

# WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE JOURNAL.

EDITED BY LYDIA E. BECKER.

VOL. XII.—No. 138. PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

JULY 1, 1881.

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**Blue**  
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often substituted.

**PETITION! PETITION! PETITION!**—Friends of Women's Suffrage are earnestly exhorted to aid the cause by collecting signatures for petitions to be presented in support of Mr. Mason's Resolution, which may come on for discussion in Parliament at an early date. Written petitions, ready for signature, will be supplied on application to Miss BECKER, 64, Berners-street, London, W., or 28, Jackson's Row, Albert Square, Manchester; or Miss BLACKBURN, 20, Park-street, Bristol.

**NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE, CENTRAL COMMITTEE, 64, Berners-street, London, W.**—The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of this Society will be held in the Westminster Palace Hotel, Victoria-street, S.W., on the afternoon of Thursday, July 14th, 1881, to receive the Report and Financial Statement, to elect the Executive Committee for the ensuing year, and to transact any other business that may arise. The Chair will be taken at Three o'clock, by HUGH MASON, Esq., M.P. The attendance of members and friends is invited. Admission free.

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

**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.

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

**"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.

**WOMEN'S UNION JOURNAL,** published Monthly by the Women's Protective and Provident League, records the progress of the Women's Trade Union movement; and contains information, collected from reliable sources, about the wages, hours of work, and other conditions under which women are employed in various trades. The Journal also discusses all questions connected with the industrial position of women, such as the influence of Factory and Workshops' Legislation, Factory Inspection, the establishment of Co-operative Workshops, &c., &c. Its pages are open to correspondence.

Price One Penny; Subscriptions for year, including Postage, One Shilling and Sixpence. Communications for the editor and orders for the Journal to be addressed to the Secretary, Women's Protective and Provident League, 36, Great Queen-street, London, W.C.

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

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

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- 4.—The Madrid University.
5. The Botta Prize.

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Reviews.  
Foreign Notes and News.  
Paragraphs.

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

**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.

**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.—JULY, 1881.

MOON.		SUN.	MOON.	SUN.
4th First Quar., 5h 16m aft. 11th Full Moon, 2h 13m aft.		Rises, 3 51 Sets, 8 17	18th Last Quar., 5h 33m morn. 26th New Moon, 5h 19m morn.	Rises, 4 6 Sets, 8 6
<b>MEETINGS, &amp;c.</b>				
1	F		Annual Meeting, Central Committee, Westminster Palace Hotel, 1878. Meeting, Birmingham, 1879.	1
2	S	Madame Grisi born 1812.		2
3	S	3rd Sunday after Trinity.		3
4	M	Women employed as Clerks at Stockholm Bank, 1874.		4
5	T	Mrs. Siddons born 1755. George Sand (Madame Dudevant) born 1834.	Lecture, Clitheroe, Miss Craigen, 1876.	5
6	W		Meeting, Woolwich, 1870. Annual Meeting, Central Committee, 1879.	6
7	Th		Meeting, Wigan, 1870. Lecture, Blackpool, Miss Becker, 1879. Meeting, Drawing Room, Bedford Square, 1880.	7
8	F	Women's Protection and Provident League founded, 1874.		8
9	S	Catherine II. declared Empress of Russia, 1762.	Lecture, Barnsley, Miss Craigen, 1874. Lecture, Carrowdore, Ireland, Miss Tod, 1877. Meeting, West Bar, 1879.	9
10	S	4th Sunday after Trinity. National Citizens' Ballot Box established U.S.A., 1873.	Lecture, Birkenhead, Miss Craigen, 1872. Meeting, West Bar, 1879. Meeting, Liberton (Scotland), 1880.	10
11	M	Elfreda, "Lady of Mercia," died 919. Baroness Burdett Coutts admitted to Freedom of City, 1871.	Meeting, Sheffield, 1879.	11
12	T	Harriet Martineau born 1802.	Meeting, Bond-street, 1880.	12
13	W	Charlotte Corday assassinated Marat, 1793.		13
14	Th	First Swimming Baths for Ladies in London, 1858.	Meeting, Gower-street, 1880.	14
15	F	Madame de Stael died 1817. National Women's Suffrage Society, U.S.A., 1869.	Lecture, Northampton, Miss Craigen, 1878. Annual Meeting, Westminster Palace Hotel, 1880.	15
16	S	Anne Askew martyred, 1546.	Lecture, Miss Becker, Llandudno, 1875. Meeting, South Kensington, 1878.	16
17	S	5th Sunday after Trinity.	Meeting, Central Committee, Westminster Palace Hotel, 1872. Lecture, Congleton, Miss Craigen, 1872.	17
18	M	Lady Franklin died 1875. Debate Married Women's Property Bill, 1870, House of Lords.		18
19	T	Protection Orders given to Wives in Scotland, 1874.	Lecture, Rhyll, Miss Becker, 1873. Meeting, Gloucester, 1880.	19
20	W	Treaty of Colmar: Union of three Kingdoms under Margaret of Denmark, 1397. Girton College incorporated, 1872.	Lecture, Pensarn, Miss Becker, 1875. Meeting, Gloucester, 1880.	20
21	Th		Meeting, Helviden Bridge, 1870. Lecture, Bettws-y-Coed, Miss Becker, 1875. Meeting, Gloucester, 1880.	21
22	F		Meeting, Blackrook, 1871. Meeting, Park, 1879. Meeting, Gloucester, 1880.	22
23	S		Lecture, Kirkwall, Orkney, Miss Craigen, 1873.	23
24	S	6th Sunday after Trinity. Congres du Droit des Femmes, Paris, 1878.		24
25	M			25
26	T		Meeting, Weston-super-Mare, 1878.	26
27	W			27
28	Th		Lecture, Llangollen, Miss Becker, 1879.	28
29	F		Lecture, Silloth, Miss Craigen, 1872. Lecture, Blackpool, Miss Becker, 1873. Lecture, Lytham, Miss Becker, 1879. Lecture, Ashton-under-Lyne, Miss Craigen, 1878. Lecture, Barmouth, Miss Becker, 1879.	29
30	S	Married Women's Property Act (1870) Amendment Act, 1874.	Lecture, Morecambe, Miss Becker, 1873. Lecture, Burntisland (Scotland), Miss Mundy, 1873. Lecture, Aberystwith, Miss Becker, 1879.	30
31	S	7th Sunday after Trinity. Miss Edgar received B.A. degree, N.Z., 1877.	Lecture, Criccieth, Miss Becker, 1879.	31

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MR. MASON continues to ballot for a place for his resolution every Tuesday and Friday. Our friends should look in the parliamentary intelligence, in the Wednesday and Saturday newspapers, for the notices of motion given by those members who have been successful in the ballot; they will thus obtain the earliest information of the time when the question will come on should Mr. MASON be fortunate enough to obtain a place.

But the Government have already taken possession of the private members' nights (Tuesdays and Fridays), for the passing of the Irish Land Bill, and it is possible that they may make further demands, and appropriate these nights during the remainder of the session for their own measures. In this case no private member will be able to bring forward any resolution, and many important discussions will have to be postponed till next session. But our friends may rely on every effort being made to have the question brought before Parliament this session if possible, and they should continue their petitions and other demonstrations of support with undiminished energy.

AN address on the "Duties of Women in regard to the Life of a Nation" was given on June 17th, in St. George's Hall, London, by Mrs. MARY A. LIVERMORE, of Boston, America. Mrs. LIVERMORE has a very high reputation in her own country as a public speaker on women's questions, temperance, and kindred subjects, and her address at St. George's Hall fully sustained the expectations that had been raised. There was a large attendance, and Mrs. LIVERMORE was supported on the platform by Mrs. LUCAS, Viscountess HARBERTON, Mrs. ERNESTINE ROSE, Mrs. McLAREN, Miss COBBE, Miss BECKER, Miss TOD, and others.

The annual meeting of the Birmingham Society took place on June 15th, under the presidency of the Rev. H. W. CROSSKEY. Miss STURGE read the report, and the proceedings were continued by Councillor MARTINEAU, Mr. A. C. OSLER, Mrs. C. E. MATHEWS, Mrs. OSLER, Mrs. EDMUNDS, and others.

The annual general meeting of the Central Committee

of the National Society for Women's Suffrage is fixed for the afternoon of Thursday, July 14th, in the Westminster Palace Hotel. Mr. HUGH MASON, M.P., will preside, and the attendance of friends of the cause is invited. Announcements will be made in due course by public advertisement when the arrangements are completed.

THE Municipal Franchise (Scotland) Act received the Royal Assent on June 3rd. By this Act women ratepayers—hitherto excluded in Scotland from any control over the imposition and disbursement of the local expenditure to which they contribute—are to have in future the same rights as men ratepayers in the election of municipal councils. The Bill as originally introduced would have come into operation immediately, but it was represented that the assessors would not have time to make out the amended lists before the time when they were bound to present them to the revision courts this year; therefore, in order to avoid inconvenience and expense, the operation of the measure was postponed till next year. From and after January 1st, 1882, women will be legally capable of voting in the election of every town council in Scotland, and we have no doubt that the right thus established will not only be conducive to the good government of local districts, but to the political education of women in Scotland, and be a step towards the establishment of the parliamentary suffrage for women.

STEPS of progress in the cause of women advance with increasing frequency. We have just had the gratification of recording the extension of the municipal franchise to women in Scotland, and now we hail with intense satisfaction the fact of a similar recognition of the principle of women's suffrage in the Austrian empire. We learn from the *Devoir* that a new electoral law has just been proclaimed in Croatia, by which, for the first time, women are called upon to take part as voters in the forthcoming general election of municipal councils in that province. According to the electoral lists of Agram, the chief town

of Croatia, which have been recently published, that town has 3,200 electors, of whom 805 are women, who thus form one-fourth of the electorate. This proportion is considerably more than the average proportion of women to men electors in English boroughs, which may be taken as between one-sixth and one-seventh. This difference may arise either from some difference in the conditions of the electoral law, or from some special condition of the population of Agram, leading to an unusual proportion of women among the persons entitled to vote in the election of the municipal council.

THE women of Bulgaria have afforded one more example of the love of constitutional freedom and patriotic spirit among women, instances of which adorn as with the brightest of jewels the pages of historic record. An attempt has been recently made by the PRINCE of BULGARIA to subvert the newly-established Constitution by assuming greater personal power. The struggle between the PRINCE and the Constitutional party has caused a political deadlock, and much confusion and disturbance. The women have not been indifferent spectators of the struggle. We read that a deputation of ladies presented an address to the PRINCE of BULGARIA, signed by 325 women. It declares that they are training their sons in such a manner that in the hour of danger they would all sacrifice their lives for the PRINCE and the Constitution. Each mother would, however, consider her son a traitor if he consented to the suppression of the Constitution.

We think that the sons of such mothers are likely to be better patriots and better citizens than if they had been brought up by mothers who cared for none of these things, and that the Constitution of Bulgaria would rest not only on a wider but on a more secure basis if it were supported by the votes of her daughters as well as by those of her sons.

A CURIOUS case was discussed by the Clitheroe county magistrates on June 20th. It appears that the village of Chipping is blessed with an annual club day, and, in accordance with a "custom" which has existed for years, the villagers elected the "mayor," as he is called, in the following manner:—The man who was the most intoxicated was placed in a chair on a cart and dragged through the village amid great uproar. Those who formed the procession carried mops, firearms, and sticks decorated with different colours. Two drunken men headed the procession,

playing cornepeans. The police interfered, and summoned ten of the men before the Clitheroe magistrates for being drunk. They denied that they were drunk, and the magistrates dismissed all the cases, one of the justices remarking that he approved of these old customs being carried out.

We suppose that the villagers of Chipping will be among those who are to receive votes under the forthcoming Reform Bill, and far be it from us to suggest that they do not display sufficient intelligence for its exercise, or that there would be the slightest probability that they would carry their notions of fitness in regard to the qualifications of a "mayor," in their mock election, into the graver business of a real election of a legislator. But we may be allowed to express a decided opinion that the women landowners, farmers, and householders of the district would be capable of using their votes with at least equal wisdom, and that it will be difficult for the opponents of the women's franchise to show a reasonable ground for denying the claim of these ratepayers to exercise the vote appertaining to the property on which they are rated and taxed if that of the drunken villagers is to be allowed.

"PREPARING for Eternity." A paragraph under the above heading appeared in the papers of June 17. It appears that on June 15, EDWARD CLEVERLEY was charged at Woolwich with violently assaulting his wife. She said that he came home at half-past eleven the previous night and told her to kneel down and pray, for that he meant to murder her. He searched for a knife without finding one, but again told her to say her prayers and prepare for eternity, and then began to beat her with his fists in a most ferocious manner, until her screams brought in the neighbours, and enabled her to escape through the window. A constable who was called said that the complainant, who was in her night-dress, was covered with blood, and that the prisoner said he meant to "swing for her." He was not drunk. The prisoner, in answer to the usual question, said in a sullen tone that he had nothing to say; and in answer to the remark of Mr. BALGUY, "Nothing to say for beating your wife nearly to death?" he merely said, "I can hear you." There was not in this case the miserable plea of "provocation," so often brought forward to excuse sickening brutality of men towards women, yet seldom or never allowed as an extenuation of assaults by women on men from whom they may have received the most deadly injury. What then do our readers imagine was the penalty in-

## PUBLIC MEETINGS.

## BIRMINGHAM.

The annual meeting of the Birmingham Branch of the National Society for Women's Suffrage was held on June 15th at the offices, 10, Broad-street Corner. The Rev. H. W. CROSSKEY presided, and there were also present Mrs. A. C. OSLER (treasurer), Miss STURGE (hon. secretary), Mrs. C. E. MATHEWS, Mrs. G. S. MATHEWS, Mrs. H. SMITH, Mrs. EDMUNDS, Councillors W. H. DIXON and R. F. MARTINEAU, Mr. A. C. OSLER, Mr. E. DEAKIN, and the Rev. T. G. CRIPPEN (Oldbury). Letters of apology for non-attendance were received from Mrs. R. W. DALE, Mr. HAWKES, and Councillor TAIT.

Miss STURGE read the twelfth annual report, in which the committee congratulated the members of the society on the growing recognition given to the claims of women in every department of political and personal right. Their admission to the exercise of the franchise in returning representatives to the House of Keys was a gratifying indication of the progress of their principles in the Isle of Man. Elsewhere the election of a constantly-increasing number of women to positions of influence on School Boards and as Guardians of the Poor were practical steps in the attainment of that justice which resulted from an appeal to the entire people. Last December their able leader in the House of Commons, Mr. Leonard COURTNEY, was invited to become a member of the Government, and Mr. Hugh MASON, M.P. for Ashton-under-Lyne, was requested to take charge of the measure for the removal of the disabilities of women. Mr. MASON had since brought the following resolution before the House of Commons: "That in the opinion of this House 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 second reading of the resolution was to have taken place on May 27th, but Mr. MASON had been unable to bring it forward, and he was now endeavouring to obtain a more favourable opportunity. Having acknowledged their indebtedness to Mrs. A. C. OSLER for delivering two interesting lectures on the subject, "What have women to do with politics?" and to Mrs. GEORGE DIXON, Mrs. C. E. MATHEWS, and Mrs. G. F. MATHEWS for other active work, the committee referred to the recent series of meetings held in various parts of the town, and to the great demonstration at the Town Hall in promotion of the women's suffrage movement. At each of the preliminary meetings the interest manifested by those who formed the audience was very encouraging. The demonstration at the Town Hall, notwithstanding the forbidding aspect of the weather, was crowded to excess. Vast numbers of women came through the snow and mud to prove their sympathy with the demand for the extension of the parliamentary franchise. The immediate object of the demonstration was to promote a memorial to Mr. Gladstone. This resolution was carried unanimously; and at a conference on the following day it was decided to invite the Birmingham Liberal Association to nominate representatives to unite in a deputation to the Prime Minister. Representatives were nominated, but in consequence of the delay in obtaining a second reading for Mr. MASON's resolution, the deputation had not yet been called together. The committee regarded the co-operation of the Liberal Association as a most valuable aid to their cause, and were much pleased to find that, for women as well as for men, the Liberal Association of Birmingham was ready to remove the obstacles which prevented true progress.

Councillor MARTINEAU moved the adoption of the report, and said the society had every reason to congratulate itself upon the progress the movement had obtained. The highly successful demonstration held in February had conclusively proved that Birmingham was not lukewarm in reference to the question.

Mr. A. C. OSLER seconded the motion, which was adopted. The treasurer's report, which was read by Mrs. A. C. OSLER, showed that the expenditure of the year had been £242. 19s. 5d., and that there was a balance in hand of £3. 0s. 1d.

The CHAIRMAN, in moving the approval of the accounts, dwelt upon the importance of the movement in which the society was engaged. He said he believed that the influence of women in all political and great social questions, would be most beneficial. He was of opinion that the laws affecting women would not be thoroughly attended to until women had a voice in their enactment. The great obstacle in the way of the women's suffrage was the sus-

curred by EDWARD CLEVERLEY for a deliberate attempt to murder his wife by beating her to death with his fists, an attempt only frustrated by the forcible intervention of the neighbours? Just *six months' hard labour*; at the end of which period, as no decree of separation appears to have been made, his miserable victim will be re-delivered into his hands, to remain in his power until he shall find an opportunity of completing his fell purpose, if he should still be so minded.

THE Academie Française has just witnessed a discussion of a very unusual kind. In 1876 Madame BOTTA, of New York, left the Academy 20,000 francs to found a prize to be given every five years for the best essay on the "Emancipation of Women." The word "Emancipation" was at the time the subject of severe criticism, and finally the Academy requested that the word "condition" be substituted, without which they must decline the proffered gift. Five years having passed, works were sent in and reported on by the committee appointed for the purpose on May 10th last. M. ALEXANDRE DUMAS, fils, as representing the committee, reported in favour of a work signed M. L. R. (Monsieur LEON RICHER). But, alas, the work advocated the equality of men and women, of fathers and mothers—must, in fact, have too closely approached the idea of the rejected word, emancipation. The discussion appears to have been hot; especially, we are told, amongst the members who had not read the work under consideration. At last it was suggested that the discussion be adjourned till all had had an opportunity of reading the essay. This was agreed to, and the discussion was resumed on the 21st. The accounts which have reached the outer world declare that M. RENAN, aided by M. JULES SIMON and M. LEGOUVE, did their utmost to support the recommendation of M. ALEXANDRE DUMAS, fils, but the opposite party, M. EMILE OLLIVIER at its head, gained the day. The recommendation was rejected, no prize was awarded, and the general expectation is that the Academy, having declined to apply the prize in the manner proposed by the donor, will return the money. Whatever the future fate of the BOTTA prize, the fact remains that the question of the emancipation of women has found its way within the walls of the most illustrious seat of learning in France, and that vigorous words in its defence have been uttered in the midst of that august body, and thus we seem to hear

Through the harsh noises of the day  
A sweet low prelude find its way.

H. B.

picion of the Liberal party, who were afraid that if women's suffrage were granted they would lose a number of constituencies. He believed that was the most formidable obstacle which they had to encounter. It was said, in answer to this argument, that they had no right to consider results in reference to the question; but he thought that, looking to the results, the great lesson was that they ought to attend to the political education of women voters as they did to the political education of other voters.

The motion was adopted.

On the proposition of Mrs. C. E. MATHEWS, seconded by Councillor DIXON, the officers of the association were re-elected as follow:—President, the Rev. H. W. Crosskey; hon. secretaries, Miss Sturge and Mrs. Ashford; and treasurer, Mrs. A. C. Osler.

The committee having been appointed, on the motion of Mrs. EDMUNDS, seconded by Mr. DEAKIN, the meeting closed with a vote of thanks to the chairman.—*Birmingham Daily Gazette.*

#### BATLEY.

On Monday, June 13th, a public meeting was held in the Market Place, Batley, when an address was delivered by Miss Jessie Craigen. More than a thousand persons were present, and stood in perfect order for more than two hours. A petition for the extension of the parliamentary suffrage to women was unanimously adopted, and signed on behalf of the meeting by Mrs. Ann Ellis.

#### LAMBETH.

A lecture was given by Mr. Ashton Dilke, M.P., at the Lambeth Advanced Liberal Association, Walworth Road, on Thursday, May 26th. Mr. Dilke took for the subject of his lecture, "The New Reform Bill," and amongst other reforms needed with regard to parliamentary elections, spoke of the necessity of throwing the expenses of elections on the ratepayers. Miss Downing, in moving a vote of thanks to Mr. Dilke, protested against women ratepayers being called upon to contribute anything towards election expenses until they were permitted to be electors.

#### BROCKLEY LIBERAL CLUB.

At the meeting held on March 18th, a large number of the members were present to take part in a debate on Women's Suffrage, which was opened by an address from Mr. Robert Main, one of the trustees of the Liberal Club at Greenwich, who moved a resolution to the effect that the exclusion of women, who as householders or otherwise are entitled to the franchise, is undesirable. Among the members present were the chairman, Mr. Baines, Mr. Hall, Mr. Richards, Mr. Harris, Mr. Bunting, with Mr. T. N. Cathrall and Mr. G. Kemp, the two indefatigable secretaries of the Brockley and Greenwich clubs. A warm discussion ensued, in which Mr. Main's views were freely attacked by Mr. Richards, who objected that the vote would unsex women, and by Mr. Bunting that it would introduce discord into political life and be impossible to restrain women within the proposed limits. The chairman supported the resolution for giving the parliamentary vote to women, which was, however, definitely lost when the final vote was taken.

#### WOMEN AND POLITICS.

##### ADDRESS BY MRS. MARY A. LIVERMORE.

On Friday afternoon, June 17th, Mrs. MARY A. LIVERMORE, of Boston, United States, delivered an eloquent address at St. George's Hall, Langham Place, Regent Street, "On the Duties of Women in Regard to the Life of a Nation." The chair was occupied by Mrs. LUCAS, and there was a large attendance. Amongst those present were Viscountess Harberton, Miss Frances Power Cobbe, Mr. Thomasson, M.P., and Mrs. Thomasson, Mr. Pennington, M.P., and Mrs. Pennington, Mrs. Duncan M'Laren, Miss Becker, Miss Tod, and Mrs. E. Rose.

Mrs. LUCAS, in opening the proceedings, said she knew of no lady in America who occupied a higher position there as the one who was about to address them that afternoon. Mrs. Livermore was in great demand for the platform, and she had spoken every night for the last six months, which was a very fair test of educated talent and the power of the weaker vessel—she supposed she might use that term. (A laugh.) She would not detain the meeting

longer, but would introduce to them Mrs. Livermore, whom they were all anxious to hear.

Mrs. LIVERMORE, who was warmly received, commenced by saying that the tendency of modern civilisation was not only humane but it looked steadily towards the redressing of evils, errors, and injustice of every description. The world was beginning to learn that the true grandeur of a nation lay in peace, and they had, within the last dozen years, seen the Alabama question settled by arbitration—a question which fifty years ago would have plunged England and America into a dreadful war. Nations now showed sympathy with one another, as was evinced by the way in which countries that had suffered from famine, or from some other great calamity, were assisted by their neighbours, and even by distant peoples living thousands of miles away. Now it could not be possible, in an age like the present, so full of blessings, but that women should have some share in the good things that were going. In past ages the condition of women was deplorable, but at last they were beginning to enter upon a new order of things. They were beginning to forget the past in the light of the new day which was dawning upon the world. Women's education had been advanced; in fact there was a general quickening upon the subject, and honour and credit were due to the men for the way they dealt with this subject. In America twenty-five years ago there were about 300 colleges, some of them not very high in their standard of education, open to men only. To-day, out of this 300, upwards of 153 were open to women who could thus study side by side with their brothers. (Cheers.) In England even greater progress had been made, and their friends in America had been thrilled with satisfaction by the grand vote, by which women were now admitted to obtain the highest honours in the great colleges. With regard to the employments open to women in America, she remembered twenty years ago reckoning the number, and there were only eleven. Now, however, there were 87 employments for women open in her country. (Applause.) In travelling through her country she found women in fifteen of the States practising law. She found women practising at the Supreme Court of the United States with as much dignity, as much calmness as men, and frequently gaining the applause of those with whom they were associated in their profession. Let them go back a little and see how this had been accomplished. Nine of the Judges of the Supreme Court had steadily opposed the idea of women practising at their courts as lawyers, but one brave woman, Mrs. Lockwood, appealed to Congress, and by an overwhelming majority Congress declared that henceforth any woman admitted to practise at the Bar of her State should be admitted to practise in any court of the United States. (Cheers.) In America she found offices like that of the State Librarian filled by women. In almost all their large towns, women were to be found practising as physicians with success, and meeting with social and professional recognition. Eight-tenths of the teaching in the United States was done by women, who sometimes received as high salaries as men engaged in the work of education. Every man in America, unless a criminal or a lunatic, was allowed to vote, irrespective of colour. While, however, their women had gained immensely in social freedom they were not yet allowed to take part in the affairs of the nation, and she suggested that the women of England and America should unite in their demand for the suffrage. Whenever a few earnest women asked for the suffrage they were told that the majority of women did not want the franchise. This was undoubtedly true. The majority of the women in America were indifferent to it, but that was no reason why it should be withheld. The better classes of men in America—the professional men—stood aloof from politics, many holding the vote in contempt; and was it, therefore, surprising that women who had all their lives been taught to look up to men for guidance should put on an air of indifference in regard to the franchise. Ought women not to take part in the affairs of the nation? In 1861—it seemed as if it were 200 years ago—civil war broke out in America; the women had very little hand in the matter, but the instincts of those who lived in the North were decidedly opposed to slavery. (Applause.) The efforts made against slavery by Parker, Garrison, and Phillips had been ably backed up by a woman—Mrs. H. B. Stowe—in her book, which had obtained a world-wide celebrity, "Uncle Tom's Cabin." Had the women at the time been consulted they would have decided that slavery should die. But they had not been consulted, and suddenly a terrible civil war broke out in America. The women

during this war had nobly assented to their brothers and husbands being taken from them to put down slavery, and, while the men were destroying life, the women were trying to save it. She was at the time living in Chicago, and the North Western States had more than 4,500 aid societies for the sick and wounded at work. (Cheers.) They found at the end of the war that they had through their organisation sent to the South an aggregate of fifty-four million dollars' worth of supplies for the sick and wounded. (Renewed cheers.) During the dreadful struggle the women would not remain at home, although the Government said that their services were not wanted to look after the sick; but they went and organised themselves into bands of nurses to assist those who needed their help. Was it right that Government could at any time come and demand from them their husbands and brothers to fight the battles of the nation, and yet say that woman should not have the right of saying whether there ought or ought not to be war? Was it right that an unjust Administration should have the power to plunge a nation into war, to fill it with widows and orphans, and yet to deny to women the right of saying there should or should not be war? A woman's sons were too costly to be given for food for cannon. The mother-heart of a nation was always the best part of a nation, and if they struck that out they would bring it down to the lowest level. Their Teutonic fathers, whom they sneered at in the present day, never made war without consulting their women. In many respects the women of America had not as great privileges as the women of England, not having yet even the municipal suffrage. But in twelve of the States women were now allowed to have an equal voice in regard to the schools. She had very little doubt but that before the present Parliament dissolved the suffrage would be granted to the women of England. (Cheers.) It was impossible to estimate the height of a mountain by standing at its base and looking up. If persons wanted to know the height of a mountain they must go a long way off and then look up. Now she often thought that the women of England, on account of their being so high up the side of the mountain, did not see as well as they did who looked afar off from the other side of the Atlantic, and did not realise how near they were to victory. (Applause.) In America the matter was going on very differently, slow progress being made. She was surprised to find women against the suffrage. What was a nation? Did men alone make up a nation? A nation was made up of men and women, the man being one half, and the woman the other, the two making that integer called humanity. It was said that if women took part in the affairs of the nation they would cease to marry, but men and women were born to be married, just as they were born to die, and marriage was one of the component parts of their nature.—Mrs. Livermore, having paid a high tribute to Miss Cobbe, and spoken in eulogistic terms of her writings in the cause of women, concluded her address by expressing the belief that an improvement would take place in the governments of nations, and that there was the prospect of a brighter and happier state of things in the future. (Applause.)

Lady HARBERTON said she had a very pleasant duty to perform, and that was to propose a vote of thanks to Mrs. Livermore for the address they had just heard. Three weeks ago the Married Women's Property Bill was introduced into the House of Commons, but forty members could not be found to discuss it. She thought that this fact alone was sufficient to show the need of giving the suffrage to women. (Hear, hear.)

Miss FRANCES POWER COBBE, who on rising was greeted with cheers, seconded the motion. She remarked that Mrs. Livermore, while passing rather hurriedly through London, had been good to give them a splendid and touching address. It needed such words as Mrs. Livermore uttered to stir up women's hopes. The fact Lady Harberton had mentioned, that forty members could not be found to discuss the Married Women's Property Bill, threw cold water upon them and made them feel that they were not getting on; but all that Mrs. Livermore said about the efforts that were being made upon the other side of the Atlantic must help the women of England, and encourage them in what they were doing. (Hear, hear.) She felt a difficulty in speaking on account of the kind words which Mrs. Livermore had said about her and her writings. Miss Cobbe, having incidentally referred to the noble efforts made by Parker against slavery, said that sometimes the position of women had been compared with slavery, but that was a gross exaggeration, and the comparison could not be made in England

(Hear, hear.) Yet there had been evils and terrible wrongs done to women. The old style of things was, however, passing gradually away, and a change was, she believed, about to take place, which would knit together the hearts of men and women. She was glad that the meeting had been attended by many men who had listened to words setting forth that men and women should work together for the accomplishment of a just cause, so that when at last women stood side by side with men, they would be truer friends than ever they had been before. (Cheers.)

Mrs. DUNCAN M'LAREN, in supporting the proposition, said it had been put forward that women should not have the parliamentary franchise because they did not fight in the battles in which a nation might be engaged. Now Mrs. Livermore had told them that it was the province of woman to give life and not to destroy it, and she (Mrs. M'Laren) asked which was the nobler function. Thirty years ago she had often advocated the desirability of having women teachers, and that day they had heard from Mrs. Livermore how well adapted they were to carry on the work of education, and what success had attended their efforts in this direction in America. It was only the other day that a gentleman who had recently been connected with Cheltenham College told a friend of hers that in all his experience he had only found six men who could equal women in teaching. She thought they were moving on rapidly towards the end for which they were fighting. (Applause.)

The resolution was then put to the meeting and enthusiastically carried.

Miss BECKER said that before the meeting separated she had to propose a resolution, which she felt sure they would carry unanimously. It was that the best thanks of the meeting be accorded to Mrs. Lucas for taking the chair. (Hear, hear.) She thought that when they had a distinguished lady from America to address them they could not find a more appropriate person to take the chair than Mrs. Lucas, who was well known in London and America for her great efforts to improve the moral and material position of women both in England and on the other side of the Atlantic. On behalf of the Women's Suffrage Society of the women of England, she took this opportunity of offering to Mrs. Livermore a cordial welcome to this country. (Cheers.)

Miss TOD seconded the motion, and, in so doing, pointed out that Mrs. Lucas was engaged in precisely the same kind of work in England as Mrs. Livermore was in America. She could not allow this opportunity to pass without mentioning the intense pleasure with which she had listened to the address which had been delivered that afternoon. Mrs. Lucas had rendered most valuable services with the view of ameliorating the present condition of women, and she had much pleasure in seconding the vote of thanks to her for the able way in which the proceedings were conducted. (Hear, hear.)

The proposition on being put to the meeting was unanimously carried.

The proceedings then terminated.

#### THE NEW POLITICAL PARTY.

A general conference of representatives of trade societies, political clubs and associations, and other organisations was held in the Memorial Hall, Farringdon-street, London, on the 8th of June, "for the purpose of deciding on a common platform and a united course of action." "Adult Suffrage" was the first question on the programme for discussion. In the absence of Mr. Cowen, M.P., the chair was taken by Mr. HYNDMAN, who called attention to the object of the conference.

Mr. HERBERT BURROWS, who was received with cheers, proposed "That Adult Suffrage be adopted as part of the programme of the Democratic Federation." He said that although he was sensible of the honour which had been done him in asking him to propose the resolution, yet personally he would very much have preferred if one of the ladies on the platform had undertaken the task which had been allotted to him. The resolution which he had proposed simply meant that they were to enfranchise the women. (Hear, hear.) He could not object to the resolution, because if he did his objection would have been utterly opposed to those principles of democracy which they were all so proud to help. It would have been unfair to throw the whole burthen of the resolution upon the ladies, and as he took a great interest in the question and agreed to the fullest

extent in the motion he could not refuse to accede to the request of the committee when asked to move it. Looking at the subjects set down for discussion from a democratic standpoint, there were very few about which they would materially disagree, but possibly there might be some opposition to the resolution he had proposed. If there was, he trusted the opposition would be carried out on reasonable lines, and if the vote of the meeting went against him he, as a true democrat, would give in to the ruling of the majority. Now he was going to speak plainly. He had said they would have some opposition, but he did not think they would have any opposition from the true democratic standpoint. (Hear, hear.) The terms of party politics were very often exceedingly difficult to define. "Liberalism" was rather difficult to define, and so was "Radicalism." But there were two terms in politics which he thought might be defined. One was Toryism, and that meant keeping if possible the whole of the wealth, power, and honour of the nation in the hands of a privileged few. The other, which was capable of clear and easy definition, was Democracy, which, as he understood it, meant equal rights for every member of the human family, irrespective of colour, class, creed, or sex. (Cheers.) Now the man who did not agree with this was no true democrat and had no business to be present amongst them that day, and the man who did agree with it could not help voting for woman's suffrage. (Renewed cheering.) He was not going to argue out this question, by attempting to answer some of the very foolish objections of those who opposed this measure. (A laugh.) They were told they must not enfranchise women because they would vote for the Conservatives, but upon this ground he would not refuse the franchise. (Hear, hear.) He was not going to argue the question on the ground of expediency; they had already had enough of expediency, and he hoped that day they would act on the great basis of principles. But it was perfectly legitimate for them to take up the question on the ground of whether it would be for the good of the nation at large to grant the suffrage to women. Those present, as forming part of the nation, had a perfect right to argue the question upon this ground. Now they were told that if the franchise were granted to women they would not use it properly, that they would be influenced by various circumstances, and by those who preyed on the weak and unwary in election times. But if that principle were argued out they must apply it to men as well as women, for the former as well as the latter might be influenced by the priest, parson, or doctor. Next they were told that women, owing to their previous education and training, if they got the franchise, would use it either in a way absolutely harmful, or else in a manner which would not be beneficial to society. Now there was present amongst them Mr. Banks, from Lincolnshire, the representative of the Amalgamated Labour League, and that gentleman would tell them that exactly the same argument had been applied by the parsons to the agricultural labourers, which meant that the parsons of England, having had the education and training of the agricultural labourers in their hands, yet said that they were still unfit to have the franchise. Who had the destinies of women for centuries in their hands? Why the men; and if they said that the women of England were unfit to exercise the franchise, whose fault was it? It was the fault of the men. (Applause.) He put forward his case on one broad ground, that the social and political advancement of every nation was to be measured by the degree of political, moral, and social advancement of its women. (Hear, hear.) When ancient Rome fell, her chief weakness was the deterioration of her women—the absence of those brave Roman matrons who at an earlier period were the chief strength of the great city. The great strength of the Teutons who conquered Rome lay in a great part in their women, because the women were allowed to take part in politics. Now he believed that the root of all true government was in the true family life, and a nation might be judged by the influence of its women. The man who forgets the training of his mother, or the example of his sister, or the influence of his daughter, ought to forfeit the name and title of a man. The refining and softening influence of women, which had done so much for England's families, would have a still greater effect if they were allowed to take their share in State affairs. (Hear, hear.) The meeting was not a very large one, but it was of a representative character, and he hoped something might be done through its instrumentality to aid the cause he was pleading. He believed that before the end of the century there would be a huge social outbreak; it would be a struggle between the privileged class on the one side, and the

masses of the people on the other. On the one side they would have kingcraft, priestcraft, the Church, the aristocracy; on the other, the mass of the people, who seemed sometimes powerless against these great material forces, but who should be invincible because they had one great weapon, namely, absolute justice. If this weapon were wielded properly, success must attend the efforts of the people. Now it behoved them to think well before they did anything to tarnish that invincible weapon, because if they permitted it to be tarnished it would become powerless in their hands. If the motion was to be opposed, he sincerely hoped the mover of the amendment would be induced to withdraw his hostile proposition, so that they might be able to affirm by their unanimous voices that the women of England should have equal political privileges with men, and that that for which they were that day striving—the full brotherhood of man—should include the full and complete sisterhood of woman. (Cheers.)

Miss HELEN TAYLOR, who was enthusiastically received, seconded the motion. She said it was at her request that Mr. Burrows had opened the subject, for she felt the truth of what the chairman had said in the able address with which he opened the proceedings. The chairman said that the cause of the agricultural labourers must be fought by the townspeople. So, she maintained, the cause of women must be fought by men. (Hear, hear.) She did not, however, put forward the cause of women as distinct from that of men. She felt confident that there was scarcely a man present who would not, as a matter of abstract right, admit at once that the right of women to political representation was unanswerable as an abstract logical question. The only objection, or difficulty, which she anticipated would be raised was the practical inconvenience of giving votes to women. Therefore, she proposed to put before them very briefly—and they must remember that to plead the cause of half the human race in ten minutes was not an easy task—a few of the most evident and pressing reasons why they should insist upon having women represented in politics. The chairman, in his speech, had referred to the subject of artisans' dwellings, a question upon which she felt very strongly, as being at the root of democratic improvement in the country. What kept men back kept women back; and it was that dead weight of men and women, who had been kept down into something lower than brutes by the demoralisation effected by wealth and power, that required to be raised. Now who felt the practical disadvantage of this state of things so much as women? Who so much as women would insist that the daily life of the poor man should be made decent and civilised? Let it not be supposed that because she was pleading the cause of women that she did not know their faults—perhaps no one knew them so well as women who had to plead the cause of women. Yet even great ladies would come in advance of democratic men in the close and intimate knowledge of the necessity for improvement in the domestic life of the people. But there was another point. Was there anything more remarkable than that the democrats who were so devoted amongst themselves found it so difficult to get up a strong, earnest enthusiasm for the democratic cause? Now there was never a want of strong, earnest, passionate enthusiasm in any cause, in any country, if the women have a share in that cause. (Applause.) Why was it that the cause of national liberty in every country had stirred nations to the very depths and made their inhabitants undergo tortures, imprisonment, and death for liberty? It was because women were allowed to love their country. (Renewed applause.) What kind of enthusiasm was wanted? They wanted moral enthusiasm, and not the strong fist. The effect of leaving the women out was that the moral enthusiasm was weak, and the coarse and brutal feelings strong. Many would doubtless say, "But we do not find that women when they do take part in politics are so very soft and feminine." Would the Tories say that the women of the French revolution softened the circumstance of that time? And we could say with truth that at the present moment some of the worst landowners in Ireland were women. The true lesson to be drawn from this was that it was impossible by might or main to keep down a bad woman. A selfish woman could not be kept down; she was stronger than all the influences of men and women put together. But then they kept down the gentle woman. The feminine woman was cowed, frightened, brow-beaten until she dare not lift her voice even in the seclusion of the home. What were the wealthy women doing? They were bringing the whole of woman's influence to bear against the democrat. The great lady wanted her

husband to be a great man over his fellow men; she wanted every rich woman of her class to hold a position by means of wealth which is now refused to her as a matter of justice. What was required was to arouse in the cause of democracy the power of that enthusiasm for truth and justice which women in every age of the world had shown, that they could, if necessary, die for. (Applause.) When it was the question of the religious freedom of the world in the time of the early Christians, women were ready to die as martyrs for the truth, and in their blood as well as in that of men was sown the seed of the church. (Hear, hear.) When the Reformation came, women went to the stake, as men did, for the cause of religious liberty. In the time of their own revolution women were never backward in fighting the cause of men by just and upright means. Now the time had come when men should say, "We will fight the cause of women as we mean to fight the cause of the agricultural labourers, as we have fought the cause of the slaves, and as we intend to fight the cause of our oppressed Irish brethren. We will put women by the side of us in this great struggle for justice and right, and we will not lose the enthusiasm of our mothers, our wives, and our sisters." (Applause.) There had been a feeling that women would give all the help in their power and ask for nothing in return, but that was too unmanly for her to suppose that it would be reckoned upon by the men here present. Many men were by education utterly unfit to judge of great political questions; nevertheless, the adult suffrage ought to be granted for the sake of the education, enthusiasm, and knowledge it developed. Men could not expect from women the same help as they might expect unless women's minds likewise were educated, through the suffrage, on political questions. Even if men might have the moral enthusiasm of women supporting them in their fight, but they would never have that very valuable aid, the quick wit and ready brain of women, unless they taught them to understand the franchise, and to enter into the points of the contest which the democrats were now fighting. She therefore had much pleasure in seconding the resolution, that they as democrats proposed to give to men and to women together the suffrage for the political representatives of the country. (Cheers.)

Mr. JOHN MATHIAS moved, as an amendment, that "Manhood Suffrage" be substituted for "Adult Suffrage." He said that he knew he was taking the unpopular side of the question in proposing the amendment—(hear, hear)—but as he had a wife and grown-up daughters, he trusted the meeting would give him credit for having respect for women. As one who was experienced in politics he was obliged to take a practical view of the question. Those assembled were for the most part representatives of various associations and clubs, and they had not come to the meeting to legislate for women. He had not come there to talk about any "dilettante" movement, but to advocate the cause of his fellow working men, and asked whether it was judicious that they should go into the difficult question of associating women with them in the movement for manhood suffrage.

Mr. CHALCRAFT seconded the amendment, and in so doing proceeded to address the meeting upon subjects irrelevant to the question under discussion. He was several times called to order by the chairman, and continued his remarks till time was called, when he resumed his seat.

Mr. T. WRIGHT (Manchester) said he was not opposed to the suffrage being extended to women according to the lines laid down in the movement so ably carried on by Miss Becker in Manchester. (Hear, hear.) He subscribed to that movement and had spoken in support of it. He could see his way clear so far as manhood suffrage was concerned; but were they ready to give the franchise to all women of twenty-one years of age? He must pause upon this point, because if they went in for adult suffrage it would have the effect of keeping back manhood suffrage. If they once got manhood suffrage they could pass any democratic measures they wished. The lady who seconded the motion had made a most effective speech, was evidently highly intelligent, but the resolution went too far, and, with great reluctance, he felt bound to vote for the amendment.

Mr. BANKS (representative of the Amalgamated Labour League) said that, on behalf of the organisation which he represented, he had been authorised to vote for the resolution. (Cheers.) As representing a class who had no political power he was present that day to give his vote in favour of adult suffrage as opposed to manhood suffrage. (Renewed cheers.) He could not give the suffrage to farm labourers and refuse it to the women. Looking at the present

manner of dealing with women and children, he had come to the conclusion that there would be no satisfactory end in the extension of the franchise if women were not included in that extension. To tell him that they as democrats would be going too far, or would be afraid to extend the franchise to women (that was to one-half of the population of the country), was utterly repugnant to his feelings as a democrat. (Applause.) He was not quite sure whether the resolution would go as far as he was prepared to go. He was prepared to give every man and woman, not convicted of crime, the right of voting for representatives in Parliament; and he had so much faith in the advancement that would be made by this reform that he had no fear of placing political power in the hands of women, because the parson, or priest, or someone else might use his influence over them. What influences had been brought to bear on men? Could any influences be more shameful than those which had been brought to bear recently upon electors, as shown in the evidence given before the Royal Commission? He was present that day to declare most emphatically that those whom he represented were in favour of adult suffrage, having no fear of the influence of their wives or daughters, and that they would be glad to hold out their right hands to them. (Applause.)

Mr. BUTLER (Midland Radical Association) remarked that he had been requested, in a letter which he had received, to vote for adult suffrage rather than manhood suffrage. (Hear, hear.) The mover of the amendment seemed to think that the introduction of the question of adult suffrage would have a tendency to prevent them arriving at some of the reforms mentioned further on in the agenda paper. They, as democrats, must be prepared to meet with obloquy directly they put forward a programme such as had been initiated, and if they even came forward with "manhood suffrage" on their banners people would be found to sneer at them. The influence of women was very great, and they all knew that in the trades' union movement some years ago they seconded the efforts of the men. If they looked back, and remembered the great sacrifice made by women, and noted all that had been accomplished by the men, what might they not expect in the future if adult suffrage were carried. If the franchise were extended, both man and woman would be benefited, and, this being his firm conviction, he had much pleasure in supporting the resolution. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. WOODWARD (Brighton Radical Association) opposed the motion. He said he had not come there to discuss an abstract question like adult suffrage, although he admitted that, practically, women had as much right to vote as men. (Hear, hear.) The meeting had been called together to carry out the agitation of the "people's charter," and not to discuss the advisability of giving the franchise to women. In the town which he represented (Brighton) 3,000 ladies had votes for municipal elections, and yet out of that number it was difficult to get 300 to vote.

Mr. TYLER (Nottingham Magna Charta Association) spoke in favour of the resolution. He said that when he found people getting up and objecting to women who had to obey the laws voting for members of Parliament, he often wondered whether such persons ever had mothers. It was said that they should go in for something practical, and that they should adopt manhood suffrage instead of adult suffrage. It was, however, wise that they should ask for as much as possible, because they might depend upon it that they would only get half what they asked for.

Miss H. P. DOWNING, in a short speech, answered the arguments made use of by those who opposed the resolution.

The CHAIRMAN then put the amendment to the meeting, when it was found that only nine hands were held up in its favour.

The original resolution in favour of adult suffrage was next put to the meeting, and declared by the Chairman, amid much enthusiasm, to be carried.

POLITICAL PRESENTATION TO A LADY.—The Conservative demonstration at Evesham was continued on June 16th, when about 600 wives and daughters of Conservative working men took tea in the marquee used for the dinner on the previous day. Mrs. Dixon Hartland was presented, on behalf of the Conservative ladies of Evesham and the neighbourhood, with a massive gold bracelet set with diamonds, value 70 guineas, and an illuminated address stating that the gift was intended as a tribute to the energy she displayed in fighting her husband's battle, and securing eventually to the Conservatives of Evesham a legitimate triumph. The lady briefly expressed her thanks for the gift.

## THE CONSTITUTION OF GUERNSEY.

Our readers are doubtless aware that the Channel Islands are independent States, subject to the British Crown, but having their own legislative assemblies. Jersey forms one separate State, and Guernsey, with its dependencies Alderney, Sark, Herm, and Jethou, forms another. We have received from a lady in Guernsey the following letter, containing interesting information with regard to the electoral laws of the latter State :—

"Guernsey, June 14, 1881.

"Madam,—It is now some time since I received your letter making inquiries with regard to the electoral laws of Guernsey. The delay in my answering you has been caused by the difficulty there is of obtaining accurate information on one or two points. But it is necessary first to give you some idea of what the 'elected body' is. The judicial and legislative power are both in the hands of the Royal Court. The projects of law are framed by the Royal Court at meetings called 'Chef Plaids'—the approval of the States being obtained. The 'Chef Plaids' consists of the Bailiff and the 12 Jurats. The States meeting consists of the Bailiff, the 12 Jurats, the Rectors, the Queen's Procureur, the 6 Deputies from the town parish, and 9 deputies from the country parishes. Each of these 37 members has a vote. This body is partly elected. The Bailiff and the Procureur are appointed by the Crown, the Rectors by the Lieutenant-Governor, who represents Her Majesty. The Deputies are chosen from the 'Douzaine.' The Douzeniers are elected by the ratepayers (chefs de famille). The duties of the Douzaine are to settle parish matters, and to regulate parochial expenditure. They are represented in the States by Deputies chosen by themselves. The Jurats are elected by all the members of a Statesmeeting already mentioned, but in this case each member of every Douzaine (not merely deputies) attends and has a vote. It is, therefore, the ratepayers (chefs de famille) who elect those members of the elected body, who are electable.

"I now come to your third question, 'Whether there is any law excluding women from the elective franchise.' This translated into Guernsey forms and usages would be—Is there any law excluding women from being members of the Douzaine, or, perhaps, rather from voting as ratepayers for a douzenier? It is on this point, and on the question whether there is any law preventing women from being elected Jurats, that I have been endeavouring to obtain accurate information, and it is very difficult to get. One authority says that all the terms are in the masculine gender (the laws are written in French), and thus women are implicitly excluded. Also that no woman can be a 'chef de famille,' and cannot therefore be qualified to vote for a douzenier. This, however, would obviously admit of argument, and many a quibble on either side. A widow, one would suppose, would be a chef de famille. It certainly is not the custom, and in Guernsey custom plays a great part. But the President of the Town Douzaine admits that if women ratepayers came to the meeting, and insisted they had a right to vote, he does not see how he could in justice prevent their doing so. Whatever the law may be, the matter would, I suspect, in reality be settled according to the convictions and opinions of the individual President. Guernsey is a peculiar little place, and nobody quite knows what might or might not be done, for nobody cares to try.

"I have often thought it would be a very good thing to have a woman Douzenier, but I greatly doubt whether any woman could be found who would undertake the office, supposing it to be decided that a woman is eligible.

"I hope I have answered your questions clearly; the matter is a complicated one, and difficult to compress into small compass. I remain, faithfully yours,  
"EMILY J. CAREY."

**NEGRO versus WOMAN SUFFRAGE.**—Now this boy is above the average, I should say. If he is what we call incorrigibly lazy, his fellows are lazier. I look at him with a shudder as I think this woolly-headed, coffee-coloured animal will, in a few years, be an elector. With less intelligence in many ways than a well bred English dog, he will actually vote for a presidential candidate—help, as likely as not, to keep some good man out, and vote some bad man in; and women with brains, like Miss Hosmer, Charlotte Cushman, or Miss Marie Mitchell, the astronomer, have no vote, and probably never will.—*The New Virginian.*

## SUFFRAGE PETITION OF ITALIAN WOMEN.

The following is a translation of the petition for the franchise which is now being circulated for signature in Italy by the Milanese "League to promote Women's Interests." The greatest care is being taken in the collection of signatures, as in a former session the petition, which was to the Upper and Lower House, was rejected on the ground that by some misunderstanding all the signatures were not autographs, although their good faith was guaranteed by members of both Houses. There will be no fear of a similar mistake this year :—

*To the Italian Parliament.*

HONOURABLE GENTLEMEN,

Women citizens not having been included hitherto in the right of voting, even when that vote is called universal, appears to us no argument why the injustice and folly of such exclusion should be continued.

Women have the same relations towards the State as other citizens. They are subject to the same civil and penal laws; they pay the same taxes. The measures which provide for, affect, or punish men, provide for, affect, and punish us also.

The influence of good or bad laws, the prosperity of peace and the disasters of war, educational institutions and social customs are equally felt by us; while more disastrous for us are the effects of bad laws, such as those made in our absence cannot fail to be, expressing only present interests, and sacrificing or imperfectly understanding absent interests.

That if women might be resigned to their exclusion so long as the reform of the franchise was based on circumstances accessory to citizenship, they cannot and ought not to be resigned when this right is based upon natural capacity and is called universal.

It is impossible not to acknowledge that the agricultural labourers, from lack of communication with other classes, isolation from cultivated and civilised centres, and the nature of their labour, live in conditions opposed to intelligence and comprehension of national interests. They cannot be compared to the mass of women, who are spread through every social scale, and contain multitudes devoted to teaching, to industry, to commerce, to professions which require general or special culture, and who live in active centres of public life and continued social friction. How can the exercise of the vote be accorded to the less capable and refused to the more intelligent?

In all arguments based on the difference of our duties, we cannot accept our exclusion as the legitimate conclusion, but rather an increased urgency for claiming the vote. If the conservation and guardianship of the race be ours, if our mission demands a loftier range of ideas—then neither war, assassination, libertinism, drunkenness, violence, or arbitrary force of any kind can find any class more interested in their repression, because it has everything to lose in barbarism and all to gain in civilisation: our mission to guard and sustain the human race renders everything which degrades and injures that race most abhorrent to us.

The example of various American States in which women exercise the political vote with so much advantage to the public; of England where they are electors in the municipalities, and are eligible to the School Boards, and where they are on the eve of gaining the political vote, guarantee Italy from taking that famous leap in the dark which has become the consecrated formula of stubborn conservatism.

While we claim the right of voting with the conviction that we claim a right inborn with human individuals, and reject opposition based on historical precedents as antagonistic to our modern civilisation, we declare that it is unjust to impose laws, to apply penalties, to assign to us responsibility or want of responsibility, capacity or incapacity, admission or exclusion in our absence, without a question, without a hearing, without permission to explain our own needs, make our own demands, defend our own interests, not even permitting us to confide our cause to persons in whom we have confidence—we declare this to be a violent and despotic oppression of natural rights, and irreconcilable with the nature of representative governments.

We record our conviction that the right to vote is a human right, and that law is a social compact, and that no one is held to the con-

ditions of a contract to which he has not been a contracting party, or to submit to a state of things that he has not desired.

You do not consider yourselves sufficiently represented by your equals, although your interests compared with ours are paramount in every social degree; still less can we be represented by you, we, who are sacrificed by all your laws and rules.

We wish for the vote because, as part of humanity, we belong to its life and history, and we have a right that our ideas, our interests, our necessities, our views, should have an influence directly from our conscience and responsibilities, and not indirectly through your passions and weakness; we wish for it that our daughters may be happier than we, and may enjoy with their husbands and brothers the advantages of having a country; we wish it because it is our duty to wish for it, and not to cease from the claim till reason and justice have found the way to your conscience.

We, Italian women, submit these reasons to you, Italian legislators, who are our fellow-citizens, fathers, brothers, husbands, friends, and sons, nourished, educated, and loved by us, and children of that generation which has fought for liberty.

## UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.

CAMBRIDGE, JUNE 17.

The Chancellor of the University, the Duke of Devonshire, having been requested by the Council of the Senate to give his interpretation of certain of the University statutes which it was alleged did not admit of the admission of women to certain examinations, has communicated his decision in the following letter, addressed to the Vice-Chancellor :—

"Devonshire House, Piccadilly, W., June 14.

"Dear Mr. Vice-Chancellor,—I forward herewith my interpretation of the two statutes, the meaning of which, in accordance with the provisions of the 42nd section of the Act 19 and 20 Victoria, cap. 88, I have been called upon by the Council to declare.

"It appeared to me to be due to the University that my interpretation should not depend on my own individual judgment, and I have accordingly availed myself of the kind consent of Lord Cairns, Chancellor of the University of Dublin, to give me his assistance. My decision is in conformity with his advice, and the following extract from a paper, which he has been so good as to draw up upon the subject will be sufficient to show the principles on which his opinion has been formed :—

"The main object of the incorporation and existence of the University is the advancement of learning. The regulations as to matriculation, admission to membership, residence, and other matters *ejusdem generis* are means leading to that which is the end and object of the University. They may be relaxed or varied from time to time, and anything which is done by the University (in good faith and without the diversion of funds specifically appropriated to a particular purpose) having for its object the advancement of learning and the testing of such advancement by means of examination is, in my opinion, within the powers of the University."

"He goes on to say that, in order to prevent misunderstanding, he wishes to add that nothing he has said is intended to cover the question of granting degrees to women.

"I remain, dear Mr. Vice-Chancellor, yours faithfully,  
"DEVONSHIRE."

"To the Rev. the Vice-Chancellor and members of the Council of the Senate.

"Devonshire House, Piccadilly, London, June 14.

"Gentlemen,—Having given due consideration to the application made to me on the 2nd of May by the Council of the Senate for a declaration in writing of the true intent and meaning of two of the statutes of the University in respect of certain matters, and to the statement prepared by the Council which accompanied the application, I declare the true intent and meaning of the statutes to be as follows :—

"The intent and meaning of the words 'examina subeant per ordinationes Academiae in hanc rem instituta' in cap. 11, De Gradibus, sec. 1, De Studiosis Artium are not such as to preclude

the University from using the Previous and Tripos examinations for purposes other than that of testing the proficiency of candidates for degrees in Arts, and in particular for the purpose of testing the proficiency of women in the manner sanctioned by the Graces 1, 2, 3 of February 24, 1881.

"The intent and meaning of the words 'liceat autem Academiae novas ordinationes, ad eruditionis amplificationem et decori atque honesti conservationem inter scholasticos spectantes, sancire, modo ne quid his statutis detrahant aut officiant' in cap. 9, are not such as to preclude the University from making 'ordinationes ad eruditionis amplificationem spectantes' for the increase of learning among others than members of the University.

"I have the honour to be, gentlemen, your obedient servant,  
"DEVONSHIRE."

## HIGHER EDUCATION OF WOMEN.

King's College, London, contemplates adding one more to its numerous branches of culture for the higher education of women. It is proposed to commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of the foundation of the College by creating a woman's department of the College, locally distinct, but under the same system and government, so that all the advantages now enjoyed by male students may be extended to women. This cannot, however, be carried out without outside pecuniary help, and the authorities of the College appeal to the public for the funds (£25,000) deemed necessary for the purpose. To effect this object a large meeting was held on June 24th, at Willis's Rooms, under the presidency of the Archbishop of CANTERBURY, who was supported by the Marquess of Salisbury, the Earl of Carnarvon, the Bishop of Peterborough, Lord Aberdare, Mr. W. H. Smith, M.P., Mr. J. G. Hubbard, M.P., Mr. E. Clarke, Q.C., M.P., and many others. Proceedings having been commenced with prayer by Dr. Barry, the principal of the College,

The Archbishop of CANTERBURY, in opening the proceedings, said: King's College had this peculiarity, that it began its work on a comparatively small scale, and had gradually extended its operations as opportunity of usefulness offered. The College was founded in 1829, and opened in October, 1831. In 1838 an important addition was made to the institution in the shape of a department of engineering and applied science. In 1839 an addition was made in King's College Hospital, which had been of great use both to the students of the medical department and of the theological department, the students of which visit patients in the hospitals. In 1856 evening classes were opened, teaching most of the subjects in the College curriculum for those engaged in the day. In 1861 the Oriental section was added to the general department to meet a change in the civil service, and that was added to in 1875. In 1880 a school of practical art and practical fine art; and now a further addition was proposed to enable the College to extend instruction to females.

The Marquess of SALISBURY moved—"That this meeting, recognising the importance of the higher education of women, believes that the principles on which King's College was founded, and on which it has now laboured for fifty years, are those on which such education can be most safely and successfully promoted." He said he had accepted the invitation to take part in this meeting rather to show his sympathy with the movement than in the hope that he could add to the acceptability of the motion. Why was the higher education not to be as much the privilege of women as of men? It was a matter of no slight importance if the higher education of women is to be promoted, that it should be promoted in that spirit which pervades all education in this country. If the women of a family, especially the mother, makes intellectual influences part of the daily life of the home much more will be done to plant it in their minds than can be effected by the ardent competition of examination at a later period of life. This consideration, and many others, are sufficient to show that the higher education of women, speaking generally, especially in its religious aspect, is a matter which should engage their earnest attention and support.

The Earl of CARNARVON, who seconded the resolution, referred to the revival of many old questions, and amongst them the education and status of women. The writers of the old heathen world, in the most remarkable treatises which had come down to us, had mixed these two subjects together. The great Greek philosopher

of his age declared that men and women are precisely alike, and from that proposition he deduces a variety of inferences which are well worth studying, and which I commend to the attention of those who are engaged in promoting what are called women's rights. Once more the old problem which agitated the Greek world has come up to us, and these two questions are raised by the first resolution. But a new element is now introduced into the question, which the heathen world were altogether ignorant of. You have now the teachings of Christianity. If you look up the long stream of time since Plato, you will feel how much Christianity has done both with regard to the education and status of women. From the dawn of Christianity the position of women was raised, purified, enlightened, and refined. It was the one element which raised and purified her, and by means of her, purified men. The question has passed the stage of argument. You must have education. You cannot turn back or hesitate. Education is thrown open to and is adopted by women in University work and medical schools, and in confiding the instruction of the young to women, of what sort and kind shall that education be? There is but one answer, and any education which ignores religion is an education we do not desire to see women receive. Religious principles run through the education at King's College, and, on the other hand, there is nothing which divorces woman from her other duties, and it is on that ground I support the resolution.

The resolution having been passed unanimously,

The Rev. D. BARRY explained the course which it was proposed to follow in carrying out the object in view.

Sir JOHN MOWBRAY moved the second resolution, as follows:— "That this meeting accordingly recommends the enterprise undertaken by the council to the cordial support of the public, and especially of the friends and old members of King's College."

Mr. E. CLARKE, M.P., Q.C., seconded the resolution.

The resolution was passed.

General Sir R. WILBRAHAM moved a vote of thanks to the Archbishop of Canterbury.

Mr. BOWMAN seconded the resolution, which was adopted.

The Benediction was then pronounced by the Bishop of London, and the meeting separated.

#### THE LATE EMPRESS REGENT OF CHINA.

A correspondent, who has recently travelled in China, writes to the *Daily News* as follows:—

An Empress, a lady of reputed ability and power, has lately died in the "Palace of Earth's Repose" at Peking. This important personage was Tz'ou-an, the Dowager Empress of Hien-feng. She seems to have died unexpectedly on the night of the 8th April last. To die suddenly in a palace which is a town in itself, and into which no one is admitted but court officials, where all is seclusion and mystery, is a kind of news which will excite the curious to speculate as to what may have really taken place. The future may perhaps throw light on this, as it has done in the case of the late Sultan Abdul Aziz. All we know is that this lady, who has occupied a most prominent place in the Government of China for the last twenty years, is no more. Her husband, Hien-feng, was the reigning Emperor at the time of the Chinese war of 1860, when the English and French troops penetrated to Peking and sacked the Summer Palace. Instead of facing his foes, Hien-feng went off on a hunting expedition to Mongolia, from which he never returned, as he died there at Zehol in August, 1861. The Empress had no children, but a son by one of the Imperial wives was raised to the throne by some of the high officials, who attempted to get the government into their hands by this means. They gave the boy a new name, which is usual with all Emperors of China on coming to the throne; it was Tshai-Chun, or Good Fortune. The first indication that the Dowager Empress possessed power was given by her leading a party which overthrew and, as is usual in China, put to death the leaders of the faction that ruled in Peking. She then, in concert with the mother of the young Emperor, had the boy placed upon the Dragon Throne, and proclaimed him under the title of Tung-Chih, or "Combination of Law and Order." Having thus succeeded, she took measures to preserve the position which had been attained, and she became the actual ruler of China. On the death of an Emperor it is the custom to place the Empress

and all the wives of the deceased monarch in a place of seclusion, where they are strictly guarded from any contact with the outer world, so that this conduct on the part of the Empress assumes an importance on her part from its exceptional character. On official days the Boy-Emperor sat on the Dragon Throne; but behind him, under the cover of a screen, sat his mother and the Dowager Empress. When documents were brought forward for consideration the two ladies could hear their import, and decided what was to be done; as they dictated the Emperor used the "Vermilion Pencil"—all Imperial decrees are signed with a brush dipped in vermilion. To entitle the Emperor's mother to this position she was raised to the dignity of an Empress—"The Most Illustrious and Blessed Empress," while the other was called "The Most Illustrious and Merciful Empress." They were also distinguished by the titles of the Empress of the East and the Empress of the West; the first of these titles belonged to the Dowager Empress.

This peculiar Regency by which the affairs of the Ta-Tsing, or Great Pure Dynasty, were managed, continued till the end of 1872, when Tung-Chih became of age, and his marriage took place. In October of that year he took to himself an Empress named Ah-lu-te and four second-class wives—as the custom permits of over a hundred wives, this was only the beginning to his domestic bliss; but he did not live long to realise that or anything else in this world. He died in January, 1875; and his Empress, Ah-lu-te, died in April the same year. The result of these events was that another boy, a nephew of Prince Kung, was placed upon the throne, and the regency of the two Empresses was again restored, as it had been during Tung-Chih's minority.

It will thus be seen that, with the exception of about two years, these two ladies have been the rulers of the Celestial Empire since the death of Hien-feng, but we may assume that the principal part of the responsibility rested with Tz'ou-an, or the Eastern Empress, who is now reported as dead. This supposition is founded on the reputed character of the two personages. In a country like China, where there are so few newspapers, and in a palace like that of Peking, where every one is so secluded, and where the Emperor is all but concealed entirely from the vulgar gaze, and the ladies are under the rules of a very strict harem system, it is most difficult to get information about what goes on within, or to know much of the personal attributes of any of them. Still, rumour does circulate, and opinions take shape regarding those semi-deified beings, and these opinions at last filter through the guarded walls and become public opinion in Peking. So far as this public rumour could be relied upon, Tung-Chih's mother, the Empress of the West, has earned the reputation of being rude and hot in her temper, gets into passions, and breaks the articles around her. This does not present itself as conduct coming from a mind capable of governing with wisdom, or that this Empress could act in an emergency such as the other one did, when a rival faction had jumped into the seat of government at Peking. The late Dowager Empress, on the contrary, had the character for ability, combined with an amiable temper, and a well conducted life in all things. She is said to have been only forty-five years of age at her death, a comparatively young woman, making her only twenty-five when she had opponents in power to face and conquer; hence it is to this lady that all the merit of good government for the last twenty years in China is given, which she no doubt most worthily deserves.

When she began the Regency the country was distracted by the war with England and France. Peking had been taken, and a treaty signed with Lord Elgin allowing the "outer Barbarians" to have Ministers at the capital. Up to that period the Chinese army was little altered from its primitive model, the bow and arrow being its principal weapons. During her rule a new era has begun and the arms and organisation of the si-yang-jin, or men of the Western Seas, have been introduced. War junks have been superseded by gunboats and other craft, building-yards and arsenals have come into existence—all this implying a most radical change to carry out in an old and Conservative country like China, and indicating resolution of a high kind at the head of affairs. The murder of Mr. Margery took place about the time Tung-Chih died, so that the difficult negotiations which resulted from that unfortunate event came on when the late Dowager-Empress again returned to power. Following on this came the Chefoo Convention with this country, which was arranged with the Chinese Government by Sir Thomas Wade. After this came another distracting subject to the authorities at Peking, that was the possibility of a war with Russia; that too

has been settled in a more satisfactory manner than if the war had taken place. These are the leading points of interest and difficulty which the Chinese have had to deal with during the last twenty years, and which have been managed by them in an able and satisfactory manner—at least this has been admitted by the foreign nations who have had to treat with them. How far the two Dowager Empresses, and particularly the late Empress, may have had to do with this successful management of affairs, it is impossible at present to say. If it was not the Dowager Empress's own ability, which she receives the credit of possessing, but was the work of Prince Kung or other of the Ministers, still like our own Queen Elizabeth or Queen Victoria, her name will at least be associated in a most intimate manner with the modern progress and prosperity of the Chinese Empire during her Regency. As China has so flourished under this rule, it becomes a matter of regret that a woman like Tz'ou-an should have been cut off so soon from the high position in which she has done so much good. Let us hope those who will follow her will have her abilities, and the same good purpose to use them for the benefit of the country. So far as we know of the character of Tung-Chih's mother, it need scarcely be expected that she will be able to carry on the Regency by herself. New characters will appear, and with a new Government at Peking there will be a natural anxiety as to its quality and probable future policy.

#### WIDOW MARRIAGES IN INDIA.

The *Times'* correspondent at Calcutta sends the following account of the re-marriage of an Indian widow. The lot of widows is one of life-long misery and privation, and every instance of escape will strengthen the hands of the reformers who are striving to put an end to the barbarous custom which denies to a widow every comfort and happiness in life:—"There is great excitement among the Bhotias, a rich and important Hindoo section of Western India, owing to the occurrence of the first widow marriage in their caste. The lady is twenty-seven years old, and has been a widow since the age of ten. She and her husband, who are both Bhotias, became acquainted in the native State of Cutch, the headquarters of their caste, and, knowing their marriage to be impossible there, they eloped to Bombay, where the Bhotias are also very strong, and where the ceremony was celebrated under the auspices of the Widows' Re-marriage Association. A small band of native reformers thoroughly approve the marriage, but a feeling of strong indignation has arisen among a great majority of the caste. The only Bhotia who attended the marriage has been excommunicated, and the lady's relatives are attempting to have the bride and bridegroom arrested on a charge of stealing jewels and sent to Cutch, where they propose dealing with them for an offence against the caste rules. Doubtless the Bombay Government will refuse to give them up.

#### A WIFE'S SAVINGS.

At the Liverpool assizes, May 18, Mr. Justice Williams, sitting without a jury, had before him the case of *Mitchell v. Mitchell*, which was part heard at the Manchester assizes. It was an interpleader issue arising out of an action brought by the plaintiff Mitchell against the Queen's Building Society, of Manchester, to recover the sum of £229. 5s. 1d. invested with the society in the name of Margaret Mitchell, the plaintiff's wife. Mr. Sutton appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Heywood for the defendant. His lordship now gave judgment. He stated that the parties were married forty-one years ago. The plaintiff was a carpenter, builder, and contractor. The plaintiff's wife, with his consent, took lodgers and did sewing and washing, and by that means earned a sum of money, which she invested in savings banks and building societies to the amount stated. In 1877 the plaintiff Mitchell made an assignment for the benefit of his creditors, and in the following year he deserted his wife, and proceedings were taken in the Manchester County Court with reference to those moneys. In that action the County Court judge decided that the money was the property of the wife under the Married Women's Property Act, and he (Mr. Justice Williams) could not now arrive at any other conclusion in this case. He accordingly gave a verdict for the wife.

RUAT JUSTITIA!—Scene—A British Court of Justice towards the close of the Nineteenth Century. Judge, Jury, Counsel, and Prisoner discovered engaged over conclusion of Trial on a charge of Manslaughter.—Judge (finishing up): And though the fact that the woman whose hair you first tore out in handfuls, and subsequently kicked to death, happened to have been your wife, would naturally have told much in your favour, and have enabled me to take a lenient view of your conduct, still human hair and human life are valuable things, and these cases are, I am surprised to see, getting rather common. I must therefore pass on you the severest sentence the law enables me to inflict. You will be imprisoned for the space of ten calendar days. [Sensation, during which the Prisoner is removed with a wink, when the next case, one of common larceny, is called on, and being rapidly disposed of, results in another verdict of guilty.] Judge (once more finishing up): And now there remains nothing more for me to do but to assign to you the punishment for your crime which it so richly deserves. You have been found in unlawful possession of a small quantity of false hair, of which you can give no satisfactory account. And about your case I can discover no mitigating circumstances. You have not secured it by violent assault. You are not married, and you cannot, therefore, allege as a plea for mercy that you have torn it freely from the head of your half-murdered wife. It is false hair, taken possibly from the very counter itself, and worth, I should presume, tenpence to an enterprising barber. Yours is, in short, a grave and heinous offence. The sentence is that you be kept in penal servitude for a period of fifteen years. Tableau. Curtain.—*Punch*.

SOLDIERS' WIVES AS NURSES.—An important movement, sanctioned by the War Department, was inaugurated on May 25th at Woolwich—viz., the instruction of soldiers' wives in nursing duties. Gen. the Hon. E. Gage presided, and Lord and Lady Chelmsford, Sir Frederick and Lady Roberts, Count Gleichen, and other visitors were present. Lord Chelmsford said the movement would be a great aid to the Army Medical Department in time of war. The proper nurse for a soldier was a soldier's wife, who was familiar with the ways, feelings, and wants of a soldier. It was not proposed to send them to the front, but they would take a position some distance in the rear of the field dressing posts. Sir Frederick Roberts also gave a hearty approval to the scheme, and thanked Viscountess Strangford, the directress of the movement, for her indefatigable zeal in utilising soldiers' wives as nurses. Medals were then distributed to the soldiers' wives for proficiency in nursing.

#### Obituary.

MISS CONSTANCE HOLLAND.—The earlier workers in the formation of the National Society for Women's Suffrage will remember with esteem and regret the name of the lady whose decease we have now to record. Miss Holland was engaged in educational work at Leeds, and was a helpful and faithful worker in the earlier struggles for the education and political enfranchisement of women. She gave up her school a few years ago owing to failing health, and went to live in St. Barbara, California, from which place we have just received the news of her death. Distance did not abate her sympathy with the cause, but she carried her principles with her, and dropped the seed in new and distant fields.

PROFESSOR ROLLESTON.—Mr. George Rolleston, M.D., Linacre, Professor of Physiology in the University of Oxford, died at Oxford, on June 16, in the 52nd year of his age. His death is deeply lamented by a large circle of friends. He was an earnest supporter of the educational interests of women, and his loss will be deeply deplored by the friends of this cause in Oxford. Professor Rolleston was also in favour of the political enfranchisement of women.

#### REVIEW.

*Men and Women: a Sequel to Mrs. William Grey.* Article in the *Fortnightly Review*, June 1, 1881.

This paper is a sequel to one which appeared in the *Fortnightly Review* for November, 1879, in which Mrs. Grey endeavoured to "show the substantial similarity between men and women as human

beings, and to found, upon their common participation in all the fundamental characteristics in human nature, the justice of women's claim to an equal participation in all social and political rights derived from it."

PETITIONS.

WOMEN'S DISABILITIES—For Removal.

THIRTEENTH REPORT, 5-24 May, 1881. Brought forward, Petitions 204 Signatures 10,687. May 5 LANGPORT, Somerset (Mr. Mason) 18. 18 KEIGHLEY Liberal Association, Members of the, John W. Laycock, vice-president, and others (Lord F. C. Cavendish) 3. 15 YORK (Mr. Creyke) 15. 1 EDINBURGH National Society for Woman's Suffrage in committee assembled, Members of the, Isabella Hope, president, pro tem. (Mr. John M'Laren) 1. 1 NOTTINGHAM, Attendants at a meeting in the Baptist Chapel Schoolroom, Woodborough Road, Henry S. Cropper, chairman (Mr. Charles Seely) 1. 19 F. DEW and others (Mr. Fawcett) 34. 23 A. WILLIAMS and others (Mr. Fawcett) 23. 190 ELGIN (Sir G. Macpherson Grant) 190. 123 NAIRN 123. 64 WINSOMBE (Sir Philip Miles) 64. 37 LEICESTER (Mr. Peter Taylor) 37. 20 M. A. DUNN and others (Mr. Cheetham) 40. 51 LESLIE, Aberdeen (Dr. Farquharson) 51. 609 BRISTOL (Mr. Lewis Fry) 609. 9 NORWOOD and TUNBRIDGE WELLS (Mr. Staveley Hill) 9. 77 S. B. MEYER and others (Mr. Jacob Bright) 77. 27 B. HILTON and others 27. 45 A. C. ANDREWS and others 45. 11 J. NEWTON and others 11. 8 J. E. WILLIAMS and others 8. 63 CHINNON (Mr. Cartwright) 63. 124 THAME 124. 22 M. OLDHAM and others (Mr. Gurdon) 22. 19 J. S. HEWLETT and others (Mr. Lee) 19. 21 DUBLIN (Mr. Lyons) 21. 17 E. R. HALE and others (Mr. Wroughton) 17. 40 DUBLIN 40. 18 L. E. COLLEY and others (Colonel Blackburne) 18. 66 CANTERBURY (Mr. Thomas Brassey) 66. 61 BLAIRGOWRIE, Perth (Mr. Currie) 61. 148 15401 148. 21 F. DAVIS and others (Sir Charles Dilke) 21. 42 M. CASH and others (Mr. Cecil Foljambe) 42. 15 E. WALKER and others (Mr. Herbert Gladstone) 15. 32 EXETER (Mr. Edward Johnson) 32. 45 E. EMPSON and others (Mr. Leeman) 45. 4 EDINBURGH, Female Inhabitants of (Mr. J. M'Laren) 4. 24 ASTON ROWANT and other places, Oxford (Colonel North) 24. 48 POOLE (Mr. Schreiber) 48. 450 RATHMINES and other places, Dublin (Colonel Taylor) 450. 44 LEICESTER (Mr. Peter Taylor) 44. 22 NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE, Members of the 22. Total number of Petitions 246—Signatures 13,014

FOURTEENTH REPORT, 25-31 May, 1881.

Brought forward, Petitions 246—Signatures 13,014. May 25 BELFAST (Mr. Corry) 41. 9 S. DONALD and others (Sir Charles Dilke) 9. 19 FISHGUARD (Lord Kensington) 19. 32 E. SARGEANT and others (Mr. Alexander M'Arthur) 32. 885 S. H. WALKER and others (Mr. Arnold Morley) 885. 1 LEICESTER, Members of the Committee of the Women's Suffrage Association, J. P. Hopps, chairman (Mr. Peter Taylor) 1. 7 NEWTON STEWART 7. 76 GREAT YARMOUTH (Mr. Birkbeck) 76. 48 ATHERTON CUM CHOWBENT and TYLDESLEY, Lancaster (Sir Richard Cross) 48. 127 EDINBURGH, Female Inhabitants of (Mr. James Cowan) 127. 25 CALLINGTON, Cornwall (Baron De Ferrieres) 25. 50 J. BROWN and others (Admiral Egerton) 50. 52 S. WARREN and others 52. 34 S. BOLDING and others (Mr. Fawcett) 34. 21 R. BOECKER and others (Mr. Robert Fowler) 21. 74 MANSFIELD, Nottingham (Viscount Galway) 74. 45 E. ALDRICH and others (Mr. Gurdon) 45. 32 WITNEY (Mr. Harcourt) 32. 178 E. EDWARDS and others (Mr. Samuel Holland) 178. 14 MODBURY (Sir Massey Lopes) 14. 14 A. PRESTON and others (Sir Andrew Lusk) 14. 123 GRANTHAM ON SPEY (Mr. Mackintosh) 123. 146 FORRES (Mr. Mackintosh) 146. 2 EDINBURGH (Mr. Mason) 2. 2 PERTSHIRE, Female Inhabitants of (Mr. Mason) 2. 2 EDINBURGH 2. 8 H. DAUNSON and others 8. 10 C. E. BABB and others 10. 42 A. GREEN and others 42. 4 ELGIN and other places, Female Inhabitants of (Mr. Mason) 4. 2 DUNOON (Mr. Mason) 2. 50 S. TORRANCE and others (Mr. Mason) 50. 34 BROCKLEY (Sir Charles Mills) 34. 8 BROMLEY 8. 31 5935 31. 239 R. L. BROOKS and others (Mr. Norwood) 239. 28 E. HILL and others (Sir Henry Peek) 28. 1 WESTMINSTER, Attendants at a public meeting, Millicent G. Fawcett (Mr. William Henry Smith) 1. 16 R. V. MALLESON and others 16. 14 BEDFORD 14. 42 T. MARTIN and others 42. 52 GREENWICH 52. 20 5943 20. 21 BEDFORD 21. 30 HAVANT 30. 40 DEAL (Sir Thomas Brassey) 40. 21 DUBLIN (Mr. Maurice Brooks) 21. 47 Female Inhabitants of (Mr. Maurice Brooks) 47. 134 OXFORD (Mr. Chitty) 134. 3 C. B. COOPER and others (Mr. Colman) 3. 14 E. L. M. BARRA and others (Mr. Courtney) 14. 41 QUETHOCK, Cornwall 41. 5 L. E. JEFFREY and others (Admiral Egerton) 5. 43 CAMBRIDGE (Mr. William Fowler) 43. 76 DOVER (Mr. Goist) 76. 13 W. CAMPBELL and others (Mr. Gourley) 13. 348 E. COBB and others (Lord George Hamilton) 348. 28 BRIGHTON (Mr. Holland) 28. 109 W. R. DUTY and others (Mr. Lee) 109. 20 LAMBETH, Parishioners of St. Philip's (Mr. William M'Arthur) 20. 175 C. KENT and others (Mr. William M'Arthur) 175. 23 MOFFAT, Dumfriesshire (Mr. Ernest Noel) 23. 45 J. LAWLEY and others (Mr. Ritchie) 45. 25 F. SHEARD and others (Mr. Serjeant Simon) 25. 33 G. E. MATHER and others (Mr. Watney) 33. 486 ABERDEEN, Female Inhabitants of (Dr. Webster) 486. 40 (Dr. Webster) 40. 101 E. G. M. GEORGE and others 101. 31 E. F. BRENT and others 31. 192 M. A. KINCHELA and others (Mr. Bryce) 192. 22 NEWPORT, Monmouth (Mr. Carbutt) 22. 22 R. FRANCIS and others 22. 22 M. J. COLLINS and others 22. 21 C. JAMES and others 21.

May 30 M. CARTER and others (Mr. Chamberlain) 26. 3 E. B. HACK and others (Baron de Worms) 3. 20 H. R. NEATH and others (Mr. Dillwyn) 20. 16 S. READ and others 16. 87 F. E. ALBERT and others (Mr. Firth) 87. 7 GAINSBOROUGH (Mr. Laycock) 7. 21 SWINDON (Mr. Mason) 21. 19 BLACKHEATH (Sir Charles Mills) 19. 24 J. ALLEN and others (Sir Charles Mills) 24. 46 J. EDWARDS and others (Mr. Slagg) 46. 26 DULWICH and others (Mr. Watney) 26. 3 J. THORNE and others 3. 20 WILMSLOW, Chester (Mr. Jacob Bright) 20. 20 G. SMITH and others (Baron de Worms) 20. 89 CHELSEA (Sir Charles Dilke) 89. 377 EDINBURGH, Female Inhabitants of (Mr. J. M'Laren) 377. 15 BLACKHEATH (Sir Charles Mills) 15. 14 LEICESTER (Mr. Peter Taylor) 14. 13 5992 13. 24 A. MASON and others (Mr. Thomasson) 24. 21 F. P. COBBE and others 21. 20 BLACKHEATH 20.

Total number of Petitions 341—Signatures 18,861

FIFTEENTH REPORT, 2-14 June, 1881.

Brought forward, Petitions 341 Signatures 18,861. June 2 DUNOON (Lord Colin Campbell) 205. 48 DERBY (Secretary Sir William Harcourt) 48. 29 J. PASCOE and others (Mr. William M'Arthur) 29. 10 C. C. DERRICK (Mr. William Henry Smith) 10. 19 SOUTHWARK (Mr. Cohen) 19. 57 H. A. JENNER and others (Mr. Courtney) 57. 16 JANE C. HOW and others 16. 21 E. C. GREEDY and others 21. 20 SAMUEL G. FENTON and others 20. 18 K. S. HOWARD and others 18. 14 GEORGE W. HOWARD and others (Mr. Cowper) 14. 104 CALLANDER, Perth (Mr. Currie) 104. 5 DORINDA NELIGAN, Head Mistress, Croydon High School, and others (Mr. Grantham) 5. 17 EVELYN PYNE and others (Sir Arthur Hayter) 17. 13 C. K. MACDONALD and others (Sir Andrew Lusk) 13. 15 CANONBURY 15. 29 THOMAS F. STONELAKE and others 29. 29 DALBEATTIE (Mr. Maxwell-Heron) 29. 130 CASTLE DOUGLAS 130. 1 YORKTOWN, L. Hale, lieutenant-colonel (Mr. Cubitt) 1. 28 E. C. NAPIER and others 28. 98 W. C. G. TENNY and others (Sir Charles Dilke) 98. 21 A. E. N. BEWICK and others (Mr. Firth) 21. 21 J. SIMPSON and others (Mr. Lowther) 21. 20 DOVER (Major Dickson) 20. 37 PENZANCE (Sir John St. Aubyn) 37. 39 ISLINGTON 39. 38 DUBLIN (Mr. Maurice Brooks) 38. 42 LONDON (Sir Thomas Chambers) 42. 15 6462 15. 29 6463 29. 59 6464 59. 42 6465 42. 66 BRISTOL (Mr. Lewis Fry) 66. 1 BRISTOL, M. E. Colman (Mr. Lewis Fry) 1. 17 SLIGO (Mr. Denis O'Connor) 17. 11 S. A. LAVENDER and others (Lord George Hamilton) 11. 28 ISLEWORTH (Lord George Hamilton) 28. 12 6471 12. 13 6472 13. 26 6473 26. Total number of Petitions 382—Signatures 20,266

SIXTEENTH REPORT, 15-21 June, 1881.

Brought forward, Petitions 382—Signatures 20,266. June 15 G. JEUNE and others (Mr. Carbutt) 142. 10 C. WING and others (Mr. Courtney) 10. 94 E. H. COLBY and others (Baron De Ferrieres) 94. 84 CIRENCESTER 84. 18 J. PENN and others (Mr. Mason) 18.

June 15 F. BARRON and others (Mr. Mason) 11. 31 C. RYAN and others 31. 172 E. E. REES and others 172. 4 M. HARVEY and others 4. 21 J. RYAN and others 21. 91 J. R. M'KEE and others 91. 23 MEATH 23. 22 KNOCKMARK, Meath 22. 38 DUBLIN (Mr. Maurice Brooks) 38. 22 RATHMINES, Dublin (Mr. Maurice Brooks) 22. 28 BRAY and ARLLOW, Wicklow (Mr. M'Coan) 28. 13 AGNES A. O'CONNOR, L.L.A., and others (Mr. Mason) 13. 17 M. C. TABOR and other (Sir Edmund Lechmere) 17. 24 R. C. SMITH and others (Mr. Murray) 24. 18 RUGBY (Mr. Newdegate) 18. 2 ROSA COWLEY and another (Mr. Newdegate) 2. 1 BAILEY, York, Ann Ellis, chairwoman (Mr. Serjeant Simon) 1. 20 CAMBRIDGE (Mr. Walpole) 20. 53 7140 53. 11 COLCHESTER 11. 21 LIVERPOOL 21. 40 CALNE (Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice) 40. 20 CLEVEDON (Sir Philip Miles) 20. 12 MARY BIDMEAD and others (Mr. Jacob Bright) 12. 39 E. J. HAVILAND and others 39. 82 INGATSTONE and other places (Lord Eustace Cecil) 82. 6 SAINT ALBAN, Hertford (Mr. Cowper) 6. 18 JOSEPH BIGGS and others (Sir Charles Dilke) 18.

Total number of Petitions 415—Signatures 21,474

The Petitions marked thus (\*) are substantially similar to that from Swansea [APP. 2]. The Petitions marked thus (†) are similar to that from Stockport [APP. 3]. The Petitions marked thus (©) are from public meetings, and are signed officially. The Petitions marked thus (‡) are similar.

MANCHESTER NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE.

SUBSCRIPTIONS, JUNE, 1881. "Popgun" £100 0 0 Mrs. Abernethy £20 2 0. Mr. Hugh Mason, M.P. 21 0 0 Miss M. Newton 0 2 0. Mr. Joseph Crook 5 0 0 Mr. Isaac B. Cooke 1 1 0. Miss Todd, Chester 5 0 0 Mrs. Hulley 1 0 0. Mrs. Wm. Grey 2 9 0 Mrs. H. C. Stephens 1 0 6 Mr. H. C. Stephens 1 1 0 Mrs. Thos. Brocklebank, jun. 0 10 6. Mrs. Hetherington 1 2 6 Mr. James Samuelson 0 10 6. Mr. H. C. Stephens 1 1 0 Mrs. H. C. Stephens 1 1 0. Mrs. Thomas Chorlton 1 1 0 Mr. James Smith 0 10 0. Mrs. Henry Taylor 1 1 0 Mr. William Simpson 0 10 0. Miss Firth 1 1 0 Mr. T. Goffey 0 10 0. Miss Marshall 1 1 0 Miss Laura Whittle 0 10 0. Miss F. M. Buss 1 1 0 Dr. Moore 0 10 0. Miss Dick 1 0 0 Dr. Whittle 0 5 0. Mrs. Scholefield 1 0 0 Dr. Nevins 0 5 0. Mr. G. Cowgill, Burnley 0 10 0 Miss Whittle 0 5 0. Mr. George White 0 10 0 Miss Morison 0 5 0. Miss Hikes 0 5 0 Mr. H. J. Cook 0 5 0. Miss Agnes Joyce 0 5 0 Mr. S. P. Jackson 0 5 0. Miss Tranmar 0 3 0 Mr. J. W. Julian 0 2 6. Miss M. E. Field 0 2 6 A. J. T. 0 2 6. Mrs. Godsman 0 2 6. Miss Susan Shaw 0 2 6. £152 2 0

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