

they were on duty. If the resolution was carried a number of country hospitals now doing good work would have to be closed.

Mr. Watson advocated the passing of the motion, so as to carry the principle in the abstract. It would not be necessary to at once enforce all the details involved in it all over the country.

Mr. Hogue pointed out that the carrying of the motion would increase the expenditure more largely than they were justified in supporting. It would also have the effect of preventing the establishment of hospitals in country towns, now without them, owing to the extra expenditure which would have to be provided for.

Mr. Cotton moved an amendment to insert the words—"where possible" after the word "should." The motion, in its present form, was impracticable, but he thought it would be wise for the House to express an opinion on the principle involved.

Mr. Brunker (Acting-Premier) said that after the speech of the hon. member for Belmore (Dr. Graham), it was almost unnecessary for him to attempt to answer any of the arguments adduced in favour of the motion. Mr. Griffith had been shown very clearly that his motion was not only unintelligible, but also impracticable. Dealing with the matter on the surface, it appeared very simple, but had the hon. member who moved it studied the working of hospitals throughout the country? It was absolute nonsense to attempt to force on the House such a resolution. If it were carried it would strike a blow at all the charitable institutions in the country. He (Mr. Brunker) had that day had an interview with Dr. Manning (the Inspector-General of the Insane) on the subject of the resolution, and Dr. Manning expressed the opinion that it was impracticable. He had, he said, four hundred and forty-one nurses and attendants under his control, and the effect of the resolution would be to increase his expenditure by £15,000 a year, and compel an outlay of £20,000 in the matter of accommodation. The motion, if carried, Mr. Brunker continued, would necessitate every institution procuring an extra set of nurses. It would not only lead to an increased staff in every hospital, but to reductions in the salaries paid. The Government had been charged with parsimony, but as they gave £308,000 a year towards the support of the hospitals and institutions it was necessary that they should exercise some control over them. Hon. members would be doing the right thing to the country in rejecting the motion. If hospitals and institutions were to be maintained, they must be maintained on a sound financial basis. The strongest point against the motion was, he considered, the fact that during his connection with the Government he had never once been approached by a nurse or matron seeking redress for any grievance.

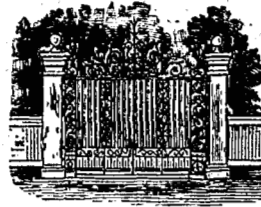
On division, Mr. Cotton's amendment was carried by forty to fourteen. The motion as amended was then also carried by thirty-five votes to eighteen, the members of the Government voting in the minority.

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A Guarantee of Purity.

Outside the Gates.

WOMEN.



How well women are playing their parts as queens in Europe! headed, of course, by our veteran stateswoman, Victoria R. and I., full of wisdom as she is full of years. Then we have the Queen Mothers of Holland and of Spain, guided more by what is right than by the

dictates of might. The *Imparcial* of Madrid has published from an authoritative source a statement of the reasons which induced Queen Christina to bring about the resignation of the Conservative Government and to call the Liberals to power. The reasons alleged are three. First of all, the treatment of the Anarchists by officials has been uppermost in her Majesty's mind for a considerable time. While the Queen is of opinion that those who have caused the death of numbers of innocent people should be rigorously punished, and has in conformity with her convictions approved the special laws for the suppression of Anarchism, she has been anxious to put a stop to the abuses of which the Spanish police have been guilty in imprisoning innocent persons on charges of being Anarchists. The story of the horrors of Montjuich affected her deeply, and she ordered a strict inquiry to be made with the object of having those responsible for such crimes severely punished. The inquiry was never carried out. The second point has to do with Cuba. The Queen has constantly protested against the system of warfare carried on there. She has declared over and over again that the Cubans are as much Spaniards as those born in the Peninsula, that they are on the whole loyal and orderly, and that the treatment to which they were subjected by General Weyler is extremely painful to her feelings. Against this and the depletion of Spain to carry on the war she had protested to Senor Canovas. The third reason had reference to charges of corruption which many newspapers had levelled against the Conservative Administration.

The annual conference of the National Union of Women Workers will be held at the Public Hall, George Street, Croydon, on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, October 26th, 27th, 28th, and 29th, 1897.

Programme.—First day—Tuesday, October 26th, 1897. 10.0—Devotional meeting in the Rest Room. Mrs. Creighton presiding. Forenoon: 10.30 to 1.0—Address of welcome: Mrs. Temple. Presidential Address: Mrs. Creighton. The Early Care and Training of Children under the Poor Law: papers by Mrs. Francis Rye, the Hon. Mrs. A. T. Lyttelton; speakers: Dr. Jane Walker, Miss Clifford. Afternoon: 2.30 to 4.30—The Medical Aspect of Temperance: paper by Mrs. Clare Goslett; speakers: Dr. Annie McCall, Miss Orme. Methods of Attacking Intemperance: (a) Through the medium of Homes; speaker: Lady Elizabeth Biddulph; (b), (c), (d), Subjects not yet fixed; speakers: Hon. Mrs. C. Eliot Yorke, Mrs. H. J. Wilson, Miss Agnes Weston. Afternoon: 2.30 to 4.30—Young Ladies' Meeting (Small Public Hall). Papers will be read on The Young English-

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