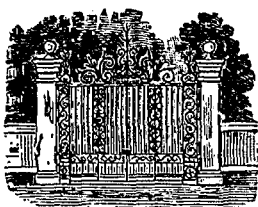


Outside the Gates.

WOMEN.



MR. BALFOUR has announced that Parliament will not sit on the Wednesday in Jubilee week, the day on which the third reading of the Woman's Suffrage Bill would have come forward.

At a meeting of the combined Societies for Women's Suffrage in support of the Woman's Suffrage Bill, held under the presidency of Mr. Leonard Courtney, the following resolutions were carried:—

1. "That this meeting rejoices that the House of Commons has so reflected the growth of public opinion, in favour of the claims of women to Parliamentary representation, as to have passed the second reading of the Parliamentary Franchise (Extension to Women) Bill, on February 3rd, by a large majority, and thanks Mr. Faithfull Begg and all who worked with him, for the skill and energy which they showed in the conduct of the measure."

2. "That this meeting feels it would be particularly appropriate if the Bill for the Enfranchisement of Women could be entered in the Statute Book in this year, when Her Majesty's subjects are celebrating a woman's reign, the longest and most glorious in the history of our country; the meeting, therefore, prays the House of Commons, as it is prolonging its holiday over June 23rd, the day in which the Bill is the first order on going into Committee, to give later in the Session opportunities for its further stages."

The fifth annual conference of the Women's National Liberal Association was recently held at St. Martin's Town Hall.

Miss Frances Power Cobbe, speaking on Woman's Suffrage, says, "If I may presume to offer an old woman's counsel to the younger workers in our cause, it would be that they should adopt the point of view that it is before all things our *duty* to obtain the franchise."

By invitation of the Lady Battersea a meeting for nurses, in connection with the Women's Total Abstinence Union, was recently held at Surrey House, Marble Arch. Lady Battersea presided, and cordially welcomed her guests in an earnest opening address. She spoke of the immense influence possessed by nurses, and expressed the hope that many would join the Nurses' National Total Abstinence League. Earnest addresses were delivered by Dr. Sims Woodhead, President of the British Medical Temperance Association; Miss Orme, Lady Superintendent, Temperance Hospital; the Bishop of Columbia; and Dr. Swallow (China).

The twelfth annual meeting of the United British Women's Emigration Association was recently held at

the Imperial Institute. It was announced that since the Association was founded in 1884 it had been "the means of transferring about 6,000 self-respecting women to improved conditions in the colonies. It was, therefore, claimed that the enterprise, founded by women for women, was worthy of being included in the great Jubilee celebration," and the committee asked for special donations this year.

Miss Longbottom, of The Hollies, Louth, Lincolnshire, and of Girton College, Cambridge, daughter of Alderman Longbottom, of Louth, has received an intimation that she has been elected Fellow in Mathematics of Bryn Mawr College, Pennsylvania, U.S.A., for the year 1897-8. The value of the Fellowship is 525 dols.

According to an order of the Austrian Minister of Public Instruction, on and after October 1st next, women will be admitted to the Universities as ordinary or extra-ordinary students in the philosophical faculty. With regard to the admission of women to the study of medicine, an order will probably be drawn up reforming the whole system of medical study.

We reprint the following story of a woman's heroism from the *Woman's Signal*:—

"In the spring of 1896, three-hundred Armenian Christians, being bent on leaving their bloodstained country, requested the French Consul to give them the benefit of his presence, and to accompany them on their journey to the harbour of Alexandrette, where they intended to embark for Europe. The Consul, however, fearing that the Turkish authorities would avail themselves of his absence to commit new atrocities, refused their request. His wife, seeing their anguish, proposed to take her husband's place and to accompany the caravan on horseback. The journey to Alexandrette was long and dangerous, the villages were more or less devastated and abandoned, and large hordes of Kurds and Circassians were swarming all over the country. The Turkish authorities, hearing that the lady meant to leave the country, offered her a personal escort to protect her, but she insisted on their protecting the whole caravan, and in order to oblige the soldiers to do this she heroically sent a litter with her four children, the youngest of whom was a wee baby, to the front, and brought up the rear herself on horseback. Wherever they stopped for the night she provided the refugees with food and shelter, sometimes getting up in the middle of the night to see if they were all safe. When they reached Beredjek, the place where the Euphrates was to be passed, they found that an order had been forwarded from Constantinople enjoining the authorities to see her safe across the river, but here once more the noble woman refused to leave those who looked to her for their safety. Her children crossed the river in their litter, and she firmly declared that if the Armenians were not allowed to pass she would remain behind, her poor little baby would die, and France would make the Turkish authorities responsible for the delay. She carried the day, and they reached safely the harbour of Alexandrette, where a steamer was waiting for them."

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