

WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE JOURNAL.

EDITED BY LYDIA E. BECKER.

VOL. XX.—No. 234. PUBLISHED MONTHLY.
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JUNE 1, 1889.

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

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Signatures 231

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©358 19 PAISLEY, Provost, Magistrates, and Town Council of the burgh of, in common council assembled (Mr. Barbour) Seal. 1

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361 ,, NOTTINGHAM and other places, Inhabitants of (Mr. Arnold Morley) 20

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©364 ,, CREWE, Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the borough of, in council assembled (Mr. M'Laren) ... Seal. 2

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370 26 BEDHAMPTON, Inhabitants of (General Sir Wm. Crossman) 22

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©373 ,, GREAT YARMOUTH, Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the borough of (Sir Henry Tyler) Seal. 1

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©375 ,, EDINBURGH, Members of the Committee of the Young Women's Christian Association, in meeting assembled at Nicholson Square; Elizabeth Martin, president (Mr. M'Ewan) 1

©376 ,, HAVERFORD WEST, Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the borough of the town and county of, in council assembled (Admiral Mayne) Seal. 2

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382 ,, EYNSHAM, Inhabitants of (Mr. F. W. Maclean) 79

©383 ,, ABERAVON, Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the borough of, in meeting assembled on the 20th March, 1889 (Sir Hussey Vivian) Seal. 1

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©969 ,, EDINBURGH, Members of the Scott Habitation of the Primrose League, in meeting assembled in, on the 3rd April, 1889; G. Harrison, ruling councillor; J. A. Clues, secretary 1

©970 11 EDINBURGH, Inhabitants of, in drawing-room meeting assembled at the residence of Sir Thomas and Lady Clark on the 6th December, 1888; Charles M. Black, chairman (Mr. Buchanan) 1

©971 ,, EDINBURGH, Inhabitants of, in public meeting assembled in the Queen-street Hall on the 6th December, 1888; John Walcot, chairman (Mr. Buchanan) 1

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978 ,, WOTTON-UNDER-EDGE and other places, Inhabitants of (Mr. Holloway) 40

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©1007 ,, DEVONPORT, Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the borough of, in council assembled (Sir John Paleston) Seal. 1

©1008 ,, DUMFRIES, Provost, Magistrates, and Town Council of the royal burgh of (Mr. Robert Reid) Seal. 1

1009 ,, ATHERTON and other places, Inhabitants of (Mr. Caleb Wright) 46

Total number of Petitions 131—Signatures 4,068
These Petitions are substantially similar to that from York [APP. 1].
The Petitions marked thus (©) are signed officially.

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EDITED BY LYDIA E. BECKER.

VOL. XX.—No. 234. PUBLISHED MONTHLY. JUNE 1, 1889. PRICE ONE PENNY. BY POST THREE HALFPENCE.

In the interests of the Women's Franchise Bill the decision of the Law Courts in Lady SANDHURST'S case, that the grant of the Municipal and County Council franchise to women does not carry with it the right to sit on these councils, is not a matter for regret. Some of the opponents of women's suffrage have attempted to alarm the supporters by laying down the proposition that the right to vote and the right to be voted for go together, and that consequently if women were given the Parliamentary franchise they must become eligible for election as members of the House of Commons. If the Courts had afforded any countenance to this dogma, the case of these objectors would have been considerably strengthened. But the Judges have now distinctly decided against this theory, and have shown that there is no necessary connection between the right to elect and the capacity to be elected. Therefore the House of Commons may assent to the passing of the Women's Franchise Bill without being scared by the contemplation of the probability of the invasion of the sacred green benches by lady members of Parliament.

THE House of Lords, by an overwhelming majority, rejected the second reading of Lord MEATH'S Bill, the practical object of which was to enable the ladies who had been returned for the London County Council to retain their seats. The division showed some curious cross voting among those peers whose sentiments as regards women's suffrage have been more or less clearly declared. Lord MEATH'S Bill was supported by several peers who are supposed to be not in accordance with the women's suffrage movement; on the other hand, many known friends of the Franchise Bill voted against the Qualification of Women as County Councillors Bill. The Duke of RUTLAND wrote a letter to the *Times* explaining that in voting against Lord MEATH'S Bill he believed that he was acting for the best in the interest of the women's suffrage movement, and it is very probable that other friendly peers were actuated by similar

motives in declining to entertain the proposal to adopt the Bill.

It appears to us that the vote in the House of Lords should not be regarded as an expression of opinion on the general question of the advisability of admitting women to a larger share in the administration of local government, but rather as a vote on the merits of a particular Bill, brought forward apparently in reference to a special case, and which was limited and one-sided in its scope. There is no conceivable reason for making a distinction as regards the admission of women between County and Town Councils. The County Councils are the result of the extension to counties of the provisions of the Municipal Corporations Act, and whenever the question of the eligibility of women for election comes to be seriously dealt with by the Legislature it will be impossible to consider it in reference to County Councils alone. Parliament will have to discuss the question of admitting the election of women as councillors and aldermen of the municipal boroughs as well. This is a wider and more difficult question than that of retaining the ladies in the London Council, and it should not be a matter of surprise or discouragement if neither House of Parliament should feel prepared at present to undertake legislation thereon.

WHATEVER difference of opinion may at present exist as to the advisability of inviting women to become Councillors and Aldermen, there should be none as to the extreme importance of securing a more extended co-operation of women in other departments of local government. The work of women on School Boards and Boards of Guardians is of incalculable value in the interests of the girls and of the poor women who are brought within the sphere of the operations of these bodies. The legal restrictions as to rating qualification for election on Boards of Guardians operate very prejudicially on the community by depriving many unions of the services of women who would be able and willing to undertake the duties if the

technical bar were removed. It is to be hoped that in the measure for the establishment of District Councils, which the Government propose to introduce, the principle of admitting the co-operation of women in their work will not be lost sight of. This is of especial importance in view of the possibility that these District Councils may be ultimately intended to become the sole local authority in their respective districts, and as such may have to discharge the functions of School Boards and Guardians, in which women now take such an important share.

A BILL for amending the Industrial Schools Act, introduced in the House of Lords on behalf of the Government by Earl BROWNLOW, contains a provision which may possibly be regarded as a beginning of the process for transferring to newly-organised county authorities functions hitherto discharged by existing bodies. Section 31 provides for the cessation of the power of School Boards to establish industrial schools, or to make contributions for the maintenance of children at such schools. These powers are to be transferred to County Councils. This is an instance of distinctly retrograde legislation as regards the rights of women. School Boards are bodies where women are members with exactly the same rights as men, and women have the same control as men over the institutions and officials under the management of the Boards. The Government proposes to take these schools, which have been established by an authority composed of women and men, and to transfer them to an authority composed of men alone. Industrial schools contain girls as well as boys, and it is proposed to take these girls' schools away from the supervision of the School Boards where women may sit, and transfer them to the County and Borough Councils where women may not sit. This will be a great and grievous wrong, and we trust that our friends in both Houses of Parliament will give to the subject their most serious and effective consideration.

It is not only on the above grounds that this proposition should be re-considered. The School Boards appear to be unanimous in protesting against the deprivation of their power in regard to industrial schools, and the authorities of the schools throughout the country appear to be equally unanimous in desiring to remain in official connection with the School Boards. The duty of contributing to the maintenance of children in industrial schools demands the most patient and minute investigation into the details of each particular case,

duties which can be well and adequately performed by specialised bodies such as School Boards, but which could not possibly be attended to in the requisite detail by bodies with the multifarious duties of County Councils. These details would, therefore, in all probability be transferred to the charge of paid officials who would not have the same responsibility and interest in the work as members of School Boards who now discharge such duties personally.

A LADY guardian in one of the unions in the northern counties recently paid a visit to the pauper lunatic asylum. She found that the women inmates were not given any means of recreation, while the men were provided with a billiard table and were engaged in playing for stakes of a thousand pounds a game. It is quite likely that these poor lunatics derived as much amusement from this occupation as the lunatics outside asylums derive from staking real thousands of pounds on horse racing and baccarat. No one grudges the unfortunate male paupers their harmless play, but it does seem hard that the poor women lunatics should have to sit moping mum in their dreary ward the livelong day without any effort being made by giving them a little recreation to brighten the gloom of their existence.

THE provisions of the Scotch Local Government Bill regarding women electors vary a little from those of the English Act, not only in form, but also in substance. The section relating to women voters, clause 31, subsection 3, enacts as follows: "Every woman who is not married and living in family with her husband, otherwise possessing the qualification for being registered as a Parliamentary elector, but who is disqualified for being so registered by reason of being a woman, shall nevertheless, subject to the provisions contained in subsection 4 of this section, be entitled to be registered as a county elector." Subsection 4 refers to the payment of rates and applies to men and women.

This Bill differs from the English Act in taking the Parliamentary instead of the municipal register as the basis for the county council register. The English County Government Act simply enacts that the persons entitled to vote shall be in a borough the burgesses on the municipal register, and outside a borough the persons who possess the burgess qualification. As women already possessed this qualification, there was no occasion to refer specifically to women in the English Act.

But as the Scotch Act takes the Parliamentary and not

the municipal Acts as the basis of the Local Government Bill, it became necessary to introduce clauses distinctly conferring the county vote on the two classes of persons who are disqualified from being registered as Parliamentary electors, namely, Peers and women.

The clause enfranchising the women is a little wider in its scope than the English Act, inasmuch as marriage is not the absolute bar to the franchise that it is under the English law. If a married woman possessed of the qualification is not living in family with her husband she has now the municipal vote, and is to have the county council vote in Scotland. But in England the disqualification of marriage is absolute. If it can be shown that a married woman has a husband living, although separated from her, she is not entitled to be registered as a municipal or county elector.

Mr. CAMPBELL-BANNERMAN has declared his objection to the disfranchisement of married women, and it is possible that this clause may give rise to some discussion during the passing of the Bill. But we should be very much surprised to find that the Government or the House were prepared, in extending the area of women's suffrage, to alter the conditions on which it has always hitherto existed, and we are disposed strongly to deprecate any attempt to disturb those conditions until women's suffrage as at present established in England and Scotland in local elections shall have been extended to Parliamentary elections.

WOMEN connected with the organisation of all three of the great political parties have been demonstrating their forces during the past month. First came the annual celebration of the Primrose League, at which a great increase both of men and women members was reported. Lord SALISBURY took occasion to express his opinion that it was one of the happiest innovations of the latter quarter of the nineteenth century that women take so large a part in the conduct and canvassing of political affairs.

The same week saw the annual gathering of the Women's Liberal Federation, which appears also to be in a very flourishing condition. A large assembly took place in the Grosvenor Gallery, when a bracelet, in commemoration of her golden wedding, was presented to Mrs. GLADSTONE.

The demonstrations of the Women Liberal Unionists were held in Dublin and the North of Ireland, where several enthusiastic meetings have taken place. A large meeting has also been held in London.

Although none of these meetings have had any direct connection with women's suffrage, there can be no doubt that the great increase in the political activity of women, of which they are the occasion and the outcome, tends to hasten the day when this newly developed political force will receive its legitimate channel of action through the electoral franchise.

PARLIAMENT has taken an economical turn in the matter of Housemaids. A report of a Select Committee on the office of the Clerk of the Parliaments and office of the Gentlemen Usher of the Black Rod, which has just been issued, states that in 1876 the House sanctioned a Scheme whereby it was provided that as vacancies occurred among the Housemaids engaged for the service of the House, such vacancies were to be filled up by persons engaged at weekly wages of ten shillings. Six of the ten Housemaids then employed have retired, and the vacancies thus caused have been filled up as provided for by the Scheme. The Lord Great Chamberlain has informed the Committee that greater efficiency and economy can be effected by the retirement of the four remaining Housemaids, and the Committee, having taken into consideration all the circumstances under which the said Housemaids were appointed, are of opinion that they should be retired from the service of the House on the 30th of September next, from which date they are to receive quarterly payments in respect of one-half their present allowances. By the retirement of the four Housemaids there will be an immediate yearly saving of £27. 4s., and an ultimate yearly saving of £133. 4s. This scheme of the Lord Great Chamberlain has been found to give the "better security for the Palace of Westminster, and for the maintenance of order and regularity therein expected to be obtained by it."

There is something that sounds odd and diverting about these arrangements. Why should the retirement of the Housemaids give better security for the Palace of Westminster? Well may some men dread women's suffrage if four Housemaids, even without votes, could endanger the security of that august edifice. The places of the retired Housemaids are to be taken by persons at weekly wages of ten shillings; but the report is silent as to whether these persons are men or women. We presume they are women, for it would seem incredible that a man and an elector should condescend to do housemaid's work, or, if he did, that he should be content with ten shillings a week. The ordinary wages of a charwoman are one

shilling and sixpence a day and "all found;" but the LORD GREAT CHAMBERLAIN says nothing about food or beer money. Ladies who are heads of households sometimes find it necessary through stress of circumstances to discharge their regular servants and supply their places by charwomen; but we should not have thought that the LORD GREAT CHAMBERLAIN would have been reduced to this expedient in providing for the domestic service of the Palace of Westminster, or that if he were so reduced he would have needed to pare down the remuneration of his casual servants to something like starvation wages.

The total sum saved to the nation out of the wages of the housemaids in the Palace of Westminster will, it is stated, ultimately amount to £374 per annum. We are inclined to wonder what the saving would amount to were a similar process of retrenchment applied to the remuneration of the men in the service of the House.

PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE.

HOUSE OF LORDS, May 10th.

MARRIAGE WITH A DECEASED WIFE'S SISTER.

The Duke of ST. ALBANS, in moving the second reading of the Marriage with a Deceased Wife's Sister Bill, advocated the measure on the familiar grounds of the example of other nations and of several of our own colonies, the evils arising in this country from the legal prohibition of marriage with a deceased wife's sister, and the weight of public opinion against that prohibition.

Lord PERCY, in moving as an amendment the rejection of the measure, contended that the noble duke had made out no case for legislation which would remove a legal prohibition which had existed for centuries. He said the Bill struck at the foundation of the marriage laws of this country. They had always understood that under those laws man and wife were one. If this Bill should be passed as it stood they would leave nineteen degrees of affinity within which a man might not marry, and twenty degrees within which a woman might not marry.

Lord GRIMTHORPE, in a speech of considerable length, argued that the prohibition which the Bill would remove was not founded on any theological or legal principle which ought to induce their lordships to reject the measure.

Lord SELBORNE briefly combated that proposition, and warned the House that if marriage with a deceased wife's sister were permitted they could not stop there. He said that if they were to sanction these marriages he did not see how they could prohibit marriages with a deceased husband's brother, and still more with a wife's niece, which was a degree still more remote.

Lord HERSHELL supported the Bill. He denied that there was any necessity for enlarging the scope of the Bill, or that if marriage with a deceased wife's sister were permitted that would lead to a demand for the abolition of all prohibitions based on consanguinity. The Duke of ARGYLL upheld prohibitions because of affinity, and opposed the Bill.

The Archbishop of CANTERBURY on scriptural and social grounds also spoke against the measure.

On a division the Bill was rejected by 147 to 120.

Monday, May 20th.

COUNTY COUNCILLORS (QUALIFICATION OF WOMEN) BILL.

The Earl of MEATH, in moving the second reading of this Bill, desired to emphasize the fact that he did not ask their lordships to endorse any new principle. He only asked them to extend a principle which had been already sanctioned by Parliament—

namely, that women were fit to carry on administrative work. Parliament had already given its sanction to the election of women to School Boards and Boards of Poor Law Guardians; and he thought it would be allowed that in many instances very valuable and excellent work had been performed by the ladies who had served on those bodies. It might be said that if women were permitted to become county councillors the next thing would be that they would have to be admitted to Parliament. He at once said that for himself he would very much deprecate any such step as that. The work of County Councils was very much like that of School Boards and Boards of Guardians. The London County Council, of which he had the honour to be a member, had to look after twenty-three baby-farms; they had also to look after boarded-out children; industrial schools, in which at least half of the children were girls; in addition to that they had to look after 10,000 lunatics, half of whom also belonged to the weaker sex; and in all these and cognate matters he maintained that women were just as good administrators if not better than men. There was nothing the least revolutionary in asking that they should be admitted to sit in County Councils. In the London County Council they had had some experience of how the three ladies who had been elected to that body had worked; and the council had expressed an opinion in favour of the admission of women by the vote of a majority of 48 to 22, or more than two to one. It was a subject of deep regret to him that, in consequence of a recent decision in a Court of law, the lady members of the London County Council would have to retire, and that that body would be deprived of their valuable assistance. He trusted that the House by its vote that night would express its conviction that women by their great work in social reform had earned the right to a voice in the local government of their country. He moved the second reading of the Bill.

After a pause the Lord Chancellor put the question that the Bill be read a second time, and his decision that "The non-contents have it" was not audibly challenged. Earl Fortescue, who had on the paper a notice of his intention to move that the Bill be read a second time that day six months, rose to move that amendment and was met with cries of "Order." It was explained to him that the Bill had been rejected without a division, and he asked incredulously "Is it really so?" There were some cries of "Go on;" and then

The LORD CHANCELLOR rose and said: I must call the noble earl's attention to the fact that I waited for some time before I put the question. I said the non-contents had it, and I was unchallenged in my decision.

Earl FORTESCUE: I thought I should have been called upon. I have the misfortune of being rather deaf and partially blind, and I was not aware of what was going on.

Earl Granville and afterwards the Earl of Kimberley were understood to make an appeal to their lordships to allow the question to be put again. Some Opposition peers were also understood to say that they had challenged the decision of the Lord Chancellor, who replied that he had not heard the challenge.

The question was then put again with the result that their lordships divided, and the numbers were—

For the second reading 23

Against 108

Majority —85

The motion was therefore lost, and the Bill was rejected.

The following lords voted in favour of the Bill:—

| | |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Canterbury, L. Archp. | Chaworth, L. (<i>E. Meath.</i>) |
| Westminster, D. | [<i>Teller.</i>] |
| Ripon, M. | Coleridge, L. |
| Camperdown, E. | Hobhouse, L. |
| Carlisle, E. | Kensington, L. |
| Granville, E. | Lawrence, L. |
| Kimberley, E. | Leigh, L. |
| Northbrook, E. | Ribblesdale, L. |
| Spencer, E. | Sandhurst, L. |
| Basing, L. | Saye and Sele, L. |
| Brabourne, L. [<i>Teller.</i>] | Stanley of Alderley, L. |
| Brassey, L. | Thring. |

Several peers were prevented, owing to the unexpected time at which the division took place, from voting on Lord Meath's Bill. The Earl of Aberdeen was one of those who intended to vote for the Bill. The Archbishop of York would also have supported it had he been present.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, May 20th. WOMEN AS COUNTY COUNCILLORS.

Mr. CHANNING asked the First Lord of the Treasury whether his attention had been called to the resolution passed on Tuesday last at the London County Council, by a majority of 48 to 22, to the effect that "this Council heartily approves of the principle of the Bills now before Parliament for enabling women to sit as county councillors;" and whether, having regard to the decision in the appeal of Lady Sandhurst, and to the serious inconveniences caused by the present position of affairs, both to the County Council and to the constituencies who had returned women to represent them on the Council by large majorities, Her Majesty's Government would give an early opportunity of obtaining a decision of the House on the County Councillors (Qualification of Women) Bill.

Mr. W. H. SMITH: It was not intended by the Local Government Act to give to women the right to sit on County Councils, and it was so stated more than once during the passage of the Act. The recent decision has only confirmed the view taken by the Government. The Government cannot hold out any hope of being able to give the opportunity asked for.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT IN SCOTLAND.

On May 23rd, in the debate on the motion for the second reading of the Local Government (Scotland) Bill, Mr. CAMPBELL-BANNERMAN said, in the course of his speech, that he objected to the exclusion of married women from the right to vote at the elections.

On May 27th, in the adjourned debate, Sir J. KINLOCH said he trusted that a clause would be inserted in the Bill to distinctly legalise the election of women to county councils.

WOMEN AND COUNTY COUNCILS.

LETTER FROM THE DUKE OF RUTLAND.

The following letter appeared in the *Times* of May 23rd:—

To the Editor of the *Times*.

Sir,—In your leading article this morning an opinion is expressed by rejecting Lord Meath's Bill yesterday the House of Lords intended to show hostility to the measure for enabling female ratepayers to vote at Parliamentary elections.

Speaking, of course, only for myself, allow me to say that my vote was given against the Bill on precisely the opposite ground.

In my opinion, an attempt to open Parliament or county councils to women, instead of helping, would prejudice the claim, legitimate as I hold it to be, of the female ratepayers to vote at Parliamentary elections.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

RUTLAND.

May 21.

POLITICAL SOCIETIES.

THE PRIMROSE LEAGUE.

LORD SALISBURY ON THE POLITICAL INFLUENCE OF WOMEN.

At the meeting of the Grand Habitation of the Primrose League, on May 21st, Lord Salisbury, in speaking of the difference in the position of a Minister in the present day from what it was in days gone by, said there are many disadvantages in that difference on which I will not dwell; but there are two advantages which are felt very sensibly in the working of the party, and I use that term "party" in its largest and least restricted sense, by which the present Government is supported. In the first place, I think we have not only the passive support, but the generous and hearty co-operation of supporters in all classes of the community—(hear, hear)—and the other is that a very large portion of our political support is furnished, not by one sex, but by both sexes. (Cheers.) It is a great change in the history of our time that women take now so large an interest in political affairs, and I am sure that the spread of the Primrose League and its influence is due in no slight degree to that circumstance. (Renewed cheers.) Whatever may be thought upon other controverted questions to which I will not now advert, I am sure no one who has watched the working of politics in these latter days, or who has watched the operations of the league will doubt that it is one of the happiest innovations of the latter quarter of the nineteenth century that women take so large a part in the conduct and canvassing of political affairs. (Loud cheers.)

NATIONAL REFORM UNION.

At the Annual Meeting of the General Council of the National Reform Union, held at Manchester, on May 22nd, Miss Ellen Sturge moved: "That the exclusion from the Parliamentary franchise of duly qualified women is unjust and inexpedient, and opposed to the spirit of the Liberal party, and that this disability should therefore be removed with as little delay as possible." She disclaimed the need for argument on the abstract question, but remarked that it was said the Liberal members had been afraid of this matter coming on, because they did not wish a Conservative Government to have the credit of passing a Women's Suffrage Bill, with the consequent advantage that might follow. She could not think that could be so with the Liberal party, and she appealed to them to support any Government in carrying out their own principles. Mrs. Moss (Hyde) seconded the resolution. The motion was opposed by Mr. Clarke (Farnworth), supported by a Bury delegate, and carried, only two persons voting against it.

WOMEN'S LIBERAL FEDERATION.

The Council of the Women's Liberal Federation decided on May 22nd not to include women's suffrage in the objects of the organisation.

NOTTINGHAM WOMEN'S LIBERAL ASSOCIATION.

On May 16th a meeting of the Forest and Sherwood Wards Branch of the Nottingham Women's Liberal Association was held at the Association Offices, Wheeler Gate, when an address on "Women's Rights" was delivered by Mr. J. Clarkson. Mrs. Allen (President of the Branch) presided. The lecturer, at the close of his address, moved the following resolution:—"That, in the opinion of this meeting, the Parliamentary franchise should be extended to all women who possess the qualifications that entitle men to vote, and who, in all matters of local government, have the right to vote; and that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to each of the borough members." Mrs. Abbott seconded the resolution. Mrs. Cowen said that this was a matter which she had supported strongly for several years past, and that since 1880 she had been honorary secretary of the Society for Promoting Women's Suffrage. Mrs. Pearson said, for her own part, she had no fear of the final issue of this question. Even if she were persuaded that all women would vote Conservative, that would be no reason why the suffrage should be withheld from them any more than for men who voted Conservative. Mrs. Perry said that she considered women's suffrage was a simple matter of justice. The resolution was unanimously passed. It was next resolved to adopt and sign a petition to Parliament in favour of the admission of ladies, duly elected, to County Councils. A vote of thanks to Mr. Clarkson followed.

RADCLIFFE AND PILKINGTON WOMEN'S LIBERAL ASSOCIATION.

On May 6th, a meeting of women was held in the Co-operative Hall, Radcliffe, to inaugurate the Radcliffe and Pilkington Women's Liberal Association. The chair was taken by ROBERT LEAKE, Esq., M.P. for the division, who was supported by Mrs. Eva M'Laren and other ladies.

The CHAIRMAN, in the course of his address, said he believed that the tendency of women to take an interest in politics would grow. He did not think that every woman would become a politician, especially an active politician, but however deep or shallow their political knowledge might be, there was one thing which every lady in the land could possess, and that was the understanding of the general principles underlying all politics, and in a very practical manner they could influence the application of those principles in the nation's policy. The female section of the community had a great interest in good national government, and it would be most unfair to leave them out of consideration in all that affected it. In conclusion he expressed himself in favour of women's suffrage, and wished the association every success. (Applause.)

Mrs. M'LAREN, in the course of a long and fluently-delivered address, said the main reason for the formation of such associations as that was the desire of women to interest themselves in politics. After speaking at some length upon matters which women could do much to influence, Mrs. M'Laren referred to the question of women's suffrage, saying that when they got the vote women would have a direct influence in the politics of the day, and she hoped

that they would make the obtaining of this vote in Parliamentary matters one of the objects of the association. (Applause.)

The remaining business of the meeting was the election of a president and seven vice-presidents, and for the former position Mrs. Leake was unanimously chosen, the seven vice-presidents being Mrs. Adam Hoyle, Mrs. Richard Allen, Mrs. James Hoyle, Mrs. John Massey, jun., Miss Brierley, Mrs. Seaton, and Mrs. Joseph Bentley.

BATH HABITATION OF THE PRIMROSE LEAGUE.

At the quarterly meeting of this Habitation on March 27th an address was delivered by Miss Milner, Ruling Councillor of the Milner Habitation, York. At the conclusion of her address Miss Milner referred to the question of female franchise. She deprecated it very strongly, being quite content with the privileges which she at present enjoyed. She thought it would be a disastrous thing for the chivalry of England when women were put into a so-called position of equality with men. (Applause.) Woman's place, she contended, was clearly marked out for her. If a woman had spare time, and circumstances did not compel her to stay at home, let her give to that cause of politics, to the cause of education, to the cause of religion, to the cause of the country, all the help she could, but do not, she asked, give women the franchise. Chivalry was the impulse which made men listen to them now. If they made themselves equal with men they would be wilfully opposing themselves to the best instincts of chivalry of the knights of olden times which still animated the knights of the Primrose League and the men of England generally. (Applause.) The Chairman, in proposing a vote of thanks to Miss Milner, said he did not see any reason in his own mind why women should not have the right to the Parliamentary franchise; and Colonel Vaughan, in seconding, expressed the opinion that as women were able to vote for the Town Council and the County Council they might be entrusted with the Parliamentary franchise. The motion having been carried with acclamation, an entertainment was given in which Mr. Hartley, Mr. Treby, Miss Benson, Miss Trask, Miss Wadman, and Miss Sage took part.

BRIXTON LIBERAL ASSOCIATION.

An executive committee of the Brixton Liberal Association has passed a resolution expressing the hope that the Marquis of Carmarthen, member for the division, may see his way to support Mr. Woodall's resolution in favour of women's suffrage.

NEWCASTLE AND GATESHEAD WOMEN'S LIBERAL ASSOCIATION.

On March the 1st, in the Northumberland Hall, Newcastle, Miss Christina Bremner, of Hull, read a paper entitled "A Reasonable Reform: a plea for Women's Suffrage." Mr. Aaron Watson, editor of the Shields Gazette, presided, introducing the lecturer by saying that he was much in favour of the extension of the franchise to women, considering the existing law a great injustice to them. After the paper was read several questions were asked, and were ably and convincingly answered by Miss Bremner. The following resolution was then moved by Miss Moffat, and seconded by Miss Wheeler: "That in the opinion of this meeting of the Newcastle and Gateshead Women's Liberal Association, the exclusion of women who are householders and ratepayers from exercising a Parliamentary franchise is neither consistent nor just, and that the time has come for restoring to them that privilege which they formerly used to exercise; and that this meeting calls upon Liberal members of Parliament to support the Bill of Mr. William Woodall, M.P." The motion being put was carried unanimously. A vote of thanks to Miss Bremner was proposed by Mrs. Spence Watson, who mentioned the fact that in Newcastle we have 4,000 and Gateshead 1,800 women ratepayers unrepresented in regard to Parliamentary matters. Miss Telford seconded the vote of thanks. Miss Bremner, suitably replying, proposed a vote of thanks to the chairman, which was carried by acclamation.

YORK WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION.

A business meeting was held in connection with the above society on March 22nd at the York Institute. Mrs. J. E. Clark proposed that Mrs. H. Richardson be appointed president, Mrs. Platnauer hon. treasurer, and Miss Wilkinson hon. secretary. Miss O'Brien seconded the proposition, and it was carried unanimously. Seven ladies, with power to add to their number, were nominated and elected to serve as the committee.

CAMBRIDGE ASSOCIATION FOR WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE.

The following letter has appeared addressed to the editor of the Daily News:—

Sir,—As the above association does not now stand affiliated to either of the London societies for Women's Suffrage, perhaps you will allow me to say that our attitude has always been that of loyal support to Mr. Woodall's efforts. While regretting the existence of the clause excluding all married women whatsoever from the franchise, we rely on Mr. Woodall's zeal and judgment; and we would infinitely prefer to have the Bill passed as it stands rather than see this great reform wrecked or postponed.—I am, sir, yours obediently, ANNA BATESON, Hon. Sec.

DRAWING-ROOM MEETINGS.

QUEEN'S GATE.

A well-attended drawing-room meeting was held under the auspices of the Central National Society for Women's Suffrage on the 14th of May, at 45, Queen's Gate, by invitation of Mr. Alfred Jacoby. The chair was taken by Mr. Alfred Jacoby, M.P., who expressed his regret at the loss of the day appointed for the second reading of the Bill. Mr. McCarthy, in an eloquent speech, urged women to be more strenuous in their exertions, and said that the measure would never be seriously considered until it became one upon which the fate of Government depended. Mrs. Stanton Blatch said that it was not by physical but by moral and intellectual force that the modern world was governed. Mrs. Wyndham Phillips pointed out several inequalities, past and present, from which women had suffered through their exclusion from a voice in the making of the laws to which they were called upon to submit. Speeches were also delivered by Mr. T. Roe, M.P., Mr. Cuninghame Graham, M.P., Dr. Clark, M.P., Miss Balmorie, and Miss Sharman Crawford. A resolution affirming the opinion that the franchise should be extended to women on the same conditions as it is, or may be, granted to men was passed, and a petition to Parliament on the subject was framed.

THE LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL.

DISCUSSION ON WOMEN AS COUNCILLORS.

At the meeting of the Council held on May 14th the adjourned debate was resumed on the following motion by the Rev. C. FLEMING WILLIAMS: "That a deputation be at once appointed by this Council to wait upon the President of the Local Government Board to urge upon him the importance of securing from Her Majesty's Government such facilities for the consideration of the Bill now before both Houses of Parliament for the legalisation of the position of women as county councillors as will secure the speedy passage of such bills into law."

Miss COBDEN said it might appear somewhat egotistical to express her opinion in a matter which so nearly affected her two colleagues and herself, but she felt that it would hardly be right to remain completely silent during the discussion. She desired to add her voice to those who were urging that a petition should be presented from this body in favour of the right of women to sit on County Councils. There were many special reasons why women should be allowed to sit. They had to look after the housing of the poor, the female inmates of lunatic asylums, and industrial schools. Lady Sandhurst had under her charge no fewer than twenty-three baby farms. Now, might she ask whether the chairman, the deputy-chairman, or the vice-chairman, would undertake the arduous duty of visiting these interesting establishments in case Lady Sandhurst's election was declared void? (Laughter.)

Mr. FOSTER moved, as an amendment, "That this Council heartily approves of the principle of the Bills now before Parliament for enabling women to sit as county councillors."

The Rev. C. FLEMING WILLIAMS accepted the amendment. Captain PROBYN and Mr. PHILLIPS having briefly spoken,

Mr. MARKS moved, as an amendment, "That the question of the right of women to sit as county councillors is one upon which this Council, as a council, is not called upon to express an opinion." He considered that it would be more discreet and desirable that they should wait until the final decision had been given by the tribunals of the country.

Mr. DICKINSON held that the opinion of the Council was that

women should sit as members, and if that were so it was really important that they should express it.

The Council divided, and there voted—

For the amendment 26
Against 47
Majority —21

A further discussion was taken on the Rev. C. Fleming Williams's motion as amended, and the numbers were—

For the motion 48
Against 22
Majority —26

The result was received with cheers.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF APPEAL—MAY 16TH.

(Before the LORD CHIEF JUSTICE, the MASTER of the ROLLS, and Lords Justices COTTON, LINDLEY, FRY, and LOPES.)

LADY SANDHURST'S APPEAL.

To-day was resumed the hearing of the arguments in support of the appeal of Lady Sandhurst from a decision of Mr. Baron Huddleston and Mr. Justice Stephens, holding that she, being a woman, was incapable of being elected a councillor for Brixton; that the votes given for her were thrown away; and that Mr. Beresford-Hope was entitled to the seat.

Mr. Rigby, Q.C., Mr. R. T. Reid, Q.C., and Mr. Costelloe were counsel for the appellant; and Mr. Finlay, Q.C., and Mr. S. Day appeared for Mr. Beresford-Hope, the petitioner.

At the close of the arguments,

The Lord Chief Justice delivered his judgment. He said that the question of asserting the rights of women had been agitated in this country for twenty years, and in 1869 women were allowed to vote at municipal elections. But in no case had a woman been allowed or elected to discharge municipal functions. It appeared to him that the 63rd clause of the Act of 1882 was conclusive on the point. It stated that a woman was merely entitled to vote at municipal elections. Of course in the Act the gender was to be freely interpreted with regard to rating and offences; "he" in such cases meant and included "she;" but in the 63rd section, which was incorporated in the Act of 1888, the masculine gender only was implied. It would be doing violence to that section if the Court held that Lady Sandhurst was entitled to sit. He must hold that Mr. Beresford-Hope was entitled to the seat, because it must be taken that the electors who voted for Lady Sandhurst were aware of her incapacity of status, and that being so the law held their votes of no account. The appeal must therefore be dismissed with costs.

The Master of the Rolls, in concurring, said that by the law of England no woman could discharge municipal functions. The Act of 1882 gave the right to vote, and only that right, to women.

Lord Justice Cotton was content to rest his judgment upon the 63rd clause of the Act of 1882, without going into the general question of the law affecting women raised by the Master of the Rolls.

Lord Justice Lindley was of opinion that the 11th and 63rd sections of the Act of 1882 settled the whole question against the claims of Lady Sandhurst.

Lord Justice Fry said the law gave a woman only the right to vote at municipal elections.

Lord Justice Lopes said he agreed with the consolidated wisdom of the full Court—(laughter)—but he desired to rest his judgment on the first point on the 63rd section of the Act, and on the second point on the decision in the case of Drinkwater v. Deaking.

The appeal was then dismissed with costs.

HIS VIEW OF THE MATTER.

"Yes, sir," continued the large man with the gold watch, "Yes, sir, we had a great time over our school 'lection here last spring. Got a good many out who don't in a gen'ral way make no 'count of school matters. You see, the women put it into the papers how that they'd like to have a woman on the school board, and it raised quite an excitement. It did, sir, for a fact. I just told 'em, sir, if they put a woman on that school board, sir, why, I'd resign."

"And so, I suppose, they didn't elect a woman," observed the quiet traveller.

"No, sir, they didn't. Leastwise, she didn't git on to the school board, sir. The woman got the most votes, but it wasn't done legal, and so she was counted out. Yes, sir. I'm jest as much in favour of women as anybody, sir. I want them to have all their rights; but when they go to interferin' with our rights and prerogatives, sir, why then, sir, I say it's time sech things was put a stop to. Only last week, sir, I paid a woman a dollar, sir, for a day's washing. I suppose she earn't the money, and I was willin' to pay it; but I've known men—yes, sir, good, strong, able-bodied men—work a whole day, and git no more."

"I suppose you consented to remain on the school board, then," said the traveller.

"Well, yes, sir, I did."

"And the people concluded after all that it wasn't best to have any but men?"

"Well, yes, sir, they did so last year; but this year a few meddlers went to work and got out a lot of voters that didn't understand the value of a good school officer, and, if you'll believe it, sir, they voted in two women."

"And so you resigned immediately?"

"Well, no, sir, not exactly. I wasn't elected."

—Woman's Journal, Boston.

SCOTLAND.

EDINBURGH NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE.

The following resolutions have been passed by the Executive Committee of the Edinburgh National Society for Women's Suffrage, May, 1889:—

"That this Committee regrets that in the Local Government (Scotland) Bill, and in the Parochial Boards Bill, it has been decided that women are not eligible as County and Parish Councillors, and respectfully requests the Government to insert a clause making them eligible."

"That this Committee also regrets that married women who are ratepayers should be debarred from a vote for County Councillors, and requests the omission in clause 31, subsection 3, of the words 'who is not married, and living in family with her husband.'"

"That copies of these resolutions be sent to the Lord Advocate, and all the Scottish members."

Since last issue four more town councils, viz., Arbroath, Tain, Edinburgh, and Dunfermline, have petitioned in favour of women's suffrage.

ABERDARE HALL, CARDIFF.

At the recent annual meeting of the governors of Aberdare Hall, University College, Cardiff, the Executive Committee were able to submit a most satisfactory report. Several students had distinguished themselves by gaining scholarships, both at the College and Hall; two had taken the B.A. degree (London); others had passed the Intermediate in Arts and Matriculation Examinations, among whom was Miss Moss, who took twelfth place in the honours divisions of the latter. The President, Lady Aberdare, moved that a woman member be placed upon the College Council to represent the large contingent of fifty-eight women students now attending the College.

DEBATING SOCIETIES.

FABIAN SOCIAL.

In the course of a lecture on "Anarchy—and the way out," by Mr. G. Bernard Shaw, of the Fabian Society, given on the 25th January, before the Mutual Improvement Society of the New Jerusalem Church, Palace Gardens Terrace, London, the lecturer said: By the latest arrangements a man who pays 4s. a week has a vote. Rents being put high, the landlords, so far, do everything in their power to enfranchise a man. But the registration laws do much to disfranchise a man from what would be practically man-

hood suffrage. We have still to give up our absurd system of granting a vote to the room itself, but not to the man who occupies it.

TOWN COUNCILS.

ABERAVON.

At the March meeting, the MAYOR moved that the seal of the borough be affixed to a petition in support of extending the franchise to women.

Mr. Councillor CHARLES JONES seconded. Women now took a very active part in political matters, as they had seen in the recent Kennington election, when the Primrose Dames displayed great activity.

Mr. Councillor H. J. STOKES said he quite agreed with the principle that every householder should have a vote, and one vote.

Mr. Alderman EVANS was quite willing that women should have a vote. They had now lady doctors, lady pharmacists, and soon would have lady lawyers.

Mr. Councillor M. A. JENKINS: We have them now. Councillors WALSH and B. JONES also supported, as did also Mr. Councillor REES THOMAS.

Mr. Alderman JOHN JONES could see no reason why women should be excluded. Women were quite as conscientious and displayed as much good sense as men.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

BOOTLE.

At the March meeting, the MAYOR said he had received a communication from Miss Lydia Becker asking the Council to present a petition in favour of the objects of the Manchester National Society for Women's Suffrage.

Alderman NEEP moved that the Council petition in favour of women's suffrage, and said it had always been an anomaly why women should be able to vote in municipal and not in Parliamentary elections.

Dr. BARK seconded, and it was carried unanimously.

BUCKINGHAM.

A form of petition in favour of women's suffrage had been sent in by Miss Lydia Becker, with a request that it be endorsed by the Council.

Councillor BASTICK suggested that the matter be referred to the Buckingham Debating Society. (Laughter.)

The MAYOR said women already voted for members of school boards, town councils, boards of guardians, &c., and he saw no reason why they should not exercise their votes in the election of members of Parliament.

Four hands were held up in its favour, and two against it, the remainder being neutral. Consequently the Mayor's suggestion was agreed to.

DUNSTABLE.

At the meeting of the Council of Dunstable, held in April, the Mayor reported that a letter had been received from Miss Lydia Baker, the secretary of the Manchester National Society for Women's Suffrage, returning a petition which the Council had signed, with a request that it should be forwarded to the member for this division for presentation.

The Clerk reported that he had forwarded it to Mr. Cyril Flower, M.P., for that purpose.

KEIGHLEY.

At the March meeting, the Finance and General Purposes Committee recommended that the subject of petitioning Parlia-

ment in favour of a Bill extending the Parliamentary franchise to women be brought before the Council as an open question.

Mr. WALSH moved that the Council pass on to the next business.

Mr. CRAVEN seconded the motion.

Mr. JOHNSON moved that the petition be signed and forwarded to Parliament. He thought that women had as much right to exercise the Parliamentary franchise as to vote in school board, town council, and other elections.

Mr. R. SMITH was in favour of the Council expressing its opinion on the Bill. He was in favour of supporting the Bill.

Mr. BUTTERFIELD, whilst not expressing an opinion as to the merits of the Bill, was convinced that if these subjects were to be brought before the Council, the discussion would be interminable, and they would not have time to transact the business for which they were elected.

Mr. EDMONDSON said that the Bill only included certain women, but he thought that all women should have a vote in Parliamentary elections. At the same time, he did not consider it wise to introduce these matters in the Council.

On being put to the vote, Mr. Johnson's amendment was defeated by 6 votes to 5.

The Council then rose.

EVENING PARTY IN THE ART GALLERIES.

An evening party, promoted by ladies interested in the women's suffrage movement, was held at the Nineteenth Century Art Society's Galleries, Conduit-street, London, W., on Thursday, May 30th, under the auspices of the following ladies:—

- The Lady Frances Balfour.
The Dowager Countess of Buchan.
The Countess of Meath.
The Lady Maude Parry.
Louisa Lady Goldsmid.
Mrs. Garrett Anderson.
Mrs. Ashford.
Miss Becker.
Mrs. Beddoe.
Miss J. Boucherett.
Mrs. Edward Cotton.
Miss Courtenay.
Mrs. Leonard Courtney.
Mrs. Joseph Cross.
Miss Davenport-Hill.
Miss Emily Davies.
Mrs. Edwards-Heathcote.

The programme included a selection of music by Mrs. Trust, Mr. Frederick Williamson, Miss Jeanie Rosse, and Signor Sala, who kindly acted as accompanist, and recitations by Miss Bass and Miss Dewey. Among other attractions were the summer exhibition of pictures, and the christening clothes and other interesting relics of King Charles I. from the Stuart exhibition, kindly contributed by Bewicke Blackburn, Esq.

- The Countess of Portsmouth.
The Viscountess Harberton.
Clara Lady Rayleigh.
Lady Roberts.
Mrs. Fawcett.
Mrs. Penrose Fitzgerald.
Mrs. Ashworth Hallett.
Mrs. Charles Holland.
Mrs. Walter M'Laren.
Miss Mordan.
Mrs. Charles E. Schwann.
Mrs. Courtenay Scott.
Mrs. Henry Sidgwick.
Mrs. Stephen Spring-Rice.
Miss Anna Swanwick.
Miss Tod.

PRIZE COMPETITION No. 9. A QUESTION IN BIOGRAPHY.

A few years ago there died in England a lady whose maiden name was Mary Anne Evans. She married for her first husband a gentleman named Lewis. Shortly after his death she married a gentleman many years younger than herself, and she died well known by a name which was neither her maiden name, nor either of the names she acquired on marriage.

Query: Who was this lady?

A prize of five shillings will be given under the following conditions to the competitor who sends a correct answer to the query:

In order to equalise the chances between near and distant competitors, the letters with replies will be numbered consecutively as they arrive, and put aside until the fifteenth of June. On that day the numbers will be balloted for by the method adopted in the House of Commons in balloting for places for Bills.

PRIZE COMPETITION No. 8.

A prize of five shillings was offered in our last issue for the first correct solution that should be received of the following original enigma:—

Most people see me every day,
But what is my nature no one can say;
Neither solid nor liquid nor vapour am I,
Yet my form and my colour you all may descry;
I'm apparent to feeling, to eye, and to ear,
And my presence betokens rejoicing or fear.

Solution: FLAME.

The first reply came from Beatrice Blackburn, whose letter containing the solution "Flames of fire" arrived at midday on the first of May. She therefore, under the conditions offered, appeared to be entitled to the prize. But in framing the terms we had overlooked the disadvantage to which competitors who resided at greater distances would be placed, and on the 2nd of May several letters arrived with solutions from other competitors.

Miss H. BEATRICE BLACKBURN, 51, Withington Road, Whalley Range, Manchester, 5s.

Miss ANNIE TANNER, Ghyll Bron, Kendal, 5s.

Correct solutions were also received from Elsie Colby and P. Lomas, both too late for the prize. Incorrect answers were received from Edith Annis Allen, Caroline Kent, Mrs. Willans, A. B. Macdonald, M. A. Dykes, all of whom gave "Fire;" from James A. Bell, "The Sun;" George Wadey, "Postman;" J. Spriggs, "Speech;" Student, "A Vote;" Edith Lomas, "Fashion."

Obituary.

MR. JOHN SLAGG.—We record with great regret the death of Mr. Slagg, formerly member for Manchester and afterwards for Burnley. Mr. Slagg was a staunch and steady friend of women's suffrage, and voted on every division on the question during the period when he was in the House, the last occasion being the division in 1884 on Mr. Woodall's amendment to the Franchise Bill.

MANCHESTER NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE.

SUBSCRIPTIONS AND DONATIONS, MAY, 1889.

Table listing names and amounts for subscriptions and donations in May 1889. Includes names like Mrs. Charles E. Schwann, Mrs. Joseph Cross, Miss H. Rigby, Mr. Thomas Brooke, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Ford, Mrs. Wm. Hargreaves, Mrs. Long, Mrs. Wilson Wilkins, Sir W. C. Brooks, Bt., M.P., Rt. Hon. C. P. Villiers, M.P., Miss F. M. Buss, Mr. W. T. Windsor, Mr. John Every, Mrs. S. W. Browne, A Friend, per S. M. B., Mrs. Kenderdine, Mr. Joseph Lingford, Mr. F. Bright, Rev. Geo. Fox, "M.", Mr. Thos. Martin, Mr. James Scotson, Miss Burrow, Mrs. Willans, Miss Smith, Miss Hibbert, Mrs. J. C. Hibbert, Mrs. A. T. Hibbert, Mrs. A. Sidway.

ROBERT ADAMSON, TREASURER, Queen's Chambers, 5, John Dalton-street, Manchester.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

RECONSTRUCTED UNDER THE OLD RULES.

SUBSCRIPTIONS AND DONATIONS FROM APRIL 26TH TO MAY 27TH, 1889.

Table listing names and amounts for subscriptions and donations from April 26th to May 27th, 1889. Includes names like Mr. J. A. Little, Mrs. J. A. Little, Mrs. J. S. Babb, Miss A. A. Manning, Mrs. Brodhurst, Lt.-Col. Wintle, Mrs. Hallwright, Mrs. Vansittart, Miss S. Youngman, Mrs. Burrough, Mrs. Singleton, Miss Onley, Miss Reid.

Mrs. HENRY FAWCETT, TREASURER. Office: 10, Great College-street, Westminster.

CENTRAL NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE.

SUBSCRIPTIONS AND DONATIONS RECEIVED APRIL AND MAY, 1889.

Table listing names and amounts for subscriptions and donations received in April and May 1889. Includes names like Mr. C. H. Hopwood, Q.C., Miss A. L. Brown, Mr. A. D. Roberts, Mrs. Richardson, Mrs. Edwin Ransom, Mr. H. R. S. Dalton, Miss Ellis, Miss Newnham, Nottingham Society Affiliation, Mr. Meads Corner, Mr. Thomas Young, Miss Travers, Mr. Victor Penso, Miss Charlotte Lupton, "E. C.", Mrs. Bryant, Dr. Sc., Mrs. Todhunter, Mr. J. R. Turtle, Miss Isabel Gwynne, Miss M. E. Fellows, Miss Taylor, Mrs. Sellar, Mr. E. J. Moore, Miss Petrie, Miss Peppercorn, Mrs. Chesson, Miss Clark (Norwich), Miss Joseph, Mrs. Miers, Mrs. Carter, Mrs. Sainsbury, Miss Florence Evans, Miss Kitton, Mr. S. Hall, Miss Anderson, Mrs. Greenwood, Mrs. Eyder, Miss Watkins, Miss Gertrude Stewart, Miss Rose Stewart, Miss Burrow, Mrs. Newman Hall, Miss Hawkins, Mrs. Walker.

Mrs. FRANK MORRISON, TREASURER, Central Committee Office, 29, Parliament-street, London, S.W.

BRISTOL AND WEST OF ENGLAND SOCIETY.

SUBSCRIPTIONS AND DONATIONS FROM APRIL 27TH TO MAY 27TH, 1889.

Table listing names and amounts for subscriptions and donations from April 27th to May 27th, 1889. Includes names like Mr. John Cory (Cardiff), Miss Courtney, Miss Amelia B. Edwards, Mr. John Harvey, Mr. R. Cory (Cardiff), Lady Bowring, Mr. A. Fulton (Cardiff), Mrs. Shipley, Mrs. Clayton.

Mrs. ASHWORTH HALLETT, TREASURER. Office, 69, Park-street, Bristol.

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| | FENNINGS' EVERY MOTHER'S BOOK sent post free on application by letter or post card. Direct Alfred Fennings, West Cowes, I.W. | | | |

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