

WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE JOURNAL.

EDITED BY LYDIA E. BECKER.

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JULY 2, 1888.

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Contents :

Leading Articles:—Anniversary of the Queen's Coronation; Parliamentary Prospect; The Royal Commission on the Education Acts; The Eighth Centenary of the University of Bologna; The Marriage of the Duke of Aosta; The Death of the Emperor Frederick.
The Parliamentary Committee.
Memorial to Mr. W. H. Smith.
Memorial of Residents in Bristol.
Drawing-room Meetings:—Kensington; Shepherd's Bush.

Lectures:—Islington; King's Langley, Herts; The Southport Guild of the Unrepresented; The Women's Liberal Federation.
Petitions from Women's Liberal Associations.
Scotland:—Kirkliston School Board Election.
A Distinguished Lady Student.
Mr. Woodall Interviewed.
Not sure whether she was married.
Colonial Intelligence:—Women's Suffrage Meeting at Brighton, Victoria.

Reviews.
Obituary:—Col. King Harman, M.P.; Dr. McCulloch.
Franchise Extension.
The New County Electors Act.
Treasurers' Reports:—Manchester National Society; Bristol and West of England Society; Central Committee.
Parliamentary Petitions.
Summary of Parliamentary Petitions.
The Princess Regent of Brazil.

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GROWING CHILDREN,
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MARRIAGE WITH A DECEASED WIFE'S SISTER.

The whole principle on which the Marriage Law of this land is based is involved in the acceptance or rejection of the Deceased Wife's Sister Bill. In all countries where the Marriage Law differs from our own in this particular it differs in others, not generally acceptable even to Marriage Law reformers, permitting marriage not only with a husband's brother, or a man and his stepdaughter, but between such near blood relations as uncle and niece. THOSE WHO DO NOT DESIRE TO SEE THESE CHANGES SHOULD DO THEIR UTMOST TO MAINTAIN THE LAW AS IT IS.

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- An Appeal from the Women of England ... 1d.
- The Woman's View of the Question ... 1d.
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- A Lady's Letter to a Friend, on behalf of those who do not wish to Marry their Brothers ... ½d.
- What Miss Lydia Becker says... ... ½d.
- A Sister-in-Law's Plea for Mercy ... per doz. 2d.
- A Woman's Opinion on the Wife's Sister Bill ½d.

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MARRIAGE WITH A DECEASED WIFE'S SISTER.

Marriage with a deceased wife's sister is permitted by every Christian State in the world, England allowing it in her Colonies.
None of these States desires to re-impose the restriction maintained in the United Kingdom. The people would in no instance consent to such a reversal of the law.
The House of Commons has seven times, by large majorities, passed a Bill through all its stages with the object of legalising marriages of this kind in England.
A considerable majority of the 670 members in the present Conservative House have either voted for such a change or expressed their strong sympathy with it.
The number of living Peers who have at any time supported the Bill much exceeds the number of those who have opposed it.
An alteration of the law is advocated in the interests of young children, and, on high moral and philanthropic grounds, an earnest appeal is made to mothers in every section of society for their co-operation in this work.
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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.

PARLIAMENTARY PETITIONS.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

PARLIAMENTARY FRANCHISE (EXTENSION TO WOMEN) BILL.—For Alteration.

NINTH REPORT, 20 April, 1888.

- April 20 NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE DEFENCE OF PERSONAL RIGHTS, Members of the Committee of the, in meeting assembled; R. Hampson, hon. secretary (Mr. Bradlaugh) ... 1

The Petitioners pray that the privileges granted by this Bill may be extended to women under coverture.

PARLIAMENTARY FRANCHISE (EXTENSION TO WOMEN) BILL.—In Favour.

TENTH REPORT, 25 April—2 May, 1888.

Brought forward, Petitions 38—Signatures 519

- April 25 INGATESTONE, in the county of Essex, Inhabitants of, and other places (Mr. Beadel) ... 61
*2085 27 WOLVERHAMPTON Women's Liberal Association, Members and Friends of, in meeting assembled on the 23rd April, 1888; Catherine C. Osler, chairman, and another (Sir William Plowden) ... 2

- May 1 KETTERING, There-undersigned Inhabitants of (Mr. Channing) ... 45
*2087 2 ESSEX, Inhabitants of the county of (Mr. Gray) ... 62
*2088 ,, WORKING, Inhabitants of, and other places ... 23
*2089 ,, CHOBHAM, Inhabitants of, and other places ... 19

Total number of Petitions 44—Signatures 731

ELEVENTH REPORT, 4—9 May, 1888.

Brought forward, Petitions 44—Signatures 731

- May 4 ESSEX, Inhabitants of, and others (Mr. Gray) ... 57
*3163 ,, CHELSEA Liberal Association, Members of the Women's Committee of the borough of (Mr. Whitmore) ... 26
*3164 7 ESSEX, Inhabitants of, and others (Mr. Beadel) ... 59
*3165 ,, LONDON, N.W., Inhabitants of (Mr. Brodie Hoare) ... 24
*3166 ,, SHEERNESS, Inhabitants of (Mr. Knatchbull-Hugessen) ... 131
*3167 ,, WOLVERHAMPTON, Inhabitants of (Sir William Plowden) ... 21
*3168 9 LONDON, Inhabitants of (Lord Charles Beresford) ... 21
*3169 ,, CRADLEY, Members of the Liberal Council of the North Worcestershire Parliamentary Division, in meeting assembled at; Arthur Albright, chairman (Mr. Hingley) ... 1
*3170 ,, BLACKENHALL, Inhabitants of (Sir William Plowden) ... 23

Total number of Petitions 53—Signatures 1,094

TWELFTH REPORT, 10—18 May, 1888.

Brought forward, Petitions 53—Signatures 1,094

- May 10 WESTMINSTER, Inhabitants of (Mr. Burdett-Coutts) ... 21
*4013 ,, ABERYSTWITH, Inhabitants of (Mr. Bowen Rowlands) ... 23
*4014 ,, EDWARE ROAD and District, Inhabitants of ... 24
*4015 11 LUCY BIRD and others (Mr. Bonsor) ... 18
*4016 ,, WICK, Provost, Magistrates, and Town Council of the royal burgh of (Mr. Macdonald Cameron) ... Seal. 1
*4017 ,, BRITTON, Inhabitants of, and others (Marquess of Carmarthen) ... 21
*4018 ,, CLAPHAM, Inhabitants of (Mr. Gilliat) ... 20
*4019 ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ... 23
*4020 ,, YORKTOWN, Inhabitants of, and others ... 19
*4021 14 NOTTINGHAM, Members of the Women's Liberal Association Committee, in meeting assembled; Ann Cowen, president, and others (Mr. Broadhurst) ... 13
*4022 ,, CHIPPING NORTON, Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the borough of (Sir Bernhard Samuelson) ... Seal. 1
*4023 ,, LINLITHGOW, Provost, Magistrates, and Council of the royal burgh of (Mr. Sinclair) ... Seal. 1
*4024 15 FORRES, Provost, Magistrates, and Town Council of the royal burgh of (Mr. Finlay) ... Seal. 1
*4025 17 KENSINGTON, Inhabitants of, and others (Sir Algernon Borthwick) ... 24

- May *4026 17 NORTH SAINT PANCRAAS, Inhabitants of, and others (Mr. Cochrane-Baillie) ... 21
*4027 ,, SAINT ALBAN'S, Inhabitants of (Viscount Grimston) ... 16
*4028 18 CLIFTON, Inhabitants of (Sir Michael Hicks Beach) ... 14
*4029 ,, CLIFTON, Inhabitants of, and others (Sir Michael Hicks Beach) ... 19
*4030 ,, CLIFTON, Inhabitants of, and others (Sir Michael Hicks Beach) ... 20
*4031 ,, CLIFTON, Inhabitants of, and others (Sir Michael Hicks Beach) ... 13
*4032 ,, KENSINGTON, Inhabitants of, and others (Sir Roper Lethbridge) ... 24
*4033 ,, LEICESTER Branch of the National Society for Woman's Suffrage, Members of the, in meeting assembled; John Page Hopps, chairman (Mr. Picton) ... 1
*4034 ,, ELIZA JEFFERY and others (Sir William Plowden) ... 20

Total number of Petitions 76—Signatures 1,452

The Petitions marked thus (*) are similar to that from Eastbourne [Apr. 1]. The Petitions marked thus (©) are signed officially.

SUMMARY OF PUBLIC PETITIONS PRESENTED TO THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, FROM 9TH FEBRUARY TO 20TH JUNE, 1888.

Table with 4 columns: Subject, No. of Petitions signed Officially, Total No. of Petitions, Total No. of Signatures. Rows include Parliamentary Franchise (Extension to Women) Bill and For alteration.

THE PRINCESS REGENT OF BRAZIL.

M. de Azevedo Castro, of the Brazilian Treasury Legation, writes as follows in reference to some remarks from the Berlin correspondent of the Standard, in respect to the political future of Brazil: The fear he alludes to on the grounds of politics is altogether without foundation. Dona Isabel, the Imperial Princess, now Regent, in the absence of the Emperor, has well established her capacity as a ruler, and it is not the first time she has taken the reins of government. Lately she had the glory of signing the law for the abolition of slavery, and in this she showed herself a worthy daughter of Dom Pedro II., whose views were always in the same way, as shown by his words and acts, though restrained by his Constitutional ties.

This event, to which the Regent chiefly concurred, does her great honour as a woman and politician, and will inaugurate a new era in Brazil. Instead of the commotion some people apprehended, the abolition was received with the greatest enthusiasm, the late slaves themselves offering their old masters to continue work, so that no crisis occurred. All Brazilians must be proud to have realised so great a revolution, without spilling a drop of blood, solely by pacific means, showing to the world the spectacle of the purest patriotism and abnegation.

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CONTENTS FOR JUNE 15TH, 1888.

- 1. Bologna; a Time-honoured University.
2. The Methodist Conference in America.
3. Women's Industries.
4. Police Matrons.—Reprint from Lend a Hand.
Passing Notes:—A Lady's Evidence before the Royal Commission. Women in the Vestry. Abolition of Slavery in Brazil.
The Magazines.
Correspondence.
Record of Events:—Admission of Women to Oxford Degree Literis Humanioribus—Moral Science, Mathematical and Modern Languages, Tripotes—Cambridge—Political Associations of Women—Ladies' Auxiliary Council of Midland Conservative Union—Liberal Unionists, Birmingham, Bristol, London, Local Government Electors Act—Women Poor Law Guardians, Annual Meeting and Conference—Legalised Vice in India—Women's Suffrage—Society for Employment of Women, Annual Meeting—Association of Nurses—Temperance—Obituary—Miscellaneous.
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FIFTY years ago, on the 28th of June, 1838, the Crown of these realms was placed on the head of the girl-sovereign who had succeeded to the throne the previous year. At the age of nineteen Queen VICTORIA was crowned, after having exercised for a full year those high State functions which she has discharged without intermission from the day of her accession until now. During that period the QUEEN has seen the statesmen who were her first councillors pass away, and a new generation of ministers become veterans in her service. At the time of the Coronation, Mr. GLADSTONE and the Earl of BEACONSFIELD had but just entered on the beginning of their political career.

The Ministers of the QUEEN of both parties have borne testimony to the faithfulness of Her MAJESTY'S discharge of her high duties. Mr. GLADSTONE, a few years ago, wrote: "An immense reverence and a tender affection wait upon the person of the one permanent and faithful guardian of the Constitution. . . . Parliaments and Ministers pass, but she abides in life-long duty, and she is to them as the oak of the forest to the annual harvest in the field."

As was anticipated, the course of Parliamentary business under the new rules, by which Bills which have passed second reading have precedence after Whitsuntide of those which are awaiting that stage, precluded the possibility of the introduction of Baron Dimsdale's Bill on the 6th of June. There appears to be no possibility except by special intervention of the Government that the Bill can come on this session, and with a view to this possibility a memorial to the First Lord of the Treasury representing the circumstances of the case, and asking the Government to provide a day for the discussion of the measure, is in course of signature among members of the House of Commons. It is proposed that the memorial shall be presented to Mr. SMITH during the present month by a deputation of members of Parliament who are friends of the measure.

THE Report of the Royal Commission on the Education Acts, which has just been issued, contains, among other proposals, a recommendation that the experiment should be tried of appointing women on the inspectorial staff for infant and the earlier standards in other schools, such persons to be mistresses who have had experience in elementary schools, or as governesses in one or other of the training colleges.

This recommendation will, we believe, be generally approved so far as it goes, and we trust that some action in the direction will be taken by the Department. But we see no reason for limiting the advantages of inspection by women to the lower standards. Whatever girls are able to learn women are able to teach and to test, and all the subjects which form the curriculum of an elementary school are taught to both sexes. Neither do we see the necessity for placing greater limitation on the choice of women inspectors than of men. Boys' schools would probably suffer if only men who had been schoolmasters or tutors in training colleges could be placed on the inspectorial staff, and we believe such a restriction would not be beneficial to girls' or infants' schools. In selecting Her Majesty's Inspectors for Schools, the policy has been to endeavour to secure men of the highest culture and training, and it would be a misfortune if these qualifications were not regarded as equally important in the opening of inspectorial appointments to women.

THE celebration of the 800th anniversary of the foundation of the Bologna University should not be passed by without record in the annals of women's progress, for in that ancient seat of learning, that great school of law which produced the most famous jurisconsults of the middle ages, women not only entered as students, but taught as professors.

To name the earliest we find recorded, in the thirteenth century BETTISIA GOZZADINA received the degree of Doctor of Laws, and in 1239 was appointed to the juridical chair, which she filled for ten years till her death. A

century later CATERINA and NOVELLA CALDERINI lectured on law.

And here—to pass to the later names—in the last century MARIA GAETANA AGNESI was appointed to fill her father's chair in mathematics, and ANNA MORANDA MAZZOLINI earned wide celebrity for her anatomical researches. CLOTILDA TAMBRONI carries the record into the nineteenth century, filling the chair for Greek in the early part of this century, while in more recent years several women students have been distinguished in medicine. H. B.

THE approaching marriage of the Duke of AOSTA of Italy, ex-King of Spain, with his niece, Princess LETITIA, illustrates the great difference both of the marriage laws and of public sentiment on the subject between other European nations and our own. Marriages between uncles and nieces are as legitimate on the Continent of Europe as marriages between first cousins in England. It is sometimes urged as an argument why the marriage laws relating to prohibited degrees should be altered in one particular relation that such marriages are allowed in other countries. But the moral we should rather draw from the practice of other nations is not that their example should necessarily be the rule for us to follow, but that the English marriage law should be such as is agreeable to the moral sense of the English people, and that it should be based upon the full consent of the people, both women and men, expressed after exhaustive discussion through Parliamentary representatives responsible both to women and men constituents.

THE last act in the prolonged tragedy at Berlin closed on the fifteenth of June with the death of the Emperor FREDERICK. The curtain falls on the figure of a hero who to the last exercised the kingly functions appertaining to his high estate undeterred by the agonies of mortal sickness, and thus set forth an example of devotion to duty, and patient endurance of the terrible doom laid upon him for which all mankind is the richer, and which has drawn around his dying bed the sympathetic mourning of the whole civilised world.

The widowed Empress, who has manifested her wifely devotion by the most assiduous attention by the side of her beloved husband, exchanges the sharp pangs of companionship in his sufferings for the desolation of bereavement. For such sorrow there is no lightening, but in the promotion of works of beneficence and mercy the

illustrious mourner will have occupation worthy of her exalted station, and will find balm for her own grief in assuaging the sufferings of others.

THE annual meeting of the Central Committee of the National Society for Women's Suffrage is fixed for the afternoon of Tuesday, July 17th, in the Westminster Town Hall, at four o'clock. Mr. WOODALL will preside.

THE PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Parliamentary Committee was held in a committee-room in the House of Commons on June 4th, Sir William Houldsworth in the chair, to consider arrangements for promoting the progress of the Women's Franchise Bill, which had been interfered with by the new rules. It was resolved that the Bill should be kept on the paper, and that a memorial should be presented to Mr. W. H. Smith, signed by members of the House of Commons, asking the Government to provide a day during the present session for the discussion of the measure.

The following resolution was adopted: "That this committee express their cordial satisfaction at the recognition of the electoral rights of women in the Local Government (England and Wales) Act, and while thanking Her Majesty's Government for their recognition of the principle of women's suffrage, they would urge the further extension of this principle to the Parliamentary franchise."

The name of Mr. W. G. Ainslie was added to the Parliamentary Committee, and the secretaries were empowered to obtain additional names.

MEMORIAL TO MR. W. H. SMITH.

The following memorial to the First Lord of the Treasury is in course of signature among members of the House of Commons, and will be presented early this month:—

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE W. H. SMITH, M.P., FIRST LORD OF THE TREASURY.

We, the undersigned members of the House of Commons, who are favourable to the principle of women's suffrage, desire to bring to your notice the circumstances under which the opportunity for moving the second reading of the Bill on June 6th was lost.

The place obtained in the ballot was second order, but the first order, if not actually withdrawn, would have probably occupied but a very short time, so that the supporters of this Bill had every reason to hope that they would have been able to discuss the question and take a division.

This was frustrated by the operation of the new rules, under which five Bills took precedence, a circumstance which could not possibly have been foreseen by Baron Dimsdale when he fixed the second reading for 6th of June.

There is a clear majority of members in favour of the principle of the Bill, no fewer than 350 having at various times so expressed themselves.

For these reasons, amongst others, we respectfully urge the Government to provide a day during the present session for moving of the second reading and taking a division.

Up to the present time the memorial has received 160 signatures, and names are still being added.

MEMORIAL OF RESIDENTS IN BRISTOL.

The following memorial has been forwarded by Mr. W. K. Wait, through Sir Michael Hicks-Beach:—

"To the Right Honourable Wm. H. Smith, M.P., First Lord of the Treasury, from Residents in or near Bristol:—
"That in the opinion of your memorialists, the continued exclusion from Parliamentary representation of ratepaying women is both unjust and inexpedient."

"That the injustice and inexpediency of this exclusion has been increased since the passing of the Representation of the People Act of 1884, which has lowered the relative position of women further to their disadvantage.

"Your memorialists therefore pray, that you will take such steps as may be possible for granting facilities for the second reading of the Parliamentary Franchise (Extension to Women) Bill."

The following reply has been received:—

"10, Downing-street, Whitehall, June 15th.

"Sir,—I am directed by Mr. W. H. Smith to acknowledge the receipt of the memorial signed by you and other residents near Bristol, and forwarded through Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, relative to the Parliamentary Franchise for Women Bill, and I am to say that the request that facilities may be given to the above Bill will receive the careful consideration of Her Majesty's Government.—I remain, sir, yours faithfully,
" (Signed) C. MAUDE.
"W. K. Wait, Esq., J.P."

DRAWING-ROOM MEETINGS.

KENSINGTON.

A numerous-attended garden meeting in furtherance of the objects of the National Society for Women's Suffrage was held on the afternoon of June 16th, by permission of Mrs. Charles Holland, on the lawn at the rear of Nidry Lodge, Campden Hill, Kensington. Sir Loper Lethbridge, M.P., presided, and among others present were Captain Cotton, M.P., Mr. Schwann, M.P., the Dowager Countess of Buchan, Mrs. Henry Fawcett, Mrs. Costelloe, and Miss Florence Balgarnie. The chairman, in opening the proceedings, said he should have very great pleasure in presenting to Parliament the petition which would be submitted to the meeting for signatures, and he wished to remind them that these petitions were of the greatest value at this time, because the leaders of the movement were just now endeavouring to obtain facilities from Mr. W. H. Smith for bringing in a Women's Suffrage Bill. Should they succeed in obtaining permission there was a very good chance of their passing it, for there was now a substantial majority in the House of Commons in favour of the principles they were advocating. In the event of their getting a Bill through the Commons, he felt certain it would receive favourable consideration in the House of Lords. Mrs. Henry Fawcett moved the following resolution: "That in the opinion of this meeting the Parliamentary franchise should be extended to women who possess the qualifications which entitle men to vote, and who in all matters of local government had the right of voting." Captain Cotton, M.P., seconded the resolution, and said he based his opinion why women should have the franchise on the grounds of right, of property, and of expediency for the welfare of the State. Women contributed very largely towards the revenue of the State, and it surely could not be urged that they should be bound to pay so much and have no voice in the manner of its disposal. The resolution was then put and agreed to. Mrs. Costelloe moved a further resolution requesting the chairman to sign a petition on behalf of the meeting, which should embody the foregoing resolution and desiring him to present it to Parliament. Miss Florence Balgarnie seconded the resolution, which was adopted, and the meeting then separated.

SHEPHERD'S BUSH.

On Wednesday, June 6th, a drawing-room meeting was held at the house of Mrs. Chapman, 167, Uxbridge Road, W. The chair was taken by Mrs. Rea. Miss Caroline A. Biggs gave an address on women's suffrage, and, after some discussion, a resolution was unanimously passed in favour of a petition being signed from the meeting, and forwarded to General Goldsworthy, M.P., for presentation.

LECTURES.

ISLINGTON.

At a meeting of the North Islington Central Liberal Club, on Thursday, May 31st, at their clubhouse, Holloway Road, N., Miss Florence Balgarnie delivered an address on the Parliamentary franchise for women. The chair was taken by Dr. Sophie Bryant, D.Sc., and after several speakers had taken part a show of hands

was taken. The question of women's suffrage was then declared carried by a large majority.

KING'S LANGLEY, HERTS.

An address on women's suffrage was delivered by Miss Balgarnie in the National Schoolroom of King's Langley, on Thursday, June 21st, the chair being taken by the vicar, the Rev. A. B. Stutell. On the motion of Mr. Littletry, of Watford, seconded by Mr. Andrew, of King's Langley, it was unanimously resolved to adopt a petition, and to send it to Mr. Halsey, M.P., for presentation in the House of Commons.

THE SOUTHPORT GUILD OF THE UNREPRESENTED.

We are requested to state that Mrs. Fawcett has become president of the above guild, and the Mayoress of Southport, Mrs. Eva McLaren, Mrs. Thomasson, and Lady Knightley have been elected vice-presidents.

THE WOMEN'S LIBERAL FEDERATION.

A correspondent desires us to say, with reference to the paragraph on this subject in our last issue, that the meeting was held on May 8th, not 4th, and that no resolution relating to the admission of men was submitted; that matter having been decided in the affirmative a year ago.

Another correspondent writes: "The question about the admission of men was simply that it was desired to have associates of the federation, paying one shilling subscription, who need not be members of local associations." It was decided in the affirmative, and that such associates might be women as well as men. The report in the *Women's Suffrage Journal* was not quite correct as regards the franchise discussion. The federation, as a whole, did not say that it would not go beyond the Liberal programme, though some of its members would like to tie it down to it; but a large number consider that it should give special attention to women's questions, and in the first place to the suffrage. Neither did it commit itself to the position that the question must be left to the sole advocacy of the suffrage societies. The resolution making it part of the platform of the federation was defeated mainly in consequence of the desire not to frighten those women who do not go in for it, and who are yet members of Liberal associations. It was not, we believe, defeated by a majority of the delegates present; the numbers being fifty-four or fifty-five for and ninety against, but forty or fifty did not vote. The question will not be allowed to rest there, but will be reopened year after year, if necessary, until it is carried, and I do not think it will have to be done very often. It must obviously be a great gain to the cause for it to be taken up by the women's political associations, and, therefore, some of us mean to do all in our power to push it forward."

PETITIONS FROM WOMEN'S LIBERAL ASSOCIATIONS.

Petitions in favour of the Women's Franchise Bill have been sent to the House of Commons from the Women's Liberal Associations of Bristol, Davenham, Cambridge, Christchurch and Bournemouth, Sunderland, Southport, and Whitehaven.

SCOTLAND.

KIRKLISTON SCHOOL BOARD ELECTION.

The triennial election of members of the school board for this parish took place in the Public School, Kirkliston, on June 9th. The board consists of seven members, and among the successful candidates was Mrs. A. M. L. Jarvis, of Elm Cottage.

A DISTINGUISHED LADY STUDENT.

The highest classical honour in the London University has this year for the first time fallen to a lady, Miss Mary Louisa Worley, of the North London Collegiate School for Girls, and Girton College, Cambridge, who has gained the gold medal in Classics at the annual examination for the M.A. degree. No other lady was successful in Classics, but there were in all sixteen candidates in this branch, of whom ten have passed. Miss Worley matriculated in 1883, gaining an exhibition. In 1886 at the B.A. examination she gained second-class honours in Classics.

MR. WOODALL INTERVIEWED.

Mr. Woodall, M.P., has recently paid a short visit to New York. The representatives of the Press waited upon him, and among other topics introduced was women's suffrage. The following extract is reprinted by the *Staffordshire Sentinel* from the *New York Daily Mail and Express* of May 25th:—

WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE.

As leader of the woman suffrage movement in England, Mr. Woodall was asked to explain the position and prospects for success of that movement. He said that the position of the question was somewhat more simple in England than in this country. There, Parliamentary franchise is enjoyed by ratepaying householders, of which, in the United Kingdom, about twelve per cent are spinners and widows, who, although fulfilling the ordinary responsibilities of citizenship, are debarred from voting for members of Parliament by the mere fact of their sex. The anomaly is the more striking, he said, because the same qualifications entitled them to vote for all kinds of local bodies, and women not only voted for, but were actually elected to serve upon, School Boards and as Poor-Law Guardians. In the Government measure now before Parliament, Mr. Woodall explained, for the constitution of a system of County Councils, women are to have equal electoral rights with men. He said there was every reason to believe that a majority of the present Parliament would support his Bill if an opportunity could be found of carrying the issue to a vote. The pressure, however, of Parliamentary business was so severe that it might again happen that such an opportunity might not be found during the present session, though he hoped he might be fortunate in obtaining from the Government facilities for making progress with the Bill.

NOT SURE WHETHER SHE WAS MARRIED.

A respectable-looking, voluble woman applied to Mr. Horace Smith for advice at Dalston Police-court to-day. She said she had a marriage certificate (produced), but was not quite sure if she was married. Her husband's first wife was her brother's daughter.—The Magistrate: Well, is the lady alive now?—Applicant: Oh, no! she died two years before I married.—The Magistrate: What do you want then?—Applicant: My husband says that because of the relationship I am not his wife. His first wife was my brother's daughter, and therefore I am cousin to him. (Laughter.)—Mr. Smith: I am sorry to say I don't exactly see what you mean. But as far as I can see, your marriage is legal.—Applicant: He tells me to leave my home.—The Magistrate: I don't know whether there are any other grounds.—Applicant: There is no cause, but I think he wants to get rid of me.—The Magistrate: He cannot do that; your marriage is perfectly legal.—Applicant: Ah! I should think so.—The Magistrate: Go away and tell your husband not to talk nonsense.—*London Evening Post*, May 29th.

[It appears clear that the magistrate must have misunderstood the applicant. Her marriage is unquestionably void by English law, which forbids a man to marry his deceased wife's aunt.—Ed. *W.S.J.*]

COLONIAL INTELLIGENCE.

WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE MEETING AT BRIGHTON,
VICTORIA.

A public meeting was held in the Brighton Town Hall on April 26th to consider the question of extending the franchise to women. The MAYOR of BRIGHTON (Mr. T. Bent, M.L.A.) occupied the chair. There were about 120 persons present, women predominating, and a large number of these went down by train from Melbourne.

The Rev. Dr. BROMBY moved: "That it is the opinion of this meeting that the Legislature should pass without delay an act legalising woman suffrage."

Mrs. B. SMYTHE seconded the motion, and delivered a long speech, in which she said that she had been a widow for fourteen years, and being taxed, believed that she had an equal right with men to representation in Parliament.

Dr. BURNABY, an American, gave his experience of what clever women had done in his country and their fitness to vote. Women,

he said, should have a voice in the framing of the laws which affected them most. If this country were not to be overrun with larrikinism, which in its effect would be worse than the rabbit pest, the women should not be bound to the wash-tub and sour beer.

Mrs. A. BALLOU was the next speaker. She too was an American. She had run away from home in order to serve her country at the time of the American war. When the women obtained a vote they intended that there should be no more wars, and everything that was now corrupt in politics would be purified. She met with considerable interruption from a man at the back of the hall, but aptly turned his interjections against him, causing considerable merriment.

Messrs. Sutherland and Elliott and Mrs. Steele spoke in favour of the motion.

Mr. RYAN submitted an amendment, in effect a negative of the motion, but found no seconder. He said he believed that widows should have a vote, but not women generally. They would want to get into Parliament next, and if one of them got into office the man was not born who would lead the opposition. (Laughter.)

The motion was carried by fifty-seven to twenty-six votes.

Mr. WRIGLEY stated from the body of the hall that although the meeting was of ratepayers the motion was carried by outsiders. It should not go forth to the world that Brighton was in favour of granting a franchise to women.

Mr. G. B. B. ELLIOTT moved, and Mrs. SMYTHE seconded: "That a copy of the foregoing resolution be forwarded to the Premier and the members for the district."

Dr. SIMONS objected to any but ratepayers voting.

The motion was carried by fifty-five to thirty-eight votes. The meeting then terminated.—Abridged from the *Melbourne Argus*.

REVIEWS.

A HANDY BOOK OF REFERENCE FOR IRISHWOMEN. Edited by Helen Blackburn, with preface by Mrs. Power Lalor. Published at the Irish Exhibition, Olympia, London. Price one shilling.

Those of our readers who are familiar with the compendium of information about women's work contained in Miss Blackburn's Annual Kalendar, will be prepared to find in the work before us a full and comprehensive record of industries and institutions carried on by and for Irishwomen. Part 1 is devoted to home industries, part 2 to aids to trade, part 3 to education, part 4 to works of benevolence and public utility. The whole forms a valuable and interesting record of the work of our countrywomen across St. George's Channel, and a valuable index and reference for all who desire to encourage their efforts.

LA REVUE SCIENTIFIQUE DES FEMMES. Dirigee par Madame C. Renooz. Paris.

The first number of this Review, which appeared last month, gives promise of considerable interest. Madame Renooz, the editor, has already excited considerable attention by her scientific studies, and the magazine is, as its name imports, chiefly occupied with the part women have taken in scientific discovery and higher education. The industrial and social movements, however, are not neglected, and it will chronicle all useful inventions made by women, and the various professions they have entered on in France and in other countries. Among the contributors to the first number are Madame Renooz herself in the commencement of an astronomical article, and M. Felix Remo, author of "L'Egalité des Sexes en Angleterre," a work we had formerly occasion to review, and who now writes on "Women, the reserve force of the future." News of the part women are taking in the learned professions in France will also be particularly interesting to us, and a very useful portion of the Review to English people is a list of books written by women, or on the "women question," and the libraries whence they are issued in Paris.

Obituary.

COL. KING HARMAN, M.P.—With great regret we record the death of Col. King Harman, member for the Thanet division of Kent, which occurred at his residence in Ireland on June 10th, after a long illness. Col. King Harman voted for Mr.

Mason's resolution in 1883, and in 1884 he made a manly and effective speech in favour of Mr. Woodall's amendment on the Franchise Bill, for which he also voted. Col. King Harman's official position brought him into the thick of the fray in political conflicts, but personally he was popular, and his untimely death was much lamented.

Dr. M'CULLOCH.—We regret to record the death, in his 84th year, of Dr. M'Culloch, of Dumfries. The deceased gentleman was an energetic worker in social questions, and his late wife, who died in 1882, after a wedded life of forty-eight years, was one of the earliest and most zealous workers in the women's suffrage movement.

FRANCHISE EXTENSION.

A BILL

TO

Amend the Law relating to the Representation of the People.

BE it enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

1. This Act may be cited as the Representation of the People (Extension to Women) Act, 1888.

2. For all purposes connected with and having reference to the right to vote at Parliamentary elections words in the Representation of the Peoples Acts importing the masculine gender shall include women.

(Prepared and brought in by Mr. Walter M'Laren, Mr. Woodall, Sir Albert Rollit, Dr. Cameron, Mr. Edwards-Heathcote, Mr. Arthur Williams, and Mr. Howarth; read a first time February 10th, to be read a second time July 4th; ordered by the House of Commons to be printed, 10th February, 1888.)

The above Bill was brought in at the same time as Baron Dimsdale's Bill, in order that it might be moved in case any unforeseen contingency should arise to prevent the introduction of the first Bill. The text differs a little from that of Baron Dimsdale's Bill, but the practical effect would be precisely the same. The enacting clause is taken from the Municipal Corporations Act, 1882, which has been just extended to counties. The Bill would give the Parliamentary franchise to unmarried women and widows who possess the qualifications which entitle men to vote, in accordance with the law which accords to such women the right to vote in borough and county council elections.

THE NEW COUNTY ELECTORS ACT.

INSTRUCTIONS TO OVERSEERS.

The instructions to overseers under the new County Electors Act have been issued by the Local Government Board, and show what action must be taken for the registration of county electors with a view to the election of county councils.

The precept of the Clerk of the Peace to the overseers contains the following instructions:—

1. In this precept the expression "county electors" means persons entitled to be registered in respect of the old burgess qualification or of the ten pounds occupation burgess qualification.

2. A county elector may be a man or a woman, but must be of full age and not subject to any legal incapacity, and must not at any time within the twelve months next before the 15th of July next have received any parochial relief; but where a person has received for himself or for any member of his family any medical or surgical assistance, or any medicine, at the expense of any poor rate, he is not thereby deprived of his right to be registered.

3. A person entitled to be registered as a county elector in respect of the old burgess qualification—

(a) must during the whole of the twelve months immediately preceding the 15th of July next have been an occupier of a house, warehouse, counting-house, shop, or other building in your parish (or township); and (here follow rules as regards residence and rating).

If two or more persons are joint occupiers of property qualifying for the old burgess qualification, each such occupier is entitled to be registered.

4. A person entitled to be registered as a county elector in respect of the ten pounds occupation burgess qualification—

(a) must during the whole twelve months immediately preceding the 15th of July have been an occupier as owner or tenant or some land or tenement in your parish (or township) of the clear yearly value of not less than ten pounds; and (here follow rules as regards residence and rating).

If two or more persons jointly are such occupiers as above-mentioned, and the value of the land or tenement is such as to give £10 or more for each occupier, each of such occupiers is entitled to be registered as a voter.

MANCHESTER NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR WOMEN'S
SUFFRAGE.

SUBSCRIPTIONS AND DONATIONS, JUNE, 1888.

Louisa Lady Goldsmid	£3 0 0	Mr. Jas. Alward	£0 5 0
The Dowager Countess of Buchan	2 0 0	Mr. Meadows	0 5 0
Mrs. Herbert Phillips	1 1 0	Mr. Wm. Mudd	0 5 0
Mrs. Henry Taylor	1 1 0	Mr. Jackson	0 5 0
Mr. Ainslie, M.P.	1 1 0	Mr. Gidley	0 5 0
Mr. George Palmer	1 1 0	Mr. Russell	0 5 0
Sir Algernon Borthwick, Bt., M.P.	1 1 0	Messrs. Moss & Son	0 5 0
Mr. John Addison, Q.C., M.P. ..	1 1 0	Mr. Wm. Stevenson	0 3 0
Mrs. Joseph Crook	1 1 0	Mr. H. Mudd	0 2 6
Mr. Thomas Chorlton	1 1 0	Mr. Simon Mudd	0 2 6
Alderman Renals	1 1 0	Mr. Starling	0 2 6
Mr. Joseph Atkinson	1 0 0	Messrs. Bates & Quash ..	0 2 6
Mrs. Butler	0 10 6	Mr. D. Pick	0 2 6
Mrs. Thos. Brocklebank	0 10 6	Mr. J. Smith	0 2 6
A Friend, per S. M. B.	0 10 6	Mr. W. S. Watkinson	0 2 6
Miss Cora Hodges	0 5 0	Mr. Whitlam	0 2 6
Miss M'Connell	0 2 6	Mr. F. Barrett	0 2 6
Mr. John Paterson	0 2 6	Mr. Clifton	0 2 6
Mr. James Scotson	0 2 6	Mr. Atkinson	0 2 6
Mrs. S. E. Johnson	0 2 6	Mr. Guzzwell	0 2 6
Mrs. Godeman	0 2 6	Mr. Chesman	0 2 6
Miss Susan Shaw	0 2 6	Mr. Carter	0 2 6
Mrs. E. Fuller	0 2 6	Mr. F. Moody	0 2 6
GRIMSBY.		Mr. George Jeffs	0 2 6
Mr. Ed. Bannister, J.P.	1 1 0	Mr. G. Pearce	0 2 0
Mr. C. M. Mundahl	0 5 0	Mr. Roberts	0 2 0
Mr. H. Smethurst, sen., J.P. ..	0 5 0	Mr. Crowther	0 1 0
Mr. H. Smethurst, jun.	0 5 0	Notberry	0 1 0
Mr. George Alward	0 5 0		
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SUBSCRIPTIONS AND DONATIONS FROM MAY 23RD TO
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Mrs. De P'Hoste	1 1 0	Miss G. Crawford (Bath) ..	0 5 0
Miss Amelia B. Edwards	1 1 0		
Mrs. Holroyd (Frome)	1 1 0		
Mr. R. Cory (Cardiff)	0 10 6		
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CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

SUBSCRIPTIONS AND DONATIONS, JUNE, 1888.

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A Friend	5 0 0	Mrs. Richard Thompson ..	0 10 0
Mrs. John Holland	5 0 0	Mrs. Stanton Blatch	0 10 0
Mrs. Thos. Hare	5 0 0	Miss T. Fitzroy	0 10 0
Mrs. James Joicey	3 0 0	Madam de Stieger	0 5 0
Miss Bessie Ford	2 0 0	Mrs. Grimes	0 5 0
Mr. G. H. Bennett, M.A.	2 0 0	Mrs. Clarke Keer	0 5 0
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Mr. James Hopwood	1 1 0	Miss Rachel Hopgood	0 5 0
Mrs. Edwin Ransom	1 1 0	Miss Emily Hill	0 5 0
Miss Jane Hopgood	1 1 0	Mrs. Fennell	0 5 0
Mrs. Emma Wood	1 1 0	Mrs. Stocker	0 2 6
Miss Meade King	1 0 0	Mrs. M'Roberts	0 2 6
Mr. G. G. Bennett, M.A.	1 0 0	Mrs. Henderson	0 2 6
Miss Sharman Crawford	1 0 0	Mrs. Harker	0 2 6
Mr. T. W. Russell, M.P.	1 0 0	Mr. J. G. Godard	0 2 6
Mr. Frederic Hill	1 0 0	Miss Crewal	0 2 6
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