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At the Congregational Council lately held in Minneapolis, a proposal was made looking toward an affiliation between the Congregational and Free Baptist churches. The *Morning Star*, the Free Baptist paper of Boston, alludes to this proposal in a very non-committal way. The desire for the consolidation of Protestant churches, the *Morning Star* regards as a very proper one indeed, and the action of the Congregational brethren at Minneapolis is entirely creditable to them. It was a step which they could take without sacrifice of principle, and it ought to be received in the kindest spirit. Still, the *Star* thinks, it is at least doubtful whether the Free Baptists are ready as a body to join associations which leave entirely with the local church the question relating to baptism.

Not long since a young lawyer from Washington found himself detained for a day in a quiet Ohio town, and to while away the time, smoked package after package of cigarettes until twelve packages had been consumed. This was giving the cigarette a fine chance to show what sort of stuff it was made of, and it did not miss its opportunity. Next morning the young man was dead. Of course if the young man had taken a week to smoke his twelve packages he might have been living yet, but if the quantity of nicotine contained in twelve packages of cigarettes, when taken in one day, kills a man, can it fail to inflict serious injury upon him when taken in the course of a week? There can be no doubt that millions of young men are at the present time diminishing their vitality and their power for work, shortening their lives and impairing their moral perceptions by cultivating an abnormal appetite for tobacco—not to speak of the enormous waste which the tobacco habit involves, and the acquisition of still grosser vices which too often fester. Parents and teachers cannot too carefully seek to warn and fortify the young against so great and so insidious an enemy.

It is understood that the Regents' Park church, London, has been regarding Dr. Loewner, of Tremont Temple, Boston, with covetous eyes, and though it is said the doctor has not encouraged the London church to extend him a call, it is to be inferred from what the *Watchman* says that he is not unwilling to make use of the occasion to effect some improvements in the conditions under which he labors at the Temple. Owing to the debt of \$150,000 on the Temple building it is necessary to let the great audience hall for a variety of purposes during the week, and in consequence of this fact it is said that the church finds itself seriously impeded in its work because of the associations that thus become connected with its place of worship. Besides the church needs, in order to carry on its work, more room than it now has at its disposal. The thing needed is that the debt should be paid off, the audience hall kept sacred for such uses as are in harmony with the character of a place of worship, and some of the room now rented for offices taken for the use of the church. "The hour has struck," says the *Watchman*, "for the Temple church and for our leading laymen to pay off the debt. Our other churches would gladly contribute for such an end. There is money enough to do it, and when it is done our denominational work in Boston will be placed upon a basis unequalled in this or any other city in America."

It appears that efforts are being put forth by the government of Great Britain to secure concerted action among nations interested, for the suppression of the commerce in intoxicating liquors and fire-arms with the natives of the Polynesia. The proposal is worthy of all commendation, as being dictated by humane and philanthropic motives and not wholly by a regard for commercial interests. The proposal would certainly come with a better grace from England if she had used her authority to suppress similar iniquities where she alone has the power to do so, as in the case of the India and Chinese opium traffic. The terrible power of opium is added to that of strong drink to destroy the people of the Pacific islands, and upon these simple and uncivilized people the effect is so demoralizing and destructive as to threaten their obliteration. The United States, among the nations having commercial interests in the South Seas, has been appealed to to assist in the suppression of the evils which are destroying these people. But Secretary Foster, it is said, declines co-operation on the ground that the United States is not a colonizing nation. Still it is admitted that United States traders are engaged in the liquor traffic in the South Seas and are responsible for no small part of the evils which the people of Poly-

nesia are suffering as a result of that traffic. Under these circumstances it is little wonder if the Christian people of the United States think that their government has some responsibility on behalf of these people on the other side the globe, and that the policy of non-interference is being carried too far.

The "chapel car" has become quite an established institution in connection with evangelistic work in the West. By means of such a car, owned, we believe, by the American Baptist Publication Society, Rev. E. G. Wheeler and wife, during the first six months of this year, visited sixty towns on the Pacific coast. As a result of their work, it is reported that 400 persons were converted, twenty churches were organized, and nearly all supplied with pastors, and a large quantity of religious literature was distributed. The Publication Society is said to have ordered the building of a second and larger car, to cost \$7,500.

PASSING EVENTS.

THE Woman's Christian Temperance Union of the United States held its nineteenth annual convention, from Oct. 28 to Nov. 4, in Denver. We have seen no very extended reports of the meetings, but from such accounts as have come to hand, the convention appears not to have been lacking in interest. Some 600 delegates were present, representing all, or nearly all, the states and territories of the Union. No building was large enough to accommodate the crowds which gathered to listen to the distinguished speakers who were present as delegates, or visitors from abroad. Among the latter were Lady Henry Somerset and Mr. Stead, editor of the *Review of Reviews*. The national organization now embraces, we are told, nearly 10,000 local unions, with a membership of 150,000, and a direct following of nearly half a million." Over \$386,000 has been raised by these unions for temperance work during the year. Miss Willard, in presenting her report as president of the National Union, recommended that the State Unions petition their State Legislatures to build inebriate asylums, where the victims to the drink habit could be legally detained, furnished with work and reformed with self-control and self-respect. Miss Willard declares her belief in scientific cures for drunkenness, and suggests the establishment of an institution for this purpose by the union, under the care of women specialists. About 135,000,000 of temperance literature have been sent out during the year through the Women's Temperance Publishing Association. The great petition of the World's W. C. T. U. has now reached a length of about three miles. The signatures are in fifty different languages, and the petition has been circulated by missionaries of all denominations. It asks for the suppression of the traffic in alcohol and opium. The petition will be exhibited at the World's Fair, where it is expected its length will be greatly increased, and after being circulated for a year or two longer, it is to be presented to each of the national governments of the civilized world by a deputation of women which will include Miss Willard and Lady Henry Somerset.

THE result of the presidential election in the United States, which took place on the 8th inst., was more or less of a surprise to everybody. As is usual in such contests, both parties beforehand had expressed great confidence as to the results, and during the last few weeks of the campaign the Republican managers appeared to be especially confident that victory would rest with their party. It was supposed, indeed, that the election would be a very close one, and those who were not in the fight very generally refrained from expressing a definite opinion as to how the battle would go. It was therefore something of a surprise, even to the Democrats, when it became known that the voice of the people had uttered so emphatic a condemnation of the policy of the present administration. Final returns from all the states are not yet at hand, and perhaps will not be for some days, but enough is known to show that the election means a humiliating defeat for the Republican party and a sweeping victory for the Democrats. The South, as usual, is solidly Democratic. New York goes for Cleveland by a great majority; Connecticut and Indiana fall into line on the same side. But the Democratic victory is so decisive that, even if New York and Connecticut had failed to support Mr. Cleveland, he would still have had a majority in the electoral college, for states that have always hitherto been Republican have in this contest gone over to the other side. Thus Illinois, with an electoral

vote of twenty-four, and Wisconsin with twelve, are for Cleveland. At present writing the states of Ohio and California are in doubt. If these states give their thirty-one votes to the winning side Mr. Cleveland will have about three hundred of the four hundred and forty-four votes represented in the electoral college. If these states are finally counted for Harrison, Cleveland will have two hundred and sixty-eight votes, Harrison one hundred and forty-two, and Weaver, the Populist or Alliance party candidate, thirty-two. The states carried by the latter, if the reports received are not subject to correction, are Kansas, Colorado, Nebraska, Nevada, South Dakota and Wyoming. If Mr. Cleveland's support in the electoral college had fallen somewhat short of the two hundred and twenty-three votes required to elect, he would still have been secure of the presidency, since in that case the electoral body would have kept the National House of Representatives, in which, as at present composed, the Democrats have a large majority.

NATURALLY the causes of the overwhelming defeat which the Republicans have suffered in the recent election are canvassed with a good deal of interest. Several things, no doubt, have conspired to bring about the result which has been reached. There was a considerable section of the party that greatly preferred Blaine to Harrison as a presidential candidate. It is well known that the relations between President Harrison and his late Secretary of State were not of the most cordial character, and Mr. Blaine would seem to have done as little to forward Mr. Harrison's interests during the campaign as he well could without forfeiting the good will of the party as a whole. Still, there was not apparently any considerable section of the Republican party that did not heartily co-operate for the election of Mr. Harrison. Its leaders and managers labored with immense earnestness and persistence, and with unwavering confidence in the results. But it can not be doubted, we think, that if all the forces and enthusiasm which Mr. Blaine had at his command had been freely employed in the service of Mr. Harrison, the Democratic victory would not have been so decisive. A cause which perhaps has been more influential in determining the issue may be found in the fact that the Republican party has lost much of its former prestige and its power to awaken popular enthusiasm. The moral and national interests for which it stood so nobly in the past, the abolition of slavery and the preservation of the Union, are no longer political issues. No party, however grand its record, can live upon the memories of the past. A new generation has come upon the stage of action since the days of Lincoln, and the best men of the present generation are interested in other reforms than those which belonged to Lincoln's day. The machine methods of the party and its failure to espouse the cause of civil service reform have alienated a highly respectable and influential body of men whose support and sympathy it formerly enjoyed, and these causes have, no doubt, operated to prevent a still larger body of young men from connecting themselves with the party to which their fathers were proud to own allegiance. The mugwump element in the Democratic party is no inconsiderable force, and it has been strengthened this year by the addition of not a few influential names. But what chiefly has contributed to the discomfiture of the Republican party in the late contest was its ultra-protectionist policy as embodied in the McKinley bill and other similar legislation. Whether they are right or wrong the fact appears indisputable that the people of the United States have called a halt in this business. They have no use for a government which is determined to impose heavier taxation upon the people for the sake of pampering additional industries under unnatural conditions. The people of the United States are evidently coming to believe that this kind of legislation is in the interests of the few rather than the many, and that it means despotism and corruption in public affairs rather than government by the people and for the people.

THE tone of the English press, as appears from the despatches which have reached this country, indicates that England is well pleased that Mr. Cleveland is again to occupy the presidential chair. Under the circumstances the fact is not surprising. Mr. Harrison and his cabinet have certainly, in a general way, commanded the respect of Great Britain and the world. During the past four years, however, there has been a large amount of diplomatic cor-

respondence between the two governments, not always of the most cordial character, and, rightly or wrongly, the irritation which at times has threatened a rupture of friendly relations between the two nations has been attributed in England to the extravagant demands and assumptions of the United States as put forth by the Harrison-Blaine government. Besides England can scarcely be expected to go into mourning for the downfall of an administration that claimed the popular support on the ground that its fiscal policy was resulting in the ruin of English manufacturers and bringing English workmen to the verge of starvation. Canada, too, we take it, is on the whole not displeased at the result of the presidential contest. That remarkable child of the Ohio Senator, in which the Harrison administration has taken so much pride, has never been regarded with any admiration by Canadians, and now they are not sorry to know that the people of the United States themselves have come to the conclusion that McKinley's offspring is but a sorry creature, not worth the raising. The result of the elections will be to reduce very considerably the present great majority of the Democrats in the National House of Representatives. Whether they will, after the 4th of March, have a majority in the Senate, is not yet quite certain, but that they probably will is conceded by so high a Republican authority as the *New York Tribune*. In that case the Democrats will have a free hand and will be in a position to carry through such legislation as they desire. With Mr. Cleveland as chief-magistrate, however, the country will feel secure from the danger of any very unwise or hasty legislation. Nor is it probable that anything radical will be undertaken in the way of tariff reform. The established national policy of the past and the vested manufacturing industries of the country will be respected. There will be no sudden radical movement toward free trade, but there will, no doubt, be a pronounced departure from the ultra-protectionist policy of the present administration, a gradual advance toward the policy of a tariff for revenue only, and, generally, the cultivation of freer trade relations with the rest of the world.

Acadia Seminary.
Lovers of good music were afforded an evening of rare enjoyment on Friday evening, Nov. 4th, at the new Assembly Hall of Acadia Seminary, Wolfville. The occasion was the first recital of the season given by Fraulein Zack, Miss Wallace and Miss Fitch, in charge of the departments of instrumental and vocal music and of elocution. The capacity of hall was limited and the demand for tickets was in excess of the supply, and many, we understand, were disappointed at not obtaining admittance. The closest attention was given to the various numbers and each was enthusiastically applauded, and all the performers were encored. Miss Wallace, Miss Brown and Miss Mamie Fitch, an old favorite with a Wolfville audience, always receive a warm welcome; and Fraulein Zack made so favorable an impression on her first appearance as to more than justify the high encomiums which she received in Germany. The musical department of Acadia Seminary is now thoroughly equipped, and should receive the cordial patronage not only of our denomination but of all friends of liberal culture in the province. Com.

U. B. Seminary Notes.
The semi-terrestrial examinations of the school have just been completed, resulting in an adjustment of work so as to be more satisfactory to both teachers and students, as well as showing that for 1892-93 we rank high in scholarship as well as numbers. The new department of shorthand and typewriting is rapidly becoming popular. The fact that in addition to a splendid business training students have the benefits of the other advantages of the school, is telling very favorably for this department in comparison with business schools which do not offer such inducements. On Friday evening, 4th inst., J. E. B. McCready, Esq., editor of the *St. John Telegraph*, delivered his lecture, "Scenes in the Canadian House of Commons," before the students of the seminary and a representative audience from the village. The lecture was enthusiastically received by the students, and was well adapted as first of the series to create and foster an interest in the lectures of the year.

W. B. M. U.
SOFTY FOR THE YEAR.
"As the Father has sent Me, even so I send you."—John 20: 21.
PRAYER TOPIC FOR NOVEMBER.
For the workers at Bobhill—Rev. and State Churchills, Miss MacNeill, the native preachers, colporteurs and Bible women.
Minutes of the Executive Board of the W. B. M. U.
The regular meeting of the Executive Board of W. B. M. U. was held in the mission rooms, on Wednesday afternoon, November 9—the N. B. vice-president, Mrs. Allwood, in the chair. Meeting opened by reading the 90th Psalm, after which Mrs. J. F. Masters led in prayer. In behalf of the executive Mrs. Allwood extended a cordial welcome to our president, Mrs. Manning, to which she most appropriately responded. After singing "Blest be the tie that binds," the minutes of the last meeting were approved, and the minutes of the two previous meetings were re-read for the benefit of those who were absent from the meetings. The members present on this occasion were Mrs. Manning, Mrs. Allwood, Mrs. M. E. Cowan, Mrs. Jno. Harding, Mrs. J. F. Masters, Mrs. Jas. Masters, Mrs. Gates, Mrs. Alfred Seely, Mrs. Jno. Richards, Mrs. Martell. The treasurer's report was read and adopted. A letter from Mrs. Phillips, of Fredericton, in which she declines the appointment of N. B. provincial secretary, was next presented. Some time was spent in making plans to meet the present emergency with a hope of securing the service of some good sister for N. B.'s secretary.

At the request of the N. S. provincial secretary, Mrs. Manning presented the draft of a circular letter to be sent to the W. M. A. S. in the three provinces, with the view of presenting the year's work, with its various opportunities and suggestive hints on dealing with the hindrances. The Executive endorsed the letter and directed Mrs. Manning to have it printed from the fund for home literature, and sent out on its mission as early as possible. A letter from Miss Kate McNeill was read, stating she had been obliged to remove from Bobhill to Visitation on account of her health. She is busily engaged in studying the Telugu, which she is acquiring with ease. We hope our sister's health will be speedily restored and her work among the Telugus abundantly blessed. Communications from Revs. H. G. Mellick and J. H. King were presented, containing a strong appeal for more aid than was voted at our annual meeting. As the executive cannot constitutionally appropriate anything more it was resolved that the Board of N. W. Baptist Missions be authorized to use the \$300 voted by us for Edmundton, toward the work in Regina if they think it best to do so. Methods for prosecuting our local work were then discussed, and a resolution was passed that the Aids in St. John and Fairville unite in holding a monthly missionary prayer meeting the third Thursday of each month, and once every quarter the afternoon's meeting be followed by a basket tea, served at the place of meeting; and in the evening a mass missionary meeting be held, the programme to be prepared by a committee appointed previously, who will confer with the pastor of the church where the meeting is held. By the invitation of the West End Aid Society the first meeting of this course will be with them Thursday, Nov. 16, at 3 p. m. Basket tea served at 6. Mrs. Manning and Mrs. Sheldon were requested to confer with Pastor Kempton in preparing a programme for the evening's service. After spending a short time in prayer, asking for help in this our time of need, and a blessing on our proposed plans, the meeting adjourned. A. C. MARTELL, Cor. Secy.

Notes from N. B. Mission Workers.
As has been stated in the executive notes, New Brunswick is yet without a provincial secretary. We fear the vacancy in this office is painfully seen

probably take place on Friday evening, 18th inst. One of the most convenient of the large rooms on the second flat has been fitted up for a library and reading-room. This is liberally supplied with the leading periodicals of the day, but there is still room on the shelves for contributions of good books from any of the friends of the school. In connection with the reading-room it must be mentioned that one of the most interesting, as well as profitable, classes of the school is that in current topics, conducted by Prof. Trefoy. On the whole the outlook seems to be for a most prosperous year. C.

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SPECIAL OFFER.
THE MESSENGER AND VISITOR AND THE AMERICAN FARMER WILL BE SENT TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS FROM NOW TILL JAN. 1, 1894, FOR \$1.50. SEND OUR OFFER ON THE 6TH PAGE.

in the treasurer's report. The secretary of last year felt she was unable to give the time to visiting societies that the cause requires, and for that reason would not consent to reappointment. If we cannot secure a sister who can go out touring, we must have the work done by correspondence, and vigorously carried on through our county secretaries. The time has now come when something must be done or we shall miserably fail, and is there a Baptist woman who can bear that? Our God is able to deliver us in this trying hour. Let us trust in Him and go forward, feeling assured we are able to do all things through Christ who strengthens us.

It is cheering to hear that some of our societies are going on in the good work. St. George is doing grandly. Through the influence of Pastor Maider, a society has been organized at the Falls. Brussels St. Aid had a glorious meeting Crusade day. Woodstock spent the day profitably, judging from the following report taken from one of their papers: "At a meeting of the W. B. M. U., which met at Bridgetown, N. S., in August, the sisters desiring to see a greater interest manifested in the missionary work, and more of the women of our churches brought into the Aid Societies, resolved to set apart Wednesday, Oct. 5, to be observed as Crusade Day by the W. B. M. Aid Societies all over the Maritime Provinces. The day was to be wholly given up to prayer that God would let His blessing rest upon this special effort." Accordingly the sisters of the Missionary Aid Society of Albert Street Baptist church, not wishing to be behind in this good work, held a prayer meeting at the residence of Mrs. James Sattou, at which the Spirit's power was largely manifested. In the afternoon a few of the sisters went out and visited a number of the members of the church with very good success. In the evening a public meeting was held in the church and a very interesting programme carried out. Rev. H. H. Thomas was present and read a most excellent paper on "W. B. M. Aid Societies." Mrs. Archibald read a paper entitled, "The responsibility of Christians to hearken India." Vocal solos were beautifully rendered by Miss Edith Porter and Miss Gilmore; Miss Grace Porter presided at the organ. Altogether it was a good meeting and we hope will be productive of much good."

Mrs. Pearce, corresponding secretary for Queens, writes: "The women's meeting in connection with the Quarterly Ministerial Conference, held at Upper Newcastle, resulted in the organization of a W. M. A. S.—President, Mrs. James Kennedy; secretary, Miss Bertha McGill. The sisters of this society have taken hold of the work in earnest. The county convention at Jemseg, Sept. 22, was a season of blessing. The Master's presence was felt in our midst. We regretted the unavoidable absence of our corresponding secretary, and there were not as many societies represented as we expected; but there were some present who took up this woman's work for women twenty-two years ago when Miss Norris organized the first mission societies. They spoke of the blessing they had found in the work and their determination to continue to the end. The delegates from Upper Newcastle said that they had held their first meeting, and though their number was small they felt the Master's presence and rejoiced they had undertaken this work for Him. The evening meeting was addressed by several speakers, a letter read from Mrs. Martell and one from the secretary of Lower Wickham society, regretting their absence and wishing us God speed in the work. The singing was good and appropriate. We feel that seed was sown in those meetings which will bring forth fruit in eternity."

We earnestly appeal to each county secretary or any sister who can give the good cause some attention, for their united co-operation and best efforts. When Hezekiah saw disaster threatening his kingdom he spread the matter before the Lord, and he soon found in Him a tower of strength. Shall we not find in our Lord the same help? Mrs. Manning has kindly consented to aid in the provincial duties until a secretary is procured. The corresponding secretary will also gladly receive communications from any who desire to write, and will render any help within her power. A. C. M. Fairville, Nov. 10.