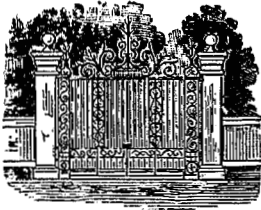


Outside the Gates.

WOMEN.



PRINCESS ALEXANDRA of Saxe Coburg and Gotha has been betrothed to the Hereditary Prince of Hohenlohe Langenburg; the Princess is just 17, and her future husband 32.

It is rumoured that Prince Charles, the second son of the Crown Prince of Denmark, is to be betrothed to the young Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands. We hope the rumour is untrue, as the Queen is only fifteen and should be permitted to come to years of discretion before being affianced—these child marriages savour of the middle ages.

The *Lokalanzeiger* publishes a statement from its St. Petersburg correspondent to the effect that the resuscitation of the Nihilist movement in Russia is now beyond question. The correspondent positively confirms the reports which have been circulated touching the police measures taken to ensure the safety of the Tsar at Peterhof. These are carried to an extreme which is suggestive of the worst period of the reign of Alexander III. The park at the Imperial Summer Palace is entirely closed, and every step of the Emperor, whenever he drives or journeys, is carefully guarded. The young Empress is reported to be suffering from acute nervous pain, the result of the strain and the anxiety which the Imperial family are at present undergoing.

It is reported that the Empress has considerable influence over the Tsar. It should be used for the mitigation of the horrible tyranny under which the Russian people suffer; it is in the liberty of the people alone that kings know peace and safety.

The University of St. Andrews is building a hall of residence for its women students on the lines of the Girton and Newnham Colleges at Cambridge and the Oxford Halls for Women. Miss Louisa Innes Lumsden (Classical Honours, Girton, and first Head Mistress of St. Leonard's School, St. Andrews) has been appointed warden of the hall. The fee for residence board and for the winter University session of six months will be £40, each student having a separate room. There will be fifteen scholarships, all tenable for three years, open to competition amongst the women students of the University entering in October, 1895, these scholarships ranging in value from £40 to £15 annually. The architect and the warden have, with the sanction of the governing body, visited the principal colleges and halls for women students in England, with the view of seeing their most recent developments, and it is expected that the arrangements made at University Hall, St. Andrews, will be as complete as any in the country.

The Winter Circular of the Women's Co-operative Guild shows that this important society is full of energy and vitality. The branches of the guild are

invited during the forthcoming season to direct special attention to those reforms in the conditions of women's work which may be effected by legislation. To further this object, the guild is issuing a series of valuable papers written by its members on such subjects as Women as Inspectors and Certifying Surgeons, the Truck Act, Abolition of Overtime for Women, Accidents in Factories, &c. The guild also promises to make known the result of its inquiry into the conditions under which girls and women are employed in Co-operative Stores, and as shop assistants. The circular concludes with the hope that the guild's investigations into women's trades may result in the formation of Trades' Guilds for girls of the kind advocated at the Doncaster annual meeting. We have also received a copy of the W.C.G.'s report for the past year, which contains much instructive and interesting matter.

The following resolution was moved on behalf of the Women's Trade Union League at the Cardiff Congress:—"That this congress calls the attention of the Government to the urgent necessity of amending the Truck Act, so as to make it a real protection for the workpeople, by abolishing all deductions or charges for house rent, work room conveniences, including motive power, light, tools, or for anything whatever. Also, that contracting out of the provisions of the Act, by any means, shall be declared illegal; and further instructs the Parliamentary Committee to invite the hearty co-operation of members of Parliament of all parties to aid them in this object."

On the motion of Miss Cundle, seconded by Mrs. Sergeant, a resolution of the Women's Bookbinding Society was also adopted expressing the opinion of congress that in labour legislative enactments, so far as they affect hours of work and remuneration, perfect equality of treatment should be accorded to both sexes.

Miss Ella Hepworth Dixon writes in the *Ladies' Pictorial*:—"The growing popularity of clubs for women is an incontestable fact, and we may take it for granted, now, that this is no ephemeral fashion, but one which has come to stay. I was wondering the other day why the best London clubs for ladies did not take a leaf or two out of the books of the best London clubs for men, and why the fair members did not insist on things being a trifle better managed. In my perplexity I consulted a couple of men who belong to some of the nicest clubs. Then the secret came out. The ladies' club, it seems, will never pay, and can never be run as a first-class concern, until women, as a mass, acquire the very pernicious habit of 'drinks between meals.' For this, it seems, is what enables members of the 'Reform' or the 'Conservative' to revel in marble stair-cases, Corinthian columns, French *chefs* and spacious reading-rooms. It is the surreptitious whiskey and seltzer, the gin cock-tail, the odd sherry-and-biscuit, and that panacea for all masculine infirmities, the British brandy-and-soda, which enriches the club and makes all things luxurious and comfortable. Well, in spite of Mrs. Lynn Linton, I am of opinion that even the modern girl has not yet acquired the habit of drinking between meals, and so that we must put up for a long time yet with our limited accommodation, our bad cooking, our over-crowded tea-rooms, our paucity of sensible newspapers, magazines, and books, our pert waitresses

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