

# WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE JOURNAL.

EDITED BY LYDIA E. BECKER.

VOL. XXI.—No. 243. PUBLISHED MONTHLY.  
REGISTERED FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

MARCH 1, 1890.

PRICE ONE PENNY.  
BY POST THREE HALFPENNY.

## Contents

Leading Articles:—The Ballot for a Place for the Bill; Mr. W. M'Laren's Resolution; Mr. Samuel Smith's Notice of Opposition; The Return of Women Electors in England and Wales; Infant Marriage and Enforced Widowhood in India.  
Parliamentary Intelligence.  
The Parliamentary Committee.  
Drawing-room Meetings:—London.  
Political Societies:—Chelmsford Women's Liberal Association; Doncaster Women's Liberal Association; Guildford Women's Liberal Association; Godalming Women's Liberal Association; Hornsey Women's Liberal Association; Newcastle-on-Tyne; Penzance Conservative Club; Sunderland Women's

Liberal Association; Weston-super-Mare Liberal Club; Whitby Women's Liberal Association; Wolverton Liberal Association; Brampton Women's Liberal Association; Bridlington Women's Liberal Association; Hull and East Riding Women's Liberal Association; Buckingham Liberal and Radical Association; North Northamptonshire Conservative Association.  
Scotland:—Morningside Liberal Club and Women's Suffrage.  
Ireland:—Debate on Women's Suffrage at Sligo. The Women's Liberal Unionist Association.  
Leeds Branch of the National Society for Women's Suffrage.

The Vote. Lady County Councillors.  
Woman's Suffrage (Local Government).  
The Late Mrs. Lucas.  
The Late Mrs. Emily Pfeiffer.  
The Caroline Ashurst Biggs Memorial.  
Obituary:—Mr. J. G. Biggar, M.P.; Mrs. Margaret Lucas; Mrs. Emily Pfeiffer.  
Who Benefits? Parliamentary Petitions.  
Treasurers' Reports:—Manchester National Society for Women's Suffrage; Central National Society for Women's Suffrage; Central Committee National Society for Women's suffrage.  
The Woman's Sphere.  
Women Householdors' Declaration (continued).

# Reckitt's Blue.

## MARRIAGE LAW DEFENCE UNION.

- An Appeal from the Women of England ... 1d.  
The Woman's View of the Question ... 1d.  
A Letter to English Wives. By Edith Mary Shaw ... 6d.  
A Lady's Letter to a Friend, on behalf of those who do not wish to Marry their Brothers ... 3d.  
What Miss Lydia Becker says... 3d.  
A Sister-in-Law's Plea for Mercy ... per doz. 2d.  
A Woman's Opinion on the Wife's Sister Bill 3d.

May be had at 35, King-street, Westminster, S.W.



"Retained after every other food has been rejected."—*London Medical Record.*  
Of Chemists, &c., everywhere, or free by parcels post from the manufacturers,  
MOTTERSHEAD & CO., 7, Exchange-street, Manchester

# NEAVE'S { FOR INFANTS, GROWING CHILDREN, INVALIDS, AND THE AGED. } FOOD.

## SIGN THE WOMEN HOUSEHOLDERS' DECLARATION!

Women who are householders and ratepayers are earnestly requested to sign the Women Householders' Declaration. For terms see next page.

Women desirous to sign are requested to send their names and addresses, with a statement of the nature of their qualification whether as occupier or owner of property, to the Editor, *Women's Suffrage Journal*, Queen's Chambers, 5, John Dalton-street, Manchester. Forms will also be sent for collecting signatures on application.

### Preliminary Notice.

BRISTOL and West of England Branch of the National Society for Women's Suffrage. The Annual Meeting will be held on Saturday, March 8th, at 69, Park-street, Bristol. The chair will be taken at 4 p.m., by Miss EMILY STURGE. Further particulars in future announcements. The attendance of members and friends is cordially invited.

SHOULD WOMEN HAVE THE VOTE?  
By HENRY DUNCKLEY, LL.D. (Verax). Reprinted by permission from the *British Weekly*. Price One Penny, post free Three halfpence. To be had at the Office of the Manchester National Society for Women's Suffrage, Queen's Chambers, 5, John Dalton-street, or from John Heywood, Deansgate, Manchester.

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

### CONTENTS FOR FEBRUARY 15TH, 1890.

1. Homes for Ladies of Limited Means.
2. The Indian Renaissance.
3. The National Indian Association and Female Education in India.
4. The Decrease of Crime.
5. Scheme for a Biographical Dictionary of Women.

Reviews:—The Magazines—Miss Alcott's Life and Letters—The Englishwoman's Year Book and Directory to all Institutions existing for the Benefit of Women and Children.

Correspondence:—Women and Music.  
Obituary:—Miss Elizabeth Twining—Mrs. Pfeiffer—Mrs. Lucas—Mr. Talbot, M.P.

Record of Events:—Women Members of Parochial Boards—Workhouse Infirmary Nursing Association—A Lady F.R.C.S.—Education of Girls in Ireland—City of Dublin Technical Schools—Irish Scholarship Association—United Sisters' Friendly Society—Miss Fowler's Departure for Molokai—The Labour Movement—Women and London County Council—Women's Political Associations—Women's Suffrage—Women's Trade Association—Honours in Music for Women—Miscellaneous.

Colonial and Foreign Notes.

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

### Now Ready.

A WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE CALENDAR for 1890. Edited by HELEN BLACKBURN. (Fifth year of publication.) Price 3d.

CONTENTS FOR 1890:—Calendar of Events, with Diary. Working Calendar. Parliamentary Franchise for Women. Statistics. Societies for the General Welfare of Women. Women Graduates for 1889. Registered Medical Women. Public Offices which have been held by Women in Great Britain. Act for Prevention of Cruelty to Children. Married Women's Property Rights in America.  
Bristol: J. W. Arrowsmith. London: Simpkin, Marshall, & Co. Manchester: John Heywood; or may be had of the Editor, 10, Great College-street, Westminster.

THE INVESTMENT RECORD BOOK (specially designed for the use of those whose incomes are derived from investments). By HELEN CLEGG, Accountant and Auditor.—To be had of Miss HELEN CLEGG, 25, Alfred Place, Bedford Square, W.C.  
Large size, 3s., or by post, 3s. 4d.  
Small size, 2s. 6d., or by post, 2s. 8d.

MADAME BROWNJOHN, Court Dress-maker, 37, Cambridge-st., Eccleston Square, Belgravia, S.W. The most fashionable costumes of every description made at the shortest notice. Ladies' own materials made up. Estimates given. Evening Dresses, from 3½ guineas; Morning Dresses, from 2½ guineas. Wedding orders and foreign outfits promptly attended to. Perfect fit guaranteed.

# TOWLE'S CHLORODYNE

1s. 1½d. 2s. 9d.  
4s. 6d. & 11s.

Invaluable for Coughs, Asthma, Bronchitis, Cholera, Diarrhea, Consumption, Spasms, &c. One Dose speedily relieves. TOWLE'S CHLORODYNE LOZENGES and JUBBERS. 6d. and 1s. per box. A. P. TOWLE, Chemist, 75, Back Piccadilly, Manchester, and of Chemists.—Post free 18½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.

WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE JOURNAL.—Communications for the Editor and Orders for the Journal to be addressed to the Office, Queen's Chambers, 5, John Dalton-street, Manchester.

[Continued from our last issue.]

WOMEN HOUSEHOLDERS' DECLARATION.

We, the undersigned unmarried women and widows, possessing qualifications which would entitle men to vote in elections for members of Parliament, declare that we consider our exclusion from the privilege an infraction of the principle that taxation and representation should go together, and we hereby express our desire for an alteration in the laws which shall enable such women to exercise the Parliamentary franchise if they desire to do so.

Table with 4 columns: NAME, Qualification, whether as occupier or owner of houses, land, or other property, ADDRESS, Parliamentary division in which the qualifying property is situated. Lists names like Mrs. ACWORTH, Miss ANTHONY, Miss M. E. BAILEY, etc.

For continuation, see page 35.

WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE JOURNAL.

EDITED BY LYDIA E. BECKER.

VOL. XXI.—No. 243. PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

MARCH 1, 1890.

PRICE ONE PENNY. BY POST THREE HALFPENCE.

THE ballot for a place for the Bill this session has proved unsuccessful. Mr. C. E. SCHWANN, who was the first to be called on behalf of the Parliamentary Committee, drew number forty. As there are only about ten available days for the second reading of private members' Bills, it is obvious that these would have been taken up three and four deep by the more fortunate members who drew earlier numbers before Mr. SCHWANN could have been called. Under these circumstances, Mr. SCHWANN deemed it useless to proceed with the Bill this session, and, therefore, did not move for leave for its introduction.

MR. W. M'LAREN, who was the next to be called on behalf of the Parliamentary Committee, availed himself of the opportunity to put down a notice of motion, on March 4th, in favour of the Parliamentary suffrage for women. The resolution is in the following terms: "That the exclusion of women, otherwise legally qualified for voting in elections of members of Parliament, is injurious to those excluded, contrary to the principle of just representation and to that of the laws now in force regulating the election of Town and County Councils and other local representative bodies."

Should the exigencies of Parliamentary business allow of this motion being brought forward on the appointed day, the debate and division will afford a decisive indication of the opinion of the House on the question of women's franchise. Should Mr. M'LAREN be prevented from moving the resolution on Tuesday next, he will continue to ballot for a place every Tuesday and Friday, and will probably be able to obtain a place for it in the course of the session. Therefore, no work which is given in support of the resolution will be, in any event, thrown away.

NOTICE of opposition to Mr. M'LAREN's resolution has been given by Mr. SAMUEL SMITH, member for Flint. Mr. SMITH asks the House to declare "That this House views with apprehension so great a change in our political

system as would be involved in the admission of women to the Parliamentary franchise, and declines to entertain the proposal."

The issue thus placed before the House is clear and simple, uncomplicated by any side issue. The friends of women's suffrage can desire nothing better than that the question should be fairly argued out on the terms respectively laid down in the resolution and the amendment, and a straight vote taken.

AN interesting return has been presented to the House of Lords, on the motion of the Earl of ROSEBERY, showing the number of women who are qualified to vote for County Councils and for Councillors in Municipal Boroughs, and what is the qualification which entitles a woman to be placed on the register. From this return it appears that the number of women entitled to vote in counties is 441,754, and in boroughs 243,448. The total number of women in England and Wales who are registered as electors is 685,202.

Should the Women's Franchise Bill become law these women would be placed on the Parliamentary registers for their respective districts. As the number of men on the Parliamentary register for the same districts may be estimated at something like four millions, the addition of about 700,000 women electors does not seem so great a change in our political system as to warrant the apprehension which Mr. SAMUEL SMITH asks the House of Commons to experience and to express by the rejection of Mr. M'LAREN's resolution. If the men electors of the country could not continue to maintain all reasonable supremacy in the counsels of the nation with odds like this in their favour, it would be indeed time that they ceased to call the other the weaker sex.

THE Return showing the number of women electors for County Councils and Town Councils in England and Wales, just issued in pursuance of the motion of Lord ROSEBERY in May last, affords the first authentic basis for

estimating the number of women who should be entitled to the Parliamentary vote in the rural districts.

It appears from this return that the women who are registered as electors for County Councils in England and Wales are 441,754, and for Town Councils 243,448, making a total of 685,202.

In the former return of municipal electors issued in 1885, on the motion of Mr. WOODALL, the men and women were both given in separate columns, so that it was possible to calculate the proportion of the latter, viz., taking England and Wales as a whole, 16 per cent. The present return gives the number of women only, but having regard to the total number of the present electorate the proportion of 16 per cent is rather over than under the mark.

This new return shows an increase in the past five years of 25,576 women on the municipal registers. This increase is in part due to the addition of 32 new boroughs with an aggregate of 7,813 women electors, ranging from 11 in Queenborough to 1,698 in West Ham. On the other hand 45 boroughs show a decrease of 887, varying from one in Aberystwith to 215 in Hyde. This leaves an increase of 18,650 to be distributed amongst the remaining 211 boroughs, which is only what the steady increase of population in all the large towns would lead one to expect, the instances of decrease occurring almost wholly in rural boroughs. H. B.

A CORRESPONDENT calls our attention to the following passage in the *Times* of January 22nd: "We have changed no native custom without the strongest proof that it is repugnant to common humanity. Thus, whilst we have put an end to Suttee and infanticide, we decline for the present to interfere officially with the customs of infant marriage and enforced widowhood, because, however degrading they are, they are not absolutely inhuman, and their abolition would be distasteful to the feelings of the *male* majority of the Hindoo inhabitants." The italics are ours. Yet these customs are denounced by the educated gentlemen of India in no measured terms. Here are a few taken from many opinions quoted by Mr. DAYARAM GIDUMAL in his "Handbook on the Status of Women in India." "It is a canker that eats into the vitals of the national existence, and if not removed in time may lead to the degeneracy and decay of the whole race." "The desperate misery of infant widows is a scandal and a wrong which is a disgrace to any well-regulated society." "It is a cruel, inhuman custom." "At present women

have no status in society, and are made to give a silent consent to all cruelties." Such passages might be quoted indefinitely from the pages of this handbook to Indian educated opinion, but these must suffice.

Had it been said by the *Times* writer that such customs must be suffered for a while because their abolition would be distasteful to the majority of women, that would have been an intelligible position, one with much reasonableness, since it is not always a true kindness to press reforms on those who are unprepared to receive them. But first to eliminate from the argument that half of the social fabric which is most intimately concerned, and then to exclude the minority of educated opinion from any weight, this is indeed monstrous. H. B.

## PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.

*Notices of Motions for Tuesday, March 4th.*

1. Mr. Walter M'Laren,—Parliamentary Franchise (Extension to Women).—To call attention to the exclusion of Women from the Parliamentary Franchise; and to move, That the exclusion of women, otherwise legally qualified, from voting in Elections of Members of Parliament, is injurious to those excluded, and contrary to the principle of just representation and to that of the laws now in force regulating the Election of Town and County Councils, and other local representative bodies.
2. Mr. Samuel Smith,—Parliamentary Franchise (Extension to Women).—As an amendment to Mr. M'Laren's Motion, leave out all after "That," and insert "This House views with apprehension so great a change in our political system as would be involved in the admission of Women to the Parliamentary Franchise, and declines to entertain the proposal.

### THE PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Parliamentary Committee was held at the House of Commons at half-past twelve on February 11th, the opening day of the Session, to make arrangements respecting the ballot for the Bill. The members adjourned till next day to await the result of the ballot. At the adjourned meeting it was announced that Mr. Schwann, who was the first to be called, had drawn an unfavourable number, and had consequently deemed it of no use to proceed with the Bill. The committee then resolved to give their support to the resolution, of which notice had been given by Mr. W. M'Laren for the 4th of March.

### DRAWING-ROOM MEETINGS.

#### LONDON.

There was a large gathering on January 30th, at the residence of Mrs. and Miss Woolcott Browne, 58, Porchester Terrace, to hear the reading of a paper by Miss Florence Baggart on "The non-enfranchisement of women considered as a stumbling-block to national progress." The chair was taken by Mrs. Charles Mallet, and among the other persons present were Lady Sandhurst, Miss Cobden, Mrs. P. W. Clayden, Mr. Haldane, M.P., Mr. and Mrs. Corrie Grant, and Mr. T. Chatfield Clarke. After some remarks from Mr. Haldane, Mr. Corrie Grant, and others, a resolution in favour of women's suffrage was unanimously carried.

## POLITICAL SOCIETIES.

### CHELMSFORD WOMEN'S LIBERAL ASSOCIATION.

On February 6th, a meeting was held in the Public Hall, Chelmsford, in connection with the local branch of the Women's Liberal Association. There was only a small attendance. Mr. John Kempster presided. Miss Conybeare, the president of the Chelmsford Women's Liberal Association, proposed: "That in the opinion of this meeting the Parliamentary franchise should be extended to women on the same condition as it has been granted to men, and that a petition be signed on behalf of this meeting praying the House of Commons to pass a measure which shall include all duly qualified women. This was seconded by Mr. W. Munnion, supported by Miss Baggart, and carried with applause.

### DONCASTER WOMEN'S LIBERAL ASSOCIATION.

Mr. W. S. B. M'Laren, M.P., gave an address to the Doncaster Women's Liberal Association on women's suffrage, on February 10th. Mr. Edgar presided. Mr. M'Laren urged that women were as much interested in politics as men, and that they had proved by their use of the municipal franchise that they were fully qualified to exercise the Parliamentary vote.

### GUILDFORD WOMEN'S LIBERAL ASSOCIATION.

A meeting in connection with the Guildford Women's Liberal Association was held at the Ward-street Hall, on January 22nd, to hear an address on "Women's suffrage" from Dr. Kate Mitchell. There was a fair attendance. Mr. George Taylor, J.P., presided. After Dr. Mitchell's address, the Rev. A. H. Dolphin proposed: "That, in the opinion of this meeting, the Parliamentary franchise should be extended to women, on the same conditions as granted to men." Mrs. Beckham seconded, and Mr. May Colebrook supported, the resolution, which was carried unanimously. The meeting concluded with votes of thanks to Dr. Kate Mitchell and the chairman.

### GODALMING WOMEN'S LIBERAL ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of the Godalming branch of this society was held at the Public Hall, on January 23rd. There was a good attendance. Miss Rea presided, and was supported on the platform by Dr. Kate Mitchell, who proposed a resolution in favour of the Parliamentary franchise being extended to women on the same grounds as granted to men. Mrs. Beckham seconded, and the resolution was unanimously carried.

### HORNSEY WOMEN'S LIBERAL ASSOCIATION.

On January 31st, a well-attended meeting was held at Broadway Hall, Crouch End, under the auspices of the Hornsey Women's Liberal Association, to hear an address from Mr. M'Laren, M.P., on "Women and politics." Mrs. Hindley, president of the association, presided, and a large proportion of those present were ladies. After the address Mrs. Benjamin Clark proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. M'Laren, and with thanks to Mrs. Hindley the meeting closed.

### NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

Mr. W. S. B. M'Laren, M.P., was to have delivered a lecture in the Central Hall, Hood-street, Newcastle, on February 13th, and it was only when the audience had assembled that notification was made that Mr. M'Laren had been suddenly called away on business, and that Miss Florence Baggart, secretary of the Central National Society for Women's Suffrage, would take his place. Dr. R. S. Watson presided, and there was a moderate attendance. Mrs. R. Spence Watson, the president of the association, then moved: "That this meeting is of opinion that it is a grave injustice and contrary to all principles of Liberalism to deny the Parliamentary franchise to women, and earnestly trusts that this injustice will be removed by granting the franchise to all women on the same terms as men." Miss Marshall seconded the motion, which was heartily carried.

### PENGE CONSERVATIVE CLUB.

An interesting debate took place at the Penge Conservative and Unionist Club, Beckenham Road, on January 20th, upon the question, "Should women have the franchise?" Mr. J. Garmeson occupied the chair, and introduced Mr. F. Lambert, who led off in the affirmative, the opposite opinion being championed by Mr. W. J. West. After speeches by Mr. C. Barker, Mr. W. Grady, Mr. White, Mr. Pridmore, and the chairman, a resolution was passed in accordance with the views of the opener.

### SUNDERLAND WOMEN'S LIBERAL ASSOCIATION.

Mr. Walter M'Laren, M.P., was announced to deliver an address on "Women's suffrage" before the members of the Sunderland Women's Liberal Association, in the Co-operative Hall, on February 14th, but business engagements prevented his attendance, and Miss Baggart, secretary of the Central National Society for Women's Suffrage, was present as a substitute. The attendance was small. After Miss Baggart's address, Dr. Waterson moved: "That in the opinion of this meeting the Parliamentary franchise should be extended to women on the same conditions as it has been granted to men, and that a petition be signed on behalf of this meeting, praying the House of Commons to pass a measure which will include all duly qualified women." Councillor Robert Cameron seconded, and the motion was carried unanimously.

### WESTON-SUPER-MARE LIBERAL CLUB.

At the annual meeting of the Weston-super-Mare Liberal Club, on January 20th, after the regular business had been transacted, the following resolution was proposed by Mr. J. Naylor: "That, in the opinion of this club, the time has arrived for the Liberal party to recognise the claims of qualified women to vote for members of Parliament, and that the committee be authorised to urge the National Liberal Federation to include the enfranchisement of women in the Liberal programme." This was seconded by the Rev. W. Boyden, and carried unanimously. The annual report, which had been submitted that evening, stated that there were several ladies amongst the members of the club, and three on the Executive Committee; Mrs. Tanner, of Sidcot, was that day added to the list of vice-presidents of the club.

### WHITBY WOMEN'S LIBERAL ASSOCIATION.

A well-attended public meeting was held in the Lecture Hall, Whitby, on Feb. 7th, to hear a lecture from Mr. W. M'Laren, M.P., on the extension of the Parliamentary franchise to women. The meeting was held under the auspices of the above association. Mr. Walter Pyman presided, and announced that Mr. M'Laren was unable to be with them, as he was that day attending the funeral of his relative, Mrs. Lucas (John Bright's sister) in London. Miss Baggart had, however, come in his stead, and would address the meeting. Miss Baggart then proceeded with her address, and at its conclusion, on the motion of Mr. W. S. Gray, seconded by Mr. Geo. Thompson, received a vote of thanks from the meeting.

### WOLVERTON LIBERAL ASSOCIATION.

On February 11th, a meeting in favour of women's suffrage, under the auspices of the Wolverton Liberal Association, was held in the Institute, Wolverton, and addressed by Mrs. Bateson, of Cambridge. The chair was occupied by Mr. Jas. Irons. A resolution in favour of women's suffrage was passed, a copy of the resolution to be forwarded to Captain Verney, M.P.

### BRAMPTON WOMEN'S LIBERAL ASSOCIATION.

#### WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE.

On February 12th, a meeting under the auspices of this association, in support of the extension of the Parliamentary franchise to women, was held in the Tweed Mill, when an address was given by Miss Florence Baggart. Lord MORPETH occupied the chair, and there was a large attendance of both men and women, including the Countess of Carlisle, Lady Cecilia Howard, Mr. Jones, Mr. Haigh, Mr. and Mrs. Jackson, Rev. J. S. Nightingale, and others.

The CHAIRMAN apologised for the absence of Mr. Arlosh, who had written to say that every year he became keener on this question; and of Mr. Turnbull, Fourgables, who had been announced to take the chair, but who was suffering from influenza. He recalled the fact that the men's Liberal Association had passed a practically unanimous vote in favour of women's suffrage. That was a very cheering incident, because he thought the men ought to offer the franchise to women, and not force the women to demand it. (Hear, hear.) Before 1832 a mere fraction of the country were voters, but they had since steadily enlarged the franchise and passed Reform Bill after Reform Bill, and they were now working for a further extension of the vote to women. Could those men who had lately been enfranchised by the Reform Bills of 1867 and 1885 expect the women to be silent on this matter? It was impossible to expect this. The vast proportion of those men who had been lately given this privilege ought from a generous sense of what had been given them extend it to women. (Cheers.) They

should grant it on the ground of justice and expediency. It was the birthright of Englishmen to govern themselves, and in extending it they would raise the whole female sex to a higher standard of character and education, and by raising the whole sex they would raise the whole country. (Cheers.)

Miss BALGARNIE moved a resolution in favour of the franchise for women.

The Rev. J. S. NIGHTINGALE (Primitive Methodist) seconded the motion, saying that politics were a great part of religion, and he was proud to admit that he was a humble follower of that great and Grand Old Man—(cheers)—who had ever been seeking to give to the great masses of the nation political, social, and religious equality. The resolution was carried unanimously.

On the motion of Miss LATIMER, seconded by Mr. HUGH JACKSON, a cordial vote of thanks was given to Miss Balgarnie, and a similar compliment having been paid to Lord Morpeth for presiding, it was unanimously agreed that petitions in favour of the object of the meeting be forwarded to the Houses of Parliament.

#### BRIDLINGTON WOMEN'S LIBERAL ASSOCIATION.

A well-attended and enthusiastic meeting, under the auspices of this association, was held in the Temperance Hall, Bridlington, in furtherance of the cause of "Women's Suffrage," Councillor Pool occupying the chair; and Mr. W. S. B. M'Laren, M.P., was advertised to address the meeting, but owing to the important matters which are now being brought before Parliament, it was impossible for him to be away from his place in the House of Commons. The chairman then introduced Mrs. M'Laren, hon. treasurer of the Women's Liberal Federation, who was received with prolonged applause. Mrs. M'Laren gave an address and advocated the claims of her sex to the possession of the Parliamentary franchise, not from a party standpoint, but as a measure of justice. A resolution was afterwards unanimously passed: "That in the opinion of this meeting it is desirable that the Parliamentary franchise should be extended to women upon the same terms as to men."

#### HULL AND EAST RIDING WOMEN'S LIBERAL ASSOCIATION.

On February 18th, a meeting of the Hull and East Riding Women's Association was held in the Sculcoates Liberal Club, Alderman Stuart, J.P., presiding. The Chairman announced that, in the unavoidable absence of Mr. W. S. B. M'Laren, M.P., who had been advertised to address the meeting, his place would be filled by Mrs. M'Laren. Mrs. M'Laren, who was cordially received, then gave an interesting address on "The Position and Influence of Women in Politics." On the motion of Mrs. Graham, seconded by Mrs. Thorpe, a hearty vote of thanks was accorded the lecturer.

#### BUCKINGHAM LIBERAL AND RADICAL ASSOCIATION.

A meeting was held in the large hall of Science and Art Institute on February 11th, Mr. J. Irons presiding, to hear an address on "Women's Suffrage" by Mrs. Bates. Mrs. Bates, at the outset of her address, touched upon the great importance of women having a voice in the Government of the country as well as the men. She contended that it was an insult to the women for men to dictate various laws which affected them, and they were bound to keep silent. It was not in human nature for them to take an interest in the affairs of their country and not be allowed to vote. Votes of thanks concluded.

#### NORTH NORTHAMPTONSHIRE CONSERVATIVE ASSOCIATION.

##### LORD BURGHELEY, M.P., ON WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE.

Under the auspices of the North Northamptonshire Conservative Association, a social gathering was held at Duddington on February 9th. Mr. A. G. JACKSON presided, and he was supported by Lord Burghley, M.P. for the division, and others.

After an address from Lord Burghley, Mr. BRENCHLEY, after speaking of the work which was going on in the division, in addition to one or two minor reforms in the registration laws, spoke in favour of women's suffrage, adding that from what he knew of the women of Duddington, if they had the franchise they would vote for Lord Burghley. (Cheers and laughter.)

Lord BURGHELEY, in replying, said he must correct one matter which had been introduced by Mr. Brenchley in a manner perhaps rather glaring, for if he did not explain to them his position with regard to this matter, they might, perhaps, go away with wrong

impressions. He had always, throughout his political career, which began very early, voted against the extension of the franchise to women, and he should continue to do so until they had a reasonable means whereby women could record their votes without going to the poll. (Hear, hear.) It was, no doubt, an anomaly that ladies who owned property had not the political franchise; it certainly was an anomaly, but at the same time it was perfectly clear that they should not have the same privileges which the male population had. He had, however, always voted against the extension of the franchise to women, and he did not intend to vote for it in order to secure a majority for himself. (Cheers.) In a perfectly quiet place like that, it might be possible for women to go the poll; but there were places, and even in that constituency, where it would be perfectly impossible for women to go in times of excitement to record their votes. Therefore, he should only vote for it, as he had said, if some scheme were adopted to meet that difficulty; and if such a scheme were adopted, he should not vote for female suffrage then in the belief that it would secure his return, because he did not think that it would make a ha'porth of difference; they would divide themselves into parties just the same as the men, and the balance would remain even. So that, as regarded Conservatism, it did not matter a ha'penny whether they had the vote or not. For the present, he thought we had better remain as we are. Women had their votes in local affairs, and there the matter rests. He had explained his position, and he felt he had only done right; lest any should go away and vote absolutely against what his (the hon. member's) opinions might be. (Cheers.)

Mr. JOS. PHILLIPS moved a vote of thanks to the chairman, and, referring to female suffrage, said he had had considerable experience in elections in municipal boroughs, where from the time the female franchise was conferred it had been very considerably exercised; and he could only say, as an inducement to Lord Burghley to get some alteration in the mode of voting for ladies, that if he could accomplish that object he would find that the Conservative element very strongly prevails among the women. He himself had always been perfectly certain that in municipal elections more than two-thirds of the women voted for the Conservatives; and he felt convinced that if Lord Burghley could be induced to adopt the policy of female suffrage for Parliamentary elections he would be benefited; whether it was by some quieter mode than going to the polling booth, he would receive at least two-thirds of the female votes of North Northamptonshire. (Cheers and laughter.)

Lord BURGHELEY: I have very great pleasure in seconding the resolution of Mr. Phillips of a vote of thanks to the chairman; but it is so interlarded the one thing with the other that I am afraid I cannot go with the whole of it. But I take his promises for what they are worth—(laughter)—and we will say that when we do have this extension there will be an enormous majority for myself. (Cheers.)

#### SCOTLAND.

##### MORNINGSIDE LIBERAL CLUB AND WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE.

On February 21st, the members of Morningside Liberal Club discussed the question of women's suffrage. Councillor Chalmers occupied the chair, and there was a good attendance, including several ladies. The special question debated was, "Should women who have property qualifications be enfranchised?" The Chairman said that this question was now almost one of practical politics, and for his part he did not see why women should not have the franchise. Miss Burton led on the affirmative side. A large number of the members then took part in the debate. At the close a vote was taken, with the following result:—For the affirmative, 50; for the negative, 19.

#### IRELAND.

##### DEBATE ON WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE AT SLIGO.

A debate on the question of the right of women to the Parliamentary franchise, took place in the Wesleyan Methodist Mutual Improvement Society, Sligo, on 19th February, before a highly interested audience. Both ladies and gentlemen took part in the discussion, and the affirmative was carried by votes of nearly two to one.

#### THE WOMEN'S LIBERAL UNIONIST ASSOCIATION.

This association has been perfecting its organisation, extending its grasp, and greatly improving its methods of work during the past year. It has now on its list the following branches:—

##### ENGLAND.

Birmingham: This includes seven associations, one for each Parliamentary division, all represented upon one central committee. Bradford: This branch has been only lately formed. Bristol. Cambridge. Cornwall: This branch has correspondents and members in nearly all the Parliamentary divisions of the county. Darlington. Devon. Falmouth. Hampstead and Marylebone: This association has been hitherto known as the North London Branch, but has wisely decided to restrict its operations to a more manageable area. Herts. Kensington: This branch has its centre in South Kensington, with a sub-committee for special work in North Kensington. Liverpool. Nottingham. Oxford: This association has a sub-branch at Islip. Plymouth.

##### SCOTLAND.

East and North: This branch has its centre in Edinburgh. West: This branch has its centre in Glasgow, and has sub-branches in the Tradeston division of Glasgow, the Partick division of Lanarkshire, South Ayrshire, Troon (under South Ayrshire), Govan, and Paisley.

##### IRELAND.

Leinster and Connaught: Centre in Dublin. Munster: This association has sub-branches in Waterford city and Clonmel (co. Tipperary), and correspondents and members in most of the counties of the province. Ulster: Centre in Belfast.

N.B.—The comparative size and importance of the associations cannot be measured by the presence or absence of sub-branches, as in some districts it is found convenient to centralise the work, in others to sub-divide it, according to local circumstances.

#### LEEDS BRANCH OF THE NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE.

A meeting of ladies was held by invitation of Mrs. Rawlinson Ford, at Quarrydene, Westwood, Leeds, when it was resolved to form a branch of the National Society for Women's Suffrage in association with the Central Committee, 10, Great College-street, Westminster. Mrs. Rawlinson Ford was appointed hon. treasurer and secretary.

#### THE VOTE.

What a power's behind the vote—

Honest vote!

Politicians cringe and cower

To avert the dreaded power

That falls in stormy shower

Of the vote!

For they know they cannot float

Into note,

If they fail to get the vote—

The dread vote, vote, vote,

Of the independent voter

With his vote!

See the women with their vote—

Pure white vote!

How it flutters in the air,

Bringing joy for blank despair

To the wretches sitting there

In their rags!

—(But the time seems so remote

Ere they vote!)

Vilest loafers, crazed with drink,

Have a vote, vote, vote,

But the women—they don't know enough!

To vote!

—Canada Citizen.

#### LADY COUNTY COUNCILLORS.

At the meeting of the London County Council, in February, the chairman, Lord Rosebery, stated that he had received a courteous notice from the two ladies—Miss Cobden and Miss Cons, who were present—who were elected to the council, stating that it was their intention to take their seats there that day—(hear, hear)—which intention he saw they had fulfilled. His duty in the matter he had more than once explained to the council. The position was so anomalous and so obscure that there was nothing for the chairman of the council to do except express the hope that the ladies had been well advised in the course they had taken. No doubt they had acted under competent and special advice, and that they were aware of the penalty to which they might possibly be subjected. Whether they were subject or not was a legal matter, on which, of course, he had no opinion.

Miss Cobden said: On the 17th of January of last year I was elected by the Bow and Bromley Division to represent it on the London County Council. My election was not challenged by Mr. Rider Cooke, the gentleman whose name appeared next below my own on the poll—a gracious and honourable act which I am glad to have the opportunity of publicly acknowledging. (Hear, hear.) Neither in the opinion of Sir Horace Davey (taken by the chairman on behalf of the council) was my seat vacated by the decision of the Appeal Court in Lady Sandhurst's case. After May 16th I took the opinion of eminent counsel. I was advised that I was liable to penalties if I tendered my resignation, and also liable if I sat in the exercise of my right. I was, however, advised at the same time that if my election should not be called in question during the twelve months specified in section 73 of the Municipal Corporations Act, 1882, I should then become entitled to resume my duties and should be "deemed," in the terms of that enactment, to be a qualified person, as if I had never suffered from the disability which, as the Appeal Court held, was imposed on my sex by the Local Government Act of 1888. Upon that section, therefore, I now rely in claiming, with all respect, to take my seat and vote. I am now entitled not only to be but to act as a councillor.

Miss Cons said: On the 5th of February of last year the council did me the honour to elect me to the office of alderman. Since the decision in Lady Sandhurst's case, on May 16th, by the advice of counsel, I have ceased to attend the council meetings, though, as the council knows, I have been doing as much work as most other councillors or aldermen. Being made aware of the legal position as just stated by Miss Cobden, I resolved to wait until the twelve months specified in section 73 of the Municipal Corporations Act, 1882, should have elapsed, and, if my election should not have been called in question, to resume my seat at the end of that time. Knowing that the council, as a body, did not wish to exclude women from their rights of citizenship, I have done my best to justify the confidence they have placed in me by serving them to the best of my ability during the past year, though under extremely disadvantageous circumstances. I am glad to remember that after the adverse legal decision of the Court of Appeal this council, by a decisive majority, reaffirmed (more than once) its desire that it should have the assistance of women in its work. (Hear, hear.)

Our Lady Councillors are not idle. During Barnum's visit to Olympia it was represented to Miss Cons that the girls employed in the show were complaining of the inferior light by which they had to dress in their dressing-room. It was indeed so bad that scores of them had to stick candles in the ground and dress by their light. Imagine the danger to the thousands of persons connected with this enormous show. The committee being unable to enter the girls' room asked Miss Cons to go and report. She found the statement quite true. In a long room used by some hundred girls there was only a large gas bracket in the centre, and the rest of the room was practically in darkness. The girls were obliged to use candles, or they could not have seen to put on the rouge, etc. They were all dressed in light gauze material, and if one dress had caught fire the conflagration would have been awful. However, Mr. Barnum listened to Miss Cons; the matter was arranged by having the burners placed all round the room.—*Women's Penny Paper.*

WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE (LOCAL GOVERNMENT).

Return to an address of the House of Lords, dated 16th May, 1889, for return showing the number of women in England and Wales who are qualified to vote for County Councils and for Councillors in Municipal Boroughs, indicating in each case what is the qualification which entitles a woman to be placed on the register. (The Lord Rosebery.) Ordered to be printed 13th February, 1890.

[The qualification which entitles a woman to be placed on the register is defined—

(A) as to Counties, by sections 2 and 3 of the "County Electors Act, 1888" (51 Vict., c. 10), and by the Schedule to that Act.

(B) as to Boroughs, by section 9 of the "Municipal Corporations Act, 1882" (45 and 46 Vict., c. 50), as amended by section 3 of the "County Electors Act, 1888" (51 Vict., c. 10); the effect of the Amendment being to entitle persons qualified under the "Registration Act, 1885" (48 Vict., c. 15), by the £10 qualification, (a) to vote as burgesses for councillors at municipal elections in boroughs, whether county boroughs or not, and (b) in boroughs other than county boroughs to vote for County Councillors.]

COUNTIES.

Name.	Number of women on the register.	Name.	Number of women on the register.
ENGLAND:			
Bedford	3,953	England—continued.	
Berks	2,855	Stafford	7,795
Bucks	3,664	Stafford (East)	13,049
Cambridge	3,008	Suffolk (West)	3,775
Isle of Ely	1,468	Surrey	2,431
Chester	8,164	Sussex (East)	7,155
Cornwall	6,593	Sussex (West)	3,658
Cumberland	6,652	Warwick	2,851
Derby	7,470	Westmorland	7,227
Devon	10,388	Wiltshire	1,957
Dorset	3,761	Worcester	5,215
Durham	8,550	Worcester	6,772
Essex	8,682	York (East Riding)	3,392
Gloucester	7,950	York (North Riding)	6,500
Hereford	1,655	York (West Riding)	29,049
Hertford	4,564		
Hunts	1,477	Total Counties, England.	412,340
Kent	10,330	WALES:	
Lancaster	38,472	Anglesey	1,591
Leicester	4,642	Brecon	1,337
Lincoln (Holland)	1,293	Cardigan	3,423
Lincoln (Kesteven)	2,563	Carmarthen	3,054
Lincoln (Lindsey)	4,795	Carnarvon	2,373
Middlesex	50,445	Denbigh	2,794
London	65,161	Flint	1,984
Monmouth	3,234	Glamorgan	7,151
Norfolk	5,672	Merioneth	1,333
Northampton	3,781	Montgomery	1,509
Northampton (Peterborough, Soke of)	677	Pembroke	2,451
Northumberland	5,415	Radnor	414
Nottingham	4,172	Total Counties, Wales...	29,414
Oxford	4,445	Total Counties, England and Wales...	441,754
Rutland	443		
Salop	6,336		
Somerset	8,802		

BOROUGHS.

Name.	Number of women on the register.	Name.	Number of women on the register.
ENGLAND:			
Aberavon	122	Appleby	77
Aberystwith	340	Arundel	51
Abingdon	180	Ashton-under-Lyne	1,476
Accrington	1,084	Bacup	665
Aldeburgh	54	Banbury	116
Andover	109	Bangor	303
		Barnsley	787

Name.	Number of women on the register.	Name.	Number of women on the register.
Barnstaple	434	Dorchester	136
Barrow-in-Furness	427	Dover	662
Basingstoke	179	Droitwich	103
Bath	1,774	Dudley	895
Batley	846	Dunstable	241
Beaumaris	91	Durham	476
Beccles	210	Eastbourne	684
Bedford	755	Evesham	162
Berwick-on-Tweed	294	Exeter	1,228
Beverley	362	Eye	70
Bewdley	57	Falmouth	85
Bideford	253	Faversham	149
Birkenhead	1,725	Flint	99
Birmingham	9,873	Folkestone	655
Bishop's Castle	56	Gateshead	1,832
Blackburn	3,048	Glastonbury	110
Blackpool	1,177	Glossop	925
Blandford	229	Gloucester	793
Bodmin	117	Godalming	65
Bolton	3,009	Godmanchester	68
Bootle-cum-Linacre	569	Grantham	438
Boston	603	Gravesend	542
Brackley	90	Grimby	656
Bradford	7,153	Guildford	405
Brecon	209	Halifax	2,575
Bridgnorth	249	Hanley	978
Bridgewater	307	Hartlepool	317
Bridport	179	Harwich	92
Brighton	3,189	Harrogate	521
Bristol	3,650	Hastings	1,540
Bromwich, West	1,032	Haverfordwest	241
Buckingham	108	Hedon	30
Burnley	1,898	Helston	63
Burslem	627	Henley	138
Burton-on-Trent	688	Hereford	591
Bury (Lancashire)	1,852	Hertford	177
Bury St. Edmunds	514	Heywood	920
Calne	66	Higham Ferrers	46
Cambridge	877	Honiton	94
Canterbury	549	Huddersfield	2,529
Cardiff	1,098	Huntingdon	151
Cardigan	187	Hyde	868
Carlisle	1,520	Hythe	130
Carmarthen	397	Ilkeston	272
Carnarvon	237	Ipswich	1,479
Chard	77	Jarrow	427
Chelmsford	284	Kendal	573
Cheltenham	1,482	Keighley	949
Chester	1,202	Kidderminster	674
Chesterfield	274	Kidwelly	49
Chichester	227	Kingston-on-Hull	4,651
Chipping Norton	29	Kingston-on-Thames	449
Chipping Wycombe	171	King's Lynn	554
Chorley	662	Lampeter	75
Christchurch	98	Lancaster	646
Clitheroe	276	Launceston	94
Colchester	584	Leamington	1,025
Congleton	373	Leeds	9,229
Conway	91	Leicester	3,742
Coventry	1,168	Leominster	177
Cowbridge	59	Lewes	209
Crewe	385	Lichfield	243
Croydon	2,306	Lincoln	742
Dartmouth	810	Liskeard	110
Daventry	120	Liverpool	9,741
Deal	370	Llandoverly	45
Denbigh	183	Llanfyllin	46
Devizes	166	Llanidloes	88
Devonport	546	Longton	738
Dewsbury	637	Loughborough	433
Doncaster	753	Lostwithiel	41
		Louth	527
		Lowestoft	617
		Ludlow	240

THE LATE MRS. LUCAS.

Mrs. Lucas, who died at her residence, 7, Charlotte-street, Bedford Square, London, on February 4th, was generally known and venerated throughout the kingdom. She had been in failing health for some time, but it is only about a month since she became seriously ill. Latterly she suffered from congestion of the lungs, and it was this disease that proved fatal. Mrs. Lucas was the youngest sister of Mr. Bright, and was the widow of the late Mr. Samuel Lucas, who was at one time editor of the *Morning Star*. Up to the time of her husband's death, in 1864, Mrs. Lucas led a comparatively quiet and uneventful life, but about twenty years ago she became prominently identified with both the temperance and the women's suffrage movements. During her visit to the Social Science Congress, held at Plymouth in 1872, she joined the Good Templars, and subsequently she held high office in the order. From all quarters there were calls upon her as a platform speaker, and she responded to them in a way which showed how thoroughly she was in earnest. Three years ago, in spite of her years, Mrs. Lucas crossed to the great Women's Temperance Conference held in America, on which occasion she was unanimously elected the first president of the "All World's Women's Temperance Association." In her home in Charlotte-street, Bedford Square, she observed all the Quaker simplicity of bygone days. Her hospitable doors were, however, ever thrown open to fellow-workers, especially to those from America, towards whom she cherished the warmest feelings. She was for many years an active member of the Women's Suffrage Society, and attended committee meetings to within a very short time of her death. Workers in the women's movement deemed it one of their special privileges to take counsel with her in the quiet seclusion of her home, where she was usually to be found towards evening in the midst of piles of letters received from correspondents all the world over. Her enthusiasm was as fresh as that of a young girl, and in her long life's struggle she never lost sight of the high ideals of life, which she so early set before her.

THE LATE MRS. EMILY PFEIFFER.

On the 23rd of January there passed away, after a widowhood of a year and a day, one of the most loving and poetic spirits that was ever enshrined in a human frame. Mrs. Pfeiffer wrote many charming poems, but perhaps the living poem of her life with her devoted husband outshone them all. Mr. Pfeiffer was a profound admirer of his wife's genius, and carefully surrounded her with every possible attention and safeguard that the most devoted affection could suggest. Mr. and Mrs. Pfeiffer had a very large circle of friends, and their weekly receptions during the summer months under the aspens at Mayfield, Putney, will long be remembered with pleasure and regret by those who were privileged to take part in them.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Pfeiffer were earnest supporters of the enfranchisement of women. Mrs. Pfeiffer contributed an able article on the subject to the *Contemporary Review* a few years ago, which was reprinted by the Women's Suffrage Society. She was one of the first to sign the Women Household's Declaration, and was a member of the Society.

THE CAROLINE ASHURST BIGGS MEMORIAL.

A Loan Fund, for the purpose of assisting women students to continue their studies or professional training, has been formed as a memorial to the late Miss Caroline Ashurst Biggs, so well known as an earnest worker all her life in the cause of women's suffrage, and as a ready sympathiser in every effort for the raising of women.

The sum already subscribed amounts to £129. 14s. 0d., and further subscriptions will be gladly received by the hon. treasurer, Miss Donkin, 17, Ladbroke Terrace, London, W.

The primary part of the examination for fellowships at the Royal College of Surgeons, Dublin, has been successfully passed by Mr. Richard Robert Leeper and Miss Edith Ellen Ward (L.R.C.S., Edinburgh, 1889; L.R.C.P., Edinburgh, 1889; L.F.P.S., Glasgow, 1889). It is stated that Miss Ward, who is a native of Dublin, acquitted herself most creditably in this very difficult and searching examination.

Name.	Number of women on the register.	Name.	Number of women on the register.
Luton	887	Sandwich	82
Lydd	33	Sarum (New)	402
Lyme Regis	78	Scarborough	1,308
Lymington	71	Shaftesbury	38
Macclesfield	1,374	Sheffield	6,419
Maidenhead	206	Shrewsbury	1,059
Maidstone	675	Southampton	1,105
Maldon	172	South Molton	126
Malmesbury	71	Southport	1,630
Manchester	10,349	South Shields	1,740
Margate	673	Southold	111
Marlborough	93	Stafford	343
Middlesbrough	1,069	Stalybridge	937
Middleton	654	Stamford	285
Monmouth	170	Stockport	2,366
Montgomery	38	Stockton-on-Tees	651
Morley	251	Stoke-upon-Trent	377
Morpeth	222	Stratford-on-Avon	238
Mossley	442	Sudbury	267
Neath	254	Sunderland	2,592
Newark	396	Sutton Coldfield	251
Newbury	365	Swansea	1,696
Newcastle-on-Tyne	4,242	Tamworth	103
Newcastle-under-Lyme	308	Taunton	559
Newport (Isle of Wight)	281	Tenby	131
Newport (Mon.)	538	Tenterden	97
Northampton	1,126	Tewkesbury	131
Norwich	2,865	Theftord	68
Nottingham	6,136	Tiverton	250
Okehampton	47	Torrington (Great)	224
Oldham	3,290	Totnes	156
Oswestry	271	Truro	338
Over Darwen	880	Tunbridge Wells	857
Oxford	1,100	Tynemouth	1,100
Pembroke	263	Wakefield	545
Penryn	69	Wallingford	110
Penzance	425	Walsall	1,297
Peterborough	437	Wareham	49
Plymouth	1,982	Warrington	684
Pontefract	160	Warwick	331
Poole	314	Wednesbury	320
Portsmouth	2,705	Wells	121
Preston	3,026	Welshpool	218
Pwllheli	122	Pwlllock	521
Queenborough	11	West Ham	1,698
Ramsgate	889	West Hartlepool	639
Reading	986	Weymouth & Melcombe	
Reigate	534	Regis	420
Retford (East)	274	Wigan	984
Richmond (Yorks.)	111	Wilton	68
Ripon	284	Winchester	372
Rochdale	2,700	Windsor	379
Rochester	364	Wisbeach	375
Romney, New	40	Wokingham	111
Romsey	111	Wolverhampton	1,564
Rotherham	753	Woodstock	43
Ruthin	145	Worcester	1,166
Ryde	444	Workington	367
Rye	87	Wrexham	298
Saffron Walden	168	Yarmouth (Great)	1,657
St. Albans	468	Yeovil	203
St. Helens	887	York	1,800
St. Ives (Cornwall)	79		
St. Ives (Hunts)	56	Total Boroughs, England and Wales...	243,448
Salford	4,405		
Saltash	76		

Total Counties and Boroughs, England and Wales ... 685,202

WOMEN CONSTABLES IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC.—At Raratonga, Queen Makea has appointed a body of staid, middle-aged women to be constables. The experiment has proved wonderfully successful, and a striking outward reformation has been effected as regards the liquor traffic.—*Zion's Herald*.

Obituary.

MR. J. G. BIGGAR, M.P.—We regret to record the death, on the 20th ultimo, of Mr. Biggar, M.P. for Cavan. Mr. Biggar was a steady supporter of women's suffrage, having voted in its favour in every division since he entered Parliament.

MRS. MARGARET LUCAS.—On February 4th, at her residence, in Charlotte-street, Bedford Square, Mrs. Margaret Lucas, aged 72 years.

MRS. EMILY PFEIFFER.—On the 23rd of January, at Mayfield, West Hill, Putney, Emily, widow of the late Jurgen Edward Pfeiffer.

WHO BENEFITS?

It is natural to raise the question, Cui bono? What benefits would accrue to society or to the State from extending the franchise to women? The first persons who have a right to be considered are the women themselves. They are a numerical majority of the nation, and whatever redounds to their advantage must count for much in the welfare of the whole. To withhold from them political rights because of their sex is to fix their position as members of the commonwealth at a lower level than that of men. It is to fasten upon them a badge of inferiority in regard to matters which men prize most highly, and which are of equal concern to the whole community. It gives the stamp of authority to the sentiment often felt where it is not uttered—"She is only a woman." It falls in with the idea of a superiority and mastership supposed to be decreed by a law of nature in behalf of men, in virtue of which women are too frequently regarded merely as the victims of their caprices and the instruments of their pleasures. There are refined and virtuous men, and there are men who are neither virtuous nor refined, assuming the two characteristics to be separable, which in some sense, without having recourse to nice distinctions, they often are. Among the ignorant, the vulgar, and the brutal, women suffer much wrong, and the coarse feeling which prompts it receives some sanction from public law. To do away with the political disqualification of sex will tend in some way and in a growing measure to raise the standard of sentiment as regards women. Many a brute will open his eyes when he learns that women have votes.—"Verax," in the British Weekly.

Whether they believe in woman suffrage or not there is a constant increase in the ranks of the women who are grateful to the woman suffrage agitation for the improvement in the legal and social position of the sex which the discussion has helped to produce. "I'd lie down in the dust for any man or woman to walk over," said a young mother, "who would make the lawmakers realise that my baby ought to be mine as well as my husband's." Since the case in New York city a few years ago, when a Chinaman who had married an Irishwoman willed his child to a brother in San Francisco, who took it from the mother and carried it to China, the fact that in this State a husband, even if under age, can will his baby, even if unborn, irrevocably and for ever away from his wife, has lain like a rankling thorn in many minds.—Washington Post.

PARLIAMENTARY PETITIONS.

HOUSE OF COMMONS. PARLIAMENTARY FRANCHISE (EXTENSION TO WOMEN) BILL.—In Favour. FIRST REPORT, 12-18 February, 1890.

Table with 2 columns: Date and Petition details. Includes entries for Cambridge Liberal Association, Ellesmere Literary Society, Chelsea, West Dulwich, etc.

Total number of Petitions 4—Signatures 47. The Petition marked thus \* is similar to that from West Dulwich [App. 1]. The Petitions marked thus (C) are signed officially.

MANCHESTER NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE.

SUBSCRIPTIONS AND DONATIONS, FEBRUARY, 1890.

Table listing names and amounts for Manchester National Society for Women's Suffrage, February 1890.

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

CENTRAL NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE.

SUBSCRIPTIONS AND DONATIONS RECEIVED JANUARY, 1890 (Continued).

Table listing names and amounts for Central National Society for Women's Suffrage, January 1890.

FEBRUARY, 1890.

Table listing names and amounts for Central National Society for Women's Suffrage, February 1890.

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

CENTRAL COMMITTEE. NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE.

SUBSCRIPTIONS AND DONATIONS FROM JAN. 27TH, TO FEB. 22ND, 1890.

Table listing names and amounts for Central Committee, January 27th to February 22nd, 1890.

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

THE WOMAN'S SPHERE.

They talk about a woman's sphere, As though it had a limit; There's not a place in earth or heaven There's not a task to mankind given, There's not a blessing or a woe, There's not a whisper yes or no, There's not a life, or death, or birth, That has a featherweight of worth, Without a woman in it.

—Friendly Societies Journal.

Large table with columns: NAME, Qualification, whether as occupier or owner of houses, land, or other property, ADDRESS, Parliamentary division in which the qualifying property is situated. Lists names and addresses of various women.

Signatures already reported, 568; signatures reported up to date, 677.

# CASH'S CAMBRIC FRILLINGS.

Made in the following Patterns, viz.: PLAIN, LACE EDGE, IMPERIAL,  
SPIRES, LILY, VIOLET, **HEM-STITCH**, &c.

For Trimming Ladies' and Children's Underclothing.

NEW ILLUSTRATED BOOK OF DESIGNS FREE BY POST.

**J. & J. CASH, COVENTRY.**

<p><b>SORE THROATS CURED.</b></p>	<p><b>EASY TEETHING.</b></p>	<p><b>SAFE TEETHING.</b></p>	<p><b>BRONCHITIS CURED.</b></p>
<p><b>DO NOT UNTIMELY DIE.</b> Sore Throats Cured with One Dose. <b>FENNINGS' FEVER CURER.</b> BOWEL COMPLAINTS cured with One Dose. TYPHUS or LOW FEVER cured with Two Doses. DIPHTHERIA cured with Three Doses. SCARLET FEVER cured with Four Doses. DYSENTERY cured with Five Doses. Sold in Bottles, 1s. 1½d. each, with full directions, by all Chemists. Read Fennings' "Everybody's Doctor." Sent post free for 13 stamps.</p>	<p><b>DO NOT LET YOUR CHILD DIE.</b> FENNINGS' Children's Powders Prevent Convulsions. <b>ARE COOLING AND SOOTHING.</b> <b>FENNINGS' Children's Powders.</b> For Children Cutting their Teeth, to prevent Convulsions. <i>Do not contain Calomel, Opium, Morphia, or anything injurious to a tender babe.</i> Sold in Stamped Boxes at 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. (great saving), with full directions. Sent post free for 15 stamps. Direct to ALFRED FENNINGS, West Cowes, I. W. Read Fennings' "Every Mother's Book," which contains valuable hints on <i>Feeding, Teething, Weaning, Sleeping, &amp;c.</i> Ask your Chemist for a free copy.</p>	<p>COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS. <b>FENNINGS' LUNG HEALERS.</b> The Best Remedy to Cure all Coughs, Colds, Asthmas, &amp;c. Sold in Boxes at 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d., with directions. Sent post free for 15 stamps. Direct to ALFRED FENNINGS, West Cowes, I. W. The largest size Boxes, 2s. 9d. (35 stamps post free), contain three times the quantity of small boxes. Read Fennings' "Everybody's Doctor." Sent post free for 13 stamps. Direct A. FENNINGS, West Cowes, I. W.</p>	<p>FENNINGS' EVERY MOTHER'S BOOK sent post free on application by letter or post card. Direct Alfred Fennings, West Cowes, I. W.</p>

THE UNIVERSAL HOUSEHOLD REMEDIES!!!

## HOLLOWAY'S PILLS & OINTMENT

These excellent FAMILY MEDICINES are invaluable in the treatment of all ailments incidental to every HOUSEHOLD. The PILLS PURIFY, REGULATE and STRENGTHEN the whole System, while the OINTMENT is unequalled for the removal of all muscular and outward complaints. Possessed of these REMEDIES, every Mother has at once the means of curing most complaints to which herself or Family is liable.

*N.B.—Advice can be obtained, free of charge, at 78, New Oxford Street, late 533, Oxford Street, London, daily between the hours of 11 and 4, or by letter.*

**WHELPTON'S VEGETABLE PURIFYING PILLS**

The Best Family Medicine. Recommended for Headaches, Bile, Indigestion, and Obstinate Constipation; also in Rheumatism, and all Skin Diseases—these Pills being a direct purifier of the Blood.

**WHELPTON'S PILLS & OINTMENT**

**WHELPTON'S Healing Ointment**

Stands Unrivalled for the Cure of Cuts, Burns, Bruises, Ulcers, Sores, and all kinds of Skin Diseases. A Specific for Eczema. Burns, Scalds, Cuts, &c., happen when least expected—Be Prepared!!! Both Pills and Ointment are Sold in Boxes, price 7½d., 1/1½, and 2/9, by all Medicine Vendors at home and abroad.

*Free by Post, 8, 14, and 33 stamps.*

**G. WHELPTON & SON, 3, CRANE COURT, FLEET ST., LONDON, E.C.**

[8531.]