



Jones said that all

application of the principle was a most difficult question, which now confronted them. He felt the social and educational side of the question was the matter of paramount consideration. They wanted to see the youth of England effectively educated, and

they were not going to sacrifice that to the backings and the rivalry of different sects. But the strength of denominationalism was too great for them to attempt the immediate founding of secular schools. It would, at the present time and in disaster. But there was a suggestion made to which he took exception. That was that they might endow these schools which were exclusively used for children of a

exclusive religion, but that in schools where children other than those of the same religious persuasion, such as Catholics, were admitted, the teachers must be Protestants, or at least non-sectarian, and that no religious instruction should be given in the schools; that the parents of the pupils should have the right to remove their children from the school if they considered the religious instruction given there to be defective; that the Government should not interfere with the religious education of the people outside of the schools, and that no religious test should be required of persons holding public office, nor of persons employed by the State; that no religious test should be required of persons holding office in the municipalities, and that no religious test should be required of persons holding office in the churches; that no religious test should be required of persons holding office in the universities, and that no religious test should be required of persons holding office in the courts.

The motion was carried unanimously, and the meeting adjourned.

On Tuesday, Mr. Valentine Arthur Rippon, of Leeds, moved for the appointment of a committee to inquire into the state of the law relating to the rights of the Jews in England, and to report thereon to the next meeting of the Society.

The motion was carried unanimously, and the meeting adjourned.

[illegible]

The monthly meeting of the above society was held on Wednesday evening, Mr James Gilchrist vice president, occupied the chair. The programme consisted of songs given by Agnes Dewhurst and Messrs E. Saunders, Jos. Young, W. Dewhurst, and Rev E. E. Harrison, all of whom were well received and applauded. Reading

were given by Messrs F. Bullock and C. Palmer and hearty cheers at the finish testified the approval of the audience. An instrumental tri given by Miss Cranston and Messrs Coulson and Pattison, and a duet by Miss Cranston and Patti son were greatly enjoyed and *encored*. A very amusing dialogue given in character by Misses J. Craig, E. Palmer, and E. Bowman, and Messrs T. Davidson, W. Patten, and T. Richardson, created roars of laughter. Perhaps the most exciting event of the evening was a "Recitation contest" for a couple of prizes given by Mr James Gilchrist. The competitors were T. Richardson, E. Sanderson, G. Nicholson, W. Dewhurst, Samuel and Wm. Ellis. The judges were the Rev E. E. Harrison

and Messrs Bulman and Palmer, who decided to give the first prize to William Ellis, and the second to William Dewhurst. A vote of thanks to Messrs Bulman, Palmer, and Saunders, for kindly assisting in the entertainment, and to Mr Gilchrist for giving the prizes, brought another of these popular meetings to a close. The room was comfortably filled.

This hospital was first recommended the clause in the purpose of providing free admission to poor patients. The clause was inserted in the bill, and it is satisfactory to know that the relief afforded the community has increased year by year. From the report of the Committee on the Hospital, it appears that the number of patients received, 670 as in-patients, and 1,029 as out-patients, which is the total number of attendances at the hospital, was a gain of 100 over the number of any previous year since the hospital was founded. The total cost of the hospital was £1,000, or about £2,000 a year less than the ordinary expenditure, and an earnest appeal is made by the Committee for more contributions to the hospital fund, as it is an important work of alleviating, and as far as possible, arresting the growth of the terrible disease, which is the cause of so much suffering. The hospital has proved very useful, some being sent to convalescent homes, and others being sent to the workhouse. The report and balance sheet were adopted, and the usual votes of thanks accorded, after which the meeting terminated.

—BUTCH FALAH.—Complete runs of all kind of newspapers, and all the latest London and Foreign Journals. F. ZAWAHRY & SONS, Agents, 1 King Edward Street, London, E.C. 4.









100-443887-100

