

WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE JOURNAL.

EDITED BY LYDIA E. BECKER.

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APRIL 1, 1887.

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WORCESTER.—A Public Meeting in support of the Bill for extending the Parliamentary franchise to women will be held on Tuesday, April 19th, in the Guildhall, Worcester. The chair to be taken at eight o'clock, by Alderman W. B. WILLIAMSON, J.P. Admission free. Further particulars in local announcements.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

A GRAND MORNING CONCERT will be held in the Prince's Hall, Piccadilly, London, on Saturday, May 21st, at three p.m., on behalf of the funds of the Central Committee of the National Society for Women's Suffrage.

A complete list of artistes and fuller particulars will be ready in a few days.

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Foreign Notes and News.

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L'ÉGALITÉ DES SEXES EN ANGLETERRE (Equality of Sexes). By FELIX REMO. Women's Suffrage, Women's Rights, Education, Provident Societies, Marriage, etc. Published by Mme. Adam, of the *Nouvelle Revue*, and received by the Academie Française. London: Martin and Hubert, 5, Prince's Buildings, Coventry-street. Price, 2s. 6d.

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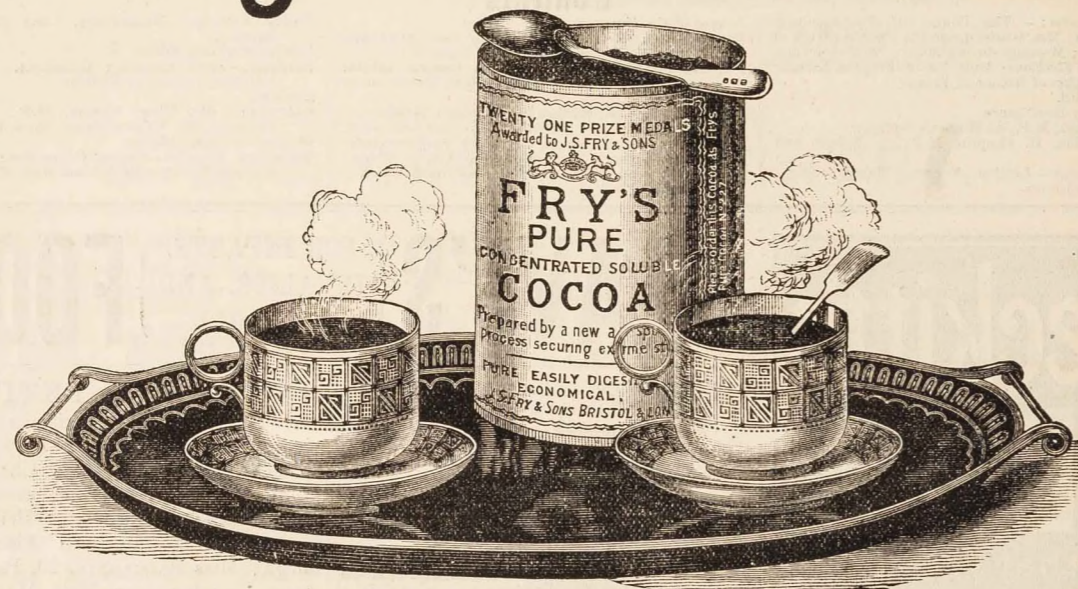
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THE usual course of Parliamentary business has been set aside owing to the exigencies of public affairs. The time of the House of Commons has been wholly absorbed by the Government, and private members who had set down their Bills for early days have had to submit to the loss of their chances. Under these circumstances we cannot regard the postponement of the Women's Bill until July as unfavourable to the prospect of obtaining the verdict of the House of Commons on the question of the enfranchisement of women. Friends should be diligent in promoting petitions, and in bringing the subject before their Parliamentary representatives on every occasion that may present itself.

MRS. GLADSTONE, in speaking at a meeting of the Women's Liberal Federation, held recently in London, said, with regard to the work of women in such associations, that “such work, on the part of women as of men, should be open and clear, and brought to bear by direct rather than by back-stairs influence.”

Such is the condition of things which the advocates of women's suffrage are trying to bring about. The concern of women in the right conduct of political affairs is the same as that of men. No power on earth can prevent them from endeavouring to influence elections in the direction of the side to which their sympathies incline.

We demand that the legitimate interest of women in the affairs of their country shall neither be suppressed nor be driven to irregular and irresponsible modes of expression, but that it shall be allowed to act by the open, direct, and constitutional method of the suffrage.

MEETINGS have been held during March at Loughborough, under the presidency of Mr. BALDWIN, at which Mrs. FENWICK MILLER and Miss BALGARNIE attended as a deputation. The same ladies spoke at Gifford Hall, London, along with Mrs. BENJAMIN CLARKE, Mr. W. M'LAREN, M.P., and others; also at Norwood, along with Mrs. EVA M'LAREN, Miss HUNT, and others. A meeting was held at Hyde, under the presidency of the MAYOR, addressed

by Miss ELIZA ORME, Mrs. MOSS, Mrs. ALEXANDER HIBBERT, and others. Drawing-room meetings have been held at Clifton, Bristol, by invitation of Mrs. STURGE, to hear an address by Mrs. FAWCETT, Mrs. TANNER and Miss MATILDA STURGE, with others, took part in the proceedings; at Manor House, Clifton, by invitation from Dr. and Mrs. BEDDOE, to hear addresses from Miss AMELIA B. EDWARDS, Mrs. EMMA MARSHALL, and Mrs. ASHWORTH HALLETT.

Lectures have been delivered by Mrs. FAWCETT at Wolverhampton, by Miss BECKER at Oldham, by Mrs. FENWICK MILLER at Hatcham, by Mrs. MEGARRY at Eastbourne, and by the Rev. H. S. BERRY at Annesley.

ONCE again we call our readers' earnest attention to the real importance of the vote which all householders, women as well as men, will be called upon to give next Wednesday, the 6th of April. On that day the papers to be filled up for the election of Poor Law Guardians will be left at every house, to be collected the following day, April 7th, by the police constable. It is an unfortunate fact that the intense interest excited by Parliamentary government deadens everywhere the attention paid to the not less important though less striking questions of local government. This is sometimes carried so far that in an election in London last year out of 17,000 voting papers issued only 5,500 were filled up; in another place half of the papers collected were informal. Part of this neglect undoubtedly arises from the short space of time during which the papers remain in each house—only from twelve to twenty-four hours; part also from the uncertainty how to fill them up. We would, therefore, remind the voter that she must sign her full name, say, ELIZABETH WOOD, at the foot of the paper, and only her initials, E. W., in the space by the side of the candidate for whom she wishes to vote. Any other writing makes the paper informal and the vote useless (unless in the case of an illiterate voter). The paper will state the number of Guardians to be elected, and “ELIZABETH WOOD” must only vote for that number, no matter how many candidates

are on the list. If, for instance, ten Guardians are to be elected and she votes for eleven her whole vote is lost, but she may vote for as few names as she likes.

During this week she should endeavour, if her attention has not been already turned to the matter, to learn something of the past work or opinions of the candidates and their fitness to be elected to this responsible office. One important result of the admission of women to the Parliamentary franchise will be, in our opinion, that they will bring a higher standard into political life and a keener sense of their own responsibility in maintaining justice and morality than many of the present electorate. This high standard in local government should now engage the attention of all women, and no department of local work is so important as that of the Boards of Guardians. They have to supervise the workhouse, infirmary, and district schools; they decide if out-door relief shall be given in and what kind; they appoint the relieving and medical officers, the chaplains and schoolmasters, and all other officials for the Union. It is only of late years that women have taken their places on these boards; their numbers are still sadly few, and it is of the utmost importance that this defect should be remedied. The larger number of paupers are women and children, and many of the women who are brought before Guardians ought to be dealt with only by their own sex, while the girls brought up in pauper schools specially require the superintendence of ladies to ensure their better training. The selection of officials, particularly of the matron and nurses, also requires the control of ladies, and the management of the sick is essentially their work. The importance of the influence of women in these matters is so great that we can only exhort our readers if they see a woman's name on the list of candidates to vote for her, unless they know good reason to the contrary.

We hope that more ladies will be elected this year in the great London unions; the electors of those parishes, such as Marylebone and the Strand, where women have never hitherto been returned, should particularly exert themselves to return these candidates. We hope, too, that the great Midland and Northern towns will endeavour to add women to their Boards of Guardians. It would be impossible to give any complete list of women candidates; we can therefore only appeal to our friends to be watchful, and to show next week that they are not unmindful of the important use that women, with their growing insight into the duties of public life, can make of this too much neglected franchise.

C. A. B.

THE first of the United States of America to recognise the right of women to vote in municipal elections is Kansas. A Bill effecting this object passed both Houses of the State Legislature. The action of the Governor, Mr. MARTIN, in regard to this Bill, was awaited with some anxiety, as he was known to be an opponent of women's suffrage, and had he chosen to veto the measure he would have been well within the limits of constitutional rights and usage. But Governor MARTIN signed the Bill, and the women of Kansas will, this month, vote for the first time in city and town elections.

THE day the Bill passed the Kansas Legislature a meeting of women interested in the work was called for the same evening. Representatives of seven counties were present and planned for work. Arrangements were made for furnishing instructions to women that they might work intelligently and for the systematic distribution of the same.

THE women who went first to register at Topeka were told at first, by the clerk, that he could only register male citizens. But after consultation with the legal advisers the voters were registered. The qualification is the same as that of men. Women must be twenty-one years of age, citizens of the United States, and have resided thirty days in the ward, and six months in the State. Women clerks have been employed in the registration. This is one of the results to be attributed to the extension of voting power to women.

THE claim for political rights for women in France seems not as yet to have gone beyond the stage of ridicule. A recent number of *Le Gaulois*, in commenting on the Bill introduced by three deputies to accord to women the same political rights as men, says that in whatever manner the question is discussed it appears grotesque and ridiculous.

The arguments adduced against the change sound strange enough in English ears, for they are founded on a condition of things which has no parallel in this country. *Le Gaulois* asks, "How would the political law be reconciled with the civil law, under which women are minors?" The logical French mind recoils from the grant of political rights to persons who have not civil rights. In this country, where women have full civil rights, the same logic demands that in a free and representative government all persons in possession of full civil rights should be qualified for political rights.

PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, *March 18.*
THE CASE OF RUKMIBHAI.

MR. COZENS-HARDY asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether his attention had been called to the case of Rukmibhai, a defendant in an action, pending in the Bombay High Court, for the restitution of conjugal rights; whether that lady, when only a child of eleven, was married without her consent; whether she had since received a high English education, and developed considerable literary power; whether, while she was a lady of refinement, her nominal husband was a labourer earning only ten rupees a month, unable to support her, and suffering from consumption; whether the Judges of the High Court had ordered her to join her nominal husband within a month; and whether she would be liable to be sent to prison for six months if she refused; and whether the Government proposed to take any action to prevent the Courts of law from being used to compel adult Hindoo women, whose marriages had never been followed by cohabitation, to live with their nominal husbands.

Sir J. GORST: The proceedings of the Courts in India, which are public, are not officially reported to the Secretary of State. I have thus no means of information not equally open to the hon. member. It appears from the Indian law reports that Rukmibhai, when a child of eleven, was married with the consent of her guardians to a husband then aged nineteen. After the marriage she continued to live with her mother, and the marriage was never consummated. Eleven years afterwards the husband called upon his wife to live with him, and she refused. I have no reasons to doubt the statements as to the relative positions of the husband and wife implied in the question. The husband instituted a suit for institution or restitution of conjugal rights. The Court of First Instance held that the suit was not maintainable. This judgment was reversed by the Court of Appeal, in March, 1886, and the case was remanded to the Court of First Instance for a decision on the merits. The decision of this Court appears to have been now given in favour of the husband. How the decision of the Court is to be enforced, and what would be the consequence to the wife of disobeying its orders, are questions of Indian law upon which I must decline to give an opinion. But the wife may appeal to the Court of Appeal against the decision on the merits, and the two judgments of the Court of Appeal—that on the law and that on the merits (if given)—may be reviewed by the Privy Council; while the case is thus still pending any consideration such as that suggested in the last paragraph of the question would be premature.

MR. S. MONTAGU, M.P., ON WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE.

On March 18th, a conversazione was held at the Cannon-street Hotel, when a testimonial was presented to Mr. Montagu, member for the Whitechapel Division of the Tower Hamlets, to celebrate the occasion of his silver wedding. Mr. Montagu, in expressing his thanks, referred to the forthcoming day when the Women's Suffrage Bill would be passed, and stated his belief that when the day came the women of the East-end would be found upon the Liberal side.

THE RIGHT HON. H. CHAPLIN, M.P., ON WOMEN AND POLITICS.

At a Primrose League meeting at Retford, on Feb. 16th, Lady Galway in the chair, Mr. Chaplin, M.P., in the course of a speech, said, I feel bound to make a confession, for at one time of my life I was one of the most ardent opponents of what is called female suffrage in this country. (Laughter.) But when I perceive, as I cannot fail to perceive, the enormous influence that is being exercised at the present time by the women of this country upon the political affairs of the empire; and when I consider the admirable way in which they conduct all the political operations in which they are engaged, I begin to relent and express something very like repentance for my misguided and evil conduct of former days.

A BILL has been introduced in the French Chamber to extend the civil rights of women so far as to permit women to be received as witnesses in public and private acts, to be admitted as members of the "conseil de famille," and to be guardians of children other than their own descendants. The bill is presented by the following deputies:—MM. ERNEST LEFÈVRE, LAISANT, HENRI DE LACRETTELLE DE BERÉDIA, LAFONT (Seine) MICHELIN, VICTOR POUPIN, YVES-GUYOT, FRÉDÉRIC PASSY.

In the "Exposé des Motifs" with which it appears customary to preface the bills introduced in the French Chamber, the deputies explain the present position of women as regards civil rights. As spinster or widow she can enter into contracts, sue and be sued, can deal freely with her property, and can enter into business. But she cannot be received as a witness in civil acts, cannot attest a birth or a death, cannot testify to the identity of persons, cannot be guardian to any children not her own descendants, cannot be a member of a "conseil de famille."

In their argument for the abolition of these restrictions the honourable deputies cite the example of Italy, where, in 1877, a law to a similar effect was passed at the instance of Salvatore Morelli. They also state that a Bill is before the Norwegian Legislature for extending full civil rights to women. They suggest that republican France should not show herself less liberal and just than neighbouring monarchies. The French deputies, in their search of precedents, appear to have strangely overlooked this country, where they would have found that, instead of needing to have civil rights secured through recent amendments of a restrictive code, women have had from time immemorial, by the unwritten common law of England, full civil rights equal and similar to those of men.

TEXT OF THE BILL.

[50 VICT.] *Parliamentary Franchise (Extension to Women).*

A B I L L

FOR

Extending the Parliamentary Franchise to Women. A.D. 1887.

BE it enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

1. This Act may be cited as the Representation of the Short title. People (Extension to Women) Act, 1886.

2. For all purposes of and incidental to the voting for Women to members to serve in Parliament women shall have the ^{have same} same rights as men, and all enactments relating to or con- ^{voting} ^{rights} cerned in such elections shall be construed accordingly. ^{as men.}

Provided that nothing in this Act contained shall enable women under coverture to be registered or to vote at such elections.

The Bill was ordered to be brought in by Mr. Woodall, Mr. Houldsworth, Mr. Illingworth, Mr. McLaren, Sir Robert Fowler, Mr. Howorth, Mr. Maclure, and Mr. Stansfeld; presented, and read the first time on January 31st; ordered to be read a second time upon Wednesday, 20th July, and to be printed. [Bill 128.]

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

LONDON.

A meeting in support of the extension of the franchise to duly qualified women took place on March 4th, in the Gifford Hall, Gifford-street, Caledonian Road, Mr. Benjamin Clarke in the chair. Amongst those on the platform were Mr. W. B. McLaren, M.P., Mrs. Fenwick Miller, the Rev. H. Elwyn Thomas, Mrs. Benjamin Clarke, Miss Florence Balgarnie, and Mr. W. R. Bourke. Mr. W. B. McLaren, M.P., moved the first resolution, as follows:—"That in the opinion of this meeting the Parliamentary franchise should be extended to women who possess the qualifications which entitle men to vote, and who in all matters of local government have the right of voting." He combated the idea that the duties of women were strictly confined to their homes, and expressed the opinion that after discharging their work it was extremely right that they should interest themselves in what was going on in the political world in the same way as men did. Women had votes for municipal elections and did exceedingly good work on many boards of guardians, so that he could see no reason why they should not possess the Parliamentary franchise. Amid some merriment Mr. McLaren stated that in Crewe a woman had lately been appointed town crier and bill poster, and although she performed her duties by deputy still that did not affect the argument before them. Justice demanded that women should have the franchise, and it was perfectly certain that those who supported the movement had reason on their side. Mr. W. R. Bourke, in seconding the motion, pointed to the successes gained by women at the different universities, whose examinations were open to them, as a proof that they did not by any means want for intelligence or brain power. Mrs. Fenwick Miller dwelt upon the fact that while the law considered women quite strong enough and sensible enough to levy rates and taxes upon, it still prevented them from having any hand in saying how the money they helped to provide should be spent. The question was not, she considered, "Why should women have the vote?" but "Why should not women have the vote?" and it was clearly only justice that women who met and were made to meet their responsibilities in the same way as men should possess the same power of Parliamentary voting.—The motion was carried; and it was also resolved that a petition based upon it should be framed and sent to Mr. R. Chamberlain for presentation to the House of Commons. Among the speakers were the Rev. Elwyn Thomas, Mr. R. Thicknesse, and others.

NORWOOD.

A large and enthusiastic meeting was held at the Central Hill Schoolroom, Upper Norwood, on March 23rd, under the presidency of Mr. J. Judd, J.P. The first resolution, "That the Parliamentary franchise should be extended to women who possess the qualifications which entitle men to vote, and who in all matters of local government have the right to vote," was moved by Major-General Bray, C.B., seconded by Mr. Dick, and unanimously carried. The resolution that the chairman on behalf of the meeting do sign a petition to be presented to Mr. J. L. Bristowe, M.P., to the House of Commons, was moved by Mr. H. Stopes, and seconded by Mr. H. Phillips, and carried *nem. con.* Miss Florence Balgarnie, Mrs. W. B. McLaren, Miss Hunt, and others addressed the meeting, which consisted of many influential residents in Upper Norwood and Croydon, all of political parties.

LOUGHBOROUGH.

On March 14th a public meeting in support of the extension of the Parliamentary franchise to duly qualified women was held at the Corn Exchange, Loughborough. Mr. B. BALDWIN occupied the chair. Mrs. Fenwick Miller and Miss Florence Balgarnie attended as a deputation. Amongst those on the platform were the Rev. E. Bell (vicar of Holy Trinity), the Rev. E. Stevenson, the Rev. W. Morris, Messrs. R. Adcock, A. A. Bumpus, and others. Letters explaining inability to be present were read from the Revs. O. Glover (Emmanuel Church), H. F. Walker, A. S. Newman, W. C. Williams, A. McCurdy, and Mr. J. Pickworth, and Mrs. Eddowes. Mr. Edwin de Lisle, M.P., sent the following letter:—

"House of Commons, March 3rd, 1887.

"Madam,—I have carefully considered your letter of the 22nd of February, and I regret that I cannot in any way countenance

your meeting in favour of the extension of the suffrage to women, I know that some, true Conservatives in other respects, sanction this movement; but I am fully convinced that to place women in contentious opposition to men upon so wide a platform as that covered by politics, which at times is occupied with questions which stir all the best, and often, alas! the very worst of members' passions, would be to initiate a social revolution which might wreck the domestic happiness of half the homes in England. You will think, perhaps, that my fears are overstrained; but I could not run the risk of such an eventuality. I know that ladies can, and do, use very powerful and legitimate influence in politics, none more so than the active dames of the Primrose League. But this, I believe, would become dangerous, if men knew that they had votes to give as well as graces and charms with which to win them.—Believe me, faithfully yours,
EDWIN DE LISLE.

"Miss Florence Balgarnie."

Mr. J. E. Johnson-Ferguson, the late Liberal candidate for the Division, wrote: "In reply to your letter to hand, while holding that women who possess the qualifications which entitle a man to a vote ought equally to possess one, I regret that I am unable to be present at your meeting in Loughborough, of March 14th."

The Rev. E. BELL moved "That in the opinion of this meeting the Parliamentary franchise should be extended to women who possess the qualifications which entitle men to vote, and who, in all matters of local government, have the right of voting." The Rev. E. STEVENSON seconded, and Mrs. FENWICK MILLER, who for nine years was a member of the London School Board, spoke in support.

This resolution was carried, and a second, moved by Mr. A. A. BUMPUS, as follows: "That a petition to the House of Commons, based on the foregoing resolution, be adopted and signed by the Chairman on behalf of this meeting, and forwarded to Mr. Edwin de Lisle, M.P., for presentation in the House of Commons." This was supported by Miss BALGARNIE, and carried.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman concluded the proceedings.

HYDE.

On March 16th a meeting was held in the Association Room, Reform Club Buildings, Hyde, when a lecture was delivered by Miss Eliza Orme, of London. The chair was occupied by His Worship the MAYOR (Alderman John Cheetham). There were on the platform Mr. Charles Hibbert, Mrs. Alexander Hibbert, Mrs. Moss, Mr. E. W. Smith, Rev. J. Watkin, Miss Smith (hon. sec.), and others.

The CHAIRMAN, in opening the proceedings, said there was one matter that had come very forcibly into his mind, and impressed him in favour of women's suffrage—a matter which came under his own observation. They would remember there was in 1880 a great many enquiries made as to bribery and corruption in Parliamentary elections. He was a special jurymen—indeed, he was foreman of that jury in one of the Macclesfield cases, and, he might say, it was a very dirty business, rather a very vulgar way of putting it, and it was a dirty business they had to enquire into. They found men of all positions that had given and accepted bribes, and they proved the gift of money from the original person, through the agents, right to the person who had received it. There was no female that had received any bribes at all. There was not one female concerned out of twenty or thirty persons called before them in favour of the petition. That was a matter that confirmed him in his opinion in favour of women's suffrage. There was a large amount of money expended at that enquiry, and he thought it was something like 4s. in the pound in the Macclesfield borough. He thought it was a hard case for the Macclesfield people, to the women especially, that they should be called upon to pay this 4s. in the pound, especially as the women had had no voice in the mischief that had been done. (Hear, hear.) He thought circumstances like this was sufficient to convince any ordinary person that if they made women pay taxes, they ought to let them have some voice in the management of the State.

Miss ORME, who was very warmly received, then delivered her lecture, at the conclusion of which a resolution in favour of women's suffrage was moved by Mrs. Moss, seconded by Mr. E. W. SMITH, and carried.

A vote of thanks to Miss Orme was moved by Mr. CHARLES HIBBERT, seconded by Mrs. ALEXANDER HIBBERT, and adopted.

The Rev. J. WATKIN moved, and Mrs. JOHN OLDHAM seconded a vote of thanks to the Mayor for presiding, and after a reply from his Worship the proceedings terminated.

NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE.
LEICESTER BRANCH.

As a result of the very successful public meeting at the Temperance Hall, on February 11th, when Mrs. Henry Fawcett so ably advocated the cause, it has been decided to reorganise the local branch of the National Society for Women's Suffrage. A meeting was held to appoint a committee, and the following have agreed to act: Dr. Blant, Rev. J. Page Hopps, Mr. S. Lennard, Mr. A. Pochin, Mr. W. Wright, Miss Beale, Miss Bolus, Miss T. Ellis, Miss M. Ellis, Miss Gittins, and Miss Kilgour, with power to add to their number. The subject is now more widely understood in its bearing on social and moral questions, and it is believed that many will be anxious to support it on these grounds, as well as because all taxpaying citizens should be represented. It is no party question, as it has received the support of leading politicians on both sides of the House. It seems desirable to press the matter on our new member, who does not hold the same views as Mr. Taylor. Mr. Pictou, by his Bill for throwing election expenses on the rates, would further burden female householders by making them pay for the exercise of a privilege they are debarred from sharing. Those interested in the subject are requested to communicate with the hon. secretary, Belmont House, Leicester.

LEAGUE OF THE UNREPRESENTED.

BRISTOL.

A meeting was held on March 14th, at the office of the Bristol and West of England Society for Women's Suffrage, at 69, Park-street, Bristol, consisting chiefly of members of the West County League of the Unrepresented resident in Bristol.

The chair was taken by Mrs. BEDDOE, who remarked on the great increase of activity in political interests taken by women, as seen in the rapid growth of the Primrose League and the Women's Liberal Associations.

Mrs. EMMA MARSHALL urged that there never had been a time when success was so important as now, for the late extension of the franchise left those excluded in a worse position than before. The unrepresented must continue their efforts. The 20th of July might seem a late day for the Bill, but it stood a better chance than if it had come, say, in the present month.

The SECRETARY (Miss Blackburn) then gave a short account of the work of the League of the Unrepresented, which she said had brought into contact with the society many new friends, for the most part scattered over the country. In this it had fulfilled one of the chief hopes with which it had been started, viz., to draw into touch with the society scattered sympathisers who were unable to take any active part. Its great object was to increase the interest taken by women themselves in the cause. Some seemed to think the question was virtually now won, and therefore further effort was unneeded; but this was a wrong view, and as a sign of the need of continued work she instanced two Bills which had been introduced into Parliament this Session—one for shortening the time required for the residence qualification before a voter could be entered on the register, the other providing for manhood suffrage, and limiting its provisions to "male persons." Both these Bills had been down for second reading early in the present month; neither had come on, indeed, but the fact that they had been introduced showed the franchise question was not at rest, and that they must continue to keep their cause well before the attention of Parliament.

The Rev. E. S. BAYLIFFE then moved, "That the following memorial be adopted to the Prime Minister, and petitions to both Houses of Parliament:—To the Most Honourable the Marquess of Salisbury,—The memorial of members of the West County League of the Unrepresented and others, in meeting assembled at 69, Park-street, Bristol, March 24, 1887, respectfully sheweth,—That your memorialists, being many of them women duly qualified to vote, feel deeply their exclusion from Parliamentary representation, an exclusion which has become more grievous since the passing of the Representation of the People Act of 1884. Your memorialists therefore earnestly pray that Her Majesty's Ministers will give facilities for the passing of the Parliamentary Franchise (Extension to Women) Bill, which is down for second reading on July 20th."

This was seconded by Miss ESTLIN, and carried unanimously.

Some discussion followed in respect of furthering the work, and votes of thanks to Mrs. Marshall and Mrs. Beddoe closed the proceedings.

DRAWING-ROOM MEETINGS.

TYNDALL'S PARK, CLIFTON.

On the afternoon of March 10th a meeting was held, by invitation of Mrs. Sturge, at Chilliswood, Tyndall's Park, Clifton, Bristol, to hear an address from Mrs. Fawcett, and to adopt memorials to the Government and petitions to Parliament, in support of the Parliamentary Franchise (Extension to Women) Bill. The meeting was numerously attended.

Mr. ALAN GREENWELL was voted to the chair, and, after a few introductory words, called upon Mrs. Fawcett to give her address, which was received with much interest. At the conclusion the chairman having invited questions,

Mr. E. D. GIRDLESTONE made some objections, based on the ground of a fundamental distinction between the minds of men and women. Mr. Girdlestone also made some remarks on the status of women in Germany.

A resolution was then passed, moved by the Rev. J. TEMPERLEY GREY, seconded by Miss MATILDA STURGE, adopting petitions to both Houses of Parliament and memorials to the Government. The following resolution was also passed: "That this meeting, while forwarding a memorial to Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, conveying their request for his support to the Parliamentary Franchise (Extension to Women) Bill, desires to take this opportunity of expressing their great sympathy in the calamity which has fallen on him, and their trust that his health may soon be restored to him, and his valued services to his country and constituency."

The Rev. T. W. OPENSHAW moved a vote of thanks to Mrs. Fawcett. This was seconded by Mrs. TANNER, and carried by acclamation, as also a vote of thanks to Mr. Greenwell for presiding.

The memorial adopted was as follows: "That your memorialists desire to bring before your attention a consideration which they hope to be of increasing national importance, viz., the continued exclusion of women from Parliamentary representation. That, in the opinion of your memorialists the exclusion of such women as fulfil qualifications entitling men to vote is unjust in itself, and the injustice has been rendered additionally grievous and injurious by the operation of the Representation of the People Act of 1884. Your memorialists therefore earnestly pray that you will give your support to the Parliamentary Franchise (Extension to Women) Bill, which is down for second reading on July 20th."

MANOR HOUSE, CLIFTON.

A large number of guests met on March 25th, by invitation of Mrs. Beddoe, at the Manor House, Clifton, to hear addresses in support of the "Parliamentary Franchise (Extension to Women) Bill," from Miss Amelia B. Edwards, Mrs. Emma Marshall, and Mrs. Ashworth Hallett.

Dr. BEDDOE, in introducing the speakers, called attention to the fact that amongst the women who had taken up the cause were the greater number of those who in some way had distinguished themselves by their intellectual endowments, and by the practice of good works.

Mrs. MARSHALL said that she believed the difference of perception between men and women would be useful when large questions were at stake; that women, when they had votes, would cast them on the side of right, with thoughtful consideration for measures for the good of the country, and with the grace and refinement which ought to be their inalienable possession.

Miss EDWARDS spoke next. She believed the question was never in a better position than now.

Mrs. HALLETT followed. After referring to some of the old arguments against women's suffrage, she said they had all been refuted by the march of events. The help of women in politics was now welcomed by every party. There were two theories about the question of women's suffrage. The first theory was that the women's suffrage movement was an innovation in the world's history—a movement from an original state of subjection to a state of freedom. This was Mr. Mill's view of the subject. Secondly, that the movement is not an innovation, but, comparatively speaking, a

movement to restored balance. According to this theory, it was a movement of progress of one sex following that of the progress of the other, the movement in both being from an original fixed and equivalent status towards freedom. The most remarkable instance of the equivalence of status in the olden times was so familiar that it did not strike us—the royal line was represented by a woman when the male line failed, and so it was also in the old peerages, but in new creations this woman's ancient right had not been recognised. Here she might give an anecdote of a lady who was a little queen in her parts in Westmoreland, Anne Countess of Dorset and Pembroke. A Ministerial request was sent to her through Sir Joseph Williamson (secretary to Charles II.) desiring her to have returned as member for the borough of Appleby a certain person in high power in the Government. Her reply was, "I have been bullied by an usurper. I have been neglected by a Court. I will not be dictated to by a subject. Your man shan't stand." In Appleby there stands a sun dial erected by her, with the words inscribed:—

Retain your Loyalty,
Preserve your Rights.

They had lived to see the successful efforts made by women to enter the medical profession, but this was no innovation. Women from the earliest times among the Gothic and Celtic nations practised surgery, and as late as the time of Queen Elizabeth, it is mentioned among the accomplishments of the ladies of her court, "that the eldest of them are skilful in surgery." The active interest women took in politics in the Westminster election of 1784 was amusingly illustrated by the cartoons of the period, lately reproduced by the *Graphic*. Three great ladies of the period were pictured marching at the head of a procession carrying banners and singing. One verse of the song ran thus:—

For had he to women been ever a friend,
Nor by taxing them tried our old taxes to mend,
Yet so stingy is he that none can contend
For Sir Cecil Wray.

One of these great ladies was the Duchess of Devonshire, ancestress of Lord Hartington, who she trusted would not continue to tax women without giving them the compensation of a vote.

WEST HAMPSTEAD.

On March 2nd, Miss Balgarnie spoke at the monthly meeting of the West Hampstead Literary At Homes, held at the house of Mr. Frederick Watt, Saltram, Woodchurch Road, West Hampstead, who occupied the chair. After the address a discussion was opened by Mr. Watt, and continued by the Rev. A. W. Vandenbergh, curate of St. James's (secretary of the At Homes), who spoke in support of the franchise for women. Mr. Robert Morley opposed, as did Mr. Spyer. The question was supported by Miss Whitley, Mr. Cecil Cunningham (president of the At Homes), Mr. E. Weymouth, Mr. Bull, and Mrs. Cunningham. After a reply from Miss Balgarnie, the proceedings concluded with a vote of thanks.

POLITICAL SOCIETIES.

WOLVERHAMPTON CENTRAL LIBERAL ASSOCIATION.

The inaugural address to the Wolverhampton Liberal Association was delivered last month by Mrs. Henry Fawcett. Referring to Sir Henry James's statement at Manchester that he was altogether against the interference of women in politics, she said perhaps if his advice had been asked he would have disapproved of Esther's influence in politics. She thought women's influence in politics should be associated with responsibility. If women's Liberal associations were to be really useful in promoting Liberal principles, it was to be hoped they would take warning by their experience of the action of the caucus between 1880 and 1886. If they decided not to support party through thick and thin, but to support steadily Liberal principles which aim at securing equal rights for all, their action would be creditable to their good sense of patriotism and would be, if they gathered strength enough, of great importance to the party.

ANNESLEY AND DISTRICT CONSERVATIVE ASSOCIATION.

The monthly meeting of this association was held in the National Schools, Annesley, on March 3rd, when a paper was read by the Rev. H. S. Berry on "Female Suffrage." Among those present

were Messrs. H. Lewis (president), H. Leeson (secretary), M. Rowe, Binckley, J. T. Gelsthorpe, G. Ward, H. Harding, F. Shepherd, S. Vaisey, and J. T. Rose. The Rev. H. S. Berry, who was received with cheers, remarked that he claimed that the subject he had chosen was one apart from party politics, as he believed it was taken up by every shade of political opinion who loved justice, equity, and consistency. He went on to trace the history of the women's suffrage movement, and contended that it was unfair that women who had the legal qualifications should lose their vote. The matter must soon come to the front, and the party which meted out the greatest justice must expect the greatest aid. A discussion followed the reading of the paper, and a vote of thanks was accorded the Rev. H. S. Berry.

LECTURES.

OLDHAM.

On March 20th Miss Becker delivered a lecture on the franchise for women, at the Oldham Radical Club and Institute. Mr. Benjamin Willock occupied the chair. There was a very large and sympathetic audience. Discussion was invited, but no one took exception to the views expressed on women's suffrage. Some remarks were made by different speakers on incidental subjects and the proceedings concluded with a hearty vote of thanks.

EASTBOURNE.

On March 3rd, at the weekly meeting of the Eastbourne Wesleyan Literary Association, the subject set down on the syllabus was the reading of a paper on "The Franchise to Women," by Mrs. Megarry, and the discussion of the subject by the members. Dr. Megarry presided, and a large number of ladies were present. After a few words from the chairman, Mrs. Megarry read an able paper, after which a discussion took place which was adjourned till the 15th.

CLAPHAM.

Under the auspices of the Clapham Liberal and Radical Club, Mrs. Ashton Dilke on March 7th delivered a lecture on "Women's Suffrage," at the Park Town Hall, Clapham. Mr. J. Cudlip occupied the chair. On the motion of Mr. Gill, seconded by Mr. Morton, and supported by among others Mr. John Burns, a resolution in favour of the principle of women's suffrage was carried.

HATCHAM.

At the Hatcham Liberal Club, Portland House, New Cross Road, on February 20th, Mrs. Fenwick Miller delivered a lecture entitled, "Shall Women have Votes?" There was a very large and enthusiastic audience. Mr. Frederick A. Ford also spoke during the evening. A petition was adopted to be signed by the chairman, and forwarded to Mr. Evelyn, M.P., for presentation.

DEBATING SOCIETIES.

BRISTOL.

At the discussion class, British School Room, Berkley Road, Bristol, on March 10th, a debate on the subject of the extension of the franchise to women was opened in the affirmative by Mr. J. Palmer, the negative by Mr. Ringstone, the Rev. W. Toppin, president of the class, being in the chair. There was a good attendance of about 40, including visitors, and the affirmative was carried by 16 to 9, visitors not voting.

At the weekly meeting of the St. Paul's (Portland Square, Bristol) Mutual Improvement Society, held on January 24th, Mr. Henry Curtis in the chair, Mr. J. H. Randall moved "That the Parliamentary franchise should be extended to women householders." The motion was opposed by Mr. W. G. Oakey. After a general discussion by the members, the chairman congratulated Mr. J. H. Randall on the very strong case he had presented in favour of women's suffrage. The opposer of the motion receiving no support eventually withdrew his opposition, and on the motion being put to the meeting it was carried unanimously.

CITY PARLIAMENTARY.

The above society met on March 10th at the Manchester Hotel, Aldersgate-street. The orders of the day consisted of a resolution,

moved by the member for Liverpool, expressing the expediency of granting the Parliamentary franchise to those women who are householders and ratepayers. The motion was energetically supported by the members for Paddington, Mid-Kent, and Wigtonshire; and was opposed, in no less vigorous manner, by the members for Worcester City, Portsmouth, Plymouth, West Birmingham, Westminster, and Oxford University. By an undoubted stretch of the usages of the House, the member for West Islington took the mover's place in replying. Upon a division being taken, the motion was negatived by a majority of four. A request from the member for Rochester, that a vote might be taken from the ladies present, was refused by the speaker.

RICHMOND ATHENÆUM.

At a meeting on February 28th, Rev. Astley Cooper in the chair, Mr. W. Lindsay read a paper in opposition to the franchise for women. The views of the lecturer were opposed by Mr. A. P. Bateman, who said there were many reasons why the franchise should be extended to women, Mr. E. Wilkes Smith, Mr. Arthur Brewin, Mr. A. Christie, Mr. James Haysman, Mr. Chas. Aitken. The enfranchisement of women was opposed by Mr. White, Mr. F. Pacy, and Dr. Roberts Law, and, after a reply from Mr. Lindsay, a vote in accordance with his view was adopted.

PLYMOUTH PARLIAMENTARY.

The Plymouth Parliamentary Debating Society met on January 20th, at the Mechanics' Institute, the Speaker (Mr. J. R. Bazeley) presiding. The debate on the motion in support of woman's suffrage, "That, in the opinion of this house, the time has arrived when, in the interests of justice, the right to vote for members of Parliament should be conferred upon all widows and spinsters in Great Britain and Ireland, who are separately rated to the poor," introduced by Mr. J. Hoyton, and seconded by Mr. W. G. Peppin, was resumed by Dr. Bulteel.—Messrs. J. Blanchard and A. Honey having spoken in opposition to the motion, and Messrs. G. H. Bibbing and the Premier in favour of it, Mr. A. E. Bath proposed an amendment that the words, "Who are qualified in the same respects as those now on the franchise," be substituted for "who are separately rated to the poor" in the original motion.—This was seconded by Mr. J. Bullied.—The discussion was continued by Messrs. S. J. R. Perrett and W. Rex, who supported woman suffrage, and Messrs. E. Wotton, W. Falconer, and Piper, who opposed it.—After the last-named gentleman had been speaking about five minutes, the Speaker reminded him that in one minute more the motion would be talked out. Mr. Piper, however, proceeded, justifying his action by a precedent supplied some time since by the party now in power. (Applause and dissent.)—As the House was adjourning, Mr. J. Hoyton said he hoped it would go abroad to the women of the country that the Liberals of Plymouth had talked out the measure in order to prevent its being carried, as it inevitably would had the division been taken.

BURTON LATIMER, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

On Monday, October 8th, the Burton Latimer Mutual Improvement Society held an open meeting, when about eighty members and friends were present. Mr. P. D. McGowan, of Kettering, attended, and read an ably written paper on "Women's Rights," in which he advocated giving women householders the Parliamentary franchise. He showed that there are a large number of women carrying on businesses of all kinds, and paying their share towards the taxation of the country, and yet who are deprived of any voice in the government of the country. This was not only unjust, but there were also many questions on which the influence of women would be of advantage to the nation. Several short addresses followed, and a resolution was ultimately carried with only one dissentient in favour of the enfranchisement of women householders.—From the *Kettering News*.

ST. CATHERINE'S, CAMBRIDGE.

At the meeting of the debating society on October 28th, Wiltshire proposed a motion condemning female suffrage. Summers, with true knightly chivalry, came forward to champion the rights of woman, and a very good discussion followed, during which "the sound of a voice that is still" (on most of these occasions) was heard as a great treat, and W. Lyman objected to women being candidates for political honours. The motion was carried.—*Cambridge Review*.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF NORTH WALES.

There was a meeting of the Debating Society of the above College on November 19th, in which the subject discussed was "Women's Suffrage." Miss Anna Rowlands opened in favour of the suffrage; Mr. J. Thomas, B.A., replied. The debate was lively, and the interest was well kept up throughout. Ultimately a majority of votes was returned in favour of the suffrage—36 to 34. On Friday evening, November 26th, the above society met to discuss the question, "Whether the higher education of women is desirable?" Miss Miall opened on the affirmative side, Mr. Robert Jones replying on the negative. On the division, the affirmative side gained a majority of 30 votes—43 to 13.

PARLIAMENTARY PETITIONS.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

(From the Daily Votes and Proceedings.)

- Feb. 3. Franchise, Petition for extension of, to women, of Meeting at NOTTINGHAM; read, and ordered to lie on the table. (No. 5.)
 ,, 7. Franchise, Petitions for extension of, to women, of Meetings at DUBLIN (2); read, and ordered to lie on the table. (No. 7.)
 ,, 18. Franchise, Petition for extension of, to women, of Inhabitants of THORNHURST, &c.; read, and ordered to lie on the table. [The Earl of Ducie.] (No. 14.)

SUMMARY OF PUBLIC PETITIONS PRESENTED TO THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, FROM 27TH JANUARY TO 22ND MARCH, 1887.

Subject.	No. of Petitions signed Officially or under Seal.	Total No. of Petitions.	Total No. of Signatures.
Parliamentary Franchise (Extension to Women) Bill—In Favour [1, 2]	25	50	1,419

We are compelled to postpone the detailed report of the petitions presented to the House of Commons this session.

VESTRY MEETINGS.

MALMESBURY.

The annual Lady-day vestries were held in the Abbey and Westport Churches, under the presidency of the vicar (Rev. G. W. Tucker). For the parish of St. Paul the following overseers were nominated:—Mrs. Denney and Mr. C. Bugg.

LONG ASHTON (NEAR BRISTOL).

A vestry meeting was held on March 23rd, in the vestry-room of the parish church, Mr. T. Dyke in the chair. There were present Messrs. O'Donoghue, John Watts, Stephen Harding, Richmond Harding, and Mrs. Froud (assistant overseer). The overseers nominated for the ensuing year were Messrs. Edward Gough and John Watts. The waywardens, Messrs. Stephen Harding and John Watts, were re-elected. Mr. J. Watts proposed, and Mr. R. Harding seconded, that the present salary of Mrs. Froud, £45. 5s., be increased by £5 a year for preparing the jury lists and supplemental valuation lists, and in lieu of payments for other expenses incurred in the duties of her office, which she has hitherto charged in her accounts. It was resolved that her salary be increased to £50. 5s., subject to confirmation by the magistrates.

JUBILEE OF A LADY EDITOR.

The editors of the leading Belgian Liberal journals, in a spirit of "collegiality," ask for the sympathy and co-operation of their readers in a jubilee of an unusual character. Mdme. Caroline Popp has just completed her fiftieth year as editress of the chief Liberal paper in Flanders—the *Journal de Bruges*. She entered upon her office on the 4th April, 1837, and has remained bravely at the post, not without many difficulties and some abuse, for the last fifty years. Thus her editorship is only seven years younger than the independence of Belgium as a State. Half a century ago she had to endure considerable railery, since it was thought to be an encroachment upon the masculine province to edit a newspaper, and scarcely to be womanly to appear publicly as a Liberal. Mdme. Popp has earned some distinction in her native land as a novelist and story-

teller. Her "Nathalie" and her "Legends and Tales of Flanders" have been translated into German, and, if we mistake not, some of her pleasant stories for children have been reproduced in our own language. Mdm. Popp is also a valued member of the committee of the Belgian Newspaper Press Union.—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

SCOTLAND.

TOWN COUNCILS.
GALASHIELS.

At the March meeting of the Council the Clerk read a request by the Secretary of the Edinburgh Women's Suffrage Association that the Corporation petition Parliament in favour of the Bill now before Parliament on the subject. Bailie Shaw objected to the Corporation going into politics. Mr. Main agreed with Bailie Shaw, but on a division they two only voted not to petition for the Bill, and five of the members voted for petitioning in its favour, which was moved by Councillor Stevenson.

The Councils of Edinburgh, Kirkcaldy, Forres, and Paisley have also adopted petitions in favour of the Bill.

EDINBURGH.

A crowded and enthusiastic meeting of the Wesleyan Temperance and Mutual Improvement Associations was held on March 4th, in the hall of the Nicolson Square Church, in order to discuss the question of women's suffrage. The Rev. John Martin presided. After the reading of a short paper by Miss Wigham, the meeting was thrown open for debate, in which Miss Burton, Miss Kirkland, Mr. Tait, the Rev. R. Craig, the Rev. R. Henderson, and very many others took part. A resolution in favour of giving the suffrage to women householders was passed almost unanimously—only about a dozen hands being held up against it—and petitions to both Houses of Parliament were signed by the chairman on behalf of the meeting.

EDINBURGH SCHOOL OF MEDICINE.

The class examinations just concluded in the Extra Mural School of Edinburgh have given most remarkable results, for it is found that all the eight ladies now studying in Surgeons' Hall have obtained either first or second-class honours in at least one of the four classes taken. This fact is believed to be without precedent. In the class of systematic anatomy the medal has been won by Miss Margaret Pearce with 83 per cent of the attainable marks; and Miss Pearce has also obtained first-class honours in all the three other classes. The medal for practical anatomy has been won by Miss Mary Cuming, with 90 per cent. Three other ladies have also obtained first-class honours in anatomy. In chemistry the class medal for written examination has been won by Miss Margaret Todd, with 99 per cent of the attainable marks; and the prize for practical chemistry was divided between Miss Todd and Miss Ina Cadell, who each obtained the highest mark possible, namely, 100 per cent. Four other ladies also obtained first-class honours in chemistry. Arrangements are now being made for next winter's classes, and ladies desiring to study medicine should communicate at once with Dr. Sophia Jex-Blake, organising secretary.

REVIEWS.

HISTORY OF WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE. Vol. iii. Edited by Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Susan B. Anthony, and Matilda Joslyn Gage. Rochester, N.Y.: Charles Mann. London: 25, Henrietta-street, Covent Garden. Paris: G. Fischbacher, 33, Rue de Seine.

The third volume of the history of the women's suffrage movement in the United States is now before us, and the ladies who have undertaken the task of collecting and preserving in permanent form the records of the movement have completed their labours for the present. The three volumes are a perfect mine of information concerning the origin and progress of the women's movement, including the work of women in the anti-slavery agitation. The history proper begins with the World's Anti-Slavery Convention in London in 1840, and the third and concluding volume carries the record up to the Congressional debates and conventions of 1883. This is followed by a sketch of the

position of women in several states of the Union and in Canada, and a short history of the movement in Great Britain and in Continental Europe, contributed respectively by Miss C. A. Biggs and Mr. Theodore Stanton.

L'EGALITE DES SEXES EN ANGLETERRE. Par Felix Remo. Paris: Nouvelle Revue. London: Martin and Hubert, 5, Prince's Buildings, Coventry-street.

This little volume contains an interesting account of the legal and social condition of women in England, and of the progress made in legislation respecting women, during the last twenty years. The book is well timed, inasmuch as a Bill is now before the French Chamber for extending the civil rights of women, and we trust it may be useful in educating public opinion in France as to the need of reform, if they would remain abreast of the advance of civilisation in the matter of equality of rights of the sexes. The book is dedicated to Madame Adam, the able and accomplished editor of *La Nouvelle Revue*.

REGNANT QUEENS: A POEM WRITTEN FOR RECITATION AT BALTIMORE FEMALE COLLEGE COMMENCEMENT, 1886. By the Rev. John Cullen, Vicar of Radcliffe-on-Trent. Second edition. Nottingham: E. Sissons, Albert-street. One shilling per dozen.

The author of this rhapsody has placed under the heading of each of the nine Muses verses commemorating some noble deed of woman in history. The quality and sentiment of the poem may be judged from the following extract:—

"In Woman's hands the destiny
Of all the world is held secure,
And, as they frame, shall it endure
In that great age which is to be.

"To cheer this weary, hapless earth,
To raise mankind from woe and sin,
To haste the purer Æon in,
To give to noble actions birth."

Obituary.

MR. THOS. WATSON, M.P.—We regret to record the death of Mr. Thomas Watson, M.P. for the Ilkeston division of Derbyshire, which took place last month at the age of 64. Mr. Watson was first elected in July, 1885, and promised during his election to vote for the Parliamentary franchise for women.

MR. JOSEPH PHYTHIAN.—We record with much regret the death of this gentleman, who was a member of the Executive Committee of the Manchester National Society for Women's Suffrage, and for many years a regular subscriber to its funds. Mr. Phythian was 73 years old, and was a member of the Manchester School Board.

MR. WILLIAM SHAEN.—By the death of this lamented gentleman, which took place last month, women have lost a true and earnest friend, who was ever active in promoting their cause in whatever direction efforts to that end were made. Mr. Shaen was a solicitor, and his professional services were freely rendered when required as adviser or attorney. He took a prominent part in opening the degrees of London University to women; this was accomplished in 1878. He was one of the founders of the London School of Medicine for Women, and had a share in the establishment of Girton and Newnham, also of Somerville Hall, Oxford, and in many other useful works. He was the solicitor for the London National Society for Women's Suffrage in the action to establish the claim of women freeholders, and the Parliamentary franchise in the Court of Common Pleas in 1863, and his interest in that question continued up to his last.

MARIE CALM.—We regret to record the death of Miss Marie Calm, of Cassel, which took place on February 22nd. She was deeply interested in the higher education of women in Germany, and in 1869, in company with Frau Otto Peters and others, convened a congress in Cassel from which a high-class school took its rise. During a visit to England some years ago, she took great interest in the suffrage movement, attending a large meeting which was held at Portsmouth, and subsequently tried to introduce this and other questions in Germany.

WOMEN'S JUBILEE OFFERING.

The following contributions have been forwarded to the Editor of this Journal for transmission to the Fund:—

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The Editor of this Journal will be happy to receive and forward any contributions that may be sent to the Office, Queen's Chambers, 5, John Dalton-street, for the purpose. All such amounts will be acknowledged in the columns of this Journal.

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MANCHESTER NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE.

SPECIAL EXTRA FUND OF FIVE HUNDRED POUNDS.

We have to thank friends who have kindly responded to our appeal for donations to the Special Extra Fund for help, by which considerable progress has been made towards freeing the Committee from its liabilities. Much yet, however, remains to be done; we therefore beg to appeal to all friends interested in the question who have not as yet become subscribers to the Special Extra Fund for such support as will enable the Committee to prosecute with vigour the work to be done in preparation for the Parliamentary campaign of the present session.

ROBERT ADAMSON, Treasurer.
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Queen's Chambers, 5, John Dalton-street,
Manchester, April, 1887.

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