

WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE JOURNAL.

EDITED BY LYDIA E. BECKER.

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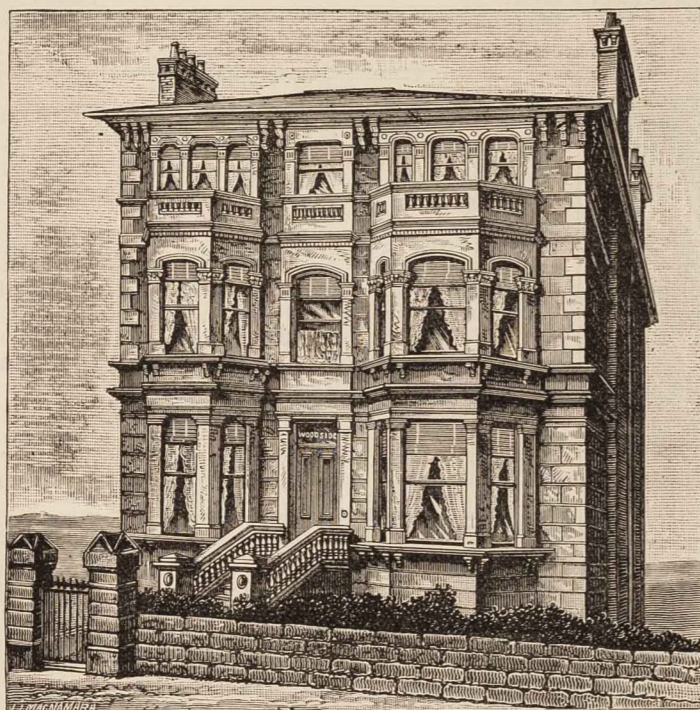
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THE QUEEN uttered words at Glasgow on the occasion of her visit to Queen Margaret's College which will go throughout the length and breadth of the empire with a note of sympathy for all who are engaged in the object of ameliorating the condition of women. In her reply to the address of welcome from the Council of the College, Her MAJESTY said, "Every movement which tends to raise the position of women and extend the sphere of their influence has my warm approval."

These weighty words from the Head of the State will give encouragement and help to the workers in every movement for the advancement of women, and the approval of the QUEEN, thus publicly and emphatically expressed, will be a powerful influence in promoting the progress of the movements on which it has been so graciously bestowed.

THIS year, for the first time in the history of the Registration Acts, the overseers and revising barristers throughout England will have to make out full lists of women voters. It is true that since 1869 the officials in municipal districts have made out the register of women entitled to vote for town councillors, but as there are only about 300 municipal districts in England, the majority of the women ratepayers entitled to vote in local elections were unregistered, while the men, as Parliamentary electors, were on a printed register. But now women ratepayers will be placed on the printed register of electors for County Councils, and the machinery for securing the correctness of this register will be used for the names of women as well as of men.

The process of preparing the register is as follows:—During July the overseers in each district prepare a list of the electors for that district, giving the name and qualification and address of each elector. The names of women voters are in a separate list called Division No. 3. The lists are printed and affixed to the doors of churches and chapels and other public places in such a manner as to be open to the inspection of every one who chooses to look at them. Women who are householders are entitled to be placed on the list, and every such woman should make a point of examining the list to see if her name is

there. If she finds her name duly entered, and if she had before August 20th received no notice of objection, she need take no further trouble, her vote is secure.

If she has received notice of objection, or if her name has been omitted, she should apply to the registration agents of the party to which her political sympathies incline. There are, in almost all registration districts, agents on behalf of both political parties, whose business it is to attend to the Register, and look after the interests of the voters who apply to them. A woman who has received a notice of objection to her vote should send the notice to one of these registration offices, and they will defend the vote. If her name has been omitted they will present the claim on her behalf. Conservative ladies should apply to the Conservative agents, and Liberal ladies to the Liberal agents. Ladies who have no particular party politics may safely rely on the courtesy of the agents of either party for the advice and assistance they may require.

The claims and objections are adjudicated before the revising barristers, whose courts open this month. Before the end of October the lists will be revised and will be used in the municipal and School Board elections in November and for the first election of County Councils in January.

THE County Councils are bodies which will have responsibilities of a wide and very diversified range, as the following brief analysis will show:—

The making, assessing, and levying of County and Police rates, and the application and expenditure thereof, will be transferred to these councils from the justices in quarter sessions, also the borrowing of money, and the charge of Shire and County Halls, Court-houses, Police Stations, and other County buildings. They will have charge of the division of the county into polling districts for the purposes of Parliamentary elections, the appointment of places of election, the places for holding courts of revision of voters, and the costs of, and other matters to be done for, the registration of Parliamentary voters.

Henceforth the appointment to the ancient office of

Coroner is to be transferred from the freeholders to the County Councils, who will also have the appointment of County Treasurer and Surveyor, and Public Analyst. It will be for them to license places for music, dancing, and stage plays. They will be entrusted with the provision, maintenance, and management of pauper lunatic asylums, the establishment of reformatory schools, and they will have also to see to the carrying out of acts referring to contagious diseases of cattle, preservation of fish, and of wild birds, weights and measures; the registration of rules of scientific societies and of charitable gifts, the certifying and recording of places of religious worship, and the confirmation and record of rules of loan societies. The powers and duties of Justices of the Peace in regard to the county police will be exercised by a joint committee of Quarter Sessions and County Councils.

This enumeration of the chief responsibilities of the county government of the future will suffice to shew how much will lie in its power for the comfort and well-being of the community, and how important an advance therefore this vote will give to the citizenship of women. So that it behoves all women qualified as burgesses to see that they are duly registered during this next month, that when the time of the elections arrive they may be ready to exercise the trust reposed in them. H. B.

THE marriage customs of India have long been regarded as a barrier in the way of the amelioration of the condition of women in that country, and we are glad to record the substantial advance in the way of reform that has been made in the States of Rajputana. Under the influence of Colonel C. K. M. WALKER, a large and representative committee, comprising delegates from almost every Rajput State, assembled at Ajmere and draw up a series of regulations dealing with the difficult subjects of early marriages and of expenses at weddings and funerals. The aged MAHARAO RAJA, of Bundi, suggested that a limit should be placed on the ages of bride and bridegroom. This was fixed at eighteen for the husband and fourteen for the wife. The expenditure on weddings is also regulated by restriction within a certain maximum amount. These proposals appear to have been received with favour by the population concerned, and should they be faithfully carried out they cannot fail to produce beneficial results.

THESE changes in the marriage customs of the Rajputana States will, if carried out, bring the laws of these States on in advance of the English law on the same subject. A girl of twelve and a boy of fourteen can legally marry in

this country. We are not aware whether the subjects of the EMPRESS OF INDIA are ruled by the English marriage laws, but if they are there will be the anomalous result that child marriages forbidden by native States will be upheld in districts directly subject to British Imperial rule.

MR. GLADSTONE, in receiving the deputation from Burslem which recently presented him with a beautiful vase, mentioned the story that has long been current that the women engaged in the decoration of porcelain were not allowed to use a "rest." Mr. WOODALL, who was present, denied that such a restriction was in force—it was, he said, ancient history.

The incident, however, is not terminated. Mr. WOODALL is taking the trouble to investigate the story, and up to the present time has not been able to discover any grounds for believing that such a restriction was ever in force in the Staffordshire Potteries. He is disposed to believe that the story is as mythical as that of the Maelstrom, the whirlpool in the existence of which everybody believed, but which nobody has ever seen. Mr. WOODALL will be obliged if anyone who possesses any authentic information on the subject of the supposed restriction will kindly communicate with him, as he is desirous of ascertaining what was the basis on which the statement has so long been credited.

THE QUEEN AT QUEEN MARGARET'S COLLEGE.

During the recent visit of the Queen to Glasgow, her Majesty paid a visit to Queen Margaret's College for Women, Hill Head Park. Mrs. Campbell read an address of welcome from the council of Queen Margaret's College, and her Majesty handed the following reply to Mrs. Campbell: "I receive with much pleasure your loyal and dutiful address. It is a source of great satisfaction to me to hear of the success of Queen Margaret's College, in which my beloved daughter, the Princess Louise, takes so great an interest. Every movement which tends to raise the position of women, and extend the sphere of their influence, has my warm approval. I trust that the college may long continue to be prosperous." Mrs. Elder, donor of the buildings and grounds, was then presented to her Majesty, to whom she handed a magnificent bouquet, after which Miss Galloway, honorary secretary of the college, was also presented to her Majesty.

THE WOMEN'S JUBILEE OFFERING.

The Countess of Stafford, President of the General Committee of the Women's Jubilee Offering, has received the following letter from the Queen in acknowledgment of the jewels presented to her Majesty on behalf of the contributors to the Women's Jubilee Offering at Osborne on the 31st of July:—

"Osborne, August 13, 1888.
"Once more I am anxious to express to the women of Great Britain and Ireland and of the Colonies my warmest and most heartfelt thanks for the very handsome present they have given me in recollection of my Jubilee. I shall wear, with pride and pleasure, the beautiful necklace and earrings which they have so kindly given me as a precious token of their affection and loyalty."

MR. GLADSTONE ON WOMEN'S INDUSTRIAL WORK.

A presentation of a beautiful vase of Staffordshire porcelain was made on August 20th to Mr. Gladstone, at Hawarden, by Liberals of Burslem. In the course of his address in acknowledgment of the present, Mr. GLADSTONE said: There is another thing to which I wish to refer, and you will forgive me if I am going to speak rather plainly. Many of you are connected as working men with these operations, and I have always found that the working men of this country like plain speaking. (Hear, hear.) I will even venture to tell them when it appears to me that there is anything in the habits or traditions of their industry that ought to be amended. There was an old law which, according to my recollection, was an unwritten law of the Potteries that greatly checked, if it did not in many cases entirely prevent, the application of women's labour to the production of porcelain—I mean the prohibiting the use of a rest. I always understood that that law was a thing of the past, but I do not know that it is entirely extinct. (Mr. WOODALL: "That is remote; it is past long ago.") I am delighted to hear it; I am not at all surprised that it did exist in former times. It was not worthy of the working men of England. It is not worthy of the working men of England to put in the way of women, or of boys, or of anybody, barriers and hindrances to their attaining excellence. They need not be afraid of being supplanted. Let them rely upon their own powers, upon fair play, and a clear stage and no favour. It is an inexpressible pleasure to me to think that not only in the Potteries but in other parts of the country those narrowing restrictions, which tend to put the female labour of the country under limitations unfavourable to persons who, after all, in the long run, will have great disadvantages in competing with the men of the country, are disappearing. The labouring men of England are getting above it. They are getting to a higher level; and I am quite sure that upon that higher level they will not only have seen that they have done justice to others, but they will find it by far the best for themselves, because no injustice, whether in Ireland or anywhere else, can ever prosper. (Cheers.)

THE ITALIAN LOCAL GOVERNMENT BILL.

SPEECH OF THE HONOURABLE DEPUTY PERUZZI IN THE ITALIAN PARLIAMENT ON JULY 13TH, 1888.

The President announced the order of the day to be the adjourned discussion on the Bill for the modification of the Communal and Provincial Law, and called upon Signor Peruzzi to move his amendment, which was in the following terms:—

"N. 5. Hanno egualmente diritto all'elettorato le donne, per le quali concorrono le condizioni volute dai numeri 1, 2, 3 e 4 del presente articolo."

"N. 5. Women in whom are united the requisite conditions which are numbered 1, 2, 3, and 4 of the present article have equally (or in like manner) the right to the vote."

Signor PERUZZI said he might be dispensed from explaining the reasons of the amendment he had proposed, as he was convinced that his honourable colleagues before beginning the discussion of an important law like this one, which has a long history, would have studied the numerous ministerial schemes relating to it. In these schemes as well as in the accounts of the commissioners who prepared and examined them, in that of Baron Ricasoli in 1862, in his own of 1863, and in many others, might be found the idea of the amendment which he now did himself the honour of proposing as a deputy after having repeatedly proposed it both as minister, and as a member of various commissions. He alluded more particularly to the Bill that was presented in 1876 by the minister Nicotera. Nevertheless he would say a few words for the benefit of those honourable members who possibly were not present on the various occasions during the last quarter of a century when the question of the administrative vote of women was under discussion. As they knew, he was born in a part of Italy where since the last century women, although they had not the right of direct voting, because nobody had it, were equally entitled with other taxpayers, if their names were drawn by lots, to the election of the administrators of the commune. The ancient custom of the Middle Ages by which the administrators of the commune were chosen by

lot was still in use in Tuscany as late as 1849; and he had a special debt of gratitude towards a woman, for the first public office that he exercised in a commune of his district was filled by him as delegate of an excellent and lamented lady, the grandmother of one of his present colleagues. From 1849 to 1853 Tuscany was governed by the law that was elaborated under the constitution of 1848, and this law gave the administrative electoral power to women. In 1859 a new communal law was promulgated which again conceded the electoral right to women. This law was in force until the law of March 20th, 1865, extended to Tuscany, with but few modifications, the Sardinian law of 1859. . . . It might be useful here if he reminded the House of a few statistics taken from the last census of 1881. In Italy the men who are proprietors of land alone in 1881 were 347,786, women were 335,016; of manufactories alone, men were 482,058 and women 299,876; of land and manufactories combined men were 1,903,623 and women 765,073. Therefore, collectively, the male holders of property were 2,733,467, the female 1,399,965, or a proportion of about two males to every female proprietor. They would not be surprised at his adopting literally the words which the honourable Lacava used in his report: "With regard to the interests of those who are not sharers of communal concerns, it cannot be doubted that those who do share in them have still greater interests to preserve." And further on he adds: "The greater proportion of the communal laws of the late Italian States gave the administration of the commune to the heads of families who, by reason of their property, were interested in the well-being of the municipality. And certainly, setting aside all the despotism of the late governments, local matters were generally administered better than at the present day." He believed the progress of civilisation and of larger ideas of liberty ought to induce them gradually to enlarge the basis of representation, but he thought also that those who were of the same opinion as the honourable Lacava should endeavour that in the interest of the good administration of provinces and communes, those who have the most direct and greatest claim should be called upon to take part in the elections as much as possible. In the brief statistics he had read to them, it was shown that the actual law, and the one they were called upon to vote for, did keep women in a real condition of inferiority, since they were considered less fit than men to choose the Communal administrators. And he must point out that the civil code had made woman nearly the equal of man in civil matters, giving them the right to be guardians of their children, and complete paternal power in case of widowhood. As a large part of the family patrimony was thus under their care, this confidence placed in them by the code is very important, and they could not suppose there was any assumption there of any inferiority in women. Another fact he had always perceived in visiting schools, and while presiding over examinations, which was that women had superior ability to profit by the instruction of public schools. The gains made by women are immensely greater than those of men. Some days ago he assisted at the examinations for degrees in a masculine institution, and in reading the compositions for the thesis he had blushed to see such ignorance of modern history. He had learned from them that San Martino and Solferino were anterior to Curtatone and Montanara! (Laughter.) He did not speak of errors in grammar and spelling, as the central commission on examinations had sufficiently mentioned these. Inquire, however, of everyone who has assisted at the examinations of female institutions, and they would tell them that the standard of culture is superior to that of boys' schools. (Hear.) He had read lately many themes written by the pupils of the Female Commercial and Technical School of Florence, and he had admired the correctness of the writing and the well developed argument. Many persons are afraid that the participation of women in the election of the officers would exercise an injurious influence on the administration of the commune and province. He did not share this fear. He had always observed that in the administration of the family patrimony—the patrimony of her children—the woman is more cautious and prudent than the husband. Everybody knows how women always have their little reserve fund, accumulated from small savings out of the daily expenses, and generally unknown to their husbands, in order to keep it safe from his too frequent craze for speculations. (Hear, hear.) The mind of the mother of a family naturally is revolted by everything speculative. And he must add that they have had in past times numerous splendid examples of the difference between Italian women and those of other coun-

tries. Neither did he fear clerical influence upon Italian women, as he had observed them in 1848 and 1859, and always found them more sensitive than is generally believed to the greatness and the sorrows of their country. A striking example of this truth was afforded by the letters of the Marchioness of Azeglio, a true type of an Italian lady who knows admirably how to conciliate her enlightened beliefs with the love of liberty, humanity, and Italy. The Ministry did not accept the proposal of the Commission, maintaining that family custom and the education of women did not permit them to concede the suffrage which would not be favourably received by public opinion. The Commission did not deem it right to insist, but he, if the honourable minister would pardon him, was not so amenable as the commission. He respected the judgment of the House, but he should not be convinced until it had been well demonstrated to him that women ought not to be allowed to exercise the right of suffrage as long as this right exists fully and incontrovertibly. If he had not taken part for many years in administrative elections in Tuscany, he should not have proposed to the Chamber again after twenty-five years the same method which, proposed by him in 1863, was again brought forward by the honourable Ministers, Lanza, Nicotera, and Depretis. He proposed it because he was profoundly convinced that there could be no difficulty in giving this vote to women, nothing which was incompatible with custom, with their education, or with their high domestic mission. The secrecy of the vote would be certainly maintained, because the president of the office would open the ballot in the presence of his colleagues and of the public, unsealing the envelope on which would be written the name of the woman elector, recognised as such by the notary or the syndic. It has been said that it would be inconvenient for women to take part in electoral meetings. If they were speaking of electoral meetings such as those defined by the laws of 1859 and 1865, with two appeals and a brief interval between them, or of meetings in which there were resolutions, or discussions, he admitted that it might not perhaps be convenient for women to be present, and many would probably abstain from it. But the practice of thirty years has shown that this is a Utopia of their legislators of 1859 and 1865; as all successive laws have diminished the importance of these appeals, and everybody now goes into the electoral hall with his ballot already made up, or at least his intentions already settled. At any rate this can only be an argument for refusing the political vote, not the administrative (communal) one to women. Nor should he be desirous of proposing to grant them the political vote. But as far as these local elections go, why should they exclude women electors? He believed it would be desirable that in the preparatory meetings and committees, which frequently produce great confusion among the electors, there should be a temperate element introduced by the representation of women. Women would exercise a beneficent and moderating influence on the angry political passions which prevail in many men on the eve of local elections. He believed their intervention would cause greater sincerity in the vote, and the good selection of officials of the commune made outside of party passions, and with a view to their official capacity. He would only now recommend to them his amendment, which was in conformity with the preceding recommendations of the commissions and with the practice of many ancient Italian states, and he trusted the honourable minister would be more merciful towards this than to the preceding amendments. He had endeavoured to fulfil as he had said two pledges of honour—one towards that part of the human race which, though wise and studious, is unjustly excluded for reasons which he did not think valid from exercising a right acknowledged to be such by all; the second to cause the law to embody an idea, which he believed to be as wise and just now as it was when he first proposed it twenty-five years ago.

REVIEW.

THOTH: A ROMANCE. William Blackwood and Sons, Edinburgh. This romance appears to be either the work of a new writer of great originality and power, or the venture of an author of established repute who seeks to win public favour anew by anonymous work. The book is very short; the scene lies in Greece and ancient, not to say fabulous, Egypt. The main incident of the story turns on the treatment of the women of the royal race of which Thoth is the last representative. Daphne, the heroine, is a noble creation. All our friends should read "Thoth."

EARLY CUSTOMS OF THE AZTECS.

Mr. Hubert Howe Bancroft, in his "Popular History of the Mexican People," states that in the early days of the Mexican dominion, the King was elected by a vote of the people, who were guided, however, by their leaders, even the women appearing to have a voice in the matter. In later years the election of the monarch devolved upon four or five of the chief men of the empire.

THE MARRIED WOMEN'S PROPERTY ACT (1882), PARTLY REDRAWN.

(BY ONE PRACTISING IN EQUITY AND CONVEYANCING.)

(1) Stat. 45 and 46 Vict., c. 75, s. 1, sub-s. 2. There's a pleasurable fancy fostered by a recent Act (1), That the law enables every married woman to contract; And a superficial student might incautiously conclude That all wives who buy on credit can successfully be sued. But 'tis not an easy enterprise to prove a wife a debtor; For the spirit killeth tradesmen's hopes of payment (not the letter).

(2) The Act enables married women to contract in respect of their separate property: wherefore it is held that, in an action against a wife on her contract, the plaintiff must prove that she had separate property at the time when she made the contract. *Palliser v. Gurney*, 19 Q. B. D. 519; *Whitaker v. Van Der Smissen*, 4 Times L.R., 707. Hear the meaning of the statute, which its words at first concealed, Now by manifold decision at a vast expense revealed! You may sue a married woman for the price of goods supplied; But twixt suing and recovering the difference is wide. First, the onus lies on you to prove that, when the goods were bought, She had separate estate; or else your action comes to naught (2). Should the wife from alienation have been thoughtfully restrained, Though you trusted her for thousands, not a sou can be regained; And, however large her income, it is equitably held That to satisfy the smallest claim she cannot be compelled (3). Wives are not as single women or as men: their plight is better. For a wife, unless a trader, cannot make herself a debtor. She shall not be sent to prison, like a spinster or a man, If she will not pay her judgment creditors, although she can (4). She shall not be made a bankrupt (as may widow, maid, and male); That is, not unless she carry on a separate trade and fail (5). Wherefore bless, ye wives, the freedom which to you the Act accords! Bless the Parliamentary draftsman! Bless the Commons! Bless the Lords! Bless the judges, to whose wit ye owe the statute's explanation (6)! Bless Lord Thurlow for the clause restraining wives' anticipation (7)! Nor omit to bless the writer, who has given his spare time To expounding married women's privilege in simple rhyme!—*St. James's Gazette*.

(3) Common debtors, who can pay and won't pay their debts, for which their creditors have got judgment against them, may be sentenced to a term of not more than six weeks' imprisonment under the Debtors' Act, 1869. It is held that a wife's contracts bind her separate property only, and cannot result in a debt which she is personally liable to pay; hence her immunity from imprisonment for debt. *Scott v. Morley, ubi sup.*

(4) *Re Gardiner, Ex parte Coulson*, 20 Q. B. D. 249.

(5) *Sc.*, Lord Esher, M.R., Lindley, Bowen, Fry, and Lopes, L.-J., and Cave, J.

(6) According to Lord Eldon, it was Lord Thurlow who first devised a clause restraining anticipation of income for insertion in a settlement securing property in trust for a wife's separate use. See 9 Ves. 494.

SKETCHES FROM THE PAST. No. 6.

HILDA OF WHITBY, SAINT AND ABBESS. (BORN 614; DIED 680.)

Who has not heard of Hilda of Whitby, and How of thousand snakes, each one Was changed into a coil of stone When holy Hilda prayed, How sea-fowls' pinions fail As over Whitby's towers they sail, And sinking down with fluttering faint, They do their homage to the saint.

These legends themselves do homage to the saint, showing how her memory is enshrined in the place most associated with her life and work.

But hers is no mere figure of legend. Thanks to the Venerable Bede, Hilda stands before us, not as a beautiful mystic vision, but as a real living woman, endowed with powers to impress and guide her fellow men, strengthened by study and the holiness of her life. Born in yet heathen days, the child was baptised at thirteen, together with her uncle, Edwin, King of Northumbria, at the preaching of Paulinus, the first bishop of that land. The after tenour of her years leads one to believe that young as she was this action could hardly have been without conviction on her part. Bede tells us that the "first thirty-three years of her life were spent nobly in secular habit, and the second half of her life yet more nobly in monastic habit." She thus entered the monastic career when her judgment was matured and powers ripened. Her first idea had been to join her sister in a monastery in France, but Bishop Aidan, perceiving probably the powers that lay in her, dissuaded her, and called her to a small society of nuns on the Weir, where she stayed a short time and then was appointed Abbess of Hartlepool. Here she applied herself to studying and working out the best methods of ruling such an establishment, assisted by Aidan, who, with other religious men, greatly delighted in converse with one of her unusual wisdom and love for the service of God.

After some years spent at Hartlepool, Hilda founded her famous monastery of Streaneshalh (or Whitby)—not the stately and extensive pile whose ruins the visitor to Whitby now sees, but, like the palaces of kings in those days, built of wattle and mud—architecture befitting the wild "Bay of Gulls," as Streaneshalh has sometimes been interpreted (a meaning which perhaps indicates the source of the myth of the sea birds' homage).

At Streaneshalh, as at Brigid's monastery, in Kildare, the cells of the monks clustered on one side, those of the nuns on the other, while inculcating all virtues, above all things impressed the spirit of peace and charity, so that none were rich and none poor, and all had all things in common. "Her prudence was so great," continues the Venerable Bede (from whose Church History this sketch is almost wholly taken), "that her advice was sought from far and near, not only by ordinary people in their necessities, but kings and princes sought and found counsel from her. She obliged those under her direction to attend diligently to the study of the scriptures, and so to exercise themselves in works of justice, that many might be found there fit for the duties of the Church and the service of the altar." Five bishops came from amongst her disciples, and every reader of English literature will remember how she encouraged the genius of Cædmon, taking him from his rough work in the stables and giving him opportunities of study. "All who knew her called her mother, on account of her singular grace and piety; she not only set an example of life to those in her monastery, but to many living far off to whom the happy rumour of her industry and virtue extended."

The best evidence, however, of the impression Hilda made on her contemporaries may be found in the fact that the famous synod to consider the controversy then raging and dividing the churches respecting the proper time for observing Easter, was held at her monastery. At this distance of time it is hard to comprehend how

the question should have been an occasion for burning dissension, but such it was, and it was the abbey under the serene rule of the lady Hilda that the kings and bishops of Great Britain and Ireland (in 664) chose as the meeting place of a synod at which this controversy should be decided, the discussions of which Bede has so graphically preserved to us.

During the last six years of her life, Hilda suffered from continual attacks of fever, but never ceased from her labours "in publicly and privately instructing the flock committed to her charge. . . . In the seventh year she perceived her last day approaching, and about cock-crow, having received the holy communion, she called together the servants of the Lord who were in the monastery, and admonished them to keep evangelical peace amongst themselves and with all men, and while yet speaking she joyfully saw death, and, if I may use the words of the Lord, passed from death to life," on November 17th, 680.

Popular reverence found expression after the fashion of the people in the beautiful story which the historian proceeds to tell of the vision which appeared to a nun in a monastery some miles off, who, in the night at the hour of her death, saw the spirit of this servant of God borne in a flood of light amidst accompanying angels to heaven—a spirit whose memory should remain so long as English history and literature remain. H. B.

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Obituary.

MR. HENRY RICHARD, M.P.—We greatly regret to record the death of Mr. Henry Richard, which occurred last month, at Treborth, Anglesey, after a long illness. Mr. Richard represented Merthyr from 1868 until his death, and during that period he continually supported by his vote the Women's Franchise Bill. He was one of the faithful band of thirty Liberals who voted with Mr. Woodall for the amendment to include women in the last Reform Act.

MRS. MARY EVANS.—We regret to announce the death of Mrs. Mary Evans, which took place on August 19th, at 3, Edward Terrace, Cardiff. Mrs. Evans, while carrying on an independent business, never lost an opportunity of furthering the women's suffrage movement, in whose progress she took a keen interest.

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