continue to be decided by a Parliament chosen by men of which the measure was forced on the attention of the only? Must it always be necessary to bring about something resembling a moral earthquake before we can get laws amended which, in matters relating to morality, to the guardianship of children, to the laws of inheritance, Much has been said in condemnation of the methods treat women with revolting injustice? The whole of resorted to in order to arouse the public mind on this England has lately been shaken by an agitation which has terrible subject, but when all has been said there remains been compared to a moral earthquake. The state of the the broad fact that until the disclosures were made and the law that has been disclosed is the result of centuries of evils exposed to the full glare of publicity the House of Comlegislation for women and men, by men only. If women mons was supine, and seemed inclined to let the remedial had had votes the law would have been amended sponmeasure drop, while instantly that the veil of conventional | taneously by Parliament without the necessity of blazoning

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praved immorality.

before the balance of justice is redressed : and the only remedy that goes to the root of the matter is to extend the political franchise to duly qualified women. The women of England appeal to electors of England to concede to them the invaluable privilege of political liberty. We ask them to give us our share in choosing the lawmakers. In the election that is about to take place we earnestly beseech all those electors who love justice, morality and fairplay, to obtain pledges from their candidates which will ensure the early removal of the political disabilities of women.

MILLICENT GARRETT FAWCETT.

"A NEW Crusade" has been earnestly and diligently preached during the past weeks, a crusade against hideous evil suddenly displayed to an unsuspecting public, and the outburst of feeling has corresponded to that word which calls to our memories the most remarkable and widespreading enthusiasm on record, when the fanatic preachers of the Crusades drew the hosts of Europe after them.

But correlated to crusades as day is to dawn, and far out-lasting their fanatic blaze, there rises also to mind the recollections of the old chivalry and its ideal aims, aims so high, that to say of a man he was true to chivalry was to say he was of incorruptible fidelity, inviolate in word, brave, just, and true.

The old crusades are dead, and the new must die, and all that pertains to its nature of fanatic sensationalism. But-its eccentricities subsided-the spirit of the old chivalry yet abides, and whosoever would be true to that spirit must still, as of old, "flee sin, pride, and villany," defend religion, undertake for the defenceless, and guard the people. It was chivalry that made "honour a social religion, refining the conscience and exalting the sense of moral duty," and those who would hand on the same high spirit in our day, need to mark the highest social aims of their time, and use the weapons which war most effectually against the monsters of this generation. So they will strike down the oppression, not by the stroke of the sword, but by the arm of the law; so they will interpose against the mischiefs of the strong-not the vulnerable arm of a warrior, but the steadfast rights of citizenship; war against unequal statutes instead of castle walls; and clothe the helpless with self-help as with a shield.

To those who failed to perceive it before, the new | Greenwell, Miss Clifford, Dr. Eliza Dunbar, Mr. J. Williams, Mr.

in the streets the vile deeds of the vilest and most de- | crusade should at last make it plain that the new chivalrycarrying the same perennial banner of purity, justice, and Much yet remains to be done in this and other matters | honour-must enter the field accoutred with the equal moral code, the equal civil law, the equal rights of citizenship, which form the best armour of to-day, if they are to vanquish the monsters of to-day.

HELEN BLACKBURN.

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PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE.

HOUSE OF LORDS, August 5th. WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE.

In Committee on the Expiring Laws Continuance Bill,

Lord DENMAN moved to insert in the Ballot Act an amendment declaring that all women not legally disqualified, and who had the ssme qualification as the present electors, should have the right to vote at Parliamentary elections. He submitted that if his amendment were accepted it would set a difficult question at rest for ever. He thought that both sides of the House were satisfied as to its justice, and hoped to see women on the register either this or next

The amendment was negatived without a division, Lord Denman being unable to find another teller.

The Earl of Redesdale having stated that it would be extremely njurious to legislation if anyone could get up and move extravagant mendments to existing measures,

Lord DENMAN said he looked upon the principle laid down by the noble earl as most tyranous, and remarked that he was now eighty years old, and desired to see this measure of justice passed before he died.

Their lordships adjourned at twenty minutes past two o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, August 11th.

On the question of the winding up of the business of the session. Mr. C. KENNARD put in a plea for the consideration of the Police Enfranchisement Bill. (Cries of "No," and cheers.)

Mr. BRYCE hoped facilities would be given for the consideration of another Bill that was entitled to favourable consideration, namely, the Infants Bill-(cheers and laughter),-which occupied the attention of the House during several nights last session and which had passed through the other House this session, and he earnestly trusted, considering the urgency of the Bill and the general support accorded to it, that the Government would not pronounce sentence of death on the measure.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, after replying to Mr. Kennard, said: With reference to the appeal of the hon. member for Tower Hamlets (Mr. Bryce), he might say that the death sentence on his Bill had proceeded from the right hon. gentleman the member for Birmingham. It would be his (Sir M. Hicks-Beach's) duty to move the adjournment of the House after the business was completed on Wednesday.

Mr. BRYCE reminded the right hon. gentleman that the Infants Bill came from the House of Lords, and was not opposed like the Police Bill.

The motion to suspend the standing orders was agreed to.

DEPUTATION TO THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER AT CLIFTON.

On August 10th the Right Hon, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Bart. M.P., the Chancellor of the Exchequer, received a deputation from residents in Bristol West who are in favour of the extension of the franchise to women. The deputation was received at St. Vincent's Hall, the residence of Mr. W. K. Wait, and by whom they were introduced. The deputation consisted of the High Sheriff (Mr. John Harvey), the Rev. Canon Bence, Mr. Alan Greenwell, Mrs.

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intellectual power, and of far higher position in every respect, were Williams, jun., Messrs. E. W. Cox, Hargrave, J. G. Thornton, Mrs. Colman, Mrs. Bruce, Misses Estlin, M. Price, Bruce, Tribe, and compelled to be silent. With regard to his (Sir Michael's) position as a candidate, he (Mr. Wait) might relate an interesting anecdote of a former popular member of Bristol, with whose face he (Sir The following memorial was presented to the right hon. baronet : Michael) was very familiar, the late Mr. Kirkman D. Hodgson. He was opposed to women's suffrage, and said he did not believe that "To the Right Honourable Sir MICHAEL HICKS-BEACH, Bart., women were in favour of it. The committee of this association differed from him in opinion. Mr. Hodgson said further that if M.P., Chancellor of the Exchequer. "The memorial of supporters of the women's suffrage movement they could show him that the majority of women in the city of Bristol were in favour of suffrage extension, he for one should be resident in Bristol (West). "Sir,--We beg to present this memorial on the occasion of your happy to vote for it. The society set to work, and the result was first visit to Bristol as a candidate for the representation of the that they found that an enormous majority of the women of Bristol were in favour of it. Mr. Hodgson loyally kept his promise, and invariably voted for the measure. He (Mr. Wait) would now in-Western Division, and also as the leader of her Majesty's Government in the House of Commons, that we may urge our wishes on a very important question, which has always hitherto obtained troduce Mr. Alan Greenwell, who wished to say a few words. undivided support from the representatives of this city.

"We would submit that, in our judgment, it is of the utmost urgency that a measure admitting women who possess the statutory qualifications to the electorate should be passed during the first

the measures now pressing for the attention of Parliament; it was introduced in the House of Commons before the extension of the franchise in the counties; therefore it has a claim to an early and impartial consideration prior to any other question now agitating the country.

the position of women, and reduced them to a lower relative place in the political scale than before, when at least there were some classes of men who shared the hardship of exclusion. That this is recognised by the Conservative party we may believe from the fact that last year a Conservative whip was issued in favour of Mr. Woodall's clause extending the franchise to women, and that for the first time the number of Conservative members voting in favour exceeded the number of Liberals. Lord Beaconsfield termed the exclusion of women 'an anomaly injurious to the best interests of the country;' the late Lord Cairns steadily supported this principle;

Mr. ALAN GREENWELL said he would not detain Sir Michael long, as he knew his time was very valuable, and the memorial they had presented set forth the points in favour of the proposal. There were only one or two others to which he wished to refer. It was an session of the new Parliament. established axiom in Parliament and the country that, when any "This question has been before the country longer than any of large section or class of the people pressed their claims for any length of time, the claims were not only entitled to consideration, but to be granted, unless the granting of them would be prejudicial to the interests of the country. Granting or them would be prejudicial would not be prejudicial, and it was supported by a very large class of women in England. Many measures had been granted by Parlia-"Moreover, the Reform Act of last year has materially altered ment without much application, and in some cases the people had been worked up to claim them. This was a spontaneous act on the part of women. He had worked in the cause a great many years, and he had had frequent opportunities of judging, and he could say distinctly that this movement was got up by, and worked by, women themselves. It was an entirely spontaneous movement. He thought he could prove, too, how much women were interested in the cause. He would first of all draw attention to the letter written to members of the House of Lords. That letter was signed by more than 200 ladies of every class and position in life. There were members of the aristocracy, literary ladies of high eminence, and ladies who had taken great interest in social matters. He mentioned this because Lord Salisbury, Lord Carnarvon, and Lord Iddesleigh are amongst its known supporters. "We would submit that this question demands settlement before some of their adversaries said that women did not want the franchise. That alone ought to prove that there was a strong desire on the part the mass of important and controverted questions which loom in of influential women that this request should be granted. He the future absorb the attention of our legislators. "We therefore earnestly pray that you will give facilities in the next session of Parliament for an early consideration, on its own should also like to refer the right hon. gentleman to the immense number of petitions that had been sent to the House of Commons. He need not dwell upon them, for no doubt he (Sir Michael) was perfectly aware of them. Another aspect of the question was well merits, of a measure to extend the Parliamentary franchise to women, and that you will give such measure the support of your worth considering. At one time their meetings were attended by men and women, and their opponents then said that the meetings vote. Mr. W. K. WAIT, who introduced the deputation to the right hon. baronet, said they were ladies and gentlemen who had been deputed by the Women's Suffrage Association of Bristol and Clifton, were not the expression of the opinions of women, and that women did not care about it. They asked for the expression of the opinion and all of them were constituents of the Western Division of Bristol. They came to ask him (Sir Michael), in his double capacity, first as a candidate for the division, and in the second place as the leader favour of the extension, and were anxious that it should be granted. of the House of Commons, to do what he could to support the Another point was of great weight in his opinion. The best way to movement which every one in that room had so very much at heart. grant a privilege was to grant it on the old lines of the Constitution, They asked it as a measure of justice to themselves—but he (Mr. Wait) felt that it was more than that, for he felt it to be a measure of justice to the entire community; because he believed that the influence of women was so very useful and advantageous to the community, especially as regarded those questions which so con-stantly came before Parliament, such as questions connected with present. It had been said that granting the suffrage would be education, and the very important social question about which he detrimental to the womanly character of women's nature. He did need not go into detail, and in connection with which his (Sir not think so; and supposing there should be that danger, it would Michael's) labours had been so happily brought to a close. It was

of women themselves, and they got it. The women demonstrated in all the large towns, and in Bristol they had a meeting of 4,000 women in Colston Hall. All that showed that women were in on antiquity and continuity. They were not asking for a new thing, but only for a lapsed privilege, for in Saxon and Norman days women were summoned to the councils of the nation. They only asked that women should be placed in the same position as they were in an age which was said not to be so enlightened as the not be so great a detriment as that which would be caused by the felt that these matters concerned women especially; but he would irritation of being kept from the franchise. The Rev. Canon BENCE said the question of women's suffrage was coming to the front. It had been debated over and over in the rather base his argument upon the advantage to the whole community that would arise from women who were occupying the position of male householders being given the right of voting. That country, and increased interest was manifested in every quarter in right was now exercised so far as regarded school boards, municipal councils, and boards of guardians, and he believed with the greatest favour of the movement. There was this great argument in favour of it, that politics of the present day were not confined to imperial possible advantage to the community. The supporters of the movement felt very keenly on the subject, for they considered that matters, but were coming more and more to important social questions. All around them, in every phase of society, they were met they had been treated very hardly, whilst the franchise had been by great questions of social improvement, and no one was better so very widely extended that every illiterate Dorsetshire peasant calculated to go into such questions, and to give a fair and right would be entitled to have his voice heard in the country. More than that, every disaffected mud cabiner in Ireland would have a opinion upon them, than women. It had been said that men, in coming to a conclusion on any particular subject, often had to use voice in the legislation, whilst women who were of far higher

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circuitous reasoning, whilst women came to it by intuition, and many questions of a moral character would be considered and decided by the quick acumen of women. Allusion had been made to the admission of the agricultural labourer to the franchise, and one of the arguments used for his admission was that education had one of the arguments used for his admission was that education had made great progress of late years. If that was true of the young men, what should they say of the ladies. Only this year a lady at Cambridge became senior wrangler. In his young days such an idea would have been treated with levity, but now it was taken as a matter of course. They saw improvement in every particular in the intellectual progress of women. As times went, he thought they could not deny them what he would not call a boon, but an act of justice.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, in reply, said : Ladies and gentlemen,-I am very willing indeed to receive you here to-day, and to consider the address you have been kind enough to present to me; but I am afraid that I do so under great disadvantage, because the subject you put before me is one of great importance, and not one that I can properly deal with in the very short time that I can devote to the few remarks I shall address to you. You ask two things-first of all, that in my capacity as leader of the House of Commons I should hold out at any rate some hope that I would use such influence as I may possess to ensure an early consideration of this subject by the next Parliament; and, secondly, Well, as to the first proposition, I think I may say this, that if women are to be admitted to the franchise, it is only fair they should be admitted in time to express an opinion on the great topics which the Parliament of the future may be invited to deal with. I agree with you that it is most desirable Parliament should be called upon to answer this question at the earliest possible moment, and so far as it may be in my power to assist in securing that I should be quite ready to do so. You must remember that this has never been a party subject. It has never been a subject, so far as I remember, that has been considered as other than an open one by any Government. In the late Government, as in the present, there were colleagues who did not hold identical opinions upon it. I am sorry to say, in reference to my own opinions, I cannot say that they agree with yours. I have always voted against women's suffrage. I do not mean to say that in my mind this question occupies quite the position now that it formerly did. I think there is force in the argument used by Mr. Wait that, looking to the fact that a very great extension of the franchise has been given to the more ignorant and less educated classes, the injustice of depriving an educated and intelligent woman of the vote given to the uneducated and less intelligent labourer has certainly been increased. It was mainly owing to this reason that, on the last occasion when this matter was brought before the House of Commons, I did not take any part in the debate or the division upon it. More than that I cannot say; my feeling in the matter has always been that, although I have no objection to including in the enfranchised classes those women who possess the property or the household qualification, I doubt whether you could safely include-looking to the condition of a large class in our large towns, and especially in London-those who possess the lodger qualification. But that is only an incidental objection. I have always viewed this matter as one that could not be dealt with always viewed this matter as one that could not be that with merely from that point of view. It seems to me, I confess, that, looking at the arguments used by some of the most prominent advocates of women's suffrage, it will not be possible to stop where your memorial would stop. Parliament has legislated of late years so as to put men and women on an equality in the matter of property—I mean husband and wife. I am strongly of opinion that if the request included in this memorial worse consolid the request included in this memorial were conceder you would have at once a further demand on behalf of married women. I confess I am not prepared to do anything that would give a man and his wife two votes, introducing politics, as it were, between them, and enfranchising all the women of the United Kingdom. I won't dwell now on the objections that weigh heavily with me against any proposal of that kind. I think the objections would commend themselves to not a few in this room. (Hear, hear.) I am quite aware that you may tell me in reply that my view of this matter is a view which has been urged against many reforms before—that we must not let in the thin end of the wedge I do think there is this difference in this case, that the extension I have referred to has been urged by persons who have been very

prominent in this movement, and I cannot see myself how it could be logically refused, feeling as I do that a very large proportion of the best of their sex—the most intelligent, and most educated— are married women. Well, I have placed before you, I hope with complete frankness, my views on this matter. I am very sorry that I cannot agree with you, but I thought it would be better to state my views at once.

state my views at once. The HIGH SHERIFF said he had been very much impressed by the points in the interesting reply of Sir Michael, and the deputa-tion cordially offered him their warmest thanks. They agreed that this question was by no means a party one, and that it was outside party politics altogether. If it were not, he should not have felt party politics altogether. If it were not, he should not have been justified as High Sheriff in being present. He could only rejoice that such a representative deputation should have been called together to hear his (Sir Michael's) views upon it. They felt the force of the arguments used by him, but at the same time they naturally had their own strong feeling upon the subject. They could only hope that the good work that women were doing in various ways, as members of school boards, boards of guardians, and otherwise, would win their cause. The weaker sex were now showing themselves so strong in usefulness, so forward in support of every great and good institution in the country, that he (the High Sheriff) sincerely trusted that their cause would more and more commend itself to the right hon. gentleman, and that hereafter it might have his support.

Mrs. COLMAN supported the vote of thanks, and urged that what they asked for was simply a question of justice. They had justice on their side, and the good feeling and justice of men must even-tually give what they asked. They had no right to consider the ultimate end of the thing if what they asked was just. Once let it be acknowledged that the claim was just, and the question was solved. Both sides of the House had acknowledged that they had justice on their side. Still women, who felt as keenly and as strongly on the great questions of State as men, found it impossible to get their views attended to, except in a roundabout way.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, in acknowledging the vote, said he hoped that he had not intimated anything but admiration of women's work, or any desire to look at the subject otherwise than as an important matter, and one to which he should give his very best consideration.

The deputation then withdrew.

ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.

BRISTOL WEST.

SELECTION OF A LIBERAL CANDIDATE.

On August 7th a meeting of the Liberal 250 for the West division of Bristol was held in the Maudiin-street Schoolroom to consider the representation of that electoral district. There was a large

Mr. F. J. FRY presided, and said the sub-committee of the Liberal organisation of that district, in conjunction with Mr. Charles Townsend, had made inquiries with respect to the selection of a candidate for the West division of Bristol, and they were fortunate that evening in being able to place the name of a sound Liberal before them, Mr. Brinsley Nixon.

In the course of his address Mr. NIXON said : Another question which had been discussed, but had not yet come very prominently forward, was whether women should have the right to vote. It seemed to him that if a woman-a widow or spinster-performed all the duties a man did who was entitled to the franchise, if she paid rates and taxes and was a householder, it was a monstrous and unjust thing that that woman should be disqualified on account of her sex. (Cheers.) A great obstacle, it seemed to him, to the enfranchisement of women was that they themselves, as a body, did not appear to be very much interested in it. They never heard of any great movement among women; but upon abstract principles of justice he did not see how the thing could be refused. A resolution adopting the candidature of Mr. Nixon was passed

by the meeting.

SHROPSHIRE: NEWPORT DIVISION.

MEETING AT SHIFNAL.

On July 28th Mr. Bickersteth, Liberal candidate for the Newport Division of Shropshire, addressed a largely attended meeting

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of the electors of the Shifnal District, in the Town Hall. Amongst of this country the same vote which has just been extended to two millions of men and on the same condition?"—This is put so well I presume it must have been put by a lady. (Laughter.) I have the greatest pleasure in answering "Yes." (Cheers.) those present were Mr. T. E. Horton, Dr. Proctor, Messrs. J. P. G. Smith, J. Pugh (Prior's Lee), W. Scott, W. Smith (Wellington), R. Masefield, J. Leake, A. Young (Newport), W. Massey (Newport), Mrs. and Miss Phillips, the Misses Leake, Miss Wilcox, Miss Tudor, GLOUCESTERSHIRE. &c., &c. The chair was occupied by the Rev. W. B. GARNETT TEWKESBURY DIVISION. BOTFIELD

After addresses by the Chairman and by Mr. Bickersteth, Miss PHILLIPS asked the candidate whether he was in favour of the extension of the franchise to women householders. He replied, "I am not for women's rights," and resumed his seat. He afterwards got up again, however, and said it was only due to her that he should make his answer a little longer. The reason why he was not for women's rights was because he held that women had a higher mission than to come down and mingle in political warfare. (Applause.) He held that it was to women they looked for the dvantage they should gain by women taking part in political conflicts would be quite out-weighed by the disadvantage it would be

After addresses from the chairman, the candidate, and others, Mrs. M'ILQUHAM desired to question the candidate : first, whether he was in favour of female suffrage, and, second, whether he would support legislation tending to give greater justice to women, espepurest joys of their hearts and homes, and he maintained that any ially in the care of children. In putting these interrogations, this ady, who is a member of the Tewkesbury Board of Guardians, to bring them down from the pedestal they occupy in our hearts to mingle with us on the fighting ground of political warfare. instanced a case of hardship to a mother with reference to the custody of her children, and argued that in these, and other matters, such as a married woman's inability to appeal against the The following letter appeared on August 1st, in the Newport and income tax, justice was not at present done to her sex. With reference to the franchise, she said that Mr. Gladstone had alienated Market Drayton Advertiser :--Sir,—Will you kindly allow me space for a few words concerning the question put by me to Mr. Bickersteth at Shifnal Town Hall last night? In reply he based his objection to extend the suffrage to women householders, on the ground that women are too good and the sympathies of a large number of women by not availing himself of the recent opportunity of giving to them their due political power. She was a Liberal, but she did not believe in the worship of Mr. Gladstone, and thought a political pope almost as objectionable as a religious one. Nor did she think that Liberals were fair exalted to be allowed to take part in political matters; they should to their opponents, when they made a sweeping denial as to the passing of useful measures by Conservatives. Lord Cairns' Land be "placed on a pedestal" and worshipped from afar. Although pedestal" argument, if I may so designate it, is sometimes this Act was, she considered, a most excellent piece of legislation. used to veil a secret contempt for female intelligence, I give Mr. Reverting to female suffrage, she again expressed disappointment Bickersteth credit for perfect sincerity in his adoption of it at the Reform Bill, and believed that the women of England would I must, however, appeal to the good sense and honesty of English-

not support the Liberal party at the next election. men to tell me if they really believe that a man can be too good to Mr. SAMUELSON, in reply, complimented Mrs. M'Ilquham upon take part in politics and to be entrusted with a vote. If they do so her pluck in the observations she had just made, and in answer to her questions said that he was in favour of female suffrage upon believe, where do they draw the line of demarcation between such men, and those whom, by their numerous failings, they consider nciple, but was not strongly anxious to promote it in practice. fitted to vote ? If, on the other hand, they think, as I trust the Mr. Gladstone had, he considered, acted with great wisdom in majority of them do, that the nobler and more high-minded a man is excluding it from the Franchise Bill, because he would have been the better is he entitled to possess and to use the franchise-does endangering the measure by making it too sweeping and comprenot the same remark apply to women ? I feel confident that the hensive. With regard to the second question, he entirely sympa-thised with what had been said, and should always support any working men of England will use that power which they have so long desired, and which is in their hands to-day, in helping ungrudgingly wise measure for giving to women their just domestic rights. to bestow on those women who desire it a similar privilege. Of one thing they may rest assured : that the evils which lie like canker-(Applause.) worms at the heart of modern society will never be eradicated, save by the united action of men and women, and sooner or later the will GLOUCESTERSHIRE: THORNBURY DIVISION. MR. E. STAFFORD HOWARD, M.P.'S, CANDIDATURE. of women must be brought directly to bear upon members of the House of Commons.

If Mr. Bickersteth should ever take his place in that assembly, let us hope that he will learn to appreciate this .- Faithfully yours, EMMA PARSONS PHILLIPS. North View, Shifnal, Wednesday morning, July 29th, 1885.

SCARBOROUGH.

SELECTION OF A LIBERAL CANDIDATE : ADDRESS BY MR. GLOVER.

On August 26th, Mr. Stafford Howard, M.P., addressed a meeting On July 31st, a crowded meeting of Liberal electors was held in of electors in the schoolroom, Winterbourne Down. Mr. W. HARDthe Old Town Hall, St. Nicholas-street, to hear an address from WICK presided over a large attendance. Mr. J. Glover, of London, who had been selected by the Council of The CHAIRMAN having briefly opened the proceedings, Mr. E. STAFFORD HOWARD, M.P., who was received with applause, the Liberal Association to recommend to the party as a candidate for the representation of the borough in Parliament. Mr. D'ARLEY, said that he would begin by addressing them as electors, which he J.P., presided, and he was supported on the platform by Mr. Glover, Mr. W. Rowntree, J.P., Mr. Michael Hick, J.P., Mr. Whittaker, J.P., Alderman Hick, Alderman Fowler, J.P., Dr. Horne, Rev. R. could not have done some little time ago. He noticed some ladies present, but they had not yet given them a vote, although he thought before many years were over women householders would have a vote, and he hoped they would. (Hear, hear.) Balgarnie, Rev. R. Cheeseman, Rev. E. D. Green, Rev. W. J Packer, Councillor J. Barry, Councillor Hutton, Councillor J. Rowntree, Councillor T. P. Whittaker, Captain Lister, Messrs. T The following letter has been received by Miss Blackburn, secre-tary of the Bristol and West of England Society for Women's Hick, J. Stephenson, M. T. Whittaker, John Rowntree, W. H. Shawcross, W. B. Richardson, A. J. Tugwell, J. Fitch, T. Walker, J. H. Smethurst, Jas. Ellis, W. M. Wright, J. Smith, and others. After addresses by the candidate and others questions were Suffrage :-

"August 25th, 1885. Thornbury Castle, "Thornbury, Gloster. invited, and a large number were handed up. On rising to answer them Mr. GLOVER was again hailed with cheers. He said : The first "Madam,-I am in favour of giving the franchise to women householders, whether married or single, question is-"Are you in favour of extending to women householders

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WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE JOURNAL.

On July 31st, Mr. Godfrey Samuelson, Liberal candidate for the representation of the Tewkesbury Division, addressed a large and practically unanimous meeting at Staverton, Captain SEARLE, of Pittville, in the chair. Other gentlemen present included, besides the candidate, Major Price, J.P., Mr. W. N. Skillicorne, jun., J.P., Mr. S. Onley, Mr. Chance (of Gloucester), Mr. Skemp, &c.

On August 24th, a meeting in support of the candidature of Mr. E. Stafford Howard, M.P., for the representation of the Thornbury division of Gloucestershire, was held in the Assembly Rooms, Westbury-on-Trym. There was a good attendance, Mr. S. DERHAM presiding.

With regard to giving the suffrage to women, Mr. Howard said he was at present opposed to it, but he was prepared to vote for it if they had a purely occupation suffrage.

"But I should not wish to see the various qualifications for the franchise, which have unfortunately been retained under the Reform Act, extended to women, as it would lead to the indefinite multi-plication of 40s. freeholds held for the purpose of a vote only, which is quite possible in spite of the provisions of the Act against faggot votes.

I am in favour of an occupation franchise pure and simple for men and women. If a married woman lives in her own house she ought to have the vote, and not the husband, unless she chooses to have his name put in the rate book instead of her own.

"I do not think it necessary to trouble you to attend with a deputation to discuss the matter, but of course, if you still desire it, I shall be happy to meet you.

"I shall be away in September, but back here in October. Mr. H. M. T. C. Curzon has the arrangement of my meetings.—I am, madam, yours faithfully, "(Signed) E. STAFFORD HOWARD. "To Miss Helen Blackburn."

EAST CORNWALL.

MR. LEONARD COURTNEY AT ST. NEOT.

On August 8th, Mr. Courtney, M.P., addressed a meeting at St. Neot, near Liskeard, in his capacity of candidate for South-East Cornwall. Mr. Courtney, on arriving in the village, was received by a large number of the inhabitants, including a party of handbell ringers. The meeting was held in the square fronting the Carlyon Arms Inn, a waggon being used as a platform. Captain PASCOE presided, and among those present were the Rev. E. Steele, Messrs. J. Rowe, T. H. Hicks, Boraston, Cole, Williams, Kent, Oliver, Cawrse, Marks, Bolitho, Burnett, Keast, Andrew, Cocking, Gerry, Crapp, and Axworty.

The CHAIRMAN briefly opened the meeting, remarking that a political gathering was a rare occurrence at St. Neot.

Mr. COURTNEY said this was perhaps the first time a political meeting had been held in St. Neot. He had been often in the neighbourhood, and had once visited St. Neot to see the famous church windows, but he had never before addressed the inhabitants on political questions. Very soon, however, they would have something to do of even greater importance than attending meetings. They would have to help in the choice of a member to represent them in the House of Commons, and that, they would all agree, was a high privilege and a great responsibility. Every householder could now vote, and vote in absolute secrecy. He had said "every householder" had a vote, but it was not yet quite true. Some people might think it a crotchet, but for his part he should never be satisfied until every woman householder, as well as every man householder, was enfranchised. (Cheers.) We had heard a great deal lately about the women, and rightly so-(cheers)-but the wrongs of women-and they were still not a few-would never be properly redressed until we had the women themselves voting, and able to exercise their influence upon members of Parliament. (Hear, hear.) Just to take one little case. During two or three sessions efforts had been made to pass a Bill enabling a wife to join with her husband in appointing guardians of their children, or enabling a widow to appoint guardians of the children left under her care; but in spite of the manifest justice of the proposal the Bill had been obstructed and delayed, and another session would pass without its becoming law. He called upon the men who had obtained their electoral rights and privileges to remember that women also had their claims to attention. These claims had been to a great extent neglected in the past, and they would continue to be neglected until the women as well as the men had the vote given them. (Hear, hear.)

OLDHAM.

On August 21st, Mr. J. T. Hibbert and the Hon. E. L. Stanley, the members for Oldham, addressed a meeting of their constituents in the Co-operative Hall, Greenacres, Oldham. The meeting, which was well attended, was presided over by Mr. GEORGE SWAILES. In the course of his address, Mr. HIBBERT said : The people were

also indebted to the last Parliament for a most important measure of enfranchisement and redistribution. He only felt sorry that that measure had not been extended to women, for he saw no difference between a man and a woman so long as they were occupiers of a house or engaged in business. (Applause.)

LECTURE.

BLAINA.

On August 3rd, Miss Wilkinson, of the Bristol and West of England Women's Suffrage Society, lectured on "Women and Temperance Legislation," in Hope Chapel, Blaina, Monmouthshire, to the members of the Independent Rechabites' Society, who held their annual demonstration that day. Dr. James Bolger took the chair, and there was a good attendance. The lecture was listened to with marked attention, and a resolution proposed by Miss Wilkinson, and ably seconded by a gentleman in the gallery, "That in the opinion of this meeting it is desirable for the promotion of temperance legislation that the franchise be conferred upon women," was carried unanimously. A hearty vote of thanks to the chairman and lecturer concluded the proceedings.

DEBATING SOCIETIES.

YEOVIL.

CONSERVATIVE WORKING MEN'S DEBATING SOCIETY.

At the first quarterly meeting of this Society, held at the Clubrooms, on Wednesday evening, July 15th (Mr. John Edwards in the chair), after the Treasurer had presented his report, and Mr. F. G. Style had been appointed hon. reporter, in the place of Mr. Edgar, resigned, the following subject was discussed—"That the Parlia-mentary franchise should be extended to those unmarried women and widows who possess the qualifications which entitle men to exercise it." The debate was opened by Mr. Shuker, who was followed on the negative side by Mr. Catford, who read an in-teresting address, showing the chief arguments against the motion. Amongst the subsequent speakers were Messrs. Greenham, Foan, Manley, Edwards, and Wilkins. The debate was very animated and exciting at times, and much interest was taken in the division, which showed that the motion was carried by a majority of one .-Pulman's Weekly News.

TOWN COUNCILS.

WIGAN.

The quarterly meeting of the members of the Wigan Town Council was held on August 5th, at the Council Chamber, Borough Courts. was held on August 5th, at the Council Chamber, Borough Courts. The MAYOR (Alderman Park) presided, and there were also in atten-dance Aldermen E. Smith, S. Alker, R. F. Hopwood, and J. Smith; Councillors E. H. Monks, C. M. Percy, J. Hilton, R. Richards, R. Layland, W. Platt, T. Airey, J. Nevill, W. Halliwell, J. Johnson, W. Topping, E. Heyes, W. J. Lamb, R. Halliwell, R. Blaylock, R. Lea, M. Benson, W. B. Johnson, T. Stuart, J. Edwardson, C. Old-field, J. Phillips, A. Barlow, and J. Marsden, the Town Clerk (Mr. Darlington) and the rest of the horough officials. Darlington), and the rest of the borough officials.

WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE.

The MAYOR said the first business of the meeting would be to receive the Mayor's communications.

The Town CLERK then read a letter with regard to women's

The MAYOR said he should be glad to know what was their wish as to the communication which had just been read.

Mr. NEVILL (after a pause) said, as there did not seem to be any intention on the part of any members of the Council to move in the matter, he had no objection to propose that the common seal of the borough be affixed to the petition in favour of extending the franchise to those female voters who were eligible for votes.

Mr. Alderman J. SMITH said he had great pleasure in seconding the proposition, because he was acquainted with many ladies who were quite as able to exercise the franchise as himself. (Laughter.)

Mr. Alderman Hopwood: Back up the ladies. The resolution was then put and declared to be carried.

LEAMINGTON.

A monthly meeting of this body was held on Monday, July 13th. The members present were: The Mayor (Alderman S. Flavel), Aldermen Lyas Bishop, J. Massie, T. Muddeman, and T. Southorn; September 1,] 1885.

sense that they too belonged to a people, the feeling that they owed something to their country, and that its uplifting and reform were also part of their work, and they would not be degraded but ennobled-their life would not lose one atom of its real worth and beauty, but would gain immeasurably in breadth and depth and Wilmot M D power. The domestic life was not the whole life of a woman, any A letter from Miss Becker having been read asking the Council more than it was the whole life of a man. It was not only a to forward a memorial to Parliament in favour of the enfranchisewoman's right but a woman's duty to be political. The daily life ment of women, Alderman MUDDEMAN proposed that the Mayor of young women of the upper and middle classes needed a large infusion of something that would give mental and moral stimulus should sign the petition to Parliament in favour of that object. Mr. WARING seconded. to their characters. It was time many of them were ashamed of their frivolity and ornamental uselessness, and were aroused to a more serious conception of the purpose of life. They might talk as they liked of the higher education of women. Nothing would suffrage and six against. educate them so much as an intelligent, serious, and practical interest in great national concerns. Nothing enlarged and ennobled DEWSBURY. the being of man or woman like the inspiration of great ideas, lofty At the monthly meeting of the Council of Dewsbury, held on July sentiments, and pure enthusiasms. Not, perhaps, zeal for their own rights, but certainly zeal for the removal of others' wrongs would 9th, a letter was read from Miss Lydia Becker. Alderman MACHELL said he had great pleasure in moving that mean the elevation and transfiguration of the womanhood of our country. There was so much to be done in the way of social the Council petition in favour of the Bill reform, which only women could do, and which pressed heavily on an earnest minority, that no woman with leisure in these days had any need to sigh for work worthy of her powers, and work which would directly help to make the life of England purer, sweeter, of such a right. Councillors WILLANS and KERSHAW supported the motion, which, and happier.

Councillors C. I. Blaker, William Davis, jun., F. Glover, W. Gilbert, F. H. Haynes, M.D., John Lund, R. A. Orton, C. Purser, Herbert Stanley, John Stanley, Joseph Stanley, J. Staite, J. S. Salmon, T. W. Thursfield, M.D., S. T. Wackrill, E. Waring, and Eardley-Mr. GILBERT would be pleased to support it. A discussion ensued, and several divisions were taken; ultimately the Council divided, when ten members voted in favour of women's Councillor REUSS had great pleasure in seconding the resolution. Like Mr. Alderman Machell, he did not see why a "lackey" should have a vote, whilst a lady who might employ him should be deprived

on being put, was lost by eight votes to seven.

COLCHESTER.

A communication was read from the Manchester National Society for promoting Women's Suffrage soliciting the influence of the Corporation.

Mr. WHITE thought this was a matter of considerable importance. "May we not hope that henceforward our legislators will no The time was almost within measurable distance when the suffrage more expose themselves to the reproach that, being men, they legislate in the interests of men; and that, while they are careful would be given to women, and he defied any man to urge any reasonable objection to their having it. Therefore he would like enough to shield their own sons and brothers from the consequences the Corporation to present a petition in favour of it. He asked them to think of the number of ladies of position and education of their vices, the daughters and sisters of their poorer neighbours find no compassion for their wrongs? Pudet hæc opprobria nobis. living in houses and paying large rents and rates for this borough alone, and he contended it was unreasonable in the extreme that Here is the strength of the agitation for woman's suffrage. Not unnaturally it is claimed that the woman's voice shall be heard to those ladies should not have a voice in returning representatives to redress the woman's wrongs, where the man is silent. Can we Parliament. He moved that a petition be presented to Parliament reflect with any self-respect that the championship and protection in favour of the conferment of Parliamentary suffrage upon women. of the young and weak of their own sex from the foulest wrongs He did not mean married women, of course, because they had to has been left to a few courageous women, who have ventured some extent extinguished themselves. (Laughter.) But women publicly to lay bare these iniquities, facing obloquy and despising shame? As their reward, they are denounced as unwomanly. already had votes for municipal and other purposes, and women were elected on school boards and boards of guardians, although he Truly, it is not a woman's part; but is it manly of us men to force regretted there were none on his own board. (Laughter.) them into a strange position by our silence, and then to taunt them Mr. COLE seconded the motion. with occupying it ? If men refuse to speak, women must. There Mr. WATTS supported the motion, observing that there were are times in the world's history when the crisis demands a Catherine of Siena or a Joan of Arc."

many ladies, occupiers of large houses, and admittedly quite as capable of voting as many who had been admitted to the franchise at the present time

The MAYOR said he held the same opinion as Mr. White. At the present moment he knew a lady, a tenant of his, and a widow, who was asked for a list of the new voters on her farm-the cottagers, labourers, and so on-and she had to fill up a list of seven or eight names, but she had not the pleasure of putting her own name to it, and he thought that was very hard. These men whom she employed, and who took her money in wages, had votes, but the lady herself—and others like her—who paid rent and taxes and wages, had no votes.

After some further discussion the resolution was carried.

A CONGREGATIONAL MINISTER ON WOMEN AND POLITICS.

Preaching recently in Wycliffe Church, Sheffield, the Rev. John Hunter said that there was one thing about the Hebrew Deborah which the women who heard him might imitate, and that was her patriotism-only let it be wiser, more righteous, and humane in its character. The noblest women they read of in the Bible took a deep and serious interest in their national politics; they felt that they were citizens of a nation, and that their life was bound up with the life of their people. Give the women of England the

September 1, 1885.

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WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE JOURNAL.

THE BISHOP OF DURHAM ON QUESTIONS AFFECTING WOMEN

The Bishop of Durham, in an article entitled "The White Cross," n the Contemporary Review for August, says :-

Obituary.

We record with great regret the death of Lord Houghton, which took place at Vichy, on the 10th of August, at the age of seventy-six years. As Richard Monkton Milnes, the deceased nobleman made a name in the literary and social world, which will be long remembered, while his kindness and geniality, and his great sympathy with all efforts in the direction of improving social conditions, endear his memory to a wide circle of friends and sympathisers. Lord Houghton was interred on the 20th of August in the family vault of the ancient parish church of Fryston, Yorkshire, which is situated near his principal and favourite residence. Fryston Hall. The funeral was attended by representatives of many societies in which he took an interest. The National Society for Women's Suffrage, to which Lord Houghton had rendered valuable help during his lifetime, was represented by Mrs. Oliver Scatcherd, of Leeds. In 1876 Lord Houghton presided at a meeting in the Festival Concert Room, York, in support of the franchise for women, and in 1879 he was in the chair at a great meeting for the same object in St. James's Hall, London.

FBeptember 1,

MUNICIPAL BOROUGHS.

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 13 April, 1885;—for, RETURN of Municipal Boroughs in England and Wales, showing the Population, Number of Inhabited Houses, Number of Per-sons on the Burgess Rolls, distinguishing Men from Women. The Boroughs to be arranged in Alphabetical Order :—

Name of Municipal Borough.	Census, 1881.		on the Burges	Number of Persons on the present Burgess Roll of the Borough.		Fercentage of Women on
	Popula- tion.	Inhabite Houses.		the rody far and		Percents Womer Burgess
Aberavon		892	731		817	
Aberystwyth Abingdon		$1,403 \\ 1,215$	908			
Accrington		6,397	826 5,119			
Andover	3,653	1,225	852			
Arundel	2,748	552	403		452	10.8
*Bacup		7,575 5,278	5,297 3,922			
Banbury	0 000	765	593			
*Bangor	8,247	1,773	1,439			
Barnsley Barnstaple	29,790	5,954	5,092	741	5,833	12.7
Barrow-in-Furness.	12,282 47,100	$2,512 \\ 6,762$	1,771	348		16.4
Basingstoke	6,681	1,379	6,291 1,011	389 174	6,680 1,185	5.8
Bath	51,814	8,642	5,971	1,630	7,601	21.4
Batley Beaumaris	27,505 2,239	5,789	4,562	939	5,501	17.0
Beccles	5,721	$501 \\ 1,212$	308 972	89	397	22.4
Bedford	19,533	3,838	2,843	184 635	1,156 3,478	$159 \\ 182$
Berwick-upon-Tweed	13,998	2,371	2,030	404	2,434	16 5
Beverley Bewdley	$11,425 \\ 3,088$	2,609	1,969	306	2,275	13.4
Bideford	6,512		431 1,011	64	495	12.9
Birkenhead	81,006	13,232	10.544	$196 \\ 1,568$	1,207 12,112	16·2 12·9
Birmingham	400,774	78,301	64,877	9,290	74,167	12.5
Blackburn	104,014 14,229	20,099	15,883	2,563	18,446	13.8
Blandford Forum	1,373	$2,952 \\ 287$	$2,414 \\ 192$	927	3,341	27.7
Dodmin	5,061	786	654	23	215	10.6
Bolton	105,414	20,928	15,105	2,920	18,025	16.1
Bootle-cum-Linacre. Boston	27,374 14,941	4,309	3,685	348	4,033	8.6
Bradford	183,032	3,364 37,395	$2,240 \\ 30,244$	558	2,798	19.9
Brecon	6,247	1,240	801	6,455 206	36,699	17.5
Bridgnorth Bridgwater	5,885	1,227	829	193	1,022	18.8
Bridport	$\begin{array}{c c} 12,007 \\ 6,795 \end{array}$	2,423	1,792	255	2,647	12.4
Brighton	107,546	$1,444 \\ 17,344$	$1,096 \\ 11,920$	$ \begin{array}{c} 169 \\ 3,045 \end{array} $	1,265 14,965	13.3
Bristol	206,874	32,061	24,179	3,544	27,723	20.3
*Bromwich, West Buckingham	56,295 3,585	10,257	8,469	770	9,239	8.3
Burnley		798	553 8,744	90	648	13.8
Burslem	26,522	5,030	4,063	1,567	10,311 4,644	15·1 12·5
Burton-upon-Trent.	39,288	7,291	6,427	696	7,123	97
Bury (Lancashire) Bury St. Edmunds	52,213 16,111	10,500 3,352	7,629	1,649	9,278	17.7
Calne	2,474	531	$2,646 \\ 424$	504 82	3,150	16.0
Cambridge	35,363	7,056	4,670	793	$506 \\ 5,463$	$16.2 \\ 14.5$
Canterbury		4,310	2,750	438	3,188	13.7
Cardigan	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	2,185	10,520	922	11,442	8.0
Carlisle		6,627	552 5,337	$160 \\ 1,227$	$712 \\ 6,564$	22·4 18·6
Carmarthen		2,018	1,415	322	1,737	18.5
	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	2,141	1,153	214	1,367	15.6
Cheltenham		495 8,322	328 5,240	62 1,363	390	15.8
Chester	36,794	7,179	4,967	1.279	$\begin{array}{c} 6,603 \\ 6,246 \end{array}$	20.6 20.4
Chichoston	12,221	2,316	1,924	376	2,300	16.3
Chinnenham	8,114 1,352	1,580	1,026	239	1,265	18.8
Chipping Norton	4,167	271 884	$\begin{array}{c} 217 \\ 662 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c c} 26\\79 \end{array}$	243	10 6
Chepping Wycombe.	10,618	2,168	1,791	127	741 1,918	10.6 6.6
Chorley	19,478	3,812	3,049	729	3,778	192
			1,455	276	1,731	15.9 -
Congleton]	1,116 2		3,803 2,032	695 461	4,498	15.4
Conway	3,254	649	450	104	2,493 554	18·4 t. 18·7 h
Coventry 4	2,111 9	0,223	7,239	1,112	8,351	13·3 a
Annual & second statements			and the second se			

"This column is not part of	the Parliamentary return,	but a	calculation	based
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	LAUL .	101	UI	MAL	•			L 1	110er 1, 385.
	Crewe			24,3	85 4,58	38 4,42	1 360	2 1 4 70	7 1 7.0
I	*Croydon ((a)		78,9		6 10,70			
I	Darlingto	n		35,10	04 6,48	5,81	4 784		8 11.8
l	Dartmout	h		5,75	25 92			92	110 15.4
l	Daventry			3,8					15.1
l				8,50				1,600	3 19.3
	Denbigh			6,55					
	Derby			81,16	38 16,18	8 13,904			
	Devizes			6,64		7 946		1,131	16.3
	Devonport	t,		48,93		5 4,072		4,586	
	Dewsbury			29,63	6,15	5 4.424			
	Doncaster			21,13	9 4,51				
	Dorchester	r,		7,56	7 1,26	4 964		1,092	
	Dover			30,27	0 5,11	5 4,020	658	4,678	
	Droitwich			3,76	1 78			645	
	Dudley .			46,25			935	8,686	
	Dunstable			4,62	7 1,062	2 771	239	1,010	
	Durham .			14,93		3 1,950	468	2,418	19.3
	Evesham .			5,11) 852	142	994	14.2
	*Eastbourn	e (b).		22,01		2,634	613	3,247	18.8
	Exeter .			37,66		5 5,068	1,030	6,098	16.8
	Eye, Suffo	lk .		2,29		325	73	398	18.3
	Falmouth .			5,97	3 631		92	670	13.7
	Faversham			8,610		1,248	114	1,362	8.3
	Flint			5,090		807	107	914	11.7
	Folkestone			18,98		2,401	590	2,991	19.6
	Gateshead			65,803		13,028	1,685	14,713	11.4
	Glastonbur	у		3,719	804		86	616	13.9
	Glossop .	··		19,574			867	4,064	21.3
	Gloucester			36,521		5,427	687	6,114	11.2
	Godalming			. 2,503			67	439	15.2
	Godmanche	ester		2,188		378	64	442	14.4
	Grantham.			. 16,886		2,476	346	2,822	12.2
	Gravesend			. 23,302	3,806	2,526	515	3,041	16.9
	Grimsby			28,503		4,909	483	5,392	8.9
	Guildford	• ••		. 10,858		1,566	305	1,871	16.3
	Halifax					12,010	2,456	14,466	16 9
	Hanley	• ••		10001	9,042	6,623	898	7,521	11.9
	Hartlepool				2,039	2,775	307	3,082	9.9
10	Harwich	• •••		0 100	1,161	876	90	966	9.3
Î	Harrogate				1,799	1,302	414	1,716	24.1
	Hastings				6,369	4,234	1,279	5,513	23.1
	Haverfordw Hedon				1,340	981	229	1,210	18.9
	Hedon				225	154	34	188	18.0
*	Henley-on-7	ham		3,432	743	396	79	475	16.6
	Hereford			10 001	908 3,913	009	126	735	17.1
	Hertford			7 7 17	1,402	2,717	559	3,276	17.0
	Heywood				4,962	972	149	1,121	13.2
	Honiton					3,515	881	4,396	20.0
-	Huddersfield			01 011	679 16,883	386	87	473	18.3
	Huntingdon			1 000	862	14,337	2,231	16,568	13.4
	Hyde				6,037	629	158	787	20.0
100	Hythe			1 170	786	4,425 579	1,083	5,508	19.6
1	Ipswich			EAEAR	10,812	8,154	$111 \\ 1,417$	690	16.0
	Jarrow			25,469		5,065		9,571	14.8
1	Keighley (c)			25,247	3,397 5,250	4,747	350 925	5,415	6·4 16·3
]	Kendal			13,696	2,796	2,010	457	5,672	10.5
]	Kidderminst	er		24,270	4,792	3,832	625	2,467 4,457	18.5
]	Kingston-up	on-H	ull	154,240	32,388	30,189	5,013	4,457 35,202	14 0
ł	Lingston-on-	Than	mes	20,648	3,692	1,281	369	1,650	22.3
ł	King's Lynn			18,539	4,080	2,993	591	3,587	16.5
I	Lampeter			1.443	315	287	73	360	20.2
I	lancaster			20,663	3,621	2,834	586	3,420	17.1
Ι	aunceston			3,217	623	500	94	594	15.8
Ļ	learnington			22,979	4,563	3,264	950	4,214	22.5
I	.eeds			309,119	64,981	52,748	8,761	61,509	14.2
Ļ	eicester			122,376	24,973	19,972	3,344	23,316	14.3
	eominster			6,044	1,281	835	163	998	16.3
	ewes			6,017	1,158	1,473	185	1,658	11.1
	ichfield			8.349	1,678	1,132	250	1,382	18.0
	incoln			37,313	7,567	6,649	679	7,328	9.2
	iskeard			4,536	907	596	112	708	15.8
	iverpool			552,508	92,307	63,935	9,508	73,443	12.9
1	landovery			2,035	419	277	37	314	11.7
4	lanidloes			3,421	773	309	43	352	12.2
	ongton(d)			18,620	3,498	4.292	703	4,995	14.0
				10,691	2,516	1,732	492	2,224	22.1
1	outh						211	000	21.7
1	outh udlow			5,035	1,055	758	211	959	411
1 1 1	outh udlow uton			23,960	4,597	4,426	718	5,144	13.9
	outh udlow uton yme Regis			$23,960 \\ 2,047$	4,597 462			5,144 364	
	outh udlow uton			23,960	4,597	4,426	718	5,144 364	13.9

(a) As regards so much of the parish of Croydon as is included in the Borough, taken at the census of 1881, the figures are stated to be : Population, 78,805; inhabited houses, 13,748. The medical officer of health estimates the population of the borough at Lady-Day last at 88,000, and the number of inhabited houses at 15,000.
(b) Estimated present population is stated to be about 25,000; number of inhabited houses, 5,855.
(c) Estimated present population, 26,000; number of inhabited houses, 5,855.

Macelesfield $37,514$ $8,552$ $5,160$ Maidennead $20,623$ $5,355$ $4,046$ Maldon $54,63$ $1,189$ 872 Manchester $314,1416$ $67,0644$ $45,415$ Margatz $$ $16,030$ $2,887$ $1,889$ Marlborough $3,343$ 627 465 Middlesbrough $55,9341$ $0,301$ $0,3841$ Morpeth $$ 4556 71616 Morsely (a) $13,372$ $2,734$ $2,2234$ Newbury (Berks) $10,144$ $2,172$ $1,588$ Newrak: $14,018$ $2,949$ $2,2244$ Newbury (Berks) $10,144$ $2,172$ $1,588$ Newroxtle-on-Tyne $14,533$ $20,254$ $26,777$ Newcastle-on-Tyne $14,533$ $20,254$ $26,777$ Newroxtle $14,583$ $9,658$ $8,005$ Northampton $51,881$ $9,658$ $8,005$ Northingham $116,333$ $22,555$ $17,177$ Owesstry $7,947$ $1,589$ $1,162$ Over Darwen $22,744$ $19,743$ $14,057$ Petrborough $22,248$ $3,466$ 811 Pentroke $14,156$ $2,639$ $2,014$ Penryn $3,466$ 811 5037 Petrborough $22,228$ $3,355$ 247 Penryn $3,466$ 811 5037 Petrborough $22,228$ $3,355$ 2464 Penryn $3,246$ $6,127$ $1,939$ Poide	September 1,] 1885.			W
Maidenhead8,2201,5411,315Maidon29,6235,3354,046Maldon29,6235,3354,046Marborough3,343627455Margate35,93410,39110,384Morpeth55,93410,39110,384Mornouth65,93410,39110,384Mornouth65,93410,3912,253Neath10,4092,0661,688Newbury (Berks)10,1442,1721,588Newbury (Berks)10,1442,1721,588Neweastle-on-Tyne14,53320,2342,5077Neweastle-on-Tyne14,53320,2342,5707Neweastle-on-Tyne11,3432,55514,678Northampton51,8819,6588,005Northingham186,57538,5483,638Oldham-11,13432,5551,142Over Daveen20,7441,5835,326Oxford-23,6446,7885,037Pembroke-14,1562,6392,141Penryn3,466811501Penryn3,466811501Penryn3,466811501Pentored12,3002,5442,111Poile3,242701536Pentored12,3072,6433,055Reading42,0547,6421,012Poile3,242701536Pentored9,73719,45813,972Publei<	Macclesfield	37,514	8,552	5,160
Maldon5,4631,189872Marchorough314,31467,06445,415Margate343,4667,06445,415Middlesbrough55,93410,39110,384Mornpeth-45,56716636Mossley (a)-13,3722,7342,253Neath-10,4092,0661,688Newbury (Berks)-10,1442,1721,558Newcastle-on-Tyne145,3592,02342,5077Newcastle-on-Tyne145,3592,02342,5077Newcastle-on-Tyne145,3535,4474,436Northampton-51,8819,6588,005Norwich (City)87,42219,74314,057Nottingham-18,67538,54834,633Oldham-111,34322,5551,717Owestry-2,7445,9835,326Orford-32,2646,7885,037Pembroke-14,1562,8392,014Penryn-3,466811501Penzance12,2234,334710Poole-12,2102,5462,111Portsmonth127,9392,60719,922Preston-95,53719,455Reading-22,6477,6426,172Poole-12,3102,5462,111Portsmonth127,9392,6031,625Reading-42,0547,642<	Maidenhead	8,220	1,541	1,315
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$				4,046
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Manchester	341,414	67,064	45,415
Middlesbrough55,93410,39110,384Monmouth6,1111,223759Morpeth13,3722,7342,233Neath10,4092,0561,685Newark11,0182,9492,224Newbury (Berks)10,1442,1721,558Newcastle-on-Tyne145,35920,26426,777Newcastle-u-Lyme17,5083,3962,500Newport (L. of W)9,3572,0071,452Northampton51,8819,6588,005Nortingham186,57535,44334,633Oldham11,134322,55517,717Ower Darwen29,7445,9835,326Oxford35,2646,7885,037Pembroke14,1562,6392,014Penzyn3,466811501Penzonce12,4092,2841,353Poterborugh12,79822,701Pye25Preterborugh1,627Preston12,70822,701Portefract8,242701S368,3633,0551,625Reding12,3002,466Preston2,30719,458Poterborugh3,242701Poterson<	Marlhorough		2,837	
$\begin{tabular}{l l l l l l l l l l l l l l l l l l l $		55,934	10.391	10.384
*Mossley (a) 13,372 2,734 2,253 Neath 10,409 2,056 1,638 Newark 14,018 2,949 2,224 Newbury (Berks) 10,144 2,172 1,558 Newcastle-on-Tyme 145,359 20,264 26,777 Newcastle-on-Lyme 145,359 20,264 26,777 Newport (L of W.) 9,357 2,007 1,452 Newport (C ity) 33,31 5,447 4,436 Northampton 51,881 9,658 8,005 Northingham 186,575 33 25,55 17,717 Oswestry 7,847 1,589 1,162 Over Darwen 29,744 5,983 5,526 Oxford 33,264 6,788 5,037 Pembroke 14,156 2,639 2,014 Penryn 34,66 811 501 Penzauce 12,409 2,234 1,359 Peterborough 21,228 4,534 3,715 Plymouth 73,794 7,839 9,419 Pontefract 8798 1,627 1,239 Poole 12,310 2,546 2,111 Portsmouth 12,310 2,546 2,111 Portsmouth 12,310 2,546 2,111 Portsmouth 12,301 2,546 2,111 Portsmouth 12,302 2,561 2,011 Poster 12,310 2,546 2,111 Portsmouth 12,303 2,461 2,111 Portsmouth 12,7989 22,701 19,225 Preston 95,537 19,9458 13,972 Pwilheli 3,242 791 536 *Ramsgate 22,633 4,261 3,055 Reading 42,044 7,642 6,107 Reigate 18,652 3,196 2,577 Retford, East 9,743 2,105 1,625 Richmond (York) 4,550 861 5,016 11,033 Rochester 21,307 3,864 2,949 Romsey 4,204 906 554 Rotherham 31,782 6,720 6,034 Ruthin 3,033 707 457 Ryde 14,461 2,330 1,504 Ruthin 3,033 707 457 Ryde 14,461 2,330 1,504 Ruthin 3,033 707 457 Ryde 14,461 2,330 1,504 Ruthin 3,022 670 466 Salfron Walden 6,060 1,322 933 St. Alban's 10,31 2,222 1,844 St. Ives (Cornwall). 6,445 1,453 912 St. Ives (Hunts) 3,002 670 466 Salford 743 5,646 753 3,761 Suth Molton 3,340 7,33 8,61 2,949 Romsey 4,214 883 669 Saffron Walden 6,060 1,322 933 St. Helen's 57,403 10,007 8,661 St. Ives (Hunts) 3,002 670 466 Salford 738 4,57 738 4,193 Stocktoron-Trees 4,294 5,83 5,730 4,193 Stocktoron-Trees 4,294 5,83 5,730 4,193 Stocktoron-Trees 4,294 5,83 5,730 4,193 Stocktoron-Trees 4,054 6,073 4,109 Suderland 1	Monmouth	6,111	1,223	799
Neath10,4092,0561,688Newark10,1442,1721,558Newcastle-on-Tyne145,35920,26426,777Newcastle-uLyne17,5083,3962,500Newport (L of W.)9,3572,0071,452Newport35,3135,4474,436Northampton51,8819,6538,005Norwich (City)87,24219,74314,057Oswestry7,8471,5891,162Over Darwen29,7445,9835,326Oxford35,2646,7885,037Pembroke14,1562,6392,014Penznace12,4092,2241,335Peterborough21,2284,3343,715Plymouth73,7947,8399,419Poole12,3102,2641,1925Preston96,53719,45813,972Pwilheli3,244791536*Ramsgate22,6834,2613,055Reading14,6122,306529Netford, East9,7432,1051,625Richmond (York)4,502860529Richmond (York)4,502860554Robeater21,3073,8642,949Robeater21,307 <td< th=""><th></th><th>4,556</th><th></th><th></th></td<>		4,556		
Newark 14,018 2,949 2,224 Newoastle-on-Tyne 145,359 20,264 26,777 Newcastle-on-Tyne 145,359 20,264 26,777 Newport (L of W) 9,337 20,007 1,452 Northampton 51,881 9,658 8,005 Norwich (City) 87,842 19,743 14,057 Nottingham 111,343 22,055 1,162 Over Darwen 29,744 5,983 5,326 Oxford 35,264 6,788 5,037 Pentyn 3,466 811 501 Pentyn 3,466 811 501 Pentyn 3,466 811 501 Pentyn 3,246 7,614 2,858 1,359 Potectorough 12,300 2,244 1,350 Potestract 8,793 1,4458 13,057 Preston 9,719 536 348 3,715 Preston 9,27,919 536 3,962 <t< th=""><th>Neath</th><th>10,409</th><th>2,056</th><th>1,688</th></t<>	Neath	10,409	2,056	1,688
Newcastle-on-Tyme145,35920,26426,777Newcostle-u-Lyme17,5083,3662,500Newport (I. of W.)9,3572,0071,452Newport (I. of W.)85,3135,4474,436Northampton51,8819,6588,005Norwich (City)87,24219,74314,057Nottingham111,34322,55517,717Oswestry7,8471,5891,162Over Darven29,7445,9835,326Over Darven29,7445,9835,326Over Darven29,7445,9835,326Over Darven21,2284,3343,715Pentyn3,466811501Pentyn12,3102,5462,111Portefract8,7931,6271,239Poole12,2102,5462,111Portsmouth127,98922,70119,225Preston9,53719,45813,972Pwllheli3,242791536Reading42,0547,6642,111Portefract9,7432,1051,625Richmond (York)4,502860529Ripon (City)7,3901,6031,129Rochdale68,86615,0161,033Rochester21,3073,8642,949Romsey4,204906554Richmond (York)7,3091,603Rochester23,162246646Safron Walden6,0601,229 <t< th=""><th></th><th></th><th>2,949</th><th>2,224</th></t<>			2,949	2,224
Newport	Newcastle-on-Tyne.	145,359	20,264	26,777
Newport	Newcastle-u,-Lyme.	17,508	3,396	2,500
Northampton51,8819,6538,005Nortingham186,57538,54834,638Oldham111,34322,55517,717Oswestry7,8471,5891,162Over Darwen29,7445,9835,326Oxford35,2646,7885,037Pembroke14,1562,6392,014Penryn34,66811501Penryn34,66811501Penryn12,2284,3343,715Plymouth12,3102,5462,111Porteract96,55719,45818,972Preston96,55719,45818,972Preston96,55719,45818,972Pwilheli536ReadingPrestonReigateReidingReidingPentractPrestonPrestonPreston <th>37</th> <th>35,313</th> <th>5,447</th> <th>1,452</th>	37	35,313	5,447	1,452
Nothing name 111,343 22,553 17,717 Oswestry 7,847 1,589 1,162 Over Darwen 29,744 5,983 5,326 Oxford 33,264 6,788 5,037 Pembroke 14,156 2,639 2,014 Penryn 3,466 811 551 Penryn 3,466 811 551 Pontefract 8,798 1,627 1,239 Poole 12,310 2,546 2,111 Portsmouth 127,989 22,701 19,225 Preston 96,537 19,458 13,972 Pwllheli 3,242 701 536 Ramgate 22,633 4,261 3,055 Realing 42,054 7,642 6,107 Reigate 91,743 2,105 1,625 Richmond (York) 4,502 860 529 Ripon (City) 7,390 1,603 1,299 Rochester 21,307 3,864 2,949 Rochester 21,307 3,864 2,949	Northampton	51 881	9,658	8,005
Oldham111,34322,55517,717Oswestry7,8471,5835,326Over Darwen29,7445,9835,326Oxford35,2646,7885,326Pembroke12,4092,2841,359PeterborughPeterborughPotePotePotefractPortsmouthPwlheliPwlheliPwlheliReiford, East		87,842	19,743	
Owestry 7,847 1,593 5,526 Over Darwen 29,744 5,983 5,526 Oxford 35,264 6,783 5,037 Pembroke 12,409 2,234 1,350 Penzance 12,409 2,234 1,350 Peterborough 21,228 4,334 3,715 Pymouth 77,94 7,839 9,419 Pontefract 8,798 1,627 1,239 Poole 12,310 2,546 2,111 Portsmouth 127,959 22,701 19,225 Preston 96,537 19,458 13,972 Pwilheli 3,242 791 536 *Ramsgate 2,633 4,261 3,055 Reading 42,054 7,642 6,107 Reigate 21,307 3,861 2,919 Rochester 21,307 3,864 2,919 Rochester 21,307 3,864 2,919 Rochester 21,307 3,633 707 457 Ryde 11,461	0111	111,343		17,717
Oxford	Oswestry	7,847	1,589	-1,152
Pentbroke	Orford	35,264	5,985 6,788	5,037
Penzance12,4092,2841,353Peterborough21,2284,3343,715Plymouth73,7947,8399,419Pontefract8,7931,6271,225Prostenuth127,98922,70119,225Preston96,53719,45813,972Pwilheli3,242701536Ramsgate22,6834,2613,055Reading42,0547,6426,107Reigate18,623,1962,577Retford, East9,7432,1051,625Richmond (York)4,502860529Ripon (City)7,3901,6031,129Rochdale68,86615,01611,033Rochester21,3073,8642,949Romsey4,204906554Rotherham31,7826,7206,034Ruthin3,033707457Ryde11,4612,3301,504Ryde1,4612,3301,504Ryde2,846646452Satfron Walden6,4651,483St. Ives (Cornwall)6,4451,483St. Ives (Hunts)3,002670465Salford176,23534,20623,129Sandwich2,846646452Sarum, New14,7922,9452,146South Molton3,340743549South Molton3,340743549South Molton3,340743549 </th <th>Pembroke</th> <th>14,100</th> <th>2,639</th> <th>2,014</th>	Pembroke	14,100	2,639	2,014
Peterborough21,2284,3343,715Plymouth <th></th> <th>12.409</th> <th></th> <th></th>		12.409		
Pymouth73, 347, 8399, 419Pooteract12, 31025462, 111Portsmouth12, 31025462, 111Portsmouth12, 31025462, 111Portsmouth12, 31025462, 111Portsmouth12, 31025462, 111Portsmouth12, 31025462, 111Portsmouth22, 6834, 2613, 055Reading42, 0547, 6426, 107Reigate18, 652860529Richmond (York)4, 502860529Riohmond (York)4, 502866529Rochester21, 3073, 8642, 949Rochester21, 3073, 8642, 949Rochester21, 3073, 8642, 949Rotherham31, 7826, 7206, 034Ruthin3, 0331, 504Ryde11, 4612, 3301, 504Ryde14, 6122, 3301, 504Ryde176, 23534, 20623, 129Safford3, 002670465Salford2, 846646452Sarum, New3, 20623, 231Shaftesbury3, 206	Peterborough	91 998	4,334	3,715
Pretsinourin12,35312,46813,252Pwilheli3,242791536*Ramsgate22,6334,2615,66Reading42,0547,6426,107Reigate18,6528,052,577Retford, East9,7432,1051,625Richmond (York)4,502860529Ripon (City)7,3901,6031,129Rochdale68,86615,01611,033Rochester21,3073,8642,949Romsey4,204906554Rotherham31,7826,720Ruthin3,033707457Ryde11,4612,3301,504Rye4,22488366051,322939St. Alban's10,9312,2421,483912St. Ives (Conwall)6,4451,483912St. Ives (Hunts)3,002670465Salford2,846646452Sarum, New14,7922,9452,146Scarborough3,2046,8733,7618,991610,4997,813South Molton3,340743549Southmort22,7854,8883,915Stamford9,91610,4997,813South Molton3,206Stalybridge22,7854,8983,915Stamford9,7738,6771,433 <th>Dentefreet</th> <th>73,794</th> <th>7,839</th> <th>9,419</th>	Dentefreet	73,794	7,839	9,419
Pretsinourin12,35312,46813,252Pwilheli3,242791536*Ramsgate22,6334,2615,66Reading42,0547,6426,107Reigate18,6528,052,577Retford, East9,7432,1051,625Richmond (York)4,502860529Ripon (City)7,3901,6031,129Rochdale68,86615,01611,033Rochester21,3073,8642,949Romsey4,204906554Rotherham31,7826,720Ruthin3,033707457Ryde11,4612,3301,504Rye4,22488366051,322939St. Alban's10,9312,2421,483912St. Ives (Conwall)6,4451,483912St. Ives (Hunts)3,002670465Salford2,846646452Sarum, New14,7922,9452,146Scarborough3,2046,8733,7618,991610,4997,813South Molton3,340743549Southmort22,7854,8883,915Stamford9,91610,4997,813South Molton3,206Stalybridge22,7854,8983,915Stamford9,7738,6771,433 <th>TD 1</th> <th>12,310</th> <th>2 546</th> <th>2,111</th>	TD 1	12,310	2 546	2,111
* Ramsgate 22,683 4,261 3,055 Reading 42,054 7,642 6,107 Reigate 9,743 2,105 1,625 Richmond (York) 4,502 860 529 Ripon (City) 7,390 1,603 1,129 Rochdale 68,866 15,016 11,033 Rochester 21,307 3,864 2,949 Romsey 4,204 906 554 Rotherham 31,782 6,720 6,034 Ruthin 3,033 707 457 Ryde 11,461 2,330 1,504 Ryde 11,461 2,330 1,504 Ryde 11,461 2,330 1,504 Ryde 11,461 2,330 1,504 St. Ives (Conwall) 6,445 1,483 912 St. Ives (Hunts) 3,002 670 465 Saftord 2,312 458 333 Sheffield 2,312 Staftord 2,312 458 3,426 2,3129 SouthMolton 3,340	Portsmouth			19.225
* Ramsgate 22,683 4,261 3,055 Reading 42,054 7,642 6,107 Reigate 9,743 2,105 1,625 Richmond (York) 4,502 860 529 Ripon (City) 7,390 1,603 1,129 Rochdale 68,866 15,016 11,033 Rochester 21,307 3,864 2,949 Romsey 4,204 906 554 Rotherham 31,782 6,720 6,034 Ruthin 3,033 707 457 Ryde 11,461 2,330 1,504 Ryde 11,461 2,330 1,504 Ryde 11,461 2,330 1,504 Ryde 11,461 2,330 1,504 St. Ives (Conwall) 6,445 1,483 912 St. Ives (Hunts) 3,002 670 465 Saftord 2,312 458 333 Sheffield 2,312 Staftord 2,312 458 3,426 2,3129 SouthMolton 3,340	TD 111 1	96,537	19,458	13,972
Reeding	*Ramsgate	22,683	4,261	3,055
Betford, East. 9,743 2,105 1,625 Richmond (York) 4,502 860 529 Ripon (City) 7,390 1,603 1,129 Rochdale 21,307 3,861 2,949 Romsey 4,204 906 554 Rotherham 31,782 6,720 6,034 Ruthin 3,033 707 457 Ryde 11,461 2,330 1,504 Rye 4,224 888 660 Saffron Walden 6,606 1,322 939 St. Alban's 10,931 2,222 1,844 St. Helen's 57,403 10,007 8,661 St. Ives (Cornwall) 6,445 1,483 942 Salford 176,235 34,206 23,129 Sandwich 2,846 646 452 Sarum, New 14,792 2,945 2,146 Scarborough 3,3504 6,233 4,170 Shiftesbury 23,12 458 333 Sheffield 284,508 57,330 44,943 <	Dimit		7,642	
Richmond (York) 4,502 860 529 Ripon (City) 7,390 1,608 1,129 Rochdale 68,866 15,016 11,033 Rochester 21,307 3,864 2,949 Romsey 4,204 906 554 Rotherham 31,782 6,720 6,034 Ruthin 3,033 707 457 Ryde 11,461 2,330 1,504 Rye 4,224 888 660 Saffron Walden 6,060 1,322 939 St. Iban's 10,931 2,222 1,844 St. Helen's 57,403 10,007 8,661 St. Ives (Cornwall) 6,445 1,483 912 Satafford 2,846 646 452 Sarum, New 14,792 2,945 2,146 Scarborough 3,504 6,233 4,170 Shaftesbury 2,320 5,872 4,032 Southampton 59,916 10,499 7,813 South Molton 3,340 743 549 <th>Retford, East</th> <th>9,748</th> <th>2,105</th> <th></th>	Retford, East	9,748	2,105	
Rochate	Richmond (York)	4.502	860	529
Rochester 21,307 3,864 2.949 Romsey 4204 906 554 Rotherham 31,782 6,720 6,034 Ruthin 3,033 707 457 Ryde 11,461 2,330 1,504 Rye 4,224 883 669 Saffron Walden 6,060 1,322 930 St. Iban's 10,931 2,222 1,844 St. Helen's 57,403 10,007 8,661 St. Ives (Cornwall) 6,445 1,483 912 Satafford 2,846 646 452 Sarum, New 14,792 2,945 2,146 Scarborough 3,504 6,233 4,170 Shaftesbury 2,6478 5,263 3,761 Southampton 59,916 10,499 7,813 South Molton 3,340 743 549 Southwold 2,107 516 379 Stafford 19,977 3,467 2,838 SouthMolton 8,733 1,847 1,295	Dechdala	00,000	15.016	11.033
Romsey 4,204 906 504 Rotherham 3,782 6,720 6,034 Ruthin 3,033 707 457 Ryde 11,461 2,330 1,504 Rye 4224 888 669 Saffron Walden 6,060 1,322 939 St. Alban's 10,931 2,222 1,844 St. Heen's 57,403 10,007 8,661 St. Ives (Cornwall) 6,445 1,483 912 St. Ives (Hunts) 3,002 670 465 Salford 176,235 34,206 23,129 Sandwich 2,846 646 452 Sarum, New 14,792 2,945 2,146 Scarboroagh 3,340 743 543 Shrewshury 26,478 5,263 3,761 SouthMolton 3,340 743 549 SouthMolton 2,107 516 379 Stafford 19,77 3,465 2,832 Stafford 9,977 3,465 2,832 <	Rochester	21,307	3,861	2,949
Ruthin		4,204	906	
Saffron Walden6,0601,322933St. Alban's10,9312,2221,844St. Helen's57,40310,0078,661St. Ives (Cornwall)6,4451,483912St. Ives (Hunts)3,002670465Salford176,23534,20623,129Sandwich2,846646452Sarun, New14,7922,9452,146Scarborough3),5046,2234,170Shaftesbury26,4785,2633,761Southampton29,460857,33044,943Sheffield24,60857,33044,943South Molton3,340743549South Molton3,3407,38111,673South Molton3,2065,8724,032South Shields56,8757,38111,673Southwold2,107516379Stafford21,0775,46983,915Stamford21,0773,4652,832Stalybridge22,7854,8983,915Stamford59,55313,0079,233Stockkorton-On-Tees41,1017,7186,131Stockvort16,55414,331,092Sunderland116,55416,68716,715Swansea65,59711,34310,953Tamvorth4,620716556Tenterden8,620716Trunton16,6143,6332,366Tenterden4,032868	Ruthin	3,033	707	457
Saffron Walden6,0601,322933St. Alban's10,9312,2221,844St. Helen's57,40310,0078,661St. Ives (Cornwall)6,4451,483912St. Ives (Hunts)3,002670465Salford176,23534,20623,129Sandwich2,846646452Sarun, New14,7922,9452,146Scarborough3),5046,2234,170Shaftesbury26,4785,2633,761Southampton29,460857,33044,943Sheffield24,60857,33044,943South Molton3,340743549South Molton3,3407,38111,673South Molton3,2065,8724,032South Shields56,8757,38111,673Southwold2,107516379Stafford21,0775,46983,915Stamford21,0773,4652,832Stalybridge22,7854,8983,915Stamford59,55313,0079,233Stockkorton-On-Tees41,1017,7186,131Stockvort16,55414,331,092Sunderland116,55416,68716,715Swansea65,59711,34310,953Tamvorth4,620716556Tenterden8,620716Trunton16,6143,6332,366Tenterden4,032868		11,461	2,330	
St. Alban's 10,931 2,222 1,844 St. Helen's 57,403 10,007 8,661 St. Ives (Cornwall) 6,445 1,483 912 St. Ives (Hunts) 3,002 670 465 Salford 176,235 34,206 23,129 Sandwich 2,846 646 452 Sarum, New 14,792 2,945 2,146 Scarborough 3,504 6,233 4,170 Shaftesbury 2,312 458 333 Sheffield 284,508 57,330 44,943 Shtrewsbury 26,478 5,263 3,761 Southampton 33,40 743 5409 Southport. 32,206 5,872 4,032 Southopot. 32,206 5,872 4,032 Southoold 2,107 516 379 Stafford 19,977 3,465 2,832 Stalybridge 22,785 4,898 3,915 Stamford 8,054 1,701 2,212 Stockhon-on-Tees 41,015 7,383 <th>Saffron Walden</th> <th>6,060</th> <th></th> <th>939</th>	Saffron Walden	6,060		939
St. Ives (Cornwall). $6,445$ $1,483$ 912 St. Ives (Hunts) $3,002$ 670 465 Salford $176,235$ $34,206$ $23,129$ Sandwich $2,846$ 646 452 Sarum, New $14,792$ 2.945 2.146 Scarborough $3,504$ $6,233$ $4,170$ Shaftesbury $284,508$ $57,330$ $44,943$ Shréwsbury $284,508$ $57,330$ $44,943$ Southswhury $32,206$ $5,872$ $4,032$ South Molton $32,206$ $5,872$ $4,032$ South Molton $32,206$ $5,872$ $4,032$ South Molton $39,977$ $3,465$ $2,832$ Statford $19,977$ $3,465$ $2,832$ Statford $19,977$ $3,645$ $2,701$ Statford $19,753$ $18,079$ $2,233$ Stockport.	St. Alban's	10,931	2,222	
St. Ives (Hunts) $3,002$ 670 465 Salford $176,235$ $34,206$ $23,129$ Sandwich $2,846$ 646 452 Sarum, New $14,792$ $2,945$ $2,146$ Scarborough $3,504$ $6,223$ $4,170$ Shaffesbury $2,312$ 458 333 Sheffield $2,312$ 458 333 Sheffield $284,508$ $57,330$ $44,943$ Southampton 35916 $10,499$ $7,813$ Southmort. $32,206$ $5,872$ $4,032$ Southport. $32,206$ $5,872$ $4,032$ Southyold 2107 516 379 Stafford $19,977$ $3,465$ $2,832$ Stalpbridge $22,785$ $4,898$ $3,915$ Stackton-on-Tees $41,015$ $7,383$ $6,131$ Stockboro-on-Tees $41,015$ $7,383$ $6,131$ Stockton-on-Tees $41,015$ $7,7383$ $6,131$ Stockeupon-Trent $19,261$ $3,5$	St. Ives (Cornwall).			
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	St. Ives (Hunts)	3,002	670	465
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		2.846		
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Sarum, New	14.792	2,945	2,146
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Shaftashum	30,504		4,170
Shrewshury 26,478 5,263 3,761 Southampton 59,916 10,499 7,813 South Molton 3,340 743 549 South Molton 32,206 5,872 4,032 South Shields 56,875 7,381 11,678 Southwold 2,107 516 379 Stafford 2,107 516 379 Stafford 2,107 5488 3,915 Stafford 8,773 1,847 1,295 Stockport 8,773 1,847 1,295 Stockton-on-Tees 41,015 7,383 6,131 Stokton-on-Tees 41,015 7,383 6,131 Stokton-on-Tees 41,015 7,383 6,131 Stokton-on-Tees 41,015 7,383 16,715 Swansea 6584 1,433 1,092 Sunderland 116,542 16,087 16,715 Swansea 6597 11,343 10,953 Tamworth 44,101 2,772 801 Tenterden 4,620 716	Sheffield	284,508	57.330	
$\begin{array}{rrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr$	Shrewsbury	26,478	5,263	3.761
South Shields	South Molton	3,340	743	549
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Southport	32.206	5 872	4,032
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		2,107	7,381	11,678
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Stafford	19,977	3,465	2,832
Stoke-upon-Trent 19,201 3,394 2,701 Stratford-upon-Avon 8,054 1,701 1,212 Sudbury 6,584 1,433 1,092 Sunderland 116,542 16,087 16,715 Swansea 65,597 11,343 10,953 Tamworth 14,101 2,772 801 Taunton 16,614 3,863 2,366 Tenty 4,750 811 401 Tenterden 3,620 716 556 Tewkesbury 5,100 1,124 721 Thetford 4,032 858 688 Tiverton 10,462 2,164 1,424 Torington, Great 3,445 726 455 Totnes 4,089 690 587 Turco 10,619 2,376 1,604 Tynemouth 44,	Stamford	22,785		3,915
Stoke-upon-Trent 19,201 3,394 2,701 Stratford-upon-Avon 8,054 1,701 1,212 Sudbury 6,584 1,433 1,092 Sunderland 116,542 16,087 16,715 Swansea 65,597 11,343 10,953 Tamworth 14,101 2,772 801 Taunton 16,614 3,863 2,366 Tenty 4,750 811 401 Tenterden 3,620 716 556 Tewkesbury 5,100 1,124 721 Thetford 4,032 858 688 Tiverton 10,462 2,164 1,424 Torington, Great 3,445 726 455 Totnes 4,089 690 587 Turco 10,619 2,376 1,604 Tynemouth 44,	Stockport	59,553	13,007	9,233
Strattord-upon-Avon 8,054 1,401 1,212 Sudbury .	Stockton-on-Tees	41.015	7,383	6,131
Sudbury 0,384 1,433 1,052 Sunderland 16,542 16,087 16,715 Swansea 65,597 11,343 10,953 Tamworth 14,101 2,772 801 Taunton 16,614 3,363 2,366 Tenby 4,750 811 401 Tenterden 5,000 1,124 721 Thetford 4,032 858 688 Tiverton 10,462 2,164 1,424 Torington, Great 4,039 690 587 Turo 10,619 2,376 1,604 Tynemouth 44,118 6,244 6,467 Wakefield 2,803 559 395		8,054	1,701	1,212
Swansea 11,343 10,953 Tamworth 14,101 2,772 801 Taunton 16,614 3,363 2,366 Tenby 4,750 811 401 Tenterden 3,620 716 556 Tewkesbury 5,100 1,124 721 Thetford 4,032 858 688 Tiverton 10,462 2,164 1,424 Torrington, Great 3,445 726 455 Totnes 4,089 690 587 Truro. 10,619 2,376 1,604 Tynemouth Waktefield 2,803 559 395	Sudbury	6,584	1,433	1.092
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Smangag	65,597	10,087	10,715
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Tamworth		2,772	801
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Taunton	16,614	3,303	
Tewkesbury 5,100 1,124 721 Thetford 4,032 858 688 Tiverton 10,462 2,164 1,424 Torrington, Great 3,445 726 455 Totnes 4,089 690 587 Truro 10,619 2,376 1,604 Tynemouth 44,118 6,214 6,467 Wakefield 2,803 559 395	Tenterden	3,620	716	
Tiverton 10,462 2,164 1,424 Torrington, Great 3,445 726 455 Totnes 4,089 690 587 Truro 10,619 2,376 1,604 Tynemouth 44,118 6,214 6,467 Wakefield 2,803 559 395	Tewkesbury	5,100	1,124	721
Torrington, Great 3,445 726 455 Totnes 4,089 690 587 Truro 10,619 2,376 1,604 Tynemouth 44,118 6,214 6,467 Wakefield 30,854 6,093 4,047 Wallingford 2,803 559 395				
Totnes 4,089 690 587 Truro 10,619 2,376 1,604 Tynemouth 44,118 6,214 6,467 Wakefield 30,854 6,093 4,047 Wallingford 2,803 559 395	Torrington, Great	3,445	726	455
Tynemouth 44,118 6,214 6,467 Wakefield 30,854 6,093 4,047 Wallingford 2,803 559 393	Totnes	4,089		
Wakefield 30,854 6,093 4,047 Wallingford 2,803 559 395	Tynemouth	44,118	6,214	6,467
	Wakefield	30,854	6,093	4,047
	Walnell			

(a) Estimated present population, 15,000; number of inhabited houses, 3,000.

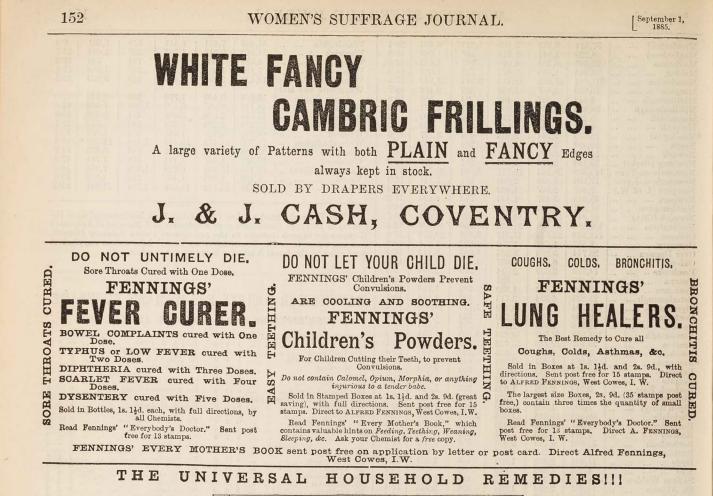
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WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE JOURNAL.

ME	N'S S	OF.E.T	RAGE JOURNAL. 151
,325	6,485	20.4	Warrington 41,452 7,681 6,411 670 7,081 9.4
267	1,582	16.8	Warwick 11,800 2,518 1,755 329 2,084 15.7
597	4,643	12.8 14.8	Wells 4,634 969 654 134 788 17.0
152 ,434	$1,024 \\ 54,849$	14 8	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
589	2,478	23.7	Weymouth and Mel-
94	559	16.8	combe Regis. 13,715 2,463 1,775 365 2,140 17.0 Wigan 48,194 8,767 6,520 1,069 7,589 14.0
987 140	$11,371 \\ 899$	8.6 15.5	Wigan 48,194 8,767 6,520 1,069 7,589 14:0 Winchester 17,780 2,990 2,059 471 2,530 18:6
224	860	26.0	Windsor, New 12,273 2,020 1,350 362 1,712 21.1
484	2,737	17.6	Wisbech 9,249 2,133 1,448 388 1,836 21.1
$\frac{264}{282}$	$1,952 \\ 2,506$	$13.5 \\ 11.2$	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
347	1,905	18.2	Wrexham 10,978 2,047 1,448 316 1,764 17.9
,963	30,740	12.8	Yarmouth, Great 46,159 10,104 6,819 1,139 7,958 14.3
$\frac{311}{262}$	2,811 1,714	11.0 15.2	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
562	4,998	11.2	1014 10,000 (10,110 10,000 1,101 11,011 100
950	8,955	10.6	TTA A PACE A CONTRACTOR
2,627 5,400	16,684 40,038	15·7 13·4	* The Boroughs marked thus (*) having been incorporated since the
2,859	20,576	13.8	Census of 1881, the particulars as to Population and Number of Inhabited Houses refer in each instance to the pre-existent Urban Sanitary District
292	1,454	20.0	and are taken from the Census; the additional information supplied in
,086	6,412	16.9	some cases by the Local Authority being placed in a foot-note.
1,108 209	$ \begin{array}{c} 6,145 \\ 2,223 \end{array} $	9.4	
58	649	8.9	NE R 200 PETRONI TO
380	1,739	21 8	
433	4,148	104	MANCHESTER SOCIETY FOR WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE
169	1,408	12.0	SUBSCRIPTIONS AND DONATIONS AUGUST 1995
214	2,325	9.2	SUBSCRIPTIONS AND DONATIONS, AUGUST, 1885.
2,429 2,691	21,654 16,663	$11.2 \\ 16.1$	Mr. Philip Goldschmidt, J.P £2 2 0 Mr. Councillor Knott £0 5
159	695	22 8	Dr. Pankhurst 1 1 0 Mrs. A. W. Potts 0 2 Mrs. Pankhurst 1 1 0 Mr. Alderman Priest 0 2
847	3,902	21.7	
803 426	6,910 3,003	11.6	Mr. R. Gill 010 6 MACCLESFIELD.
255	1,880	13.5	Miss Smith (Hyde) 0 10 0 Mr. J. O. Nicholson 1 1 Miss Libbert (Hyde) 0 10 0 Mr. J. O. Nicholson 1 1
102	631	16.1	Mrs. Thomas Brocklebank, jun. 0 10 0 Mrs. Greg 0 10
297 2,653	$1,426 \\ 13,686$	20.8	aliss Sinth (rivide) 010 0 Mir, 3. O. Richolsson 1 1 Miss Hibbert (Hyde) 010 0 Mr. Alderman White 0 10 Mrs. Thomas Brocklebank, jun. 010 0 Mrs. Greg 010 0 Mrs. Tindall 0 0 0 Miss Miss Methods 0 0 Mrs. Leech 0 0 0 Miss Miss Methods 0 0
323	3,272	9.8	Rev. W. H. Garr 0 2 6 Mr. Arthur Nicholson 0 10
100	654	15.2	Miss Ann Schofield
768 147	6,802 604	11.2 24.3	
450	1,954	23.0	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
82	751	10.9	Mr. Wm. Smith 010 0 Mr. Marsden, 1 Mr. Herald 010 0 Mr. W. T. Geo 0 5 Rev C Williams 0 5 0 Mrs. Dawson, 0 5
$ 163 \\ 391 $	$1,102 \\ 2,235$	14·7 17·4	Rev. C. Williams
1,011	9,672	10.4	Mr. Whittaker 0 5 0 Mrs. Bleakley 0 0 5 Mr. Crabtree
76	988	7.6	Mr. Alderman Heath 0 10 0 Mrs. Heaton 0 4
61 4,149	526	$11.5 \\ 15.2$	Mis. Hodgson 0 5 0 Mr. J. Rawson 6 3 Mr. Alderman Whittle 0 5 0 Mrs, Atherton 0 2
78	27,278	14.7	Mr. Alderman Ainsworth
362	2,508	14.4	Mr. Councillor Pedley 0 5 0 £20 13 Mr. Councillor Glover 0 5 0
L,073 37	5,243 370	20·4 10·0	
3,044	50,987	11.8	S. ALFRED STEINTHAL, TREASUREE, 28, Jackson's Row, Manchester.
950	4,711	20:1	HIGHOROGOL.
$1,024 \\ 127$	8,837	11.5	
1,559	5,591	27.8	
1,351	13,229	11.7	CENTRAL COMMITTEE.
101	480	21.0	SUBSCRIPTIONS AND DONATIONS FROM JULY 28TH TO
333 809	$3,165 \\ 4,724$	10.5	AUGUST 28th, 1885.
278	1,573	17.6	
2,118	11,351	18.6	Mrs. Nichol (Edinburgh) £10 0 0 Mrs. Bateson £1 1 Mrs. Marten 5 0 0 Mr. and Mrs. Saunders 0 10
$574 \\ 340$	6,705 3,041	8.5	Miss Ruth 0 5
230	1,442	15.9	Mrs. Sterling
228	1,320	17.2	
2,594 527	19,309 11,480	13·4 4·5	LAURA M'LAREN, TREASURER, 29, Parliament-street, S.W.
101	902	11.1	
501.	2,867	17.4	WOLL MELLIO VALOV
$ \frac{100}{92} $	501 648	19·9 14·1	BRISTOL AND WEST OF ENGLAND SOCIETY.
87	808	107	
82	770	10 6	SUBSCRIPTIONS AND DONATIONS FROM JULY 21ST TO
208 179	1,632 634	$ \begin{array}{c c} 12.7 \\ 28.2 \end{array} $	AUGUST 21st, 1885.
165	752	21.9	Mrs. Bruce £10 0 0 Mrs. Linton £0 10 Miss C Starson £0 10
313	1,917	16 3	Mrs. Bruce fl0 0 Mrs. Linton fl0 0 0 Mrs. Linton fl0 0 0 Mrs. Linton fl0 0
$1,176 \\ 489$	7,643 4,536	15.3	Windfall
112	507	22.0	Miss Yardley
1,242	11,461	10.8	ALICE GRENFELL, TREASURER, 26, College Road, Clifton,
habited	houses, 3,0	00.	Office: 20, Park-street, Bristol.

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