

WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE JOURNAL.

EDITED BY LYDIA E. BECKER.

VOL. XII.—No. 140. PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

SEPTEMBER 1, 1881.

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Foreign Notes and News. Paragraphs.

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

UGHT WOMEN TO LEARN THE ALPHABET? By T. W. HIGGINSON. Reprinted from "Atlantic Essays." Price 3d. A. Ireland & Co., Manchester.

A HANDBOOK FOR WOMEN engaged in Social and Political Work, Edited by HELEN BLACKBURN. Contains an Account of the Public Franchises open to Women—Information as to Educational Resources—A Concise Statement of Statutes affecting Women, and other miscellaneous information. Price One Shilling; postage 1½d.—Orders may be sent to the Editor, 20, Park-street, Bristol; to the Publisher, Mr. J. W. ARROWSMITH, 11, Quay-street, Bristol; and to 28, Jackson's Row, Manchester.

CARDIGAN.—A Public Meeting in support of the Claims of Women to the Parliamentary Franchise will be held in the Guild Hall, Cardigan, on September 2nd. The chair will be taken at 8 p.m., by LEWIS EVANS, Esq., Mayor of Cardigan, supported by Thomas Colby, Esq., J.P., Mrs. Colby, Miss Shaw Protheroe, Rev. T. J. Morris, Mr. Henry R. Daniel, Mr. Councillor James, Mr. John James, Mr. Councillor J. Rees, Miss M. Colby, Dr. James M. Phillips, Mr. Councillor J. Williams, Mr. David Griffiths, Mr. Councillor Lewis. Miss Downing and Miss Helen Blackburn will attend as a deputation from the National Society for Women's Suffrage.

PEMBROKE DOCK.—A Public meeting will be held in the Temperance Hall, Pembroke Dock, on September 5th. The chair will be taken at 8 p.m., by Mr. Alderman GEORGE, Mayor of Pembroke. Miss Downing and Miss Helen Blackburn will attend as a deputation from the Society.

H AVERFORDWEST.—Miss Downing will give an Address on the Claims of Women to the Parliamentary Franchise, in the Market Hall, Haverfordwest, on September 6th. The chair will be taken at 8 p.m., by ISAAC ROBERTS, Esq., Mayor of Haverfordwest.

"LIBERTY, EQUALITY, FRATERNITY." A Reply to Mr. Fitzjames Stephen's Strictures on Mr. J. S. Mill's "Subjection of Women," by LYDIA E. BECKER. Reprinted from the *Women's Suffrage Journal*. Price 2d. To be had at 28, Jackson's Row, Albert Square, Manchester.

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ANNUAL REPORT of the Central Committee of the National Society for Women's Suffrage. Presented at the Annual General Meeting, held July 14th, 1881. In coloured cover, price Sixpence. To be had at the Office, 64, Berners-street, London, W.

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DUBLIN.—Preliminary Notice.—A Meeting in support of Women's Suffrage will be held at the Leinster Hall, Molesworth-street, during the Meetings of the Social Science Congress, in the first week in October. The VISCOUNTESS HARBERTON will preside. Ladies intending to be present at the Congress are requested to communicate with Mrs. HALLAM, Hon. Sec., 91, Rathmines Road, Dublin.

THE HISTORY OF WOMAN SUFFRAGE, edited by ELIZABETH CADY STANTON, SUSAN E. ANTHONY, and MATILDA JOSLYN GAGE. Illustrated with Steel Engravings. In Two Volumes. Vol. I. New York: Fowler & Wells, Publishers, 753, Broadway. 1881.

WOMAN'S CLAIM.—By EMILY PEEIFFER. Reprinted from the "Contemporary Review" for February, 1881. Price 6d. London: 64, Berners-street, W.

WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE JOURNAL.—Volume XI. January to December, 1880. With coloured cover, price, post free, One Shilling and Tenpence.—London: Trübner and Co.

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.

ELECTORAL REFORM.—By WILLIAM COUNT, General Secretary of "The National Union of Working Women," and late Member of the "Bristol Trades' Council." Price 2d. London: George Vickers, Angel Court, Strand. Bristol: John Hayward, 1, Corn-street. 1880.

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

WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE JOURNAL.—Communications for the Editor and Orders for the Journal to be addressed to Miss BECKER, 64, Berners-street, London, W.; or to the Office, 28, Jackson's Row, Albert Square, Manchester.

THE CALENDAR.—SEPTEMBER, 1881.

MOON.		SUN.		MOON.		Rises. SUN. Sets.		
1st First Quar., 2h 2m aft. 8th Full Moon, 4h 39m morn.		Rises.	Sets.	15th Last Quar., 8h 1m morn. 23rd New Moon, 11h 55m morn. 30th First Quar., 9h 48m aft.		5 37	6 18	
		5 14	6 45			5 50	5 55	
		5 26	6 29			6 1	5 39	
MEETINGS, &c.								
1	Th	Lecture, Chester, Miss Becker, 1873.						1
2	F	Public Meeting, Dublin, 1871. Lecture, Carnarvon, Miss Becker, 1873. Lecture, Stornoway, Miss Craigen, 1873. Lecture, Bury, Miss Craigen, 1878.						2
3	S	Lecture, Bangor, Miss Becker, 1873. Public Meeting, Swansea, 1880.						3
4	☿	12th Sunday after Trinity. Lecture, Rhyl, Miss Becker, 1873. Lecture, Longton, Miss Craigen, 1877. Lecture, Rawtenstall, Miss Craigen, 1878. Lecture, Buxton, 1879. Lecture, Tenby, Miss Downing, 1880.						4
5	M	Lecture, Rochdale, Miss Craigen, 1878. Lecture, Middleton, 1878.						5
6	T	Lecture, Pembroke, Miss Downing, 1880.						6
7	W	Passengers of the "Forfarshire" saved by Grace Darling, 1838. Hannah More died 1833, aged 83. Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1880. Lecture, Whitby, Miss Becker, 1873. Lecture, Longton, Miss Craigen, 1877. Lecture, Ferryside, Miss Downing, 1880. Drawing-room Meeting, Straunrae, 1880. Lecture, Belfast, Miss Craigen, 1880.						7
8	Th	Meeting, Windhill, Shipley, 1870. Lecture, Llandudno, Miss Becker, 1873. Public Meeting, Glasgow, 1876. Meeting, Dronfield, 1879. Lecture, Belfast, Miss Craigen, 1880.						8
9	F	Public Meeting, Middleton, 1878. Meeting, Aberystwith, 1880. Lecture, Harrogate, Miss Becker, 1880. Lecture, Belfast, Miss Craigen, 1880.						9
10	S	Meeting, Rotherham, 1879.						10
11	☿	13th Sunday after Trinity. Meeting, Newton Stewart, 1880.						11
12	M	Meeting, Bradford Moor, 1870.						12
13	T	Meeting, Scalloway, Shetland, 1873. Lecture, Rawtenstall, Miss Craigen, 1878.						13
14	W	Mrs. Kyllmon's claim to vote as a freeholder disallowed in the Revision Court at Rusholme, 1868. The Revising Barrister at Manchester decided against the claims of 5,750 women applying to be entered on list of Parliamentary Voters, 1868, under the Representation of the People's Act, 1867.						14
15	Th	Lecture, Dunstable, Miss Craigen, 1873. Meeting, Attercliffe, 1879.						15
16	F	Lecture, Margate, Mrs. Miller, 1873. Lecture, Lynton, Miss Downing, 1873. Lecture, Worthing, Miss Downing, 1878.						16
17	S	Lecture, Ramsgate, Mrs. Miller, 1873. Meeting, Ilfracombe, 1873. Meeting, Northwall, 1873. Meeting, Kirkwall, 1873. Meeting, Masbro', 1879. Public Meeting, Dublin, 1880.						17
18	☿	14th Sunday after Trinity. Lecture, Teignmouth, Miss Downing, 1873. Meeting, Cork, 1879.						18
19	M	Lecture, Dawlish, Miss Downing, 1873. Meeting, Stromness, 1873. Meeting, Lerwick, 1873. Meeting, Rochdale, 1878.						19
20	T	Lecture, Castletown, Miss Craigen, 1873. Public Meeting, Belfast, 1880.						20
21	W	Lady Sale released from captivity in Afghanistan, 1842. Lecture, Bowness, Miss Becker, 1880. Lecture, Minehead, Miss Blackburn, 1880.						21
22	Th	Lecture, Clevedon, Miss Downing, 1873. Lecture, Keswick, Mrs. Scatcherd, 1880.						22
23	F	S. Thecla, 1st century. Lecture, Manchester, Miss Becker, 1873. Lecture, Portishead, Miss Downing, 1873. Public Meeting, Teignmouth, 1880.						23
24	S	Claim of women occupiers allowed in the Revision Court, Ormskirck, 1868. Meeting, Dunoon, Scotland, 1872. Meeting, Wick, 1873. Meeting, Londonderry, 1880.						24
25	☿	15th Sunday after Trinity. Mrs. Hemans born 1794. Lecture, Haworth, Miss Craigen, 1877. Lecture, Bolton, Miss Downing, 1879. Paper, by Miss Becker, Social Science Congress, Aberdeen, 1877.						25
26	M	Lecture, Bradford, Miss Craigen. Lecture, Tain, Miss Taylour, 1873. Lecture, March (Yorks), Miss Craigen, 1877. Lecture to Women, Miss Downing, Stockport, 1879.						26
27	T	Meeting, Inverary, 1871. Lecture, Limerton (Yorks), Miss Craigen, 1877. Lecture, Ilkley, Miss Becker, 1878. Meeting, Armagh, 1880.						27
28	W	Lecture, Oakworth, Miss Craigen, 1877. Meeting, Newry, 1880.						28
29	Th	Lecture, Great Malvern, Mrs. Hullah, 1873.						29
30	F	Elizabeth Elstob (Saxon grammarian) born 1683. Meeting, Lochgilphead, 1872. Lecture, Markinch, Miss Craigen, 1873.						30

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THE Parliamentary Session which has just closed its labours has been remarkable not only for its great length, having endured from the sixth of January to the 27th of August, but for the small number of legislative achievements and questions discussed during its period. One Act, the Irish Land Act, has been the AARON'S rod which has swallowed up most of the Government proposals for legislation, as well as those of private members; and the disappointment we have experienced through the inability of our parliamentary leader to find an opportunity for the discussion of women's suffrage in the late Session is shared by the promoters of many other questions of vital importance. We can only trust that next Session may offer more favourable opportunities for discussion, and we urge our friends to employ the recess in doing what they can to bring the question forward on every occasion when political subjects are under consideration.

AMONG the Acts of Parliament whose life needed to be prolonged by the passing of an Expiring Laws Continuance Bill, was the Ballot Act of 1872, which, being made terminable in 1880, has been kept alive for two years by being included in the annual measure for the continuance of Acts about to expire. When this measure was before the House of Lords, on the 23rd August, Lord DENMAN proposed the introduction of a clause in the Ballot Act extending the parliamentary franchise to women. This proposal elicited a declaration from the Earl of KIMBERLEY, that although the question of women's suffrage and their electoral qualifications was an interesting one, it would hardly find a proper place in an Expiring Laws Continuance Bill.

Probably the object of Lord DENMAN was attained by having thus called public attention to the subject. The Ballot Act is admitted to require amendment in several particulars, and a Bill to make the necessary alterations was prepared by the Government, but abandoned through stress of work. Meanwhile, the Act is

simply prolonged from year to year, until time can be found to recast its details. Lord DENMAN could, therefore, hardly have expected that the House of Lords would entertain a proposal to amend this or any one of the Acts whose lease of life was being merely prolonged, but his action serves to remind their Lordships and the country that the question of women's suffrage must be met and considered whenever measures relating to the representation of the people are brought forward for the consideration of Parliament.

THE legislative gains for women during the past Session are monopolised by Scotland, and may be summed up in the Municipal Franchise Act and the Married Women's Property Act. We have already fully commented on these very important measures, the first-named of which will come into operation on the first of January next, and admits women ratepayers to vote in the election of town councillors. The second became operative as soon as it received the Royal Assent, and its beneficent effects are in full force in the case of all women married to Scotchmen since the 18th of last month, July, 1881.

THE favourable opportunities for pressing the question on candidates, afforded by the election contests in several counties, have not been neglected by the friends of women's suffrage. In North Durham the Liberal candidate, Mr. LAING, has been questioned on the subject, and has returned a most satisfactory reply. The Conservative candidate, Sir GEORGE ELLIOTT, is an old supporter. He voted steadily in favour of the Bill while he occupied a seat in the House of Commons. North Durham is, therefore, safe as regards women's suffrage in any event. Colonel JOICEY, the late member, whose lamented death caused the vacancy, was a friend to the cause, although he never had an opportunity of supporting it by his vote.

In North Lincoln, where a vacancy has been caused by the death of Mr. LAYCOCK, Colonel TOMLINE has come

forward as the Liberal candidate. During the time he formerly sat in Parliament he did not vote either way, and he has returned no very decided answer to questions; but it is supposed that if he should be returned he at any rate will not oppose the proposal. The Hon. JAMES LOWTHER, while he sat for York, voted for the Bill.

In Tyrone the different course taken by Mr. DICKSON and Colonel KNOX on women's questions has been forcibly pointed out by a correspondent of the *Northern Whig*, and the influence of the women of Tyrone earnestly invoked on behalf of Mr. DICKSON, who has consistently and steadily voted and helped in every proposal for the amendment of the laws relating to women during the whole period that he has been a member of the House of Commons. No doubt Liberal women in his county will show their appreciation of his efforts by doing what they can to promote his return by every legitimate means open to non-electors.

AN incident in connection with the election proceedings at Tyrone illustrates the practical difference the possession of a vote for the county creates between the consideration given at election times to the cases of two farmers, in precisely similar circumstances in other respects. Mr. DICKSON, in the course of an election address at Fintona, in reference to the clause in the Land Act which secures to leaseholders at the expiration of their leases the same rights as those enjoyed by other tenants, said that "Immediately after the passing of the present Land Act in 1872 or 1873, a lease fell out on the Earl of RANFURLY'S estate. The moment the lease fell out the tenant was served with notice to quit. The tenant appealed to the chairman of quarter sessions at Dungannon, who gave him £400 for his tenant right, but the Earl of RANFURLY and Colonel KNOX appealed to the Omagh assizes; the decision was there given in favour of the landlord, and BURNS, of Killynan, lost his tenant right. But now that an election for the county is going on, every effort has been made to try to get BURNS settled with and quieted. Two town councillors had come up from Belfast to have an interview with him, and he (Mr. DICKSON) hoped that BURNS would even get the value of his tenant right. But he could tell them of a harder case. The lease of a widow woman, not five miles from where he lived, fell out. She was served with notice to quit. She went before the chairman of quarter sessions, who gave her £35. An appeal was taken to Omagh, and the judge there decided in the same way, and the widow woman lost her tenant right. She was not

being looked after now. There were no town councillors coming from Belfast to search out where NANCY MURPHY lives, because NANCY MURPHY has no vote."

THE Session which closed last Saturday has given to Scotch women the benefit of two important amendments of the law in the Municipal Franchise (Scotland) Act and the Married Women's Property (Scotland) Act, but English women and Irish women have been less fortunate, no legislative effort for the improvement of their condition having been successful. The Irish Borough Franchise Bill, which included the municipal franchise to women in Irish boroughs, was withdrawn; and when questioned as to its prospects next Session, the Government not unnaturally pleaded that English and Scotch affairs would have a special claim on their attention.

The Married Women's Property Bill for England and Ireland, introduced by Mr. HINDE PALMER, was read a second time, *without a division*, on the 13th of January last, and referred to a Select Committee, in which diverse shades of opinion were represented, and on which the Ex-Attorney-General for Ireland, Mr. GIBSON, and the Attorney-General for England, Sir HENRY JAMES, both served, the latter being Chairman of the Committee. This Committee carefully considered the Bill, amending it in form while fully affirming its principle, and reported it to the House on the 10th of March.

Unfortunately the Session just come to an end has afforded unusually ample opportunities for a policy of obstruction; and the FABIVS CUNCTATOR of our modern parliamentary warfare, Mr. WARTON, seeing here a chance of overthrowing a measure which he could not hope to defeat in a fair fight, at once blocked the Bill.

Through this notice of opposition the Bill has been again and again brought under the operation of the rule which forbids opposed business to be taken after half-past twelve o'clock, whilst the character of the Session and the pressure of Irish legislation effectually precluded its consideration at any earlier hour. On August 15th, Mr. HINDE PALMER seems to have despaired of carrying the measure any further during the Session, and withdrew the Bill, giving notice of his intention to re-introduce it next Session.

We cannot forbear from the wish that Mr. HINDE PALMER had been less hopeless, for we have observed that, since the date when he gave up the struggle, other Bills, such as the Welsh Sunday Closing Bill and the Newspaper Libel Bill, in the hands of private members,

have become law in spite of the opposition of Mr. WARTON, and possibly had Mr. PALMER persevered to the end his efforts might have been rewarded with similar success. But we must not forget, in comparing these measures with Mr. PALMER'S Bill, that the great mass of the electorate of Wales had demanded the Welsh Bill, and that the newspaper press, for whose relief the Libel Act was passed, is most powerful in political influence. When women, whose property is now liable to confiscation on marriage, obtain the franchise, Parliament will deal in a very different manner with measures affecting their property from that which it has hitherto displayed, and will exchange the languid assent which it now gives to measures of justice for unrepresented women, for the resolute determination to carry those measures into effect which it has shown that it can exercise on behalf of Irish tenants, of Welsh householders, and of newspaper proprietors, who can make their influence felt at election time.

THE present business arrangements of the House of Commons are very far indeed from offering facilities for the legislative efforts of private members. No one outside the House can fully appreciate the difficulty of passing a private member's Bill through all its successive stages, at any one of which it may be helplessly and hopelessly blocked. Nor are these difficulties lessened when the measure at stake is designed in the interests of women, since in the case of an unrepresented class the motive force is wanting which will sometimes avail to overcome apparently insurmountable obstacles.

All the more honour, then, to those who have been devoted enough to the cause of justice to women to grapple Session after Session with these difficulties, and never to yield till the victory was won.

Eminent among these is the senior member for Glasgow, Mr. GEORGE ANDERSON, who so early as the Session of 1874 introduced and carried into law the Conjugal Rights Amendment Act, which extended to poor women the protection given to their richer sisters by the Conjugal Rights Act of 1861, by giving to the Sheriffs' Courts the power limited by the first Act to the Court of Session of granting to a wife deserted by her husband an order of protection over property acquired by her industry, or coming to her by inheritance after the desertion.

In 1877, Mr. ANDERSON, at the request of the Married Women's Property Committee, introduced the Married Women's Property (Scotland) Bill, and succeeded that

year in carrying that portion of the measure which gave to all Scotch wives the ownership and control of their earnings. In 1878 Mr. ANDERSON again brought the subject under the consideration of the House of Commons by the introduction of another Married Women's Property (Scotland) Bill, and continued his exertions through the Session of 1879 and the two Sessions of 1880. But it was not till the Session which has just been brought to a close that his efforts were crowned with success by the passing of the Married Women's Property (Scotland) Act, 1881, which received the Royal Assent and came into immediate operation on July 18th, and which renders the property of wives in Scotland absolutely their own, and of which the text was given in our last issue.

There is, we believe, no other member of the House of Commons who can boast of having brought about three several amendments of the law in the direction of justice to women, and we venture to hope that the gratitude evoked amongst his countrywomen by Mr. ANDERSON'S efforts will encourage him to renewed legislative efforts, especially for the amendment of the law relating to the custody and guardianship of children, which in Scotland as in England violates the law of nature by denying to wives the smallest recognition of maternal rights.

The women of England and Ireland also owe a debt of gratitude to Mr. ANDERSON, since by making the position of Scotch wives so much better in many respects than that of English and Irish wives, he has given a fresh reason for the speedy enactment of Mr. HINDE PALMER'S Married Women's Property Bill, which applies to England and Ireland.

THE records of trials for brutal and violent crimes against women show a persistent determination on the part of juries and magistrates to condone and make light of these offences, and consequently to deprive women of the ordinary protection of the criminal law. The disproportion in punishment between offences against the person and against property is a great scandal to our system of criminal jurisprudence; and even the persons of men are inadequately protected through this disproportion. But the evil is ten-fold greater as regards the protection of women, first, because women are more helpless and defenceless against violent assaults than men, and therefore they contribute by far the largest proportion of victims to rampant brutality; and, secondly, because the disposition of judges and juries to take a "merciful" view of the offence of maltreating women, causes them to

visit with mere "censure" or with light punishment men who are convicted of such crimes.

If this leniency were exercised in isolated cases only the evil would not be so great, but we find such repeated and frequent palliation, from the judgment-seat, of acts of violence by men if it appears that the woman has given "provocation," that men addicted to violence may reasonably assume that they will be held harmless if they should take the law into their own hands when their wives offend them, or when a woman with whom they wish to keep company refuses to walk with them.

These reflections have been suggested by a report in the *Daily News* of August 23rd, entitled, "Charge of breaking a wife's leg," from which it appears that JAMES LAURY was charged on remand before Mr. BRIDGE with violently kicking his wife and breaking her leg on July 30th, at Lambeth. It appeared from the evidence of the police-sergeant that he went into her room, and found prosecutrix lying on the bed with her leg broken. She was conveyed to St. Thomas's Hospital. She was very drunk. She had spent all her husband's wages in drink, and had not provided him with food. When charged, the prisoner said he was sorry. He should not have done it if he had not been drunk at the time, and it was aggravating to find her drunk. The hospital surgeon said the prosecutrix was admitted on July 30th, suffering from a fracture of both bones of the right leg between the knee and ankle. She was very drunk at the time.

Mr. BRIDGE, addressing the prisoner, said he did not think, after the evidence given by the prosecutrix and the surgeon, that any jury would convict him of the crime of which he was charged. He trusted the incarceration to which he had been subjected would be a warning to him, and whatever provocation he might receive at the hands of his wife he would never proceed to acts of violence.

It is to be hoped that the warning will be effectual, for it is evident that the woman has no protection to expect from the law if she should again provoke her husband's wrath. Mr. BRIDGE may be right in his declaration that no jury would convict him of a crime merely because he had broken a drunken wife's leg; but if a wife, whose husband had taken her earnings and spent them in drink, had, while he was lying helplessly drunk on his bed, broken *his* leg in a fit of drunken anger, we suspect that a jury of men would have been filled with burning indignation, and would have punished her with the utmost rigour of the law.

Another case of light punishment is that of RICHARD

WALTERS, 21, who was indicted at Swansea for the wilful murder of ELIZABETH LEE on the first of July. The deceased was a girl of nineteen. The evidence showed that the prisoner asked her to go a walk with him; she refused, he struck her a violent blow in the face, and then ran away. The girl screamed "Murder," and was found lying in the middle of the road bleeding. She died next day. The post-mortem examination "tended to show that death resulted from a blow in the face, which must have been of a most violent character." The judge directed that it would be unsafe to return a verdict of murder, and directed them on the law relating to manslaughter. The jury found the prisoner guilty of manslaughter, but recommended him to mercy on account of his youth! He was sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment with hard labour.

Men of twenty-one years of age are, it seems, considered by a Swansea jury too young to be held fully responsible for killing a woman for the offence of refusing to walk with them.

At Brierley Hill, on August 25th, THOMAS SMITH, collier, Dudley, was charged with having committed an aggravated assault on his wife. The prisoner demanded meat for breakfast, and his wife told him that through poverty this was impossible. SMITH then seized the pregnant woman by the hair, and kicked her till she became insensible, and afterwards expressed a wish that he had killed her. The Stipendiary said he felt inclined to commit the prisoner to the sessions, but finally gave him six months' imprisonment with hard labour.

RECENTLY, at the Belper Police-court, EDWARD SPENCER, a mere boy in appearance, was summoned by his wife, SELINA, for assaulting her. The husband, after beating his wife, deserted her two months after marriage. The wife maintained herself and got together a home during his absence. On his reappearance he continued his ill usage, which reached a climax when one Sunday, after the complainant had prepared dinner, he beat her violently and turned her out of doors because she refused to fetch him beer out of her own earnings. The wife, under these circumstances, asked for a separation, but the magistrates decided to give the man "another chance." They refused the application for a separation, and fined the husband 10s. and costs.

This decision illustrates a weak point in the Wives Protection Act of 1878, in not making the separation order issue as a matter of right on the application of the wife

where a case of violent assault is proved. The magistrates, in deciding to give the man "another chance," were in fact deliberately exposing the wife to "another chance" of a violent assault—an act which, in our judgment, they had no moral as they ought to have no legal right to do against the consent of the subject of the experiment.

On the same day, before the same magistrates, a man was charged with working a horse in an unfit condition and was fined 20s. and costs, just double the fine which they imposed for ill-treating a wife.

The attention of the HOME SECRETARY has been called, over and over again, to the inadequacy of the criminal law as at present administered for the protection of women, but with no other result than eliciting from him a declaration that he has no power to revise the sentences in such cases, and creating an impression that he thinks the subject not one which requires consideration.

THE International Medical Congress, which held its sitting last month in London, is noteworthy for exhibiting an exceptional and unscientific exclusiveness in its arrangements. The Association has hitherto met in Continental cities, and heretofore all properly educated and duly qualified medical practitioners have been eligible to take part in the proceedings without distinction of sex, and as a matter of fact women doctors have availed themselves fully of the privilege of receiving and imparting knowledge and interchanging the results of experience which forms one of the principal elements of the value of such gatherings. It has been reserved for London, under the direct pressure of the influence of the medical advisers of Queen VICTORIA, to take a retrograde course—to deliberately shut the doors of the Congress on the sources of knowledge which medical science might derive from women whose personal feelings and experience, under the light of scientific training, must give them means of judging on many matters concerning which the knowledge of men can be but second-hand, and of denying to earnest scientific students and to practitioners equally qualified with themselves the opportunities of benefiting by the experience of others, and thereby obtaining increased power to help those who seek their professional advice.

This unworthy and unmanly course is but the sequence of the persecuting spirit which has thrown so many obstacles in the way of medical education and recognition of women on this country. There has been a steady and persistent endeavour, when it was perceived that

women could not be kept altogether out of the practice of the healing art, to lower the standard of examination for women practitioners, or in some way to mark them out as a separate and inferior class. So far as excluding them from the Medical Congress can place this stigma on women practitioners, this has been effected, but not without remonstrance. A protest against their exclusion, signed by forty-three duly-qualified medical women, was sent in to the Congress, and it is hoped would be entered in their minutes.

Sir WILLIAM JENNER's personal objection to the medical education of women is well known; it has been expressed in unmeasured language, and in acts of inveterate opposition. We cannot, therefore, err in attributing to his advice and persuasion the announcement that he was empowered to withdraw the QUEEN's name from the patronage of the Congress if the medical women were admitted. No recognised adviser of Her MAJESTY can with propriety attempt to shelter himself from responsibility behind the alleged personal wishes of the QUEEN, and no such supposition can be allowed to remove from Sir WILLIAM JENNER the full responsibility for the declaration respecting the exclusion of women doctors from the International Medical Congress of 1881.

WE give in another page an account, taken from the *History of Woman Suffrage*, of the memorable Anti-Slavery Convention, in London, in 1840, when women delegates were excluded, and when WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON, in conformity with his principle of equal rights, to his immortal honour refused to countenance a policy of exclusion by taking his seat in an assembly which thrust out his colleagues, and chose to cast in his lot with them by remaining an outside spectator of the proceedings.

Forty years have elapsed since this act of self-sacrifice for principle, and during that period a great revolution has taken place in public sentiment with regard to the participation of women in public assemblies and debates on questions affecting social improvement. Their co-operation is invited where it was formerly repelled. Women now take part in congresses and conventions on all subjects, from the Church Congress to the Social Science Association. It remains for the representative congress of that profession which prides itself on being in the van of knowledge, and on being especially actuated by a regard for the advancement of the science relating to human organisation and physical and mental pathology, to pursue the narrow

policy of exclusion, and to carry on their deliberations with "wisdom at one entrance quite shut out."

WE give in another page the text of a Bill which was introduced in the House of Lords just before the close of the Session for the regulation of labour in shops. The Bill is sure to be brought forward again, and it should be met by the most strenuous and uncompromising opposition from all friends of the industrial rights of women. If it should be carried it will tend to drive thousands of women out of employment, for shopkeepers are not likely to submit to the restrictions and inspection imposed by the Bill in shops where women are employed, when by the employment of youths and men they can carry on their work free from such odious supervision. Already the Factory and Workshops Act of last Session has driven women out of the confectionery business, where they formerly worked with advantage to themselves and satisfaction to their employers. The head of a confectionery shop in a northern town informed a correspondent that he had refused all applications from women to become apprentices since the passing of the Act, as he could not run the risk of having his cakes spoiled because the time when they needed to be taken out of the oven might be a little after the working hours of women, and he would not have a government inspector in his shop; he should, therefore, replace all his women cooks and confectioners by men whose labour was free.

The same mischief will occur on a much wider scale if the liberty women now enjoy to make their own terms with their employers is further infringed by law; and although it is possible that many over-worked shop girls and shop men may, in their eagerness to obtain immediate relief from toil, accept or ask for the limitation in their hours by law, yet the mischief of a false principle and the deprivation of their right to labour will in the end cause infinitely more harm than that which it is designed to cure. The true way to improve the condition of those employed is to increase their knowledge, their independence, and their power, and that can never be accomplished—but will be indefinitely retarded—by the imposition of legislative fetters.

It seems a worthy matter for reflection, in these days of extended and extending suffrage, that the laws enacted by our forefathers for the regulation of work and wages, however contrary to modern economic doctrines in many respects, nevertheless dealt a more equal measure to men and women

than does the legislation of our more progressive age.

Nay, one early law even gives women apparently greater freedom of contract than it allows to men. The 37th EDWARD III., chap. vi., ordains that artificers shall keep to one "mystery" or craft, "but the intention of the KING and his Council is that women . . . shall work freely as before without any hindrance or restraint from this ordinance."

The 7th HENRY IV., chap. 17, after confirming an oppressive statute of RICHARD II., forbidding that *he or she* who has followed the plough or the harrow up to twelve years of age shall ever be apprenticed to any craft, proceeds to enact that no *man or woman* of whatever state or condition shall apprentice *son or daughter* in any town, unless they possess lands or rents of the value of 20s. a year—and then further ordains that any *man or woman* of whatever estate or condition shall be free to send *son or daughter* to learn letters in any school that pleases them in the kingdom.

Several statutes occur in the reign of EDWARD IV. forbidding the importation of various specified articles of foreign manufacture, in consequence of the complaints of "men and women of the mystery of silk weavers," or again from the women weavers and spinsters of silk, who complain "that all such virtuous occupations for women in this land" are being taken away by foreign competition.

Now these laws of earlier times were enacted by one class for the benefit or the repression, as the case might be, of another class; they are class legislation, the subjects of which are all equally dealt with as one body of persons. While our corresponding legislation, in Factory and Workshops Acts (and this new threatened Bill for regulating the hours of business in shops and warehouses), is legislation of men as men over women as women. The old legislation, whether good or bad, did not give one law for men, another for women and young persons; it gave but one law for workers in one trade, as workers. *Men or women, fathers and mothers*, these words occur repeatedly in these old statutes which, enacted under a restricted franchise, permitted or restrained without distinction amongst the people. The classification of "women and young persons," apart by themselves, is the product of a franchise which, by extending the self-government of one half the community, intensifies the disabilities of the other half, and bears fruit accordingly, not in one point, but in every point of legislation which deals with the welfare of those to whom all share of self-government is denied. H. B.

PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE.

HOUSE OF LORDS, *Tuesday, August 23.*

THE EXPIRING LAWS CONTINUANCE BILL,

The House having gone into committee on this Bill, Lord DENMAN moved the introduction of a clause for conferring the electoral suffrage on women.

The Earl of KIMBERLEY said that though the question of women's suffrage and their electoral qualifications was an interesting one, it would hardly find a proper place in an Expiring Laws Continuance Bill.

The clause was negatived, and the Bill passed through committee.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, *August 5.*

OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.

On the order of the day for going into Committee of Supply, Mr. MACFARLANE rose to move that the administration of the law in cases of outrage upon the person has long been a reproach to our criminal courts; that outrages and assaults of the most brutal character, especially upon married women, even when they cause a cruel death, are commonly punished less severely than small offences against property; that the admission of the crime of drunkenness as an extenuation of other crimes is immoral, and acts as an incentive to persons about to commit outrages to wilfully deprive themselves of the guidance of reason. In bringing forward this subject he did not propose in any way to censure Her Majesty's Judges, but he desired to draw the attention of the House to the striking inequality of sentences passed upon persons guilty of offences against the person as compared with those passed upon persons guilty of offences often of a trivial character against property. Thus, whereas in many instances men had received sentences of a few weeks or months' imprisonment for assaults upon women which resulted in the cruel deaths of the latter, others, like the man Murphy, who was convicted at the Surrey Sessions of stealing a few pieces of india-rubber, were sentenced to ten years' penal servitude. A man met a woman in the street, struck her a violent blow in the face, knocked out four of her front teeth, loosened the remainder, and cut her lip in two. He was sentenced to two months' imprisonment, the magistrate observing that the sentence ought to be more severe. He had taken these few cases out of the papers since he asked the right hon. gentleman a question on the subject, and he had no doubt he might have found hundreds of similar cases. There was no person in any class of society who did not admit that there was in this country an undue tendency to punish the smallest possible offences against property, and, comparatively speaking, almost to ignore offences against the person. He knew the Home Secretary would tell him he had no power to revise sentences. He had no doubt that if the right hon. gentleman would say that in the one class of cases the sentences were too severe and in the other were not severe enough, that would have considerable influence on the Judges. (Hear.) At any rate, he did his duty in bringing these cases before the House. A man of the name of Harcourt—(a laugh)—he begged the right hon. gentleman's pardon, William Harcourt—(a laugh)—was charged with having beaten a woman in a most unmerciful manner. His plea was that he did not know he had struck her—that was to say, he was in a state of brutal intoxication at the time. The magistrate sentenced him to a month's hard labour. But if that man had put his hand into her pocket and had taken sixpence he would probably have been sentenced for some years to penal servitude. The hon. gentleman concluded by moving the following resolution: "That the

administration of the law in cases of outrage upon the person has long been a reproach to our criminal courts; that outrages and assaults of the most brutal character, especially upon married women, even when they cause a cruel death, are commonly punished less severely than small offences against property; that the admission of the crime of drunkenness as an extenuation of other crimes is immoral, and acts as an incentive to persons about to commit outrages to wilfully deprive themselves of the guidance of reason."

Sir W. HARCOURT said he must point out that the motion which the hon. gentleman asked the House to accept was a very grave and serious motion. It was not an impeachment of particular decisions, but it was a general charge that the administration of the law in cases of outrage upon the person had long been a reproach to our criminal courts. The hon. member in his speech included the whole magistracy of this country from the Chief Justice down to borough and county magistrates. Now, he (Sir W. Harcourt) would point out to the hon. member that these men came from the same class as themselves, that they were members of the community as themselves were, and he must ask him how he could account for the fact that many hundreds, he might say thousands, of persons who had the same sentiments as themselves should have all conspired together habitually to do that which was injurious to the society in which they lived. The hon. gentleman started with a charge against the Chief Justice of England and descended to cases in police courts. Therefore, he could not regard the motion or the speech of the hon. member as otherwise than as a general indictment and impeachment of the administration of the criminal law in all its branches. Now, if the hon. member had had the same experience as he (Sir W. Harcourt) was obliged to have of the reports that went forth to the public of these cases, he would know how extremely inaccurate they were—(hear)—and how much they led to prejudice. Half the work in his office consisted in writing to inquire whether explanations could be given of reports of sentences which were given, and he ventured to say that in 99 cases out of 100 he found the reports of these cases omitted some material particulars on which the sentence was given. (Hear.) He did not mean to say that there were not cases in which he would have acted differently. The hon. member had complained of inequality in sentences. There was great inequality of sentences. There must be inequality in sentences as long as we found sentiment varied, and he did not see, unless they could secure uniformity in the temperament of the human mind, that we could ever get that uniformity of sentences which the hon. member desired. In cases of offence against property, the fact might be that the prisoner had been committed six or nine times previously; whereas in the great majority of cases of outrage against the person, it was the first time that the prisoner had been charged with such an offence. Those were some of the difficulties which surrounded that matter. He had no objection whatever to the hon. member discussing it. It was very useful and wholesome that sentences should be canvassed and considered by public opinion with a full knowledge of the facts. He hoped, however, that the House would not accept that resolution, which involved a grave condemnation—which, as far as his experience went, was not deserved—of the judges and magistrates of this country. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. MACFARLANE offered to withdraw his amendment, but objection being raised to this course, it was then negatived.

August 12.

SENTENCES IN CRIMINAL CASES.

Mr. M'COAN asked the Secretary of State for the Home Department whether his attention had been called to the case

of Mary Palmer, who, for having exposed and slightly wounded her infant child, was sentenced at the Old Bailey, by Mr. Justice Lindley, to seven years' penal servitude; and whether, in view of all the pitiable circumstances of the case, and of the jury's strong recommendation to mercy, which was disregarded by the Judge, he would reconsider the sentence thus passed; and whether his attention had been called to the sentence of eighteen months' imprisonment, with hard labour, which was passed at the same sessions, by the same Judge, upon Charles Strutten for killing his wife.

Sir W. HARCOURT said that he had already stated that he had no power to interfere in such cases.

August 11.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

Mr. LEWIS FRY, on August 11th, put the following question to the Vice-President of the Council: "Whether the commission appointed to inquire into the spread of technical knowledge in foreign countries will be directed to extend their inquiries to the technical instruction which may be given to women in any countries they may visit, and particularly to such institutions as the Technical Schools for Women, established in the Rue du Seine and the Rue de Laval in Paris, and the Lette Verein in Berlin, and other similar institutions."

Mr. MUNDELLA replied, that the inquiries of the commission would be "irrespective of sex," and that "he had no doubt the attention of the commission would be extended to the institutions referred to in the question."

August 22.

FORCIBLE RE-ENTRY.

Mr. M'CARTHY asked the Chief Secretary for Ireland whether he would recommend the release from prison of Eliza Lennon, convicted at the Longford Quarter Sessions of the 27th of June last on a charge of having forcibly re-entered a house from which she had been evicted, seeing that three other persons convicted of the same accusation at the same time and condemned to the same period of imprisonment—six months—had since been released, and that the house which she re-entered had been given up.

The ATTORNEY GENERAL for IRELAND: I have no doubt the Lord Lieutenant would be prepared to consider favourably any memorial on behalf of this woman, provided that she submits to the authority of the law; but until she does so, as already pointed out by my right hon. friend the Chief Secretary, he cannot entertain any application on her behalf.

August 24.

TRAFFIC IN ENGLISH GIRLS.

Mr. M'COAN asked whether the report of Mr. Snagge in regard to the traffic in English girls for immoral purposes on the Continent had been received, and whether it would be laid on the table of the House.

Sir W. HARCOURT said that the report in question was laid before the committee of the House of Lords which conducted the inquiry into this subject, and he understood that it would form part of their proceedings, and would be communicated to the House.

PROPOSED SHOP HOURS REGULATION BILL.

The following Bill has been introduced into the House of Lords by Earl Stanhope:—

A Bill intituled an Act to Regulate the Hours of Labour in Shops and Warehouses.

WHEREAS, by reason of the present labour in shops and warehouses for the sale of textile fabrics and articles of wearing

apparel, many women and young persons are grievously injured in health:

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 the present Parliament, and by the authority of the same as follows:

1. This Act may be cited as the Shop Hours Regulation Act, 1881.

2. On and after the first day of January, One thousand eight hundred and eighty-two, it shall not be lawful for any shop or warehouse for the sale of textile fabrics and articles of wearing apparel, where women and young persons are employed, to be open for more than ten hours in each day.

3. Women and young children shall have the same significance in the Act as in the Factory and Workshops Act, 1878.

4. To meet the exigencies of the season trade, permission may be granted by the Secretary of State for the Home Department for an extension of time to any establishment making an application therefor; but such extension shall not exceed sixty days in each year, nor be for more than two hours in each of said days, and the employers receiving permission for each extension must forward an intimation to the Home-office each night the extension is taken advantage of.

THE ELECTION OF A GUARDIAN FOR BODDINGTON.

The following correspondence has been received from the Local Government Board in reference to the recent election of Mrs. M'Iquham as a guardian for the Tewkesbury Union:—

"Local Government Board, Whitehall, 19th August, 1881.

"Madam,—I am directed by the Local Government Board to advert to your letter of the 22nd ultimo, and to forward for your information the accompanying copy of a letter which they have this day addressed to Mr. Henry Arkell with reference to the question raised by him with regard to the decision of the Returning Officer in the last annual election of guardians of the poor of the Tewkesbury Union in returning you as the elected guardian for the parish of Boddington.

"The Board will proceed to issue an order for a new election of a guardian for the parish.

"I am, Madam, your obedient servant,
"HUGH OWEN,
"Assistant Secretary.

"To Mrs. Harriett M'Iquham"

"Local Government Board, Whitehall, S.W.,
"19th August, 1881.

"Sir,—I am directed by the Local Government Board to state that they have received from their Inspector, Mr. Longe, a report on his recent inquiry into the question raised by you with regard to the decision of the Returning Officer in the last annual election of guardians of the poor of the Tewkesbury Union, in returning Mrs. Harriett M'Iquham as the elected guardian for the parish of Boddington.

"It appears that one of your objections to the return of Mrs. M'Iquham is that her husband, who, in the capacity of ratepayer, nominated her to the office of guardian, was not qualified so to nominate.

"The rate in force at the time of the election was the rate made on the 28th of October, 1880, and Mr. M'Iquham's name did not appear in this rate either as an occupier or as an owner, but he claimed the right to vote and to nominate as guardian as a ratepayer in respect of two cottages forming part of the Barrow Farm Estate belonging to his wife. From the entry in the rate book it appears that the cottages referred to

MRS. LIVERMORE IN LEEDS.

On August 12th Mrs. Mary A. Livermore, of Boston, U.S.A., delivered an address in the Leeds Philosophical Hall, on "The duties of women in regard to the life of a nation." The Mayor (Ald. Tatham) presided, and there was a large attendance. On the motion of the Rev. C. Hargrove, seconded by Miss Pechey, M.D., thanks were cordially voted to Mrs. Livermore, after which a vote of thanks was also passed to the Mayor for presiding.

REVIEW.

History of Woman Suffrage. Edited by ELIZABETH CADY STANTON, SUSAN B. ANTHONY, and MATILDA JOSLYN GAGE. Vol. I. New York: Fowler and Wells, 753, Broadway. 1881.

It has been objected that it is premature to write the history of woman suffrage until the object has been attained, and the political rights of woman are recognised; but we think such objection unfounded, and we desire to offer our earnest thanks to the editors for the compilation and preservation of contemporary records of the earlier stages of the movement while those who have taken part in the struggle remain on the scene. Many of these have passed away, and the work begins with a dedication to the memory of a noble army of pioneers, whose names are affectionately inscribed on the opening page. The editors in their preface state that their object has been to put into permanent shape the few scattered reports of the woman's suffrage movement still to be found, and to make it an arsenal of facts for those who are beginning to inquire into the demands and arguments of the leaders of this reform.

After an introductory chapter, and a sketch of preceding causes, we come to the turning point when definiteness was given to the claim and the controversy respecting the right of women to take a recognised official part in public affairs by the events of the World's Anti-Slavery Convention, held in London in June, 1840. The anti-slavery movement and that for the emancipation and enfranchisement of women are fruits of the same spirit, are based on the same principle, have been opposed by the same objections, and have been from the beginning indissolubly intertwined. The one has triumphed, the day broke when the night was the darkest, and the men and women who forty years ago were reviled and abused, were banished and persecuted, hunted even to death, who carried their lives in their hands as they went about to preach the gospel of liberty and human rights, have lived to see the doom of slavery, and to receive in their own persons the reverent recognition and honour which in cases of other great reformers have been rendered only to the tomb.

The anti-slavery question was of all conceivable questions affecting public policy the one to arouse the conscience of women to the duty of taking part in national affairs; and in the fact that out of this action on behalf of the holy struggle for freedom for the slave arose the claim they made for freedom for themselves and for their sex, we find an assurance not only of the righteousness of the cause and the unselfish objects of its pioneers, but of the sure and certain hope of the accomplishments of the aim before this generation shall have passed away.

The first volume of the work before us, which alone is at present published, contains records up to 1861, together with dissertations, which, as they contain references to events of the present year, somewhat confuse the chronology of the narrative. We can, however, heartily commend the work as containing a store of valuable and interesting information, and we trust that it may find numerous readers on this side the Atlantic.

were occupied respectively by George Barnett and Joseph Lawrence, that the rates in respect of these cottages were assessed upon and payable by the owner instead of the occupiers, and that the owner was Mrs. M'Iquham. It was stated at the inquiry that the rates in respect of these cottages were in fact paid by Mr. M'Iquham, but this circumstance does not appear to be material in relation to the question of the qualification to be derived from the assessment in the rate book. As Mr. M'Iquham was not actually rated in respect of the occupation of the cottages, and he was not, so far as the evidence shows, entitled to be rated, the Board are of opinion that he was not legally qualified to nominate in the capacity of ratepayer, and that consequently his nomination was invalid.

"The Board will shortly proceed to issue an order, giving effect to their decision, and directing a fresh election of a guardian for the parish of Boddington.

"I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
"HUGH OWEN,
"Assistant Secretary.

"To H. Arkell, Esq."

THE CHURCH CONGRESS FOR 1881.

In an account of the arrangements for the forthcoming Church Congress, which is to be held at Newcastle in October, the *Times* mentions that there are one or two new features in the arrangements, one of which is a working women's meeting. Among the papers promised are two by ladies. On Wednesday afternoon, October 5th, the special needs of the Church in the diocese of Durham will be spoken to by Miss Weston and others. On the Friday papers will be read on "The Church's care of the Young," among others, by Mrs. Philip Papillon. The *Times* regrets the lack of more lay names in the programme. "Of the ninety-seven speakers and readers only ten are laymen, including two ladies." It is something to have women recognised in the Church even as "laymen." Possibly the time may come when they will be allowed to preach as well as to pray.

Miss Weston is the author of an interesting paper on the "Spreading of the Gospel by Women," in which she vindicates her position by reference to the great company of women preachers mentioned in Psalm lxxviii., the meaning of which is obscured in the English version by the omission of the feminine gender of the original Hebrew.

THE BELVOIR COFFEE HOUSE AT BOTTESFORD.—The opening of this establishment, which has been established by Canon and Lady Adeliza Norman, was signalled by the speeches of two ladies. Lady John Manners was requested to declare the Coffee House open, which she did in a business-like speech. Her remarks were warmly appreciated. Other speeches were made by Lady Adeliza Norman, Canon Norman, and others. At a meeting in the evening, when an address was delivered by Mr. Knowles, after a few words from Lord John Manners, Lady John Manners again spoke. The *Times*, in its notice of the meeting, reports only the speeches of her ladyship. The incident is an illustration of the growing custom of ladies who interest themselves in public and philanthropic work speaking themselves in support of the objects to which they direct their efforts. A few years ago public opinion would have required that Lord John Manners and Canon Norman should have spoken on behalf of their respective ladies.

An order for a bas-relief bust of the late Dean Stanley has been given by her Majesty the Queen to Miss Grant, the dean's niece.

THE WORLD'S ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION,
LONDON, JUNE 12, 1840.[Abridged from the *History of Woman Suffrage*.]

The question of woman's right to speak, vote, and serve on committees, not only precipitated the division in the ranks of the American Anti-Slavery Society, in 1840, but it disturbed the peace of the World's Anti-Slavery Convention, held that same year in London. The call for that Convention invited delegates from all Anti-Slavery organizations. Accordingly several American societies saw fit to send women, as delegates, to represent them in that august assembly. But after going three thousand miles to attend a World's Convention, it was discovered that women formed no part of the constituent elements of the moral world. In summoning the friends of the slave from all parts of the two hemispheres to meet in London, John Bull never dreamed that woman, too, would answer to his call. Imagine then the commotion in the conservative anti-slavery circles in England, when it was known that half a dozen of those terrible women who had spoken to promiscuous assemblies, voted on men and measures, prayed and petitioned against slavery, women who had been mobbed, ridiculed by the press, and denounced by the pulpit, who had been the cause of setting all American Abolitionists by the ears, and split their ranks asunder, were on their way to England. Their fears of these formidable and belligerent women must have been somewhat appeased when Lucretia Mott, Sarah Pugh, Abby Kimber, Elizabeth Neal, Mary Grew, of Philadelphia, in modest Quaker costume, Ann Green Phillips, Emily Winslow, and Abby Southwick, of Boston, all women of refinement and education, and several, still in their twenties, landed at last on the soil of Great Britain. Many who had awaited their coming with much trepidation, gave a sigh of relief, on being introduced to Lucretia Mott, learning that she represented the most dangerous elements in the delegation. The American clergymen, who had landed a few days before, had been busily engaged in fanning the English prejudices into active hostility against the admission of these women to the Convention. In every circle of Abolitionists this was the theme, and the discussion grew more bitter, personal, and exasperating every hour.

The 12th of June dawned bright and beautiful on these discordant elements, and at an early hour anti-slavery delegates from different countries wended their way through the crooked streets of London to Freemasons' Hall. Entering the vestibule, little groups might be seen gathered here and there, earnestly discussing the best disposition to make of those women delegates from America. The excitement and vehemence of protest and denunciation could not have been greater, if the news had come that the French were about to invade England. In vain those obdurate women had been conjured to withhold their credentials, and not thrust a question that must produce such discord on the Convention. Lucretia Mott, in her calm, firm manner, insisted that the delegates had no discretionary power in the proposed action, and the responsibility of accepting or rejecting them must rest on the Convention.

At eleven o'clock, the spacious hall being filled, the Convention was called to order. The venerable Thomas Clarkson, who was to be president, on entering, was received by the large audience standing; owing to his feeble health, the chairman requested that there should be no other demonstrations. As soon as Thomas Clarkson withdrew, Wendell Phillips made the following motion:—

"That a committee of five be appointed to prepare a correct list of the members of this Convention, with instructions to include in such list, all persons bearing credentials from any Anti-Slavery body."

This motion at once opened the debate on the admission of women delegates.

"Mr. Phillips: When the call reached America we found that it was an invitation to the friends of the slave of every nation and of every clime. Massachusetts has for several years acted on the principle of admitting women to an equal seat with men, in the deliberative bodies of anti-slavery societies. When the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society received that paper, it interpreted it, as it was its duty, in its broadest and most liberal sense. If there be any other paper, emanating from the committee, limiting to one sex the qualification of membership, there is no proof; and, as an individual, I have no knowledge that such a paper ever reached Massachusetts. We stand here in consequence of your invitation, and knowing our custom, as it must be presumed you did, we had a right to interpret 'friends of the slave,' to include women as well as men. In such circumstances, we do not think it just or equitable to that State, nor to America in general, that, after the trouble, the sacrifice, the self-devotion of a part of those who leave their families and kindred and occupations in their own land, to come three thousand miles to attend this World's Convention, they should be refused a place in its deliberations.

"One of the Committee who issued the call, said: As soon as we heard the liberal interpretation Americans had given to our first invitation, we issued another as early as February 15, in which the description of those who are to form the Convention is set forth as consisting of 'gentlemen.'

"Dr. Bowring: I think the custom of excluding females is more honoured in its breach than in its observance. In this country sovereign rule is placed in the hands of a female, and one who has been exercising her great and benignant influence in opposing slavery by sanctioning, no doubt, the presence of her illustrious consort at an anti-slavery meeting. We are associated with a body of Christians (Quakers) who have given to their women a great, honourable, and religious prominence. I look upon this delegation from America as one of the most interesting, the most encouraging, and the most delightful symptoms of the times. I cannot believe that we shall refuse to welcome gratefully the co-operation which is offered us."

The Rev. J. Burnet, an Englishman, made a most touching appeal to the American ladies, to conform to English prejudices and custom, so far as to withdraw their credentials, as it never did occur to the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society that they were inviting ladies. It is better, said he, that this Convention should be dissolved at this moment than this motion should be adopted.

"The Rev. Henry Grew, of Philadelphia: The reception of women as a part of this Convention would, in the view of many, be not only a violation of the customs of England, but of the ordinance of Almighty God, who has a right to appoint our services to His sovereign will.

"Rev. Eben Galusha, New York: In support of the other side of this question, reference has been made to your Sovereign. I most cordially approve of her policy and sound wisdom, and commend to the consideration of our American female friends who are so deeply interested in the subject, the example of your noble Queen, who by sanctioning her consort, his Royal Highness Prince Albert, in taking the chair on an occasion not dissimilar to this, showed her sense of propriety by putting her Head foremost in an assembly of gentlemen. I have no objection to woman's being the neck to turn the head aright, but do not wish to see her assume the place of the head.

"George Bradburn, of Mass.: We are told that it would be outraging the customs of England to allow women to sit in this Convention. I have a great respect for the customs of old England. But I ask, gentlemen, if it be right to set up

the customs and habits, not to say prejudices of Englishmen, as a standard for the government on this occasion of Americans, and of persons belonging to several other independent nations. I can see neither reason nor policy in so doing. Besides, I deprecate the principle of the objection. In America it would exclude from our conventions all persons of colour, for there customs, habits, tastes, prejudices, would be outraged by their admission. And I do not wish to be deprived of the aid of those who have done so much for this cause, for the purpose of gratifying any mere custom or prejudice. Women have furnished most essential aid in accomplishing what has been done in the State of Massachusetts. If, in the Legislature of that State, I have been able to do anything in furtherance of that cause, by keeping on my legs eight or ten hours day after day, it was mainly owing to the valuable assistance I derived from the women. And shall such women be denied seats in this Convention? My friend George Thompson, yonder, can testify to the faithful services rendered to this cause by those same women. He can tell you that when 'gentlemen of property and standing' in 'broad day' and 'broadcloth,' undertook to drive him from Boston, putting his life in peril, it was our women who made their own persons a bulwark of protection around him. And shall such women be refused seats here in a Convention seeking the emancipation of slaves throughout the world? What a misnomer to call this a World's Convention of Abolitionists, when some of the oldest and most thorough-going Abolitionists in the world are denied the right to be represented in it by delegates of their own choice.

"George Thompson: I have listened to the arguments advanced on this side and on that side of this vexed question. I listened with profound attention to the arguments of Mr. Burnet, expecting that from him, as I was justified in expecting, I should hear the strongest arguments that could be adduced on this, or any other subject upon which he might be pleased to employ his talents, or which he might adorn with his eloquence. What are his arguments? Let it be premised, as I speak in the presence of American friends, that that gentleman is one of the best controversialists in the country, and one of the best authorities upon questions of business, points of order, and matters of principle. What are the strongest arguments, which one of the greatest champions on any question which he chooses to espouse, has brought forward? They are these:—

"1st. That English phraseology should be construed according to English usage.

"2nd. That it was never contemplated by the anti-slavery committee that ladies should occupy a seat in this Convention.

"3rd. That the ladies of England are not here as delegates.

"4th. That he has no desire to offer an affront to the ladies now present.

"Here I presume are the strongest arguments the gentleman has to adduce, for he never fails to use to the best advantage the resources within his reach. I look at these arguments, and I place on the other side of the question, the fact that there are in this assembly ladies who present themselves as delegates from the oldest societies in America. I expected that Mr. Burnet would, as he was bound to do, if he intended to offer a successful opposition to their introduction into this Convention, grapple with the constitutionality of their credentials. I thought he would come to the question of title. I thought he would dispute the right of a convention assembled in Philadelphia, for the abolition of slavery, consisting of delegates from different States in the Union, and comprised of individuals of both sexes, to send one or all of the ladies now in our presence. I thought he would grapple with the fact, that those ladies came to us who have no slavery from a country in which

they have slaves, as the representatives of two millions and a half of captives. Let gentlemen, when they come to vote on this question, remember, that in receiving or rejecting these ladies, they acknowledge or despise [loud cries of 'No, no']. I ask gentlemen, who shout 'No,' if they know the application I am about to make. I did not mean to say you would despise the ladies, but that you would, by your vote, acknowledge or despise the parties whose cause they espouse. It appears we are prepared to sanction ladies in the employment of all means, so long as they are confessedly unequal with ourselves. It seems that the grand objection to their appearance amongst us is this, that it would be placing them on a footing of equality, and that would be contrary to principle and custom. For years the women of America have carried their banner in the van, while the men have humbly followed in the rear. It is well known that the National Society solicited Angelina Grimke to undertake a mission through New England, to rouse the attention of the women to the wrongs of slavery, and that that distinguished woman displayed her talents not only in the drawing-room, but before the Senate of Massachusetts. Let us contrast our conduct with that of the Senators and Representatives of Massachusetts who did not disdain to hear her. It was in consequence of her exertions, which received the warmest approval of the National Society, that that interest sprung up which has awakened such an intense feeling throughout America. Then with reference to efficient management, the most vigorous anti-slavery societies are those which are managed by ladies.

"If now, after the expression of opinion on various sides, the motion should be withdrawn with the consent of all parties, I should be glad. But when I look at the arguments against the title of these women to sit amongst us, I cannot but consider them frivolous and groundless. The simple question before us is, whether these ladies, taking into account their credentials, the talent they have displayed, the sufferings they have endured, the journey they have undertaken, should be acknowledged by us, in virtue of these high titles, or should be shut out for the reasons stated.

"Mr. Phillips, being urged on all sides to withdraw his motion, said: It has been hinted very respectfully by two or three speakers that the delegates from the State of Massachusetts should withdraw their credentials, or the motion before the meeting. The one appears to me to be equivalent to the other. If this motion be withdrawn we must have another. I would merely ask whether any man can suppose that the delegates from Massachusetts or Pennsylvania can take upon their shoulders the responsibility of withdrawing that list of delegates from your table, which their constituents told them to place there, and whom they sanctioned as their fit representatives, because this Convention tells us that it is not ready to meet the ridicule of the morning papers, and to stand up against the customs of England. In America we listen to no such arguments. If we had done so we had never been here as Abolitionists. It is the custom there not to admit coloured men into respectable society, and we have been told again and again that we are outraging the decencies of humanity when we permit coloured men to sit by our side. When we have submitted to brick-bats, and the tar tub and feathers in America, rather than yield to the custom prevalent there of not admitting coloured brethren into our friendship, shall we yield to parallel custom or prejudice against women in Old England? We cannot yield this question if we would; for it is a matter of conscience. But we would not yield it on the ground of expediency. In doing so we should feel that we were striking off the right arm of our enterprise. We could not go back to America to ask for any aid from the women of Massachusetts if we had

deserted them, when they chose to send out their own sisters as their representatives here. We could not go back to Massachusetts and assert the unchangeableness of spirit on the question. We have argued it over and over again, and decided it time after time, in every society in the land, in favour of the women. We have not changed by crossing the water. We stand here the advocates of the same principle that we contend for in America. We think it right for women to sit by our side there, and we think it right for them to do the same here. We ask the Convention to admit them; if they do not choose to grant it, the responsibility rests on their shoulders. Massachusetts cannot turn aside, or succumb to any prejudices or customs even in the land she looks upon with so much reverence as the land of Wilberforce, of Clarkson, and of O'Connell. It is a matter of conscience, and British virtue ought not to ask us to yield.

"Mr. Ashurst: You are convened to influence society upon a subject connected with the kindest feelings of our nature; and being the first assembly met to shake hands with other nations, and employ your combined efforts to annihilate slavery throughout the world, are you to commence by saying, you will take away the rights of one-half of creation? This is the principle which you are putting forward.

"The Rev. A. Harvey, of Glasgow: It was stated by a brother from America, that with him it is a matter of conscience, and it is a question of conscience with me too. I have certain views in relation to the teaching of the Word of God, and of the particular sphere in which woman is to act. I must say, whether I am right in my interpretations of the Word of God or not, that my own decided convictions are, if I were to give a vote in favour of females, sitting and deliberating in such an assembly as this, that I should be acting in opposition to the plain teaching of the Word of God. I may be wrong, but I have a conscience on the subject, and I am sure there are a number present of the same mind.

"Captain Wanchope, R.N., delegate from Carlisle: I entreat the ladies not to push this question too far. I wish to know whether our friends from America are to cast off England altogether. Have we not given £20,000,000 of our money for the purpose of doing away with the abominations of slavery? Is not that proof that we are in earnest about it?

"James C. Fuller: One friend said that this question should have been settled on the other side of the Atlantic. Why, it was there decided in favour of woman a year ago.

"James Gillespie Birney: It has been stated that the right of women to sit and act in all respects as men in our anti-slavery associations was decided in the affirmative at the annual meeting of the American Anti-Slavery Society in May, 1839. It is true the claim was so decided on that occasion, but not by a large majority; whilst it is also true that the majority was swelled by the votes of the women themselves. I have just received a letter from a gentleman in New York (Louis Tappan), communicating the fact that the persistence of the friends of promiscuous female representation in pressing that practice on the American Anti-Slavery Society, at its annual meeting on the twelfth of last month, had caused such disagreement among the members present, that he and others, who viewed the subject as he did, were then deliberating on measures for seceding from the old organization.

"Rev. C. Stout: My vote is that we confirm the list of delegates, that we take votes on that as an amendment, and that we henceforth entertain this question no more. Are we not met here pledged to sacrifice all but everything, in order that we may do something against slavery, and shall we be divided on this paltry question and suffer the whole tide of benevolence to be stopped by a straw? No! You talk of

being men, then be men! Consider what is worthy of your attention.

"Rev. Dr. Morrison: I feel, I believe, as our brethren from America and many English friends do at this moment, that we are treading on the brink of a precipice; and that precipice is the awaking in our bosoms by this discussion, feelings that will not only be averse to the great object for which we have assembled, but inconsistent, perhaps, in some degree, with the Christian spirit which, I trust, will pervade all meetings connected with the anti-slavery cause. We have been unanimous against the common foe, but we are this day in danger of creating division among heartfelt friends. Will our American brethren put us in this position? Will they keep up a discussion in which the delicacy, the honour, the respectability of those excellent females who have come from the Western world are concerned? I tremble at the thought of discussing the question in the presence of these ladies—for whom I entertain the most profound respect—and I am bold to say, that but for the introduction of the question of woman's rights, it would be impossible for the shrinking nature of woman to subject itself to the infliction of such a discussion as this.

As the hour was late, and as the paltry arguments of the opposition were unworthy much consideration—as the reader will see from the specimens given—Mr. Phillips' reply was brief, consisting of the correction of a few mistakes made by different speakers. The vote was taken, and the women excluded as delegates of the Convention, by an overwhelming majority.*

The leading men who championed the cause of the measure in the Convention and voted in the affirmative, were Wendell Phillips, George Thompson, George Bradburn, Mr. Ashurst, Dr. Bowring, and Henry B. Stanton. Though Daniel O'Connell was not present during the discussion, having passed out with the President, yet, in his first speech, he referred to the rejected delegates, paying a beautiful tribute to woman's influence, and saying he should have been happy to have added the right word in the right place and to have recorded his vote in favour of human equality.

William Lloyd Garrison, having been delayed at sea, arrived too late to take part in the debates. Learning on his arrival that the women had been rejected as delegates, he declined to take his seat in the Convention; and, through all those interesting discussions on a subject so near his heart, lasting ten days, he remained a silent spectator in the gallery. What a sacrifice for a principle so dimly seen by the few, and so ignorantly ridiculed by the many! Brave, noble Garrison! May this one act keep his memory fresh for ever in the hearts of his countrywomen!

The one Abolitionist who sustained Mr. Garrison's position, and sat with him in the gallery, was Nathaniel P. Rogers, editor of the *Herald of Freedom*, in Concord, New Hampshire, who died in the midst of the Anti-Slavery struggle. However, the debates in the Convention had the effect of rousing English minds to thought on the tyranny of sex, and American minds to the importance of some definite action toward woman's emancipation.

As Lucretia Mott and Elizabeth Cady Stanton wended their way arm in arm down Great Queen-street that night, reviewing the exciting scenes of the day, they agreed to hold a woman's rights convention on their return to America, as the men to whom they had just listened had manifested their great need of some education on that question. Thus a missionary work for the emancipation of woman in "the land of the free and the home of the brave" was then and there inaugurated.

* The ladies of the Convention were fenced off behind a bar and curtain, similar to those used in churches to screen the choir from the public gaze.

PETITIONS.

WOMEN'S DISABILITIES—For Removal.

TWENTIETH REPORT, 13—21 July, 1881.

Brought forward, Petitions 438	
July	Signatures 21,944
*12420 13 J. J. D. BODDY and others (Mr. Jacob Bright).....	8
†12421 ,, LOUIS NORMAN and others	3
*12422 ,, MITCHELDEAN (Mr. Mason)	16
*12423 18 MAIDSTONE (Mr. Alex. Henry Ross)	14
*12424 19 MARY GURNEY and others (Mr. Daniel Grant).....	19
*12425 20 ANN BIDDLEL and others (Mr. Davey)	36
*12426 ,, MARY HODGES	14
*12427 ,, WILLIAM FEILDEN CRAIES and others (Sir Chas. Dilke)	13
*12428 21 ILFRACOMBE (Sir Stafford Northcote)	11

Total number of Petitions 447—Signatures 22,078
 TWENTY-FIRST REPORT, 25 July—Aug. 3, 1881.

Brought forward, Petitions 447	
July	Signatures 22,078
*13259 25 F. VON STURMER and others (Mr. Mason).....	17
*13260 ,, E. BEALE and others (Sir Henry Peek).....	16
*13261 26 LONDON (Mr. Courtney)	20
*13262 27 YORKTOWN (Mr. Brodrick)	11
†13263 29 BELFAST (Mr. Corry)	109
*13264 ,, ,,	19
*13265 ,, VENTNOR, Isle of Wight (Mr. Courtney).....	21
*13266 ,, ELIZA HARPER and others (Mr. Sheridan)	19
Aug.	
†13267 1 BELFAST (Mr. Corry).....	58
13268 3 BALLYMENA (Mr. Chaine)	67

Total number of Petitions 457—Signatures 22,435

SUMMARY OF PETITIONS, 6TH JANUARY—3RD AUGUST, 1881.

Women's Disabilities—For Removal	Total	
	No. of Petitions signed Officially or under Seal.	No. of Signatures.
(Appendix 2, 3)	68	457
	...	22,435

Obituary.

MR. E. MEDLEY.—On the 28th of July, at Scarborough, in his 81st year, Mr. Edward Medley, of Penley's Grove-street, York, and late of London. Though not prominent as a speaker, the deceased through his long life was an active and energetic politician. In the sphere in which he moved he never failed to impress on his female friends the social and political disabilities under which they laboured, and frequently, with success, urged them to use the parochial vote. It was by his persuasion, and accompanied by him, that seventeen women recorded their votes in the election for Finsbury, which immediately followed the passing of the Reform Act of 1867.

MR. WILLIAM THOMAS BLAIR.—This gentleman, who in 1876 published a pamphlet in answer to the objections urged against women's suffrage in the debate of that year, died last month. He was formerly of the Madras Civil Service, and was the first mayor of the Reformed Corporation of Bath, having been elected so long ago as 1836. He was a subscriber to the Central Committee of the National Society for Women's Suffrage.

GOVERNMENT APPOINTMENT OF A LADY IN MADRAS.—The Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* says: It has been reserved for Madras, the so-called benighted Presidency, to be the first to recognise the claims of women to important official positions. The *Gazette* announces the appointment of a lady, Miss Pogson, to be meteorological reporter to the Government of that Presidency. Miss Pogson has for some years discharged with great ability the duties of Assistant Government Astronomer.

MANCHESTER NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE.

SUBSCRIPTIONS, AUGUST, 1881.

Mitralense	£100 0 0	Mr. M. Ridgway .. .. .	.. .. .	£20 5 0
Mr. H. Lightbown	3 3 0	Miss R. Whitelegge .. .. .	.. .. .	0 5 0
Mr. Thos. Roe (Derby)	2 2 0	Mr. John Thompson (Kendal) .. .. .	.. .. .	0 5 0
Mr. Wm. Mather	2 2 0	Mr. R. Rawlinson .. .. .	.. .. .	0 5 0
Dr. Muirhead	1 0 0	Mrs. Withall .. .. .	.. .. .	0 4 0
Alderman Worthington	0 10 6	Miss Schofield .. .. .	.. .. .	0 2 6
Mr. A. Ward	0 10 6	Mrs. Ayrton .. .. .	.. .. .	0 2 6
Mr. Chas. Rowley, jun.	0 10 0	Mr. W. H. Carr .. .. .	.. .. .	0 2 6
Mrs. Shaw (Colne)	0 10 0	Mr. J. Constantine .. .. .	.. .. .	0 2 6
Miss Matilda Lupton	0 5 0	Mrs. Holt .. .. .	.. .. .	0 1 6
Alderman Husband	0 5 0			
Mr. Jas. Grundy	0 5 0			£112 18 6

S. ALFRED STEINTHAL, TREASURER, 28, JACKSON'S ROW, MANCHESTER.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

SUBSCRIPTIONS AND DONATIONS, FROM JULY 28 TO AUGUST 28, 1881.

Mrs. Frank Morrison	£20 0 0	Mrs. Grant .. .. .	.. .. .	£20 5 0
Mrs. Caird	2 0 0	Mrs. B. Atkinson .. .. .	.. .. .	0 5 0
Mrs. Garrett Anderson	1 11 0	Mr. T. Wilson .. .. .	.. .. .	0 5 0
Mr. S. T. Saul	1 1 0	Mrs. A. Bevington .. .. .	.. .. .	0 2 6
Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Crook	1 1 0	Mrs. Sainsbury .. .. .	.. .. .	0 2 6
Miss C. Goldsmid	1 0 0	Miss Fitzgerald .. .. .	.. .. .	0 2 6
Dr. Roth	1 0 0	Miss F. Fitzgerald .. .. .	.. .. .	0 2 6
Mr. Benham	0 10 6	Mrs. Rudd .. .. .	.. .. .	0 2 6
Miss M. A. Courtney	0 10 6	Miss Cook .. .. .	.. .. .	0 2 6
Miss L. Courtney	0 10 6	Mrs. Tolmé .. .. .	.. .. .	0 2 6
Mrs. Moyer	0 10 6	Mr. Bell .. .. .	.. .. .	0 2 0
Mrs. Bolton	0 10 0	Mrs. Brooksbank .. .. .	.. .. .	0 2 0
Mrs. Cook	0 7 6	Miss Smee .. .. .	.. .. .	0 1 6
Mr. F. Debenham	0 5 0	Miss Mayo .. .. .	.. .. .	0 1 0
Mr. F. H. Levy	0 5 0	Miss Samson .. .. .	.. .. .	0 1 0
The Misses Ponder	0 5 0			
Mrs. Downing	0 5 0			£33 12 6

LAURA M'LAREN, TREASURER, 64, BERNERS-STREET, W.

LEICESTER COMMITTEE.

SUBSCRIPTIONS, AUGUST, 1881.

Mr. Gimson	£1 0 0	Dr. Mutch .. .. .	.. .. .	£20 5 0
Mr. Bramley	0 10 0	Mr. Wright .. .. .	.. .. .	0 5 0
Miss Ellis	0 10 0	Mrs. Chattaway .. .. .	.. .. .	0 2 6
Mrs. Hoppes	0 5 0	Miss Beales .. .. .	.. .. .	0 2 6
Mrs. Islip	0 5 0	Mr. Finlayson .. .. .	.. .. .	0 2 0
Mrs. Sargent	0 5 0			
Miss Bolus	0 5 0			
Mrs. Levins	0 5 0			£4 2 0

BRISTOL AND WEST OF ENGLAND.

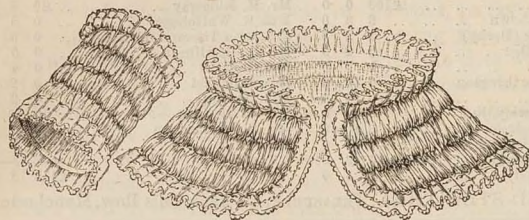
SUBSCRIPTIONS AND DONATIONS FROM JULY 20 TO AUGUST 20, 1881.

Mrs. W. S. Clark	£5 0 0	Mr. Cooper .. .. .	.. .. .	£20 5 0
Mr. J. L. Daniell	0 10 6	Rev. W. L. Lennox .. .. .	.. .. .	0 5 0
Rev. A. C. Macpherson	0 10 6	Mr. Councillor Steel, jun. .. .. .	.. .. .	0 5 0
Mr. James Clark	0 10 0	Mr. Councillor Whitbread .. .. .	.. .. .	0 5 0
Mr. F. Gilmore Barnett	0 5 0	Mrs. Bucknell .. .. .	.. .. .	0 2 6
Dr. Nicholson	0 5 0	Miss Bucknell .. .. .	.. .. .	0 2 6
Mrs. Walter Sturge	0 5 0	Miss C. Colby .. .. .	.. .. .	0 2 6
Mr. J. G. Thornton	0 5 0	Mr. Councillor Neale .. .. .	.. .. .	0 2 6
Mrs. Cottrell	0 2 6	Mr. Saunders .. .. .	.. .. .	0 2 6
Mr. Harris	0 2 6	Mr. Dyke Smith .. .. .	.. .. .	0 2 6
Miss Read (Newport)	0 2 6	Miss Steel .. .. .	.. .. .	0 2 6
Mrs. Thornton	0 2 6	Mr. W. E. Williams .. .. .	.. .. .	0 2 6
Rev. E. S. Bayliffe	0 2 0	Mrs. Hopkins .. .. .	.. .. .	0 2 0
Miss Keightley	0 2 0	Mr. Lord .. .. .	.. .. .	0 2 0
Miss Chapman	0 1 6	Mrs. Friskney .. .. .	.. .. .	0 1 6
Mrs. Evans (Cardiff)	0 1 6	Rev. H. Levin .. .. .	.. .. .	0 1 0
Mr. Stephen Rees	0 1 6	Mr. Morton .. .. .	.. .. .	0 1 0
		Mr. Mullins .. .. .	.. .. .	0 1 0
		Mr. G. H. Williams .. .. .	.. .. .	0 1 0
The Rev. John Robberds	5 0 0			
Mrs. General Colby	1 0 0			
Mrs. Hume Rothery	0 10 0			
Miss D. Yardley	0 10 0			£17 19 0

ALAN GREENWELL, TREASURER, 3, BUCKINGHAM VALE, CLIFTON.

THE IRISH SOCIETY AND GIRTON COLLEGE.—The *Citizen* states that the Irish Society, who have just completed their annual visit to Ireland, have, under certain conditions, given to the Corporation of Derry, in trust for the people for ever, 50 acres of picturesque land for a public park. The society have also given two scholarships of £50 each, tenable for three years to Girton College, Cambridge, to be competed for by girls in Derry and Coleraine.

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See *Weldon's Journal* for June.

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