Scottsville Literary Society
Minutes and records of Scottsville Literary Society. 1924 - 1930. Includes final meeting March 8, 1937. Boxed - George Skivington.

1. Skivington, George

Dec 18
1871
+ Members
List
273 yrs
Record of Proceedings of Scottsville Literary Association

1871-1880
Dec 11th

Dec 11th 1871

In informal meeting for the purpose of forming a Literary Society in Scottsville, was held at Mrs. Mrs. Blans on Monday evening Dec 11th 1871.

Mr. Slocom and Mrs Fraser were appointed to draft a constitution for the society, to be presented at next meeting.

An excerpt from the writings of Mr. Channing, upon the Church, was read by Mr. Slocom and elicited an interesting discussion. After the appointment of Mr. Aldley to read at next meeting, and the announcement of subject for conversation for the same, what I have read and what I think of it, the meeting adjourned to meet at Mr. Slocom's the next week.

Dec 18th

The Society met pursuant to adjournment.

On motion of Mr. Word, Mr. Slocom acted as Chairman and Mrs Fraser as Secretary for the evening.

The report of Committee on plan of Constitution was read, amended and adopted as follows:
Constitution

Portsville Literary Association

Articles

1. This Society shall be called The Portsville Literary Association. Its object shall be the mental improvement of its members.

II. Its officers shall consist of a President, Secretary, and an Executive Committee of three.

A President shall be elected at each meeting who shall preside at the same.

The Secretary, whose duty it shall be to keep a record of the proceedings of the Association, and, if occasion require, act as its financial officer, shall be chosen for the period of six months.

The executive committee, who shall be chosen at the last meeting of each month, shall report at each meeting a programme of entertainment for the next.

III. Candidates for admission may be proposed by any member and shall be admitted upon receiving a majority of the votes of those present.

IV. The regular meetings shall be held at 7 o'clock on Monday evening of each week at the place designated by the previous meeting.
Alterations or additions to these rules may be made by a majority of the members enrolled at any meeting of the Association.
The following names were then appended to the Constitution:

T. A. Reed
Ella Dorr
Amos W. Libby
Lydia J. Scoon
Romeyn J. Libby
D. D. Stewart
Kate McNaughton
Jennie Dorr
Mary M. Fraser
Geo. E. Scoon

In Motion

Mrs. McBean
Mrs. McNaughton
Mrs. Dorr

Mr. McBean
McBean

Dec 26

Schuyler Budlong
Lottie Budlong
Cameron McBean
Anna McBean
John E. McBean
Sarah McBean
1872
Jan 8th
Julian McBean
Jane McBean
Libbie McNaughton Teacher = 11
Mr. Carson =
Mr. Sheldon Teacher =
Mr. Simpson Teacher = 11
Miss Smith Teacher = 11

Jan 15th
Tom F. Garbutt *
Fanny Garbutt
Emma Goodrich
Ella Hanford = 11
Jane Perley
Almira Franklin

Feb 12th
Mrs. A. A. Miller *
Mrs. A. A. Miller

Feb 19th
Mr. Myron Miller
Miss M. Miller
Miss Carson *

March 18th
Miss Darrow = 11
April 7 Miss Kimberley, Miss
Philip Garbutt
Mr. 
Eva 

Drake Teacher = 11
Miss Anna Harmon =
Miss Florence Bickwith Rochester
Miss Stewart

May 9th
Messrs. Hall & Sniffen Teacher = Miss Eliza Paul = 11

Dec 2nd
Dr. Carson *
Miss Carson

Dec 16th
Mr. George

Dr. Eddon *
Miss Ada Hayford *
Dec 30
Mr. Lewis - Mrs. Lewis
Mr. Williams - Mrs. Williams
Mr. Isaac Bullocks - Mrs. Bullocks
Miss Olie Hunt - Miss Maggie McLean

Jan 13
Mr. C. Litton - Mrs. Litton
Paul T. Chadwell - Mrs. Chadwell
Mr. A. Scofield - Mrs. Scofield
Mr. Milton Bullocks - Mrs. Bullocks

Jan 27th
Mr. Delos Bennett - Mrs. Bennett Bennett
Mr. Clinton McBean - Mrs. Louise McBean

March 10
Mr. Thomas Brown - Mrs. A. Brown
Mr. David McBean - Miss Anna Hume

June 16
Dr. A. Smith - Mrs. A. Smith

Oct 13
Miss Wallace - Mrs. Mathew Ballentine

Nov 18
Miss Libbie Lacy - Mr. Homer Hall

Dec 29
Mr. Jones
Mr. Robert Garbult - Mrs. Jennie Garbult
Mr. & Mrs. Sharrocks - Fred. Ward - Mrs. Sneed

Dec 22

1874
Jan 3rd
Dr. Danman - Mrs. Danman

Feb 2nd
Miss M. Lacy - Mrs. Nancy Roberts - Robert
Helen Brown

Feb 18th
Mr. Stanfort - Jack
Mr. Buck
April 6  Mary McBean = Lillian Brown
April 20 Howard McBean = Minn. Hooper =
May 15 Frank Stanford = Minn. Mr. Garbutt
Aug 9 Lois Lewis = Dr. Lowe =
Sept 7 Jessie McBean = Minnie McBean =
Oct 19 Lottie Lacy - Leland =
Nov 10 Dr. Ragon, Roger =
Mr. Morgan =
1875:
May 29 Miss Kathleen Belk = Clara Pirkson =
Miss Logan =
July 12 Mrs. T. Buhlong =
Hannah Paul =
Mr. Carter =
Mr. Sanford =
Della Franklin =
F. M. Rupley, San Francisco =
1876:
Jan. 11 Mr. Teilcoy, Trin. =
Char. Ballentine =
Maggie Lyon =
Mr. Frank Buhlong =
Mr. Frank Buhlong =
Feb 20 Mr. Frank Leefeld =
Feb 22nd Elborvall Rogers = Min. S. Rogers =
April 8th Miss Bette Lohle =
1876-7
May 2nd
Miss Jennie Matthews

Sept 5th
Mr. J. O. Goodrich
Mr. G. D. Carpenter

Oct 31st
Mr. Allen of Jersey

Dec 18th
Col. Otis of Yonkers - Corporator

Jan 29th
Mrs. Elizabeth Barritt - Corporator
Mrs. MacKay - Secretary
Miss Belden - Rochester

March 16th
Mr. Bramble
Mr. Reeves - Rochester

April
Mr. Brownell
Miss Effie Williams

April 23rd
Mrs. Bramble
Miss Libbie Blackard

May 21st
Mr. W. P. Otis - Yonkers

June 9th
Mrs. Ida Cox
Mrs. Jennie Jones
Clara Bullock

Oct 15th
Mrs. J. B. Green - Rush
Mrs. J. Williams - Toronto
Mr. Hamilton
Dr. Sturgill

Oct 29th
Mr. Cool - New York
Jan 14. Miss Anna White
Jan 28. Miss Lezliefield
Feb 25. Mr. L. Stewart
April 22. Dr. Hawley
May 6th. Miss Florence Mclean
Sept 2nd. Mrs. M. McLean
Oct 6. Miss Elmer Smith
Oct 27. Mr. E. Hammer, Lory
Nov 4. Miss Libbie Garbuck
Dec 2. Mr. C. Thrift
Jan 13. Mr. Calvin Rulifson
Feb 9. Miss Frank McBean
Oct 6. Miss Morris
Nov 24. Mr. Jenning
Dec 16. Mr. & Mrs. Baker
Jan 1. Mr. W. D. Garbuck
Keith
Mr. & Mrs. Seefield
Mrs. Hawley
Mr. Goldfinch
Mrs. McLean
Mr. A. Miller
Mr. fries
Mrs. A. Schaad
1880
Feb 7th
Mrs. E. D. J. Ziller
Long
Miss S. M. T. Thorne

Feb 15th
Miss Freudenthal
Mr. Armstrong

Feb 26th
Mr. & Mrs. J. D. Brown
Mr. Cline

Mar 11th
Miss Goeze
Mr. Gates

Mar 18th
Mr. A. H. Miller
Mr. Page, Charles

Mar 28th
Mr. Dotz
Miss Griswold, Miss Hiedler

Dr. Wood

1881
Feb 9th
Mrs. Dr. Wood

Feb 15th
Mrs. H. H. Wheeler
Miss Hansen

Mar 21st
Miss Grace Bennett
Miss Mary Reed

1882
Feb 6th
Mr. & Mrs. Modell, Sr.
Miss Katie Mc Dean

Feb 20th
Mrs. Daniel Modell
Miss Nellie Modell

Apr 3rd
Le Roy Hocum

Apr 13th
Mr. Strong

Oct 16th
Mrs. H. A. Mc Bean

Nov 13th
Mrs. G. J. Hocum

1883
Jan 8
Carroll Mc Bean

Feb 6
Mr. & Mrs. Tuttle

Le Grand Brown
Porco C. E. Brown

Miss Benton

Miss Greely
1883
Feb. 19, Clara Grey
     Lottie Bridwell
     Mary D. McBean
April 16, Annie Neafie
May 14, Morton Godline
Sept. 23, Mrs. & Mrs. Aldie
Sept. 22, J. A. McBean Jr.
Nov 12, Mr. Abram Cutter - Honorary Member

Dec 10, Miss Mary Warren

1884
Jan 27, Dr. Sampson
Dec 6, Mrs. Sampson
    Mrs. & Mrs. Mahlon Reed
    Lewis Cox

1885
Feb, Miss McNaix
     Mrs. Bangton
     Mrs. Goddings
March
    L. Lewis
    Mr. Thelby Reed
    Mrs. F. Reed - Honorary

1886
Feb, Miss Long
Dec 13th
     Mrs. & Mrs. Stevens
     Mrs. & Mrs. L. D. Godley
     Mrs. Hannah McBean
     Mrs. Alice Bridwell

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1889
Feb 6th
Miss Long
Mr. & Mrs. J. D. Ferguson
Mr. & Mrs. J. H. Brown
Mr. & Mrs. Dr. Kelcey
John Dillman
Villa C. Ward - Miss Trull
Julia Bridley - Buelie Moon
Min Read - Min Constock
Mrs. Le Grand Brown
Mrs. G. B. J. Kelcey
Rev. Dr. Roy
Miss Boyd - Miss Fairbank
Louise McClean - Milton Budlong
Rev. & Mrs. Edward Bristol
John Garbutt - Carrie Dillman
Royal Miller - Clara Scoon
Sophie Miller
Dec. 18th

Mr. Libby was chosen President for the next meeting, and Mrs. Fraser elected Secretary for the prescribed term.

Rev. Stewart, Mr. Libby, and Mrs. Fraser were elected executive committee, and they appointed Rev. J. H. Reed & Miss Ella Dowd to conduct the next meeting, and also submitted the following question for discussion:

Resolved, that the education in our common schools should be merely secular.

On motion of Mr. Reed, the rule to meet on Monday evening was suspended, and the next two meetings were voted to be held on Tuesday evening.

On announcement by the chair of the subject given the previous week, "What I have read and what I think of it," there arose a short conversation upon the growth, power, splendor, and final decay and extinction of ancient cities & empires, caused as was concluded, by encroaching luxury, & venal corruption; the sure doom of all nations who elevate material prosperity above advancement in moral & spiritual growth.

The subject also led to the discussion of the comparative attainments of ancient and modern times in art, architecture, and engineering skill.

On motion the association then adjourned to meet next Tuesday evening at the house of Mr. Libby.

Mr. M. Fraser, Secretary.
The Association met, pursuant to adjournment at Mr. Hills. Mr. Hills in the chair. Meeting called to order. Secretary's report called for, read, and adopted.

Mr. Reed proposed as members Mr. and Mrs. Schuyler Buell; and Mr. and Mrs. Cameron McDee; balloted upon and accepted.

Mr. Hills proposed the names of W. H. C. McLean, which were also balloted upon and accepted.

In answer to call from the chair, Mr. Reed presented an essay upon the origin of man, giving a brief but comprehensive review of the various modern theories upon the subject, and upholding the Biblical account. The members refrained from discussion, modestly admitting their lack of knowledge upon the subject.

This was followed by the reading of a selection by Miss Dorr, on the literature of the age of Elizabeth, which gave rise to a little conversation; Mr. Reed alleging a sweeping assertion of Macaulay that in all that period, there existed but three men—Shakespeare, Milton, and Bunyan. He also conceded it as a fact that American writers had produced nothing which could compare with the works of British authors. It was contended that
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1871

making allowance for our youth and numbers,
our nation might show a comparatively good
record in history, also that we had been too
busily occupied in laying the foundation of
a nation to spare much effort in high culture.

After a little informal talk upon the subject
for discussion "Resolved that the education in
our common schools shall be merely secular,"
it was decided to continue the same subject
for next week.

The Executive Committee appointed
Mr. Bloomer and Mrs. Libby, to provide
articles for next meeting, and Mr. Stewart
and Mrs. Bullen as alternates.

Mr. Reed was chosen for President and
in motion the meeting adjourned to meet
at Mrs. Dovers the following Tuesday

Jan 2nd

1872

Regular meeting postponed for one week
Jan 8th

Association met at Mrs Doss' Mr Bead's on the Chair. Meeting called to order.
Secretary's report read and adopted.

Mrs Frease proposed the names of Mrs Mrs.

Julian Mc Dean, Mrs Doss, Pat of Libbie

McNaughton, Mr Libby, Mr Carson.

All balloted on and accepted.

In response to call from the chair, Mrs Libby read an article entitled

"As they are; reviewing the various presentations

of the character and standing of women,

at-different periods, and by different

authors, and substantially approving

them as they are."

The subject recommended by Chairman

for future discussion.

Mr Scoon then opened the argument on

the previous question, in a most able and

finished article, dissecting Bishop Macfarlan's

sermon, pronouncing it really a damaging

confession of the inefficiency of Catholic

power to hold their people against the

enlightening influence of a free converting,

with Protestants, or with those out of their faith.

and covertly as cruel craft, with a designed

to overthrow republican institutions.

He presented a vivid picture of the disastrous

effects of the disintegration of common schools,

which would incalculably follow such a comity.
with the demands of Catholics for a division of public money, and calling upon all patriots, as they valued the welfare of our young republic to oppose any such purpose.

Mr. Freedman extracted from an editorial claiming that more or less religious teaching is unavoidable in a liberal education, so much so that the wishes of the Catholics would not be met merely by the suppression of the Bible in schools.

Mr. Sheldon thought there was nothing in this incident of moral and religious teaching that would in any way affect the official creed of any sect.

Mr. Dibley contended that Catholics were quite as strenuous for, and in their own schools, furnished as good if not better opportunities for liberal education than Protestants.

Mr. Buley responded that in their teaching, everything was presented in a way to favor their own religious views—history was perverted.

Mr. Buley thought it was not the people as much as the priests and rulers, who opposed religious teaching and united schools.

Mr. Carson felt that opportunity for the moral and religious teaching for the masses afforded by our common schools should not be lost. Mr. Freedman was opposed to legislation opposed to the use of the Bible in schools, though...
thinking with Mr. Sheldon that it would be best to yield the point.

Many felt it very unjust for Protestants to influence their views or what they call their forms where they would not be willing to permit those of Catholics.

The general tone of the meeting seemed to be that secular and religious teaching should be conducted separately, though feeling that this concession would not satisfy the parties of the Catholics, they being determined to shut among their people as fully as possible from all influences which would present different views and principles from their own and weaken the control of the priestlyhood.

The subject was continued next week.

Mr. Reed was added to the executive committee. The names of Mr. Sheldon, Mr. Simpson, and Miss Smith were proposed, voted on and accepted.

Mrs. Boddy was appointed to provide something for next meeting. Mr. Libby to open discussion on the question, Does secular education decrease crime?

Mr. Stewart to open discussion on previous question, Mr. Simpson as alternate.

Camden Price Bean elected to preside at next meeting. Adjourned to June of next regular meeting to be held at Mr. McLaughlin's.
Jan 15th

Association met at Mrs. McNaughton's. Cameron McLean in the Chair.

Secretaries report read and adopted.

Rev. Bellamy in response to call from the Chair read an excellent and instructive article, entitled "Not without denial, showing how self-renunciation promotes growth of character."

Mr. Stewart was called in for his opinion on the question of secular education.

He prefaced his argument by two preliminary statements. First, that we had been too much for granted that our public school system was all that could be desired—that he had been a sort of mutual admiration society, and that it would be well to look at the subject without prejudice and see if there was any chance for improvement.

Second, that the question was in no way a denominational one, that the idea of Professing and Catholic as opposed to each other had nothing whatever to do with the subject.

He opened his argument by saying that the Christian religion was the basis of all order, that the moral nature must be cultivated without religious teaching brought in with intellectual and business education, our schools were godless and licentious.
there was virtually no chance for such teaching, except for an hour or two a week at Sunday school. In his youthful days the Bible was read in schools and it was in virtue of such teaching that the nation had grown up. He deplored the increasing depravity of the present time, in his opinion this was the most corrupt period in our history. Expressing at clergyman who could in any way reconcile his dissociating secular and religious teaching, denouncing them as recreant to their oaths, and indifferent to the advancement of religion saying they might as well throw off their calling at once, and leave all religious teaching to its chances among the people. He concluded by proposing as a most easy, comfortable and beneficent solution of all difficulties on the most undenominational question, that we follow the system adopted by various foreign nations, viz. divide the public money, giving each sect their quota so that each could run their moral and mental seminums, according to their various tastes.

General discussion ensued.

Mr. Bullen rose to notice two points in Mr. Hewarts argument, 1st that it would be a new principle in our republic to copy foreign governments. If it was thought desirable to bring about such a result as the present state of affairs in France, perhaps it would be
well to adopt the depopulation policy. I felt the difference from the speaker as to the increasing depravity of our time. Our larger population and greatly increased facilities for the spreading of news regarding all occurrences might make it appear true, but in reality, we as a Nation are advancing in morals.

Mr Carson would endorse everything Mr Steward had said, except dividing the public money. He read an article or report of the League against sectarian schools, also an extract, recounting the difficulties in public schools in New York, but going to show that in its practical workings, this question is decidedly a denominational one.

Mr Hobley, in response to calls, presented some well-expressed ideas on the question: Does secular education decrease crime?

Man was a trinity, composed of moral, intellectual, and physical faculties, that which would supply the needs of one would not meet the demands of other parts of his nature, that each must have its special nourishment and culture.

That in the right cultivation of life moral culture was indispensable, that the only cure for our inherent evils was instruction and faith in the truths of revealed religion; without it, mental culture seemed only to add our natural depravity to selfishness in crime.

Mr Carson endorsed all these ideas. Mr Sheldon differed somewhat. Thought th-
would be difficult to find a case of purely intellectual education, unaccompanied by the study of religion, as elevating the religious nature without special moral training. The work of Missionaries is tending first to elevate the views of barbarous people in regard to physical and mental progress, as a basis for spiritual teaching.

It seemed to me possible for a man to study the natural sciences without cultating his religious nature. Dr. Stewart said morals were often better in nations where there was little or no light of science. The Bible spoke of districts in Scotland where though very ignorant, were living in a state of pastoral innocence.

A call for the voice of the mothers of the land. No response. One remarked that perhaps they had not thought upon the subject. Mr. Stewart replied that it was because they had thought upon the subject that we could safely trust to the influence of the moral and religious culture of our children.

There were various earnest undertone discussions among different members, which, much to their regret, were lost to the other members and your secretary. Mr. Sheldon proposed for membership to Mr. W. J. Garbett, accepted. Mr. Sheldon proposed the name of Mrs. W. J. Garbett, accepted. Mrs. Bacon appointed to read at next meeting. Subject for discussion.
Readied that female suffrage will improve the political condition of the country.
Mr. Stewart to offer on the affirmative.
Mrs. O'Neal to respond.
Mr. Bradlow elected President of next meeting to be held at Mrs. McBeans.

Jan 22th. Regular meeting postponed one week.

Died: Owing to the extreme cold there was not the usual number in attendance.
Mr. Bradlow called the meeting to order.
Secretary's report read and adopted.
Mrs. Brown read an article entitled On the death of a Missionary. 
Recalling the peaceful going home of one who with a sense of duty fulfilled the hope of a Christian is released from earthly care and strife and returns home to the Father's house in his Heavenly rest.
Mr. Stewart opened in affirmative, the discussion on the question: Readied that female suffrage will improve the political condition of the country. He expressed embarrassment in joining the question in view of the fact that nothing could be said in opposition. He could not suppose any gentleman would oppose her right of women to partake in the making of laws to which she must submit.
except on the ground that she was deplorable. To controvert this assumption, he would cite to notice a few instances of her eminent ability, beginning with Scripture history. Jael, sister of Moses and Aaron, partook in all the trials, the joys and glory of the deliverance of the Israelites. Deborah raised the people to resist the Canaanites and prophesied their victory, reigning through forty years of peace and prosperity. She seemed a woman selected by God to rule this people. Joel by her foresight and prudence averted from her people a great calamity. The Queen of Sheba ruled wisely over a rich and powerful nation. In ancient history, there were numerous cases of the ability of women to govern. Semiramis ruled with signal success. Babylon was ruled by a female. Semiramis was Queen of Babylonia. Ethiopia was ruled for centuries by a succession of female sovereigns called Candace, an office distinct from office like the Potemkin of Cypriote or Caesar of Roman history. Modern history cites numerous instances of women’s executive ability, and our own day is not without eminent examples. Women here and only proved themselves capable, but in no way inferior to man in ability to govern. It cannot be denied that they possess capacity, discernment, tact, honesty, every necessary quality to enable them to partake in this privilege equally with man. He could see no objection, but great advantage.
in their doing so. They are equally interested. Often possess property and are taxed without representation. Have no voice in making laws to which they must submit as slaves. They suffer more and endure losses from all degrading causes than the opposite sex. As to their right to the franchise no distinction between the sexes can be maintained. All objection rests on prejudice drawn from a state of barbarism where females are degraded slaves. In the highest civilization of those times woman was still degraded. There was a little advancement in the Hellenic nation. Since the Christian Era there has been a gradual advancement in the condition of woman, leaving still to be desired this one right: the elective franchise.

Looking at its advantages, the votes would be useful. The added votes could be relied on as pure and conscientious, not to be bought or sold for many or offices; they would greatly aid in overcoming the corruption of present politics. Overthrow demagogues through whom the whole thing goes by bribery. It is a means to this end and thought female suffrage a thing greatly to be desired.

Mr. Jephson thought it strange Mr. Deane should think it necessary to back up his position with so many arguments. He takes it too much for granted that women are oppressed. And that suffrage is a birthright. Human beings were created to live in community and in communities government is necessary.
and is a divine institution. The patriarchal system was the foundation on which civil government was built. The basis is family government, and none but the heads of families should have a right to vote. The end is to secure the best government, and the right of suffrage should be limited to that class which could best secure it and to those who could select the best officers. Rather than order he would limit the right of suffrage by property or educational qualifications. Negro suffrage was secured for political purposes, to balance party power, and that one bad step had been taken, was no argument for taking another. The general influence of woman now was better than that of men, through his reverence and esteem for her purity of character, in the familiarity of public life, she would make the loss of this influence, which he feared was losing more than could be gained.

Mr. Stewart rose to explain. He would agree with Mr. Simpson as to benefits of restricted suffrage, but must deal with the subject as it is. We have a right to extend suffrage where it would be an advantage. It was with a generation of suffrage not office, there could be nothing degrading to a woman in quietly depositing her ballot. Mr. Simpson—The right of suffrage rivets that of office.

Mr. Stewert—Not necessarily.

Mr. Simpson—Then I would not give a fig for
The present demoralized condition of politics pervades city and country.
Morals are undermined & the ballot shaped by buying votes, and the evil is growing. 10 or 12 years ago I knew of but 2 or 3 whose votes could be bought, but now there is a regular list of 30 or more who can be counted upon and not confused alone of the city. The names of business men and church members are these out[side] of the poorer but well to do farmers, and those of the better class. Some these require a larger bribe, the reward of office. Our primary meetings are conducted so roughly and grandly but conducted that refined men refuse to attend. Here he explained at some length the manner in which canvassers were conducting and proceeded to say that on election day the whole surroundings of the canvass were too actions and offensive for a lady to endure.
If female suffrage would improve this deplorable state of things he would welcome them most heartily, he for one did not believe it would. On the contrary he thought the effect upon men would be most beneficial, she most of necessity be contaminated by such surroundings.
The family relation is approved and a family requires an acknowledged head. Female suffrage would add a new cause of discord in families would lessen women's love for home life, and promote a feeling to ignore its duties.
He had a high regard for women & desired her
her elevation but did not think it would be found in this channel, from which pure women would withdraw, leaving it to the abandoned who would be tools for political influence as too many now are, in our Capitol.

Women though less prominent than men, hes a wise influence, and was not unimportant. He reverenced the venerable mother in the house, and felt impelled to uncover his head in their presence; closing with a tender and eloquent tribute to the memory of his Mother, whose cheerful energy, fortitude and self denial in the interests of her family, had won his reverential affection and influenced his life for good, more than if she had held the most exalted office in the land.

Mr. Libby differed from Mr. Stewart regarding the advantages of female suffrage. He too would go to Scripture history for arguments. At man's creation he was given dominion over the earth and the beasts of the field, his mission was to be a ruler, and the franchise was part of his ruling power. The case Mr. Stewart had cited were exceptions, women had not generally been looked to as rulers. The coming Messiah of the Jews was a man, the Apostles were men.

He thought there was not taxation without representation. Women were represented, we were all represented by our locality. As well say one of the minority party were
not represented because they had failed to elect their candidates. If women were equal mentally, nature had fitted her for a different position, a higher mission she could share in dangers and privations of war. He could not see that office followed suffrage thought perturbation in political life would corrupt women. Miss Davis Sh immes on the question desired.

Mrs. Stovum had spoken for her—also for Mrs. Budlongo.

Mr. C. McBean would like to know how an absent lady could take part in an election. In New York a man's life was sometimes in danger at the polls and the better sort of men abided away.

Mr. Libby said women were ignorant of the character of candidates for office. They did not means of informing themselves as men.

Mrs. Stovum said they had full access to the papers where such matters were freely aired.

Mr. President suggested that their husbands should inform them. Mrs. McBean & Mrs. Jones thought it became their duty. Women would find no difficulty in informing themselves.

Mrs. Fraser thought there could be no question that women as far as intelligence was concerned was equally capable with man of exercising the power of suffrage. The question was its beneficial results. There might arise a few great moral questions where her ballot would tell powerfully for good, but in most cases it would merely double the vote without affecting the issue.
In the different circles of society, the intelligence and
convictions of men and women would fairly
correspond, and they would be no better or differently
represented by two votes than one. She feared Mr.
Stewart had taken it too much for granted that
woman would be incorruptible in politics.
The equality with man had in her nature inherent
gress of depravity, and might as easily yield to the
temptations of public life. There would be danger of
lowering the tone of her moral character, and weakening
those qualities by which, through her reverence for her
and desire for her approval, she now held so strong
an influence with men. It seemed a benificent
arrangement of Providence that woman was shielded from
the rough encounters of temptations of public life, that she
might the more easily keep her self pure, and thus retain
her restraining influence. Suffrage is spoken of as a
right, but she looked upon government as a necessity,
a duty from which woman had been relieved. Man had
protected her in this as in other things. She was not with
out representation, her interests were identical with those
of men, and be legislated for both. If suffrage was conceded
it would become a duty, which she might find a hardship,
and probably not better her own condition or that of the country.

Mr. Simpson had not meant to assert that woman
was mentally disqualified, but physically, and through the
demand of other duties.

Mr. Stewart found he seemed to stand pretty much alone
on his side of the question, and wished to add to his remarks.
He differed from Mr. Silley. Thought woman will
property were not represented. Noted a strong opposition on the part of married gentlemen — suspected they were afraid of losing control. This was the single exception of taxation without representation. Government does not tax Indians nor territories or colored men unless they have property qualifications. As to the degradation of women from the franchise, it was a mere fiction of the imagination. Remember his proposition was simply the ballot — no office — no participation in war.

The difficulty at the polls was a bug bear. At most of them there was no assurance and there might be separate polls. They would improve the condition of the canvass. Ladies' ladies elevate and refine everything they touch. She was equally interested in good and suffered more than men from bad government. Her discernment and patriotism were equal to those of men, and he maintained that if women had the ballot the world be elevated and politics improved.

Mr. Slocomb was surprised that Mr. Stewart should deny the right of suffrage implied the right to office, unless restricted by new statutes. Mr. Stewart — That could be arranged. Mrs. Bellamy supposed if it was supposed that agitators would be so interested in female suffrage if they thought they could not hold office. Mr. Stewart thought some of them would not.

Interpreting various exclamations and smiles, it was inferred that the ladies present were not in favor of half measures. Mrs. Bellamy agreed with Mr. Stewart that female influence at the polls would be elevating judging from the fact that wherever men and women conjoined r
assemblies are conducted in a more refined and gentlemanly manner than when alone. Mrs. Stewart stated that where men were alone in communities, they grew rude and beastly. Mr. Stillman thought Mrs. Stewart's ideas drawn from fancy, and very flattering to the ladies, whom he wished to flatterate.

President requested Mrs. Slocom to continue her remarks which he thought had been interrupted. She had been speaking of the facilities for women's informing themselves. That women, equally capable with men of judging of character and she could easily get all necessary information. That there were as many ignorant men as women, and that women, even when ignorant, had purer moral character than men of the same class.

The names of Emma Godrich, Ella Stanfield, Jone Peiley, Clarina Jones, and Annie Franklin were proposed for membership, and accepted.

The executive committee appointed as readers for next meeting Miss Edie McNaughton. Mr. Simpson and Miss Doss to read and respond on the question Is high and general aesthetic culture desirable for a nation. Mrs. Slocom, Mr. Simpson, and Mrs. Peiley were elected executive committee for the coming term. J.C. McBean elected President of next meeting. Association adjourned to meet at Mrs. Slocom's next week.

P. P. Progress Secretary.
Association met at Mr. Dozens, Meeting called

to order by H. C. McKeen.

Secretaries, read and adopted

Miss Kate McNaughton read a selection from

Jackson, entitled "The War for Emancipation.

Proving that sentiment, imagination, feeling, meet

with no chill or shock. Enthusiastic feeling; inspired

artists and poets. Feeling and reason; the

source of encouraging appreciation. Reason speckles

feeling acts. Sentiment necessitates the true enjoyment

of life and proper appreciation of character.

We are too apt to estimate character by power of

intelligence, which tends to a cold formalism.

In the growth of character, beauty, not quantity, to be considered

as sentiment. Feeling; all true country in due;

imaginations, all culture in the arts of beauty.

The poetic element, throws a redeeming charm over

the unavoidable hardships of life, and adds to the power

of intellect. All great men are such by reason of

embodying their imaginations.

Mr. Simpson read his argument on the question

as high and general aesthetic culture desirable for a

nation?

He claimed for the affirmation, all that Mr.

McNaughton had read. Defined Aesthetics - at one length

Everything pertaining to or productive of beauty,

produces pleasure, and everything that increases pleasure

is most certainly desirable. God's works are all intended

to awaken emotions of beauty and crying beauty.
all this creation in heaven and earth. These qualities,  
their perception, the elevate science, and intellectual  
forces, and increased benevolence.

Fiction is the fullest expression of a nation's  
life. Fiction is the embodiment of history and this is  
drawn largely from imagination. Fiction is the em-  
bodyment of history. The great epics of Greece, the  
embodiment of mythological ideas. The old mystics  
plays the origin of dramatic art. No single mind  
could create the works of Shakespeare. They were an  
embodiment of the growth and culture of his time.  
Aesthetic culture answers to desires of our nature, our  
finds expression in Christianity.

Miss Dorr. In advocating the negative of  
this question, did not wish to be understood as  
desiring to repress in our nature the mate desire  
for and appreciation of the beautiful, but she would  
defrise its culture to the exclusion or injury of the  
practical and useful.

In countries where Aesthetic culture and art have  
grown, but not been highly fulfilled, society has  
been marked off into castes, the higher superfine, sensual,  
looking energy and enterprise, the lower, ignorant, thriftless  
peasants. She attributed the decay of the once proud and  
prosperous cities of the East to undue Aesthetic culture  
and consequent luxury and corruption.  

Athens turned her very religion into art, appealing to  
the senses by pomp and ceremony and forms of beauty.  
Are these good examples for our republic, where the  
dignity of labor is respected, where energy and perseverance
in the practical uses of life, have conspired to elevate all the people, and to diffuse comfort, and bring the means of reasonable culture within the grasp of all. Would it not be wise for us as a nation to seek such high refinement as Athens, as would render the actual rough labor necessary to the prosperity of the country distasteful to the masses?

Mr. Lippincott and Mr. Dorris papers were so carefully prepared and condensed, that no justice can be done them without a verbatim report, and in simply hearing them read it was impossible to secure but few of the ideas.

The general discussion was principally between Mr. Weed and Mr. Stewart, and so extremely conversational, so broken by anecdote and repartee, that no succinct statement of their opinions was given. Owing to interruptions there seemed to be little opportunity for any member to give a clear expression of ideas, and little can be done beyond conveying an idea as to who took the affirmative, and who the negative of the question. Mr. Weed thought the reason of bad results of culture in other countries was because it had not been sufficiently diffused, to small concentrations in large cities. Here, through perhaps in no place carried to so high an extent as there, it was more general, therefore more beneficial to the country at large. Perhaps in no village in Europe could be found so much evidence of general aesthetic culture as this very

Castroville Literary Association.
Mr. Stewart thought the present extent of Rational culture in this country, better than more.
In his observation, men were rendered useless by it — it leads to inefficiency, sensuous self-indulgence, morality. Related an instance where exclusive attention to music had these results.

Mr. Speed is not amuse addressed to the moral nature, to elevation of soul?
Mr. Stewart had heard much fine music and it had no such effect on him, no benefit, except momentary enjoyment. Mr. Speed had received much benefit. Thought Mr. Stewart peculiarly constituted some lack in his nature. One powerful Christian denomination had been said to have done more good by their hymns and music then by their preaching. Mr. Stewart. Perhaps so, if you admit what Milton says of, `wedded voice and verse'.

Mr. Speed: Are not civilized nations distinguished from barbarous by this culture? Mr. Stewart. By knowledge.

Mr. Speed: Civilization is growth from the rough and unripe towards the beautiful and harmonious.

Mr. Bean cites not the fall of Greece and Rome caused by a too exclamatory search for the beautiful. When we speak of nations we mean the whole people. A nation's prosperity depends upon the possession by its people of such knowledge by the arts, can be turned to practical use, and this is to be acquired by effort and application which is distasteful to the young, not by gratifying the taste, and making mending too refined to work for our bread and butter.

Henderson did not think that was the reason of the
1872

decay of ancient empires. It was thirst for dominion.
Mr. Stewart, Greece and Rome abounded with a sense
of the beautiful. Every thing else was lost. This culture
develops one quality of men more than any other.
It does not add to moral strength, is not necessarily
connected with intellect, and does not promote the
general interests of society. New England is distinguished
for intellect, in virtue of which she has given force
to all our institutions, and ruled us as fast as the culture.

Mr. Baldwin said that in a previous discussion
it had been admitted that good morals prevailed
in a greater extent in country than in city life
and perhaps we might form some estimate of the
moral effects of Athenian culture by determining
whether it prevailed most in city, or in country;
and asked if we were all to be cultivated in these
arts, who would be willing to do the necessary manual
work. Mr. Simpson said this culture did not imply
that all should produce works of art, but there should
be a general ability and disposition to appreciate
beauty in art and nature. Mr. Baldwin thought
this appreciation might be cultivated to an extent
to detract from general usefulness, and that one
could enjoy much without high culture.

Miss Goodrich thought high culture not necessary to
formation of unselfish, honorable, useful character.

That musicians as a class were immoral was preposterous.

Miss Dear thought that with most the innate sense
of the beautiful was sufficient to add a pure and rational
enjoyment, and give appreciation for objects of beauty.
In art and nature, Mr. Carson thought that what seemed beautiful to one might be distasteful to another. Mr. Weed thought that would bring up the question, where is beauty? In the object, or in the mind?

J. C. McDean thought we must have knowledge, and accustom ourselves to observe beauty, before we can see it in common things.

Mr. Weed and Mr. Simpson thought it for want of sufficient culture that we did not see this universal beauty, and that the element of use greatly enhanced that of beauty.

Mrs. James thought an enlightened appreciation of beauty softened and made more endurable the most unnatural surroundings of life.

Mrs. Fraser's idea was that where this culture led to the growth and uplifting of spiritual life, it was beneficial and carried out God's design in the bestowment of this inner sentiment; and where it resulted in anything beyond sensual gratification, it was erring, and harmful and distorted from its true purpose.

Mrs. J. C. McDean thought that with the majority of people its tendency was to the mere gratification of the senses.

Mr. Liley thought that Mr. Weed and Mr. Simpson had given too broad a meaning to the question, that it did not include intellectual and moral culture, nor that its results referred to the material prosperity of the nation.

Executive committee appointed Mr. J. C. McDean to read a selection at next meeting. Miss Elsie McNaughton to furnish an essay.

Question for discussion: ought capital punishment to be abolished? The consensus was affirmative.

Mr. Bradford regretted. Mr. Simpson, acting president of next meeting, to be held at Mr. McDean's.
Association met at Dr. Stilley's. Mr. Simpson in the chair. Secretary read and adopted.

Mrs. A. C. McCrea read a selection from Dr. A. Beecher entitled Royal Truths, condemning ascetic piety, and recommending cheerful views of religion and life as more acceptable to God and more beneficial to man. Miss Bibbii McCaughlin excused from reading essay till next week.

Mr. Carson opened argument on the question: ought capital punishment to be abolished?

Though this was an old question, he had heard little but indirect argument on the affirmative. He can judge of the present and future only by the past. He would not contend that crime should go unpunished, but if society could be protected, life, liberty, and property secured, by some other punishment than the death penalty, it would be best to abolish it. The kind and degree of punishment should be according to circumstances. If a criminal has been favored by good influences and opportunities, his guilt is greater, though the crime be the same, than that of one who has grown up in ignorance and amid evil surroundings. This is a progressive age. We can recall records of cannibalism and barbarity. In comparing recent times, slight offenses were punishable by death. The Old Testament law was blood for blood, but from the earliest records of God's dealings with man, he seems to have manifested mercy. Our first parents opened the flood gates of sin and entailed misery upon humanity. They would seem to have deserved the severest punishment, but God was
mercyful, and instead of death, which he had pronounced as the due penalty of their disobedience, they were banished from Paradise. Cain would seem to have had the best of opportunities for a virtuous life, but he yielded to the power of jealous passion, and slew his brother, and although he felt that he deserved death, that every man had was against him, his doom was banishment. God protected his life by threatening seven fold vengeance on any who should slay him, or by setting a mark upon him that none should slay him. He recounted several instances where no apparent notice was taken of this crime either by the law, or by the criminals themselves; among them were mentioned Moses, and David. All or most of our statutes are derived from ancient Jewish law. In those times there were many offenses which to us seem trivial, punished by death. Sabbath breaking, blasphemy, consanguiney, disobedience to parents. These laws were in force up to the time of Christ. He was executed for the alleged crime of blasphemy.

It is necessary that society should be protected, but is it best protected by this law? The expense of trials is enormous to the ingenious and fraudulent means used to evade the law. It would be less expense to imprison for life. If imprisoned, community would be secured from further harm, the labor of prisoners would more than pay the cost of their keeping.

Mr. Bulloch had not prepared his argument, and felt that he labored under disadvantage in meeting scriptural arguments, not being a biblical scholar; but he had one great advantage—the question was all on his side. Mr. Carson had evoked the decree of God.
man's blood, by man shall his blood be shed." And the
command given to Moses, 'He that killeth a man shall
surely be put to death.' This was a divine law, and it
and its justice was admitted by all civilized nations.

When it was given, human nature was much the same
as now, if it was necessary then it is equally so now.
The coming of Christ made no change in that law.
He distinctly said, I came not to destroy, but to fulfill
the law and the prophets. In Michigan the punishment
for murder was imprisonment for life, and from such
means of information as he had, it was his opinion that
crime was not decreased there. There were many reasons
which why this law was necessary and best - but he considered
the Bible arguments conclusive and would offer no others.

Mr. Larron - Christ excused crime, and God threw
guards around criminals, appointed cities of refuge, where
in case of accidental killing criminals could be safe from
pursuit. Mr. Buellon claimed that as a strong argum-
ent on his side, and would recur to one point. It has been said
that in burying a criminal out of life, no time was gained
him for repentance. If he were aware of death, and felt
that he deserved it, would not its very certainty, bring
him to immediate repentance?

Mr. Averum - Would contend for the abolition of capital
punishment. The state had no adequate authority to take
life. Its power was derived from the will, expressed or implied
of the people. Individuals have no right, except in self defense,
to take life, how then, can they confer a right they do not
possess. They cannot take his own life without sin; whereas
his revenue or misery, he has no warrant from God to exact.
it by taking his own life, and when can be derived the authority to take that of another. The death penalty is useless, and worse its influences are productive of crime. It is degrading, degrades moral sensibilities. It is an acknowledged fact that executions are demoralizing, as much so that they are now private instead of public. So well known are these consequences that there has arisen a proverb, "Tow an execution and reap a crop of murders." The law of blood is now nearly inoperative.

Bearing to perversion of judges and jurors, or their sympathy for criminals, or shrinking from the fearful responsibility of dooming a fellow being to death; whereas and to many other causes, criminals escape all punishment, whereas were the law imprisonment for life, they would pay the penalty of their crimes. The death penalty is vindictive. There were many other arguments, but he would leave the floor to others.

Mr. Stewart claimed all Bible arguments for the negative.

Mr. Slocom says whence the state derives its authority for capital punishment - That is already settled.

The purpose of government is the protection of the people. When a state is established, laws are made, and all governments must have power to protect the people and punish violation of law, by affixing penalties. It is for the good of communities, in self defense, with communities, as with individuals. If government have no right to take life they have no right to go to war. To protect the state, we take life by wholesale. Necessity warrants it. The life of one man is insignificant compared to the well being of community. There resides in every state the power to make laws for its protection and well being. If you deny this the state cannot exist. I deny the
indictness of this law. No court or jury are actuated by any such feeling. On the contrary, there prevails a general sympathy for the culprit. No doubt the death penalty deters from crime more than any other law could, it is in human nature to shrink from death, and execution, is the most terrible of deaths. In Old Testament history, all the greatest crimes were punished with death. Was it the Almighty mistaken? If, as is believed by the mass of community, the death penalty is best fitted to deter from crime, is this a time, when crime is so prevalent, to offer a slighter penalty? The state of society requires it. The interests of the country are best protected by capital punishment.

It is because execution has such terrors, that every possible means of escape are tried, and these efforts are so often successful, that the law is virtually inoperative, and criminals escape all punishment. As a result, men have not sufficient assurance of punishment to deter from crime.

Contended this law should be abolished for the reason that jurors shrink from being instrumental in another's death, and guilt goes unpunished. If the penalty for murder was imprisonment for life, they would not hesitate to pronounce guilt. In his view, imprisonment was the greatest punishment—being shut from all society with no freedom, and constant remorse. Execution was terror for the moment, physically suffering, in the moment. The other was life long misery.

And yet, would a man find a day when he would be willing to be executed?

When a man comes to such a point of desperation as to commit murder, will he stop to question what his punishment will be?
influenced by considerations, what the criminal may suffer.
The penalty which would protect society is the question.
I believe we shall find the death penalty most effectual.
I think we cannot avoid it. If we adopt imprisonment
we shall have to add to the number of our prisons, with bands
of officers for continual guard; and all this will not secure us;
Desperate men will be constantly devising means of escape,
and will stop at no breaches or violence to further their plans.
We are not to consider the influence of executions; there are just
as many vices exhibited by reckless crowds drawn together for
different purposes. I think it incorrect that the death penalty does
not alter from crime. In countries with no organized laws,
crime is prevalent, so are the rights of society outraged.
Then laws are put in force, crime diminishes.

Dr. Carson are not criminals and outlaws attracted to countries without
offensive laws, thus accounting for the prevalence of crime?

Julian McVeen: This appears to be one of those questions, where no man could
day it was right or wrong. It would seem to be a question for
the practical application of a moral principle. Look back half a
century, when this was the penalty for murderous and slight offenses.
Civilization was on a lower plane, the baser passions had more
power. If man has found a higher limit of progress, there is now
hope that it may be abolished. As it has been ameliorated, by
a gradual growing beyond the conditions which seemed to render
it a necessity. It is evident that there exists against it, an
increasing feeling of repugnance. Courts of justice hesitate to be
come responsible for pronouncing guilt; there must be the most
positive evidence, and even that often fails to convict. The result is
criminals escape all punishment. The gentleman claims that the
death penalty is necessary because crime is increasing. If that be true.
Do it not prove that the law is losing its power?

There is a more favorable feeling in community for imprisonment as the punishment for murder owing to the organized efforts for the moral improvement of prisoners.

In observations of the state of society in California in the early days of gold mining, the good conduct of community was remarkable. The first six months there was very little crime or disturbance, valuable goods could be safely left unguarded in tents and mines. After that the country became filled with desperate characters, attracted from penal settlements and from all countries. Fire of all kinds, gambling theft, murder, became rife. In the absence of legislation, the people in self-defense formed vigilance committees, and dispensed speedy punishment upon all offenders. The necessities of the time, the moral condition of the people seemed to demand this extreme treatment. But whether legalized or adopted to meet such special occasions, this law seems to have a demoralizing effect. It creates a literature which feeds a morbid taste, and makes familiar the details and horrors of crime. It is, itself, a legalized murder.

Mr. Holman. Thought no state which had abolished this law would reverse it, any more than we would go back to the burning of witches.

Mr. Holman. Stated that in statistical reports, in 300 cases of murder, only nine were executed. Murderers could not be convicted.

Mr. Miller. That is not because it is not right to execute, but because of bribery. If a man or his friends have money he is safe till that is gone. When Messrs. Jones gave out he was hanged.

Mr. Sibley. Thought juries were seldom bought. Governor Greenough, appointed Messrs. Bowie, Cameron, the Real Select Committee, Jennie Dixon, and Isam O'Donnell, to read essays at their meetings. This former

Mr. Miller. Mrs. Green & Julia O'Connor to teach of what they have heard. Their reflections thrown in several private addresses, and one public address to be held at the Town Hall.
Feb 19

Association met at Mr. Carson's. Mrs. Stewart present. Secretary's report read and adopted.

Miss J. Deyo

Read a Selection from Horace Smith entitled Address to a Mummy. The workings and wandering of its life in the far past, and telling of recent events, closing with the reflection that in the flight of time all events sink in to oblivion, and that the interests of the work were alone to be regarded as enduring.

Libbie McGregor

Read an Essay on the Education of Children. The spirit of improvements and increased facilities for education of late years, but for general education thought our present system of public schools the only true method, for the reason that it did not withdraw children from home influence and the guardianship of parents, which she considered indispensable to the proper formation of character. We are born with innate ideas, but have all to learn, therefore parent example and teaching was best. Who are well fitted or as deeply interested as a mother in training and directing the future mind of her child, and the effect of this early training is not always apparent, is not lost, these precepts, learned in childhood are the hidden springs which guide the actions in after life.

Obedience to parents is enjoined in the Bible, and is necessary to the welfare of the country. Education comprises more than literary or scientific attainments. Moral principles must be inculcated, without which one would only become more skilful in crime.

Mrs. Jones

Recounted incidents from the narrative of a Doricoo prisoner, who was captured while serving as a seaman on a
1872. The Dartmouth prison were seven in number, surrounded by two walls, one 16 feet, the other 15 feet, in height, besides the other defenses. One thought in reading of the cruise was that privateering might lead men to be pirates and the observed from the incident related, that the most degraded people were the most cruel, and the civilized and intelligent, the most merciful and charitable to those in distress.

The President called for general remarks.

Mr. Weed. Thought this might bring up the question whether privateering was justified. He thought if war must take place, this was just as good a mode of warfare as any.

Mr. Bulloch. Believed the United States claimed that privateering prolonged our last war.

Mr. Weed. Thought it was through the moral aid and sympathy afforded the South by the recognition of her belligerent rights by England.

Mr. Slocom. Through direct aid and protection.

Mr. McCall. Was the Alabama a privateer? As he understood it a privateer was a vessel sailing without letters of marque. In our quarrel England furnished the South with vessels and the sailed under Southern colors.

Mr. Bulloch. Thought this a technical distinction.

Mr. McCall. If our countrymen had without Government authority furnished the French with ships & guns, those ships would be privateers, fighting for short or short, with no feeling of patriotism involved.

Mr. Sheldon. The American nation practiced privateering in the revolution, and the war of 1812, because they were weak, had not adequate men of defense, but that does not alter
the justice of the course. There is no ground for it at the present day. We are now sufficiently powerful for defense and aggression. I would object to privateers, because they are excited by men ignorant of the laws of nations and military usage. National vessels are commanded by regularly educated officers, who are taught to adapt all the softening, humanizing customs of war, and not seize property lawlessly. European nations are entering into treaties to do away with this mode of warfare. The U.S. have not yet consented, and it is a shame to us to be behind them in this advance towards higher civilization.

Mr. Simpson: Asked if there was a distinction between privateers, foraging?

Mr. Sheldon: All this should be conducted by regular officers, who understand the usages of war.

Mr. Tweed: Captains of privateers know these usages, as well as naval officers.

Mr. Stewart: Privateers are commissioned vessels, they do not act at random.

Mr. Slocomb: Would we not have forfeited all claim to damages, had we recognized in the Alabama, being a Confederate vessel?

Moved to carry that the postpone further discussion of this question till next meeting.

Julian McBean: Called on for last-assigned him, he had been absent from home, and was not prepared.

Mrs. Fraser: Read a short article, entitled Humor and Charity, which claimed that the quality or emotion of humor in a character, was always accompanied by charitableness, manifested in kindly judgments of others, and helpfulness for their needs. Also that humor was the single emotion in human nature, unconnected with a principle, according as it was rightly or wrongly used; that it was a quality which could not be prevented, its results were always good. She differed from this last idea, that thought humor could be foreseen.
Llaneros were quick to see the ludicrous and sneerous in others, and were apt to remark upon them in a way to cause unpleasant feeling. Mr. had observed, too, a tendency to coarseness in humor.

Mr. Stewart: In response to calls for his ideas on the subject, said the article read, would seem to understand humor as meaning benevolence, kindness. He thought humor not a necessary trait of character. Had observed in public speeches very little good done by it except to occasion laughter. In important interests speakers come down to sober realities.

Mr. Goodrich: Is sarcasm humor? Many people are sarcastic without being humorous.

Mr. Stewart: Humor is born in sarcasm.

Mrs. M. Jones: Thought laughter and humor necessary to wit.

Mr. Tweed: Would distinguish between humor and wit. Humor takes a cheerful rather than a sordid view of things. It carries points in a pleasant, not angular way. It is not compatible with judgment.

Mr. Basie: Would our President consider a humorous person, one who had received high aesthetic culture?

Mr. Stewart: Hardly. Humor promotes pleasure and harmony, only this and nothing more.

Mr. Garbatt: Thought humor and cheerfulness different. Humor may be good or bad. Cheerfulness is always elevated and uniform.

Mr. Stewart: Doubtless if a humorous person was especially disposed to make himself agreeable, humor did not induce extremity.

Mr. Sibley: Did not think cheerful or humorous persons the most charitable. Suffering and affliction purified character and made men more sympathizing, and they did not work at cheerfulness and humor.
Mr. Stewart: Wordsworth, when ministering to his afflicted sister, said it made one better and happier to render aid and kindness to a fellow being.

Mr. Carson: Idea of art, was to bring together of incongruous ideas.

Julian McBean: Satire, satire are elements of art. Simon is gentle, kindly.

Mr. Sheldon: Satire abounds more in art than in humor. Among writers Dickens illustrates both. Irving is a humorist. Swift, Gulliver's Travels, displays the keenest wit in the English language.

Mr. Tread: Motion that our meetings be semi-monthly. Motion noted on and defeated.

The names of Mr. and Mrs. Myron Miller, and Mrs. Carson were proposed for membership, and accepted.

By Committee appointed Mrs. H. H. Miller to read a selection at next meeting. Julian McBean to suggest a topic for conversation by telling of what he has read.

Question for discussion: Is privateering as practiced by nations at war, justifiable? Mr. Tread to open on the affirmative. Mr. Sheldon to respond.

Mrs. H. H. McBean elected to preside at next meeting. To be held at Mr. Tread's.

Mr. Tread: Secretary.
Association

Met at Mr. Weeds. Mrs. J. H. McDean presiding.

Secretary's report read and adopted.

Mr. J. H. McDean, read a selection from Shaffer, on Invention.

The mind of man can originate nothing.

The extent of its boasted power is to find out, analyze, consider, arrange, improve, and expand things already created. All reason is from analogy. All culture in art or thought, is suggested by, and elaborated from germs inant from eternity.

Mr. Stewart, in the absence of Mrs. Weeds, opened the argument on question of privateering.

It was conceded by all nations that war was a necessity, the only means of settling difficulties between nations.

Privateering, like the species of warfare, is worse than others, without peculiar features of severity.

It is as fully recognized as any other mode.

When nations declare war, no private individual on land or sea, has a right to injure another, any more than in times of peace, except in some way authorized or commissioned by government, with special regulations and to prosecute war under strict instructions, failing which they suffer imposed penalties, and as additional safeguard all prizes are claimed by government, and must be brought to port, and administered on by courts of admiralty. If these be fit, the prize is distributed as bonus to owners, officers, and crew. No injustice can take place.

Cursors of privateers have to give bonds to the government to abide by the laws. The object of war, is to bring the enemy
into subjection, to make them willing to exchange reasonable terms of peace. Privates have greater power, and under means of usefulness than public vessels, which have to remain in ports for their protection to meet armed vessels. Cruisers go to remote places, prey upon the commerce and cripple the power of the enemy. Vessels are captured without much contention, often with little or no resistance or bloodshed. Merchants and insurers suffer, but it is a mere financial loss; which so affects private interests as to cause a general desire for peace.

Compare this with operations on the field, where armies enter a hostile domain, appropriating, burning, and destroying property, leaving a desolation whose trace ages will not efface, and causing misery, starvation, and death. Privateering is the most humane method of humbling the enemy. There have been efforts to abolish it for various reasons, but no opposition on the score of its inhumanity. They only prey upon the enemy. Neutral ships secure all goods, but contra band of war. War at least, is an inglorious craft, but this seems the most merciful way of prosecuting it.

Mr. Sheldon had been examining, so far as he could, into the right and wrong of this question, to obtain some new valuable and unexpected information. He had supposed that our country had upheld privateering, but was surprised to learn that our practice and the efforts of diplomats had been against it. In the time of the Revolution, Dr. Franklin had endeavored to make a treaty that free ships should carry free goods. It is now established that an enemy
the goods of a neutral, unless contraband of war, are secure on an enemy's ship, but an enemy's good is not safe on a neutral ship. Mr. Stewart contends that war is a necessity. I admit, but we must bear in mind that all methods of obtaining an enemy are not justifiable. The principle that private property on land is exempt from seizure, is according to the law of nations. Our last war is not a case in point. The South were in rebellion, and had not the rights of a nation.

They were recognized as belligerents, and treated as such. Practically, not formally. Just so far as was material in a military point of view, not in any civil sense. They were traitors. In regular war, nations protect private property. It is considered that the advance of civilization requires that Christian nations should render war as mild and humane as is consistent with conquest. The Germans compelled France to cede part of her domain, but they did not confiscate private property.

If inanimate to seize property on land, why not the same on water? Where is the distinction? Private interests are equally involved. Owners have to pay taxes on this property, and its loss often proves their financial ruin.

It is the policy and design of nations, to avoid giving distress to individuals. In answer to the argument that privateering is an effective means of obtaining an enemy, I would call attention to its effects in our late war. It may have prolonged the war, and it caused distress and loss to private individuals. Our commerce was swept from the sea. Ship owners suffered, while suffer, but
to what extent did all this but due us? How much did it cripple our means of defense? It was felt to be nearly more than a hindrance, an annoyance.

Although privateers are under bonds, and amenable to law, their officers have not the education, or high sense of honor of regular navy officers. To show the policy, and strong position of our Gov't on this question.

We have made treaties with most foreign nations regarding privateering. Suppose England and France were at war and we at peace with both nations. Should any citizen go out as privateer, he would be considered by those nations a pirate, and our Gov't held responsible for all damages.

Mr. Slocomb

If a nation desires to play the war, or as to conduct it that the property of the enemy is held of more precious than the lives of its citizens, then it would be well to adopt this Chesterfieldian mode of warfare.

If in earnest, it is justified in adopting the most speedy and effectual mode of subduing the enemy. The cause of war is immaterial. Any cause sufficient to justify war, is sufficient to justify sharp and decisive measures, and to justify the use of all its energies to cripple and impoverish its opponent. Commerce is a great source of wealth; without it no benefits can be derived from the pursuit of Agriculture and manufactures. So long as a nation's commerce is unmolested, so long that nation has an unfailing source of revenue.

In time of war a nation is fully occupied, and to make available all its resources, employs and
commissions private parties to work for it. The manner in which our government treated the slave question in our late war, illustrates the principle under discussion. Slaves were a source of wealth to the South. Our true policy was to weaken their resources, and strengthen our own, by depriving them of their slaves. But what course did we take? We made no attempt to capture the blacks, and even when they escaped to no, or fell into our hands as prisoners, acting on this humane principle of protecting the enemy's property, thus acting and sheltering the interests of the enemy. Fighting on both sides at once. At war, not till are charged our tactics and pronounced them contraband of war, that we proved successful. It has been contended that in war, and not right to interfere with private property. As a principle, I admit it. But there is a principle of self preservation above written laws, and where the interest of nations are involved, private interests must often be sacrificed.

Mr. Stewart: In reply to the argument of Mr. S...
them from supplying means of war. As to the effect of privateering, Mr. Sheldon admits that it prolonged our war. More than that, it frightened us, produced a panic in commercial circles; and to secure their property, ship owners and importers conveyed their vessels to the British. In the war of 1812, British bankers were out and our navy too weak to resist, and commerce was almost entirely stopped.

What was the result? Only the Yankees calculated their gains were stopped, and talked of calling a convention to consider a separation from the U. S.

In regard to the care of officers to guard private property on land; it is the same in other wars as in our rebellion. In 1812 the British burned Buffalo, and we burned Toronto. War operates as in spite of national law. Our nation, for good reasons, is not ready to do away with privateering. We have a small marine force, and by commissioning private vessels in time of war, we make a powerful navy. There should be no hesitancy between the sacrifice of property, and that of life.

Mr. Sheldon

The question is not whether we can do away with privateering, but whether it is justifiable. If it is abandoned, it must be by mutual consent of nations. The question is should it be? The opinion of the world seems to be against it, or it would not continue. It is not true that because we are at war, we have a right to cripple the enemy in every way possible. None would argue that cruelty should be practiced as by the savages, to women & children.
There are many restrictions. We must not use poisoned weapons. Cavalrymen must not sharpen sabres except at the point. These are some limits to the cruelty of war. How far shall these limits extend?

It is generally conceded that to destroy property unnecessarily is disgraceful. Shall we aim to make our wars less barbarous, or less so? It is not correct to say that we would consider property more valuable than life. Armies meet for conflict, and one party or the other must be overcome.

Thought encounters at sea less deadly and cruel than those on land. Conflicts were shorter and conducted more protected. There seemed to be less hardship and bloodshed, and the results gained seemed greater in comparison to the numbers engaged than in engagement on land. To her this seemed the most humane method of warfare.

It seemed to be the general opinion of mankind that privateering was more inhumane than other modes of warfare, and this prevalent feeling should be consulted in war as in peace. In his view, the risks of life in naval battles was threefold greater than on land; for, to the chances of death by powder and steel, were added the danger from fire and water. Privateering made more wide spread the destructive and desolating results of war.

In fulfillment of the post assigned him Julius Thömer spoke of the early history of the German race, of which he had been reading. All record of them is comparatively recent, since the rise and fall of the nations of the east.
When the Romans were in their prime, the Germans were
hardly known. The first accounts of them are about the
time of Christ, when theyῖ visted in Britain, with no
civilization, and no history, except through the Romans
with whom they were constantly at war.
About the tenth century, they established regular form
of government. A German Emperor was the first to contest
the temporal power of the Pope. From the German is
derived the Saxon element, which is so powerful in
the Anglo-Saxon race.

J. Broadley, Julian McBean, and Mrs. Looman
were chosen as Executive Committee for the ensuing
programme term. Mrs. Sarah McBean and Mrs. Mary Miller to open
and close next meeting with music.
Mrs. Myron Miller to read a selection. Mrs. Julia
McBean to read an Essay.
Debate to be opened by Mr. Linfson. Mr. Weed
to respond on the question
Resolved that Asiatic immigration should be
encouraged by government.
Mr. Carson elected President of next meeting
to be held at Myron Miller's

M. M. Reese
Secretary
Association Met at
Mrs Byron Miller's. Meeting called to order by
Mr Carson, and opened with singing by
Mrs Miller & Mrs M. Bean. Mrs Byron Miller
read a selection contrasting the Chinese and America
showing their manners and customs to be strict officials.

Opening the argument on the question, "Resolved that
Asian immigration should be encouraged by our
Government." He did not understand that the
Chinese on coming here especially, desired to found
homes, or have the right of franchise. All they ask
is to have secured to them the fruits of their labor;
the legal rights of protection to person & property.

The true way to solve this social problem, both
for them and for us, is for us to consider them as
human beings, having individual rights like ourselves,
and to treat them with strict justice.

Is it just, as is practically done, to say to them, "You
cannot enjoy the protection of our laws, you cannot
have your wages secured to you, you cannot hold
property and secure homes, as American citizens do.

"Fears have been expressed that their paganism may
spread in this country. If our Christianity cannot hold
its own against their paganism, then let it be overcome.

The boast our missionary spirit, then why not leave
the Chinese to come among so that they may be converted
and spread our faith in their own country?

Some apprehend political troubles. In my opinion
these do not arise through foreign immigration.
but from our own citizens. Political corruption and bribery originate with native citizens. Slavery was a creation of our citizens. The difficulties about division of school funds arose from the same causes. All our internal troubles arise from our own citizens.

It is said we must have a different class of mingled Chinese do not make homes, found families, improve lands, or spend their money among us.

The thing they seem to desire is to work for a few years, hoard up their gains, and return to their homes.

If they were protected by law, these things would be corrected. Why should they make homes here, when they are not protected? Give them the rights of the country, the rights of citizens, if you wish to see them fulfill as citizens duties.

The Chinese are not ignorant. Every man can read. They are as well educated and intelligent as most foreign immigrants. They have just the elements of character we need in a laboring class. They are gentle, patient, faithful, easily taught and obedient. Radicalism must be restrained by some conservative force or it will take us to headlong ruin.

You need a class who live by manual labor.

You find this class in the Chinese. Our country is free to all, and none have authority to say they shall not come among us, so long as they are obedient to our laws.

It is objected that they bring down the price of labor. That is just what we need. We must have cheap labor, to be able to compete with the commerce of the world. If we develop the resources of our country, pen...
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...mines, cultivate lands, and carry on our system of internal improvements, we must have cheap labor.

Wages is only a relative term, denoting the amount of well being a man can get for a day's work.

In European countries, a man can buy more mean of life for 2 days work, than here. We want cheap labor, we want to make the necessary of life cheaper.

We need to import the Chinese to enable us to compete with other nations. Some seem to anticipate change from the Chinese companies founded in California.

There are 6 of these companies, which seem to be organized as a sort of Mutual Aid Society. They claim property on 50 man, nor a right to any share of his wages, but here admission fees, and yearly taxes for membership. They furnish advance means to those desiring to immigrate, and aid and protect them when they arrive. They have no evil designs, but are organized for self defense, and for the purpose of securing, as far as may be, the rights of their people. They keep alive a home influence, care conservators of thrift and prosperity.

Mr. Tread would consider the question literally, endeavor to meet it with negative arguments.

The question refers not especially to Chinese, but to Asiatic immigration. There are seventeen nations in Asia, with an aggregate population of 200 million. These are designated the Mongolian race.

He here recounted the leading physical characteristics of the race, and proceeded to the statement that they were a nomadic people, with no home attachments and without fixed forms of government.
As a mass, ignorant, without the refinements of life, and like the Indians of America, incapable of being fitted in the scale of humanity. Shall we endanger our institutions by allowing these hordes to overrun our land? No! Humanity does not demand it. They have a vast domain sufficient to sustain them. They are not a race designed to help in the upward movements for the regeneration of mankind.

It has been said they are educated. True, they can read and write, but, is it not strange, they have made no progress in 2000 years? They are stagnating dead. Is it for the good of mankind to encourage the spread of such a people, or shall we hedge them in, and endeavor to elevate them within their present limits? It is urged that by mingling with us, the will absorb culture and become fused with our nationality.

The facts disprove this. They refuse to coalesce, they bring with them their paganism, and continue all the customs of their ancestors. As has been read here to night, they locate their brains in their stomachs. In San Francisco, they are set apart in a quarter by themselves. They are as filthy, no one can live with them, and they refuse to mingle with other nations.

Shall we encourage among us such a degraded race, with their pagan beliefs, and unchangeable customs? Would we desire to leave our children to such influences? Do it required of us to take these people into the bosom of our family to regenerate, let us rather strive to do it at arm's length. Our Missionaries are obliged to send their child
As regards the labor question, as we advance in civilization, the refinements of life increase, and to meet these advanced conditions, laborers wages must be increased. Shall we, in this republic, have a class of drones, with no desire for elevation? Shall government encourage the importation of human machines? You are trying, in this country, to work out something higher than mere materialism. You are trying to perfect manhood.

Mr. Slocum. In seeking to arrive at just conclusions on any question, we must strive to divest our minds of prejudice. It has a strong hold upon the mind, and too often warps the judgment.

At the present day, labor is the basis of all success. Be it in the field of letters, or in the material world, labor is necessary to the attainment of any high end. In this country, notwithstanding the great inventive genius which has introduced so large labor-saving machinery, there is still a large, even of agricultural laborers. At the close of the war, there were apprehensions that we should be overrun with blacks, but the South retained them, and are still calling for more, to raise cotton, work mines, and build railroad. These laborers, is the cry, from all sections. The vast uncultivated tracts of the west need them, while the older sections of the country are capable of supporting a denser population. Nations count wealth, not alone in houses and lands, but in men. The hero referred to, trades unions as organizations, having a disastrous effect upon different
branches of industry, and thought this could not be done, except by cheaper labor, by encouraging a class who are willing to abstain by labor, instead of supporting those who are willing to be idle half the year and then demand more than they are capable of earning.

We have now among us Africans and Chinese to the number of 3 millions, and are greatly instead of more. Let them understand that the gates of America are unclosed, and that they will be protected by our laws, and they will come in sufficient numbers for all our wants. We are assured that they are patient, docile and industrious, and that their coming will be to our mutual advantage; upon what principle then, shall we discourage their immigration? Let us not be like the few, giving or receiving no influence; let us rather emulate that Spirit who represents all mankind as his, whose practice was not oppression, but fellowship and assistance.

Mr. Carson: Prudent views were, that if we could consistently, we should encourage Chinese immigration. We send missionaries to teach them, but how can we expect them to be well, as to be with us. If the time here will it not open a way for their conversion, and return to spread the faith in their own land. This people were not inferior to the Sandwich Islands, or they had become Christianized and elevated.

Mr. Geddes: If we cannot do that work better in their own soil, whether it would not be more dangerous to us, than beneficial to them, to bring them among us. Who is our neighbor?

Mr. Carson: We are commanded to love our neighbor better than ourselves.


Mr. Sheldon: Had been recently acquiring information about the Chinese Nation from the writings of a Missionary who had spent many years there.

Their Government is Monarchical & arbitrary but in many of its workings, is very much on the republican principle. One principle, in regard to appointment of Government officials, we would do well to adopt.

Education, and fitness for office, are the sole conditions of appointment. Candidates undergo a strict examination by a special Board of examiners, and those who pass best, secure the offices.

As to character, their scale of morals is not bad. They are inoffensive and industrious. True, in their worship they are idolators, they worship the God of the spirits of their ancestors, but there is no indecency in their practices, as in those of the Hindoos. They are civilized. Many of the arts originated with them. So they are the philosophers, concerning the art of printing. Before the time of Christ they had commerce with various nationslearned to Italy the elements of science. We look back 2,000 years, and find our ancestors a race of savages.

The Chinese then, were as cultivated as now.

Mr. Wood: That is just the point I would like to have explained.

I advance, they deteriorate.

Mr. Sheldon: It is not because the Caucasian race are so greatly superior to the Mongolian, but owing to the introduction of Christianity, which in its spread, bore with it the elements of art & science, and all its elevating influences. Some fear the corrupting influence of the Chinese. Those
who come here are mostly from the lowest classes, and they are not generally immoral. He could not see how any Christian could refuse to open our doors to them.

The prime Missionaries to go among them with their families, exposing them to all these dangerous influences. Are we better than the Greeks? You can do this now, and here.

Then would not present his own views but would present those of Miss Betsy Melong. On the Chinese in the kitchen. A strong negative argument from Betsy, point of view, yet proving the great teachableness of Chung Yee.

Considered at the mission of this country to Christianize the world. Missionaries have carried our civilization to pagan lands, and their opinions are greatly modified by ours. Aristocracy tremble for their power when contemplating our Republic. The well remembered in his boyhood, the outcry against Irish immigration. All immigration was objected to. We needed the Irish. We need the Chinese. We have vast resources to develop, and laborers are scarce. Races who have come are no better than the Chinese. The Chinese are as low, or lower in the scale of being, and see how they have developed. The great advances they have made. The Chinese deserve some respect. They develop many traits of character to be desired. No other race so submissive. They have faith. They wait God's time. In this respect are an example to us.

It is said they exhibit a lack of moral character. What have we been with their opportunities, without teaching or the restraints of Christian civilization? Mr. Reed is far thrown, and thinks they cannot be civilized. Look at the Japanese. What a revolution! What a rush into civilization. Appert
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a nation born in a day. There is mighty advancement not far in the future, and the Chinese immigration is one of the means of its accomplishment.

Mr. Weed

In justice to the Chinese would not withhold the testimony of the Officers of the Pacific R. R. to their good qualities as laborers. They found them intelligent, patient, trusty, constant, sober and obedient, and preferred them to all other laborers. The Executive committee proposed as programme for next meeting a selection from Mrs. Cameron Mc Bean. An essay by Mr. Sheldon on the Properties of Light, and its uses in the economy of nature. Question for discussion. Resolved that it is important to incorporate the Village of Scottdale.

Mr. Person to open on Aff. Meeting to open and close with singing by Mrs. Miller & Mrs. Mc Bean.

Mr. T. Gerbault elected President of next meeting to be held at Mr. H. H. Miller's.

M. M. Francey Secretary

March 16th

Association met at H. H. Miller's.

Meeting called to order by Mr. T. T. Gerbault. Opened by singing from Mrs. Miller & Mrs. Mc Bean. Selection, entitled Deeds versus Creed, read by Mrs. Lane, Mc Bean, showing that true religion is exemplified in the life, the deeds, show us the creed.

Mr. Sheldon

Read an Essay on The Properties of Light.

The sun is the source of light & heat, the great agent which moves the wheels of the universe, supporting all vegetable and animal life. There was but little known
of the philosophy of light, late within 200 years, and
after all the researches, knowledge gained of its laws,
we may be said to know nothing of light here from the effect.

He spoke of various theories regarding light.

Exemplified the corpuscular theory adopted by Newton,
which taught that light consisted of inponderable material
substance. Franklin raised strong objections to this
theory; it has since been disproved by other scientists.

The undulatory theory, developed by Huyghens, a
Dutch philosopher and taught by Leibnitz is the one
generally received at the present day. This teaches that
light is a subtle fluid, or ether, whose laws of motion
are identical with those of sound. He illustrated the
movement of rays of light, by those of water in a disturbed
pool. Described polarization, discovered by Poinsot.

Explained production of artificial light. Spoke of refractive
decomposition of light. The chemical properties & action
upon metals, was first observed by Priestly, applied
to the science of photography. This art is made use of
by astronomers, and through the microscope to show
the changes in growing plants, in the copying of manuscripts.

It is a curious fact that philosophers
have been able to explain the laws which govern the
movements of a fluid whose existence is not yet
proved. It is believed that the spectroscopist, and
its discoveries, is about to revolutionize our ideas
on the science of light.

Mr. Carson opened the discussion on the question. Reiterated that
it is important to incorporate the village of Scottsville.
The subject is one which affects personally and directly.
The first inquiry regarding any improvement should
be, what will it cost? But will it pay?
This we can learn from what we know of other
incorporated villages. There are 7 incorporated villages
in our county & larger & B smaller than this, for
all accounts they are more flourishing often incorporate
them before, and no town has been known to give
up their charters. Lewistown is no insignificant
village, either in regard to location or population.
The number 10000, residents + 300 dwellings
and are surrounded by a country which may be
called the garden of the world. We have undeveloped
water power, and are in the vicinity of plaster and
water lime. We are not far from Rochester, are ex-
pecting a new Rail road, and if we have a well
ordered village, men of capital may be attracted
here, and help us build up the place.
The only objection seems to be sensitive pockets of increased taxation. There are more important
considerations than dollars and cents. Had our forefathers
in the time of the Revolution stopped to count the cost,
what would be our condition now?
One other source of trouble is that many think any
object unworthy that does not originate with themselves.
We should consider it as a moral question.
We are overrun with rovelgion, profanity, drunken
and evil conduct. Incorporation would enable us to
check and correct this, and improve the moral tone
of community. It would give us power to improve &
beautify our village & enhance the value of property.
It may be said our present laws are sufficient. They are not enforced. Officers do not do their duty.
If we had police, they would be sworn in and must do duty, check riot and all disgraceful conduct.
Maintain that incorporation is important, practical, and for our interest.

General Discussion

Mr. Stewart: Judged from the remarks of the gentleman who had occupied the floor that this was to be a missionary enterprise, it was not a political one. As thought him unfair in saying the only causes of opposition were stinginess and jealousy.
He would oppose this project not because of its offense. He was willing to spend for a proper return, for the good of the community. In this case we have no proof of benefit, it is mere assertion.
This is a fast age, every project for change is rushed through, often regardless of results, because it shows public spirit. There is need for improvement here. Many things are permitted which ought not to be.
If we incorporate, we will have to elect trustees and other officers to enforce the laws. Where will be the difference? We have all necessary officers now, elected not only by the village, but by the farming community, who have an unselfish interest in good government.
You have no reason to suppose that other officers would do better. If incorporated, the probable results would be, that the election would be controlled by the rabble who would elect a set of corrupt office seekers. Small constituencies are easily controlled.
would fill the offices. We should find the benefits of this expensive luxury to be for the good of the few at the detriment of many. Our laws are sufficient if offices would do their duty. They could ill consider the increase of taxes. Add this to all the other taxes, and they would be extreme and grim. As school trustees he had been appealed to by many to remit their school taxes saying the did not know which way to turn to meet them. It is uncommon and wrong to add to this burden of distress.

As a general thing, those who favor incorporation are not the wisest men, or those who best promote the interests of community. If you will examine you will find that those who are moving in this matter are those who are seeking office, or to make money from it, in some way. It is contended that the place will be beautified. The power of officers will extend beyond the streets, they may in some cases remove obstructions, but each citizen will improve his own premises as he pleases. He could see no adequate advantage to result from incorporation. Had observed that manufacturers, men of enterprise and capital feared avoided corporations, and even changed localities to avoid them. He found it a disadvantage to be within the limits of a corporation.

The Casens I advocate corporation, but not because I have a desire for office. I have business. Mr. Stewart has none. He is one I had in mind for office, would like to chair him up by giving him a chance to make him self useful.
We dream, some of us have aspirations for a legislative career, or ambition to serve our country in Congress, and wonder our neighbors do not see our fitness to represent them in our State legislature or at least in some of the county or town offices. All these opportunities have passed us by, and now our only hope centers in the Board of Aldermen, an office not to be despised.

Johnson commenced his career as Village Alderman, and worked up by degrees. I favor incorporation as the means of opening a fine field for the study of municipal government. Of what use are all our theoretical knowledge without an opportunity to put it in practice? If the number of officers required will nearly equal the population, an army sufficient to quell all turbulent spirits, and suppress the yells that make night hideous. It has been hinted that this may be found an expensive luxury. I am surprised that so little should be thought worth considering. We can most of us manage to secure the necessaries of life, can we not afford this one luxury. We shall not find the expense so great when we consider that we shall not be answered by mercenary men, but by those to whom the honor of office, and the pleasure of doing good will be sufficient compensation. Besides there is little danger of the pockets suffering. After the assessment has been looked at, the income tax the State County and Town taxes, and friends Mr. Mason has been round for school tax, there will be a slim chance of finding anything but empty pockets. There are many more good reasons.
for incorporating. It will furnish new and important thought and conversation for idlers and loafers who lounge about shops and streets. It furnish new material for grumbling and fault-finding. On the whole I favor incorporation and have no idea we shall be buying a bigger elephant than we can afford to keep.

Mr. Budlong

Noticed, in the arguments of the spokesmen a great difference of opinion as to results of incorporation. A great discrepancy of views. He failed to see the arguments in its favor.

Can McBean

One argument, Rowdies here aren't supervised in corporate towns, they must justice.

Mr. Budlong

We have laws here, officers should do their duty.

Can McBean

Favored having a lock up as an aid to present officers. Had always complained of the want of a lock up, I would be willing to help build one, but didn't see how we were to be benefited by incorporation.

J. C. McBean

We have magistrates now, why have two sets of officers? A bad class of citizens will control elections, and put unqualified officers.

Mr. Sjogren

That depends upon what class are in the majority.

Mr. Stewart

The rowdies hold the strings.

Mr. Carson

Would yield the point if this town differed from all others, but didn't see why it would not operate here as well as elsewhere.

Mr. Budlong

What proof have we that it is as beneficial in other towns. You cannot cite them as an orderly town. There was an account not long since of a drunken woman frozen to death in their streets. So men nearly frozen.
Mr. Myron Miller noticed that the liquor sellers were down for the largest amounts in the subscription, for survey. Peabody did not understand it, unless the gentleman help to make drinking respectable. Thought incorporation an unnecessary expense.

H. H. Miller was opposed incorporation because of its great expense to all, with no chance of improvement except the power to remove nuisances. If he could see that it would be beneficial, would be willing to bear his share of expense. Mr. Myron Miller himself had taken charge of their street as regarded side walks and sewers at their own expense, and were willing to do so, as well as to help others if necessary. If incorporated, we must should require eight officers at two dollars a day, while on duty. Justices must be consulted before putting up a building. If farm property is brought into the corporation, its owner can be compelled to plant its whole length. They can order side walks built and cleaned, trees set and trimmed according to their wishes, by the people to pay for it. There seems to be no limit set as to their exactions. As to public order, we can now, if our laws are enforced, make arrests and control offenders as well as if incorporated.

Mr. Beddington

Mr. Carson

Mr. Garbutt

Thought the power to keep side walks in order, the best argument he had heard in favor of incorporation. Said if people would do it themselves, they would not be taxed. Thought there seemed to be some misapprehension in regard to enforcement of the laws. Last Spring, the Commissioners of Excise, in answer to an earnest petition of a large influential number of citizens, resolved to grant no licences. This law has been constantly violated. Judging Remarks here, would...
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Mr. Garbutt: It does not mean to convey the meaning that officers were in fault, he had heard no complaints of them. It was the fault of the public at large, that provocations had not been made. That is the great difficulty. We have not sufficient respect for our laws. It is hard to say it, but we are a nation of cowards.

Mr. Preston: Are not justices sworn to execute the laws?

Mr. Carson: When violations are brought before them, they must prosecute.

Mr. Carson: Are offenses sufficiently brought before them when they witness them?

Mr. Sheldon: A justice must decide according to evidence. The justice can order an arrest, but not make one.

Mr. Preston: Thought it poor encouragement to go to the trouble and expense of bringing offenders to justice, when the penalties given were so slight, often more at all. He would like to see more severity. This was one reason why citizens did not make complaints.

March 17th


Miss Goodrich not present to respond to call for Silas. Mrs. Julian had prepared a poem for a previous meeting, but thought a selection she had chosen better suited to the evening's theme. She read an article entitled an "Everyday Story". Briefly stating the death of a woman whose obscure life had been a daily tragedy of hard laborious self-sacrifice, amid distasteful uncongenial surroundings; and drawing the contrast of what it might have been, had she been given opportunity to cultivate finer artistic talents bestowed upon her by nature.

Mr. E. Garrott opened the discussion on the question: "Does man exert a greater influence than woman?" He thought it an embarrassing question as being put in the present tense, would seem to refer to present company, but he hoped his courage would be equal to the occasion.

What can be the entire influence of man or woman? No one can tell. We can only judge of the future by the past and present. In the beginning, man was created to have dominion over the beasts, fowls, fishes & creeping things of the earth. This success in subjugating animals, is a proof of his divine origin. He has superior power to subdue every thing that has life, save one little unruly organ, the tongue of woman.
Man has dominion not alone over animals.
He has power over the vegetable kingdom.
The mineral kingdom is tributary to his wants and
subservient to his use. He subdues the elements and
investigates science. Where? Park are female
astronomers, mathematicians, discoverers?
Not to be found, men have made all scientific discoveries.
In literature, I rejoice to say, there are some bright
lights, but where among women will you find a
Shakespeare, a Walter Scott, a Newton or a Irving?
A few women have been somewhat distinguished
but the mere rarity is what makes them noticeable.
Biographical Dictionaries will illustrate my statement.
Look down their pages. You find there the names of 25-
men to that of one woman.

Influence extends through centuries, as that great man, being
dead, yet speaks. I do not wish to be understood as
desiring to curtail or circumscribe the sphere of woman. I speak
of the existing state of things.

Man is in the image and glory of God, woman is the glory
of the man. Man was not created for woman, but woman
for man.

Would not attempt to answer Mr. Garbuth's argument.
He had failed to prepare himself properly, but would offer
a few thoughts. Every intelligent man must have noticed
that woman's influence in society was greater than that of
man. The mother's influence in the family is greater than
the father. This is true of Christian countries, but in
of uncivilized nations, where woman is kept in a state
of servitude. The wild state of society in the early
settlement of California, was owing, in great measure, to the absence of woman. The great change there, when homes were founded, is a wonderful instance of woman's influence in society. In literature, he could call to notice but one instance: Mrs. Howes, Uncle Tom's Cabin had exerted a greater influence for good than any other literary production by man or woman. That book had done more to unchain the chains of slavery to fall than any other influence.

Mr. Garbutt asks for scientific females. Mrs. Mitchell, he believed, had discovered chemistry today.

General Discussion

Mr. Carson was in favor of the ladies, and would say for them what he could. Mr. Garbutt speaks of men when created as having extensive dominion over animals. What has that to do with society? Suppose there were many great men, has he forgotten that they had mothers? He says woman is the glory of man. True, she is his glory that is just what makes it attractive. Women is not only more lovely and virtuous, but more charitable and self-sacrificing than men. She is more heroic, she undergoes more in life than man could possibly endure. He could recall great deeds, many instances of her heroism, and recounted several instances of her heroic conduct. She won of men how to succumb to the influence of good women. When brought in to her society, without her influence in curbing the evil propensities of men, the earth would be filled with violence.

Mr. Sheldon Confining ourselves strictly to the question put into the
attainments, but into the comparatively influence of the two sexes. This influence extends as far and to so
intense, that we may many times give the credit
to one sex, which really belongs to the other.
The character and achievements of Washington may
have been owing to peculiar circumstances, and the
times in which he lived. He might also, was it mainly
owing to native genius, or as much to his mother's influence?
It is generally conceded that the mothers influence is
greater than the fathers. I may seem to be arguing on
both sides of the question, but were I to give an opinion
its things have existed since creation, perhaps man
has exerted more apparent influence than woman.
Woman's influence though silent is deep and prevailing.
When attempts more, he assumes all offices and
many pursuits, drawing to himself, perhaps, more
influence and distinction than he is entitled to.

The delieae of woman, prevents her coming forward +
acquiring public distinction. With men, there is a quest for
propriety. Most men will acknowledge that the mother
has more influence in directing the moral culture of a
family than the father. She has a stronger sympathtic
influence. As to heroic character of woman, we will admit it
but do not see how it affects the question.

Thought we might be done what intimated in regard to
the superior influence of mothers. Their influence was
different. In his experience, the early influence of his mother
was perhaps greatest, but as he grew to an age to appreciate
the character of his father, his own character was more
molded by his influence. He thought this many times the case.
The heroic deeds of women, because of their rarity, had all been told. There were thousands of unrecorded deeds of manly heroism in our last army.

Mrs. J. L. M. 

Would like to ask Mr. Garbutt which were the most lasting, early influences on those received later in life?

Mr. Garbutt 

It is the general opinion that early impressions were most lasting.

Mrs. Bloom 

Supposed the spirit of gallantry would prompt a man to admit the negative of this question, but in these times, woman assuaged her equality, and was no doubt capable of defending herself.

Man was first in the order of creation, and has ever been at the head of nations, government, church, science, literature and the family. Thus existing condition was either designed by the Creator, or men have acquired and retained it, by superior energy and force of character. He could recall no instance where a revolution had brought a woman to rule over a nation. She often retains by succession, but even then, exerts little control over legislation. Queens are nominally rulers, but really subjects.

In churches the greatly outnumber men. If her influence there was in proportion to her numbers, it would be far greater than it is. In schools, she occupied a subordinate position. In literature, many had written well and wisely, but in general, women furnished the lighter labels of literature. Deep research is left to men. Decision and self-reliance were qualities of man. In the family circle, the mother's influence has been said to be indefinable, but how often
it happens that when a boy goes out and meets with
those older than himself, all her anxious care and
teaching and example are overborne by the evil
influence of male companions.

Much might be said of the power of woman's influence
for evil, but be would not discuss the subject further.

Would like to call Mr. Garibaldi's attention to the
first chapter of Genesis. She feared the Deacon was
a little slack in his Bible reading. She read that
God created man in His own image, Male and Female.
Created He them, and blessed them, and gave them
dominion over every thing that moveth upon the
dominion over every thing that moveth upon the
death. The history of man's creation was told in the
following chapter. Woman, equally with man, was given
dominion over the earth, animals, and she was not
aware that woman lacked any capacity necessary to
their subjection, except in some cases physical strength.

Mr. Garibaldi had spoken of the rarity of distinguished
females, and referred to biographical dictionaries as not
25 men to 1 woman. She thought this an unfair deduction.
There were probably a thousand men, to one woman who
had opportunities of thorough education. Women often
denied themselves means of culture, that some male member
of the family might have good advantages for becoming distinguished. The customs of society kept great women from
attending many of the pursuits in which man had
acquired distinction. Her field was limited. But there
are many eminent instances of scientific women.

Caroline Herschel was a noted astronomer. She discovered
many heavenly bodies, calculated the most difficult problems.
and wrote books which are now standard works on
astronomy. There were many learned women among
the Italians and Germans, who had earned a
honorable notice in the ranks of distinguished
characters. Emerson has said that he had thought
a sufficient measure of civilization to be the suffi-
cence of women. This is true, the higher the civilization
of a country, the greater the influence of women
and the wider the field for its exertion.

Homes have been called the seminaries of science,
the pillar of the state, the self-guard of the nation.
Could there exist without all their refining influences
without women. Woman has a finer moral sense
than man. She has fewer and less strong tendencies
from nature than man. She is the subtle, quiet influence
that blends into activity the energies of other elevating
society. Man is her executor.

Mr. Garbett. Would also refer to the Bible, where we are told
that woman was created a help meet for man 1 to 1
Gen. 2; Chap. 2, where it is said, the woman was created
for the man & c. He admitted the truth of the prece-
mon of the highest influence civilization, where women's
influence was greatest.

Mr. D. M. Does not woman's influence extend as far as high as man
will allow. Man is the head of the family and restrains the
power of the woman.

Mr. Sheehy. He assumes to be the head and keeps woman back.

Mrs. Bloom. Thought if woman had any influence, it was almost invariably
on the side of religion and good conduct, and generally better
than that of men. As to influence in churches, the givers
More abundantly of what she has to give than man. The gains of her personal effort are more constant attendance, help in all work possible to her. But the husband holds the money power, and that rules in all prominent affairs of the church. If woman desired, or tried to take a more prominent or active part in affairs, the men would refer her to that chapter in Corinthians. She could only go as far as men let her back. Women had been accused of gossiping, prophecies, but she thought she could not and ten men who gossiped more than a woman. She thought women number ten to one in our churches. He accounts for this from the fact that daughters remained for a longer time under the mothers influence than sons. Women influence was more refining than men.

Mr. Sheldon's experience as a teacher had been that the intellectual powers were quite as good as that of males. Girls were generally better and more industrious scholars than boys. They made better progress in many branches. In long continued research, males have perhaps a physical advantage, stronger nerve power. As to influence in government affairs she spoke of Queen Elizabeth as the greatest sovereign that ever sat upon the throne of England, and named other powerful female sovereigns. For her political influence he referred to Madame Roland and Madame Thérèse had more influence through her political writings than any statesman of her time. Madame de Stael was an able political writer and had so powerful an influence that Napoleon banished her from France.

As to intellectual qualities, he should take the scale of the
ladies. Men have better opportunities of displayed his powers. He thought women would be equally capable of the bed equal advantages.

Miss Jones thought of the natural disposition of women, to not wish to bring forward her talents before the world even when equally capable with men. Their nature was different, he opened ways to distinguish himself.

Mrs. Miller frowned the negative side of the question. In his experience, women's influence had been the greatest and the best.

Mrs. H. Miller. If men would not care for their appearance, they would be barbarians without women.

Discussion closed.

Programme

Exercises to open & close with music. Selection by Miss Smith. Essay by Mr. Green on fleet and its uses in the economy of nature.

Discussion on question Is the Republican government of the U.S. a better form of Government than the Monarchy of England. Opened by Mr. Green. Mr. Sheldon & responded. Julian McBean to be President of next meeting, to be held at Mrs. McBean's.

Mr. Mc. Kramer
Secretary
March 14

Mr. Weeks read a paper in the Alabama Literary Association.

Mr. Weeks, in his absence, President elect Mr. Bulain McBean, Mr. Wyson Miller presided.

The meeting opened with singing by Miss Miller and Mrs. McBean, followed by the reading of a selection by Miss Smith entitled The great Beef Contract. Descriptive upon Mr. Davis's richest norms. The Grounds were well arranged for the enjoyment of singing and recitation.

Mr. Weeks read the following Essay on Heat and its uses in the economy of Nature. He defined heat as the first of the elements. It expands solids, changes solids into fluids, fluids into vapours. It is the source of color, brightness and beauty to all animate and inanimate nature.

1st. Heat decomposes substances and enables us to form new combinations of matter. It is the laboratory of Berthelot. At the same time our best friend and most dangerous foe. Heat is propagated by contact and by radiation, following the same laws of light. All bodies seem to emit heat, either by radiation or contact. Thermic equilibrium.

The sources of heat. It is produced by friction, by burning, inflammable substances, by chemical mixtures and by the processes of animal life. But the great source of heat is the sun, this heat of the best quality, the most powerful and penetrating.

Mr. Weeks attended to Count Rumford's theory of heat originating from the movements of particles of matter. The different degrees being produced by more or less violent action of particles.

He explained some experiments substantiating this theory.
Mr. Simpson said there were two theories taught in text books. The one theory, and that of agitations of particles of matter. Mr. Stuart thought that all theories must be mere speculation. There were various theories in regard to the sun's heat. Without atmosphere there would be no heat.

Mr. Good opened the discussion on the question. Is the Republican form of the United States a better form of government than the Monarch of England?

He had not had time to examine the subject but after a few thoughts he found the two forms as similar that it was difficult to decide in regard to them. We are descendants of great Britain, and all that in the way of real national law, is derived from her ancestors. The power of the Queen does not exceed that of the President. The Commons of England, in the Crown of England. They make the supreme laws.

If the Sovereign declares war, he must go to Parliament for means of its prosecution.

There are one or two points where we have the advantage over England. She has been centuries in reaching her present prosperous condition. We have a brief history and have made wonderfully rapid progress. But a substantial progress. He had never doubted universal suffrage. In England, suffrage up to property holders. Mr. Sheldon here reminded which side Mr. Good was arguing on. He replied that he was trying to take a comprehensive view of both sides. He supposed we were seeking truth in these discussions.
rather than decisive arguments for or against any question. As he had prepared himself, he could resign the floor.

But if he had been as well argued, there was not much left to say. The selection made, had shown that as to the red tape, precision, we were quite at the English for.

As had been said, the character of the two Gods was so similar, it was a difficult question to discuss. The English God within two centuries had rapidly advanced towards republican institutions.

But there were joints of difference. Their Chief Magistrate was hereditary, ours elective. The Queen of England has limited power. The real power is with Prime Minister who represents the party in power, as long as he is supported by his party. If he is voted down, he resigns and the King suspends the Prime Minister. The Sovereign remains the same, and is supposed to be with the party in power.

The moral influence is greater. With us, the party in charge power, the Chief Magistrate is changed. The whole of God are locked. There is no foisted head.

There, for officers are allowed to sit in concert. Here Cabinet officers cannot be representatives in Congress. Executive is modeled after the House of Lords. But they sit in Parliament by hereditary right. They are removed from political influence & political struggles. The same as we intended here, but it is not so precisely. They are as much influenced by political changes as the House of Representatives.

The object of all God is to secure the protection of person and property. Which does best secure this? These brief
ten years under one branch of British Government that those rights are best secured there. There is less danger of corrupt legislature & judges than with us. Ours may work well when all are virtuous and sincere, but as we grow older, are filled up with fat, and become more ignorant and degraded from other causes, as atheistical there is great danger that our system may prove too weak to restrain the passions of men. Then our country will have in it a part called Federalists among whom was Hamilton, who wished to follow British precedent more closely than we do. The idea was to have a President for life. We have seen the bad effects of rotation in office. In Britain a man holds office for life if competent and faithful. There they have less bribery in elections. There is no struggle for appointments to office. Great officers a day for candidates to appear, may whose can present their names. They can act on principle, in things we deeply need in our politics. The Queen of England has a great moral influence, the prince a dignity, but a respect & reverence for law and authority, which a President cannot possess. The people learn to bow to authority, descend in families. It works through their civil political civil & social system. & finally, for the good of community. It affects the worse, they are more easily governed at home & in school than here. Many recent disclosures of bribery & corruption cause us to look with distrust upon our system of government. Sure money is everything. Not so in England. Character, Education, Family, blood have weight there. The institution of Home, produces i
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in the lower classes a respect favorable to monarchy.

1. We have a written Constitution.

2. English peoples adopted the Constitution, but they have none written. Their law is that of Parliament and Precedent.

Mr. Carson: We hold these truths to be self-evident that all men are born free & equal and have an inalienable right to life, liberty, & the pursuit of happiness. Upon this noble principle our just was founded, when we felt it necessary to declare our independence from the oppression of the laws of England. Are these truths true of the time of the Declaration of Independence, or do what has occurred to change them?

We are a nation of but 150 years standing! And what wonderful growth! See the superiority of our nation look at her progress. What attracts British immigration here? The benevolence of our laws. The equality the greater opportunity of advancement. We had heard of a party before the Federalists. Tories? And that blood had not been all drained off yet, or men would not speak as disparaging of their country. He closed by repeating a most eloquent tribute to America, to Philip Schuyler.

Mr. Bidwell: Mr. Sheldon complains that our Senate is not sufficiently strong to hear of against the tide of foreign and criminal immigration. He is urged here are that the British could sustain itself, if all our criminals were thrown open them.

He speaks of the great moral influence of a virtuous Queen. Her history shows that she their Sovereign was of
Mr. Had. As a whole their sovereigns have been more corrupt than our Presidents, but that could be overcome.

Mr. Biddle. While they have sovereigns for life?

Mr. Tweed. They can be restrained. Proceeding from principles we should the small extent of England, of the homely yet look at her territory. From that little island, she has made conquest of half the world.

Mr. Biddle. Perhaps England has greater population, but we have more territory. Be what we have acquired in our short existence. If acquisition of territory is a test this proves our God the best.

Mr. Tweed. According to that, the Russian God is best, they have most territory.

Mr. Biddle. It would prove the Russian God better than that of the countries absorbed.

Mr. Field. Most of our territory was acquired peacefully because being unenlightened and ungrown.

Mr. Tweed. I wish it understood that he loved his country, that God cherishes for its permanent success. But it was not yet fully tested. Here general education is more diffused, but the English people have more respect for law. Their God is eternal. If the law of entail and hereditary aristocracy were abolished, would seem to lack little of perfect human government.

Mr. Dewey. Supposed we were considering this question in reference to the present time, the could not predicate of one form of God is better than another without taking into consideration the condition of the people. If the people are capable of
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constituent it, and is a superior form of govt. It
were started on the same native, grand English lead
when we first came into existence. We had the advantage
of their experience, without their inaccuracies.
In other gopts, either a stultification or ruin, so long
as the people are capable of using it properly.
Greece advanced surprisingly under a democratic
govt. The advantage in all dicatations, in arts &
sciences, which have been the sources of improvement
to the human race to the present time.
Rome, achieved everything that has made her famous
under a republican form of govt. Then
the people are satisfied for it, there is no force against
But it permanent? I think not. All Republics have
gone down and there are elements of destruction
working in ours. The British Gov't less more apparent
in 16 than now. At the present time, it is more often an
equality with ours. The Commons is the ruling power,
there is nothing to prevent the people from getting just
about what they want. The Crown is a restraining, conservative
force. Here we go too fast, have nothing to hold back.
Slow changes are better than rapid changes in the
wrong direction. If asked which the most permanent
govt. should be, that of Great Britian.

McClintock: "I am an American!" The opposite side have
claimed much for a conservative govt., but seem to
differ as to its power & mode of action. One says парламент
has the power of deciding questions, another that they are
over ruled by the people. We wish no hold-back,
no dead weight. As we are to consider the condition
of the people, the question will be which form of govt. is preferable for us? Passoner, that which is most progressive. Gentlemen have said, we get too fast, we rush on to destruction. If the trek govt. is in for ever, there is no danger of collision. It is said that the crown thrives if Lords act as a check. We have what answers to that.

In this vast domain, there are many conflicting interests, but every state legislates for its particular local and general government for national interests. Corruption & injustices are not unknown, but will any gentleman dare affirm the do not exist in the British Govt.? Officers are more often purchased there.

Purchasing offices is lawful, but when an officer is bought, officers cannot be purchased. These offices are desired for the purpose of making money. We have territory, Greece & Rome were circumcised. Ownership of land is the great stronghold of patriotism.

In England, owners of land are the most loyal subject. Let this go with estate.

Mr. Garbett thought that for all the conflicting ideas with regard to the question, it would be a dark day for the world if this Govt. was blotted out. America was a luminous body, enlightening & moulding the world. Under our other form of Gov. could we feel the freedom we now enjoy. Our greatest danger is too high ideals. The highest civilization has the greatest danger, as larger cities increased temptations. He compared the English to the select regiment, with ours, showing that class
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Distinctions made religious teaching. On great extent of
religion in America. Here, we have equality. We must increase
our moral powers to influence the use going
abroad. The world.

Discussion closed.

The names of Mr. Brayburn & Mrs. Brown were
proposed and accepted.

Executive Committee for coming term:
Mr. Garvitt, Mr. Turner, Mr. Minns, Mr. Dow.

Programme: Main Selection from Miss Girdler.

Question for discussion: Resolved that the reading
of fiction is beneficial to society.

Mr. Simpson to the question: to respond.

Mr. Buddle to prescribe at next meeting to be held
at Mr. Garvitt's.

P. M. Fraser
Secretary

March 31

Association met at Mr. Turner's. In the absence
of Mr. Buddle, President elect. Mr. Brayburn presided.

Meeting opened with music by Mr. Brayburn.

Miss Girdler read a selection from Miss Stones' Poems I, 2.

Showing the inadequate opportunities afforded common
women for a life of independence.

Mr. Simpson being absent, Mr. Turner discussed both sides of
the question. Resolved that the reading of fiction is
beneficial to society.

As approved that class of fictitious literature, which
portrayed principles, conveyed lessons in the language.
of allegory, and like the parables of Christ, illustrate truth. The good influence of this class can hardly be
afforded to lose. The works of Dickens and Mrs. Stowe
projected life among the early and核查ed attention
by patriotic wrongs and abuses, and were instrumental
in charming than customs, besides producing an elevating
and prompting influence. This class possesses all the
culture of historical facts. He would draw a wide
distinction between this class, and those written
merely for an exciting amusement, and were able to
influence the passions of men. Their effects were ever
operative and beneficent. Persons addicted to such reading
seem unable to rise above it; it implants the mood
for study or thought. It presents morbid and distorted
views of life, it creates a dreary state of existence.
It forms a habit of rapid and unoriginal reading.
There are no dates to give, no events to compare and
no food for reflection. The imagination is stultified,
stimulated, the judgment vitiated. It renders the
mind weak, unnatural instruction distasteful.
The routine of daily life dull and inharmon.
It shrivels the abundance of the heart against religious
truths. Love and Marriage, from the hearts of this class
of fiction, Subject so heartily affecting human happiness
that they alone all others should be treated in a tasteful
and candid manner. But they are presented in an
false and distorted light, that many youths of both
tongues are led to destruction thereby. In these perverted
views of life may be traced much of the misery of
domestic happiness, and the abominable frequency of
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Some years ago, had taken pains to ascertain the number of books published. He found the number to be very large. Upon this number about 350,000 would repay reading perusal. Suppose a man able to read 50 volumes a year, it would require 700 years to read all the best works. This shows the importance of selection in reading and of endeavor to read that which will be most profitable. He urged the importance of method in reading, and with a view to the investigation of some specific subject. The mind is dissipated by casual reading, as much as the body by intemperate draught. Light reading destroys the memory.

In his youth he had read fiction, of a high class, and when attempting serious study, found it difficult to fix his attention, would read pages of history without fixing a fact in his mind. Among the multitude of we must select, it is as necessary as a choice in food. Bad books are like intemperate drinks. One ruins the body, the other the mind, and both the soul. He would not denounce all works of the imagination. Some were of a high order, easily to be distinguished from sensation writings, which give false views of life, irreligious truth and adorn falsehood.
But the

shrewd observer has in their unrest. Mankind

If this were plainly exhibited it would prove its

on antidote, but it lurks in the guise of a friend.

The mass of novels have a dark and recurrent of

evil, most potent to undermine virtue.

The habit of reading for amusement becomes so

fixed, that whatever requires thought is thrown

aside. We see the effect in the feelings of the age;

they are unwilling to read or hear anything that

requires thought or attention. Stories, stories are

all that stories will satisfy; then, and these are

filled with false ideas of life, infecting them for

many of its active duties. This accounts for the fact

that our cities are filled with young people seeking

something anything but to work with their hands.

He laid the state of things largely to the prevalence

of fictitious reading. Few writers of fiction but are

moral crocodiles. Prefers his conclusion was that

fiction should be read but on two conditions, that

it be pure and elevated, and then as an occasional

recreation to a mind fatigued with serious study.

and a well-balanced mind will find recreation in a

passage of history, or something more improving the

fiction. The intellectual man may sometimes

throw away an hour on fiction, but the normal

reader will never become an intellectual monster.

Mr. Stewart—Both gentlemen have stated that certain works

du fiction are admirable. I doubt if they could

bring forward a work that has had a good effect

on society. I have never seen one. I cannot
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persuade that the world has ever been benefited by
the writings of Dickens. Butler starkly the saw in
outside of Britten embraced in history
Persons may read and admire, but they remain no
benefit, but no principles into practice.
These writings have had no influence to change
society, with one exception. Mrs. Stone, Uncle Tom's
Cabin did produce an impression for the reason
that it fell in with a feeling prevalent at the time.
But in my opinion it was a disastrous effect.
Had the subject been left to the good sense and
principle prevalent in society, slavery would have
disappeared by a quiet silent process, and without
the sacrifice it has cost the nation.
Of the poets, none I have read produced good
except as far as they reflected truth, as a visible
truth is illustrated to weak minds in parables.
The education of the moral faculties a intellect of
men are brought about by the pursuit of truth.
Those who have shaped the destinies of mankind
did not do it by means of fiction. Those who have
improved the condition of the world did it by means
of stiborne facts. I never knew a man to be benefited
by fiction, nor one would be injured if all works
of fiction were swept out of existence.

Mr. Garbutt, you'd like to inquire of the last speaker how it is
that in all our schools, a large portion of the time of
students is occupied in learning Greek and Latin
mythology, a lack of life from beginning to end.
He compared the condition of one addicted to
fictitious reading, to one who has no appetite for
for anything but literary and metaphysical. But destroy
the body, the other the mind. Of such works are
read at all, it should be only occasionally is a
festive time.

Mr. Smith: I am asked why so much time is devoted
to the study of dead languages in our colleges
It is the opinion of many conversant with the
best manner of training the mind, that the study
of these languages constitute a discipline which
can be acquired in no other way, calling into
exercise all its powers and faculties.

Mrs. Reeve: The poems of heathen mythology illustrate the
genius and power of the language, are divided
not for the mere sake, but for the discipline
which exercises all the powers of the human mind.

That to suppress all action of the imagination
would be equivalent to blotting out all genius
and poetry and art. She maintained that the
best writers of fiction were as excellent teachers
of truth, as those who taught in schools.

That the Jesuit himself was an example of this
mode of illustrating truth, that he had received
benefit from this class of writing, and that many
of them were fitted to the spiritual elevation of
mankind.

Mrs. Belling: Felt the necessity of extreme care in the selection
of family reading.

Miss Wellington reminded Mr. Stewart that one of Dickens's works
had a marked effect in suppressing tabularis's activities.
Mr. Stewart. In my opinion the pen has an influence prior to, and more
influential than, the sword. "Let men know for certain that the pen
is mightier than the sword;" to me it is the "conserver of all
attainments in all branches of knowledge, it preserves them
hands down from age to age; all discoveries enabled us to make use of the
wind of preceding generations. Suppose a man had no memory, could
there be mental or physical improvement? Or, if intelligence of
the past could not be recorded, every man's knowledge
research would die with him. Through the pen, every generation has the
vantage...
ground of it that is acquired by all previous generations. The pen gains on our position in the civilized world. What are nations who have no history? Savage!

Without the records of the Bible, Christianity could not exist to-day. As a power for good, the sword is a thing of naught. Great in resistance to tyranny and unjust oppression, war has never benefited the human race.

Mr. Carson: The question refers to the relative might of the pen and the sword. It does not imply that this power is for good or for evil. He contended that the sword has more power than the pen. I recoiled at length, history’s and statistics’ of ancient and modern warfare.

It had been estimated that one tenth of the human race had been destroyed by the sword. Think of that! Then say that the pen is mightier?

Mr. Butler: Might he said when the power of the pen for evil, but he could refrain.

Mr. Butler: Thought it would be difficult to organize armies and make the sword effective without the pen. Mr. Carson was indebted to the pen for his arguments in favor of the sword.

Several other gentlemen maintained the necessity of war under existing states of government.

The name of Miss Kimberly was proposed for Honorary Reception.

Programme: The next meeting, Music by Misses Goodrich & Kimberly, to be called. Misses McMillan & Miss Pilling. Question for discussion. Resolved that the dictators of Mexico are in the whole, beneficial to community.
April 15th

Association met at the Dr. Angellons
The Radlong Receipt. Meeting with engraving by
Misses Goodrich & Kimberley. Secretary's report omitted

Mrs. Bass. In place of an argument, read a sort of an essay on
the question. Resolved, that on the whole the clothes
of fashion are beneficial to community; that the
ground that manual labor were compelled to adopt some
fashion in garments, that as civilization advanced to
refined modes of living prevailed, and through the effort
from these demands, the nearly all the world has
attained, in discoveries, commerce, mechanic arts, and
scientific research. God had provided abundant,
beautiful and varied material, and endowed man with
perceptive, imitative and inventive faculties, &c. &c., while
depriving for their use, thought it a duty to use all
these good gifts in refining and beautifying life.

Mr. Garfield, who was to present the negative of the
question being absent, Mr. Stewart, after some urging
Mr. Draper consulted to speak, as he desired to put the discussion going.

After a few opening remarks to our first parents, he
asked, what is fashion? If we inquire, as we know
where, is dictated by no common sense, and that every
one must follow the fashion. Does such a state of things
left reasonable beings? No man is better or happier for being
clothed in purple. The best men of the land, those
who make a mark in life, pay no attention to the frivolity
of fashion. He was very severe upon added paste dresses,
and churlishly silent in regard to such discussed ladies's
admitting that these added to their attractions.
He objected to current expenditure in following the fashions of dress, equipage, houses, &c., &c. He saw capital destroyed, lost through fruitless speculation, financial ruin, dishonorable dealing.

The illustration of productive capital by detailing a business transaction, where capital was used to produce more, and maintained that money was virtually thrown away which was spent without producing increase.

Taking all considerations into account, submission to the dictates of fashion is not favorable to the moral and religious progress of communities. Its destructiveness is not beneficial to society. The important duties of society are left to more capable people, with larger hearts.

Mr. Stewart has done well, he has fully shown the weakness of his side of the question. He speaks of extremes. No one would advocate extremes of fashion, but it is unfortunately the tendency of human nature to run to extremes. The most good things are perverted. Fashion educates the eye, just as music does the ear. In this regard to fashion has a refining and civilizing influence; it marks the difference between barbarism and civilization. Mr. Stewart speaks of capital destroyed. What is the good of capital, piled up & hoarded? Is what better than a car it to be put into bringing around our homes the refining influences of life? Money spent in elevating a beautiful life, is not the same money it elevates educate mankind. The lamentable extremes in this as in all other things, but while striving to curb this tendency, should pay a due regard to prevailing modes. There followed questions, remarks, &c.
conversational, of which your secretary failed to take notes, and the harp was played for this extremely tame report of one of the recent city meetings of this Association.

After music by Mrs. Cudlin and Mrs. Miller. Then was "The Storm," then "One Parent." The special focus was a vote of thanks to the Secretary, which being carried, she expressed herself grateful for the kind appreciation of her service but thought, and thanks due to each other for any help her report had afforded, and she had merely expressed what they had offered for the edification of the Association.

The meeting adjourned, to meet in four weeks at Schuyler Buildings.

May 19th

Association met at Schuyler Buildings.

Mrs. Heldon, President; Secretary, report read and adopted. Music by Mrs. Henson, with flute accompaniment by Mr. Grayson.

Reading, "The Merchant of Venice," rendered by Mr. Simpson, Mr. Grayson, Mrs. Jenkins and Miss Dorn. Piano and flute duet by Miss Cressey and Mrs. Grayson, Executive committee for next term, Mr. Thompson, Mr. Simpson, Mr. Brown and Mr. Grayson. Mr. Homer elected last year, for next term.

Philip Garland elected president of next meeting, to be held at Mrs. Dorn's four weeks from date.
June 10th

Association met at Mrs. Darrow's. Mr. Philip Garbault
presiding. Secretary's report read & adopted.
Miss Darrow read a Selection entitled a place
for everyone, maintaining that if each one does to the
best of their ability, the duty lying nearest them, they are
filling their proper place, and need not seek abroad for a
more extended mission.

Mr. Childs: Read, 'The Arsenal at Springfield, by Longfellow

Miss Griffin Read a Selection entitled Father Phil's Collection

Bothorous description of Irish life & character,
showing the rule of the priests over the people.

Mrs. Dudley: Read Lytton's Looking Hall.

Mr. Carson: was elected President of next meeting.
Mr. Dewey, Mrs. Dudley, & Mrs. Keeser, elected executive
committee for next term.
Next meeting to be held at Mrs. Hayton's Miller in four
weeks, at 10'clock A.M.

Mr. Mr. Keeser, Dudley.
July 5th
Miss Carson

Association met at Mrs. Byron Miller's.

Residing in Nebraska, subject read & adopted:

Music by Miss Goodrich.

Selection by Mr. Byron Miller. Subject: Eloquence.

The basis of all true eloquence was genuine, honest feeling, simply expressed.

Selection by Miss Hattie McNaughton. The Dream of Eugene Stearns.

Selection by Rev. Stewart, on the views of ancient nations regarding education, arts, literature & other matters. They were of the opinion that genius was inspired.

Long by Mrs. Byron Miller.


Executive committee for next term: Misses Goodrich, Hattie McNaughton, Mrs. Libby.

Good subject for conversation. If each one does to the best of his ability the duty lying nearest him, he is fulfilling his proper place, and need not seek abroad for a more extended mission. Messrs. Miller & Libby to introduce the subject.

Mr. Hayden to preside at next meeting to be held at Mrs. Stanfords.
Aug 5th

Association met at Mrs. Fenford's

Mr. Grayson presiding.

After a song by Mrs. Fenford, the lecturer's report
was read and adopted.

Mr. Sleeuw opposed conversation on the statement that if
each does to the best of his ability the duties being assigned
him, he is filling his proper place, and need not seek
abroad for a more extended mission.

He did not know as to the truth of this proposition,
but however true in theory, it was not usually true in
application. Thus business calls him from home
to labor and duty abroad to the seeming neglect of those
at home. He was a believer in special calls if
successful. Often difficult to determine what God
influences a decision in choice of occupation.

The habits of life and modes of thought are as
diverse as features. They look upon a subject in
different lights, from different stand points and
conclusions are as varied as the minds which form
them. What may seem an important duty to one
may not to another. Views change at
different times of life. A fact which he illustrated
from his own experience regarding his political
principles and duties.

No person, in any position in life, can discharge
its duties, without some realization of its purpose and
destiny, and who is not a child to some life governing
principle of action. Not until he becomes in some
degree subject to the laws of God's spiritual realm does
he feel the sympathetic ties which bind him to his race. But till then does he become conscious of an influence which aids him to know and discharge his duties to be of one. Then does he realize that ministry to his fellow-man, charity in its broad sense, is the best worship. That "inasmuch as ye have done it unto the least of these my brethren, ye have done it unto me . . ."

In the absence of Mr. Miller, who was to have continued the conversation the members at large were urged to offer their thoughts.

To break the awkward silence, Mrs. Green offered the remark that she thought it too often the case that people were compelled by circumstances beyond their control to perform duties contrary to their will, and often so pressing as to bring them in distress, which were utterly distasteful to them, while at the same time they were conscious of capacity for higher acts, and obliged to struggle strong cravings for their attainment. [729] She feared also that if men and women in general were to remain forever ignorant of the propositions it would be to the injury of those noble capacities which has, preserved the interest of humanity. Those noble qualities which are the foundation of all progress.

Mrs. Goodwin asked if there was any difficulty to control circumstances, was not an indication that they were filling the place best suited to them?

Mrs. Green replied, "Possibly. But does it not seem extremely cruel, that they should not be permitted to develop the best that is within them, when strongly desires to do so?"
Mr. Silley: Is not this duty somewhat according to man's nature? If a man feels himself suited to the life of a missionary - is it that the duty lying nearest him?

Mrs. Harford: This seems an impossible feeling with Dr. Langston. Mrs. Harrow often questioned of his bride through those explorations the manifest duty of her husband.

Mr. Silley: You speak, Mr. Stone, of being conscious of influence in assistance beyond yourself. Do you consider this an coming from God?

Mr. Stone: Yes - it is difficult to localize God, or define our view of Him. Till now, it is more and more as if His presence & influence were continually about me, invisible, yet perceptible.

Selection by Miss Harford - entitled the domain of man over nature. Arguing the impossibility of the elevated capacities of man being developed from brute creation, and claiming that the power to give expression and perpetuate his ideas by language, of itself, sufficient proof of more different and higher organism.

Miss: Draft by Miss E. M. Langston & Miss Harford.

By Committee for next term: Mr. Henry Miller, Mrs. M. M. Miller & Miss Jennie Doe.

Mr. H. H. Miller to preside at next meeting to be held at his house.
Association met at H. H. Miller's, Mr. Miller presiding. 

Lectures report read and adopted.

Music by Mr. Dagheron. Selection by Mrs. Green.

A letter to a silent friend: being a plea for sobriety.

Opened discussion on the question, Are geniuses inspired? By genius, he understood one extraordinary, natural talent; when, in one or more faculties of mind, were markedly prominent in a man, he was called a genius.

Inspiration is a divine influence or direction of thought and act by the Creator.

All persons of extraordinary talent, as law givers, prophets, priests, poet's, inventors, and these special talents seem derived from divine gift or inspiration.

Moses, Solomon, the prophets, and all prominent men of scripture, were specially fitted for the work God gave them to do. They had genius, were inspired.

In the whole plan of creation, man is God's noblest work, and it is reasonable to suppose he should use his creatures as agents in carrying out his will.

If we carry out through the aid of the Spirit, the acts of God, we may be said to be inspired.

Educated and intelligent men consider their capabilities of usefulness to their kind; as providentially inspired or inspired from a source beyond themselves.

Moses, in his electrical discovery, felt himself an instrument in carrying out God's benevolence to men.

Notably the reason why our schools and colleges are so liberally endowed and supported by religious people, i.e., that they are inspired.
to make opportunity for the culture of youth, and with all improvement of progress in the condition of mankind. He had often questioned, how to account for all geniuses If not inspired, perhaps permitted as necessary examples of warned.

Mr. Parent, who was to continue the discussion, being absent, the members at large were called on to speak.

Mr. Corwin, the idea was that genius was from inspiration. Suppose two persons with equal determination and opportunity to acquire proficiency in a given direction. One excels, the other falls far short of his aim. What makes the difference? It must be from special gift or inspiration.

He related instances of wise, self-unpremeditated republic from untaught people, who he considered the inspired. All effort would not enable one to accomplish in the arts, what others can not suppress the desire and ability to perform.

To Mr. Stow. It would seem that the answer to this question would depend on the understanding of the word inspiration. Taking the word in its highest meaning, he would answer in the negative — in a modified meaning should say yes.

By inspiration is generally understood a divine influence or direction.

Mr. Corwin believed the life of one who ever trod the earth was fully inspired, save that of the great Master. He spoke there direct and constant inspiration from God and the alone bade a blameless and God-like life. The inspired writers seem to have received inspiration only at
and the records show that they often rebelled against God's commands. Their lives were tinged with errors and inconsistencies.

Men are moved to action by hidden influences evil as well as good.

In this sense, he firmly believed in inspiration.

The discussion closed with questions, answers, and short comments by various members—all interesting which your Secretary failed to record.

After a long by Mrs. Budding, the Executive Committee were appointed, consisting of Mrs. H. H. Miller, Mr. Sibley, Miss Riley, and Mrs.Steele.

Mrs. Budding to preside at next meeting to be held at Mrs. Dorro.

Mr. M. Fraser Lect.
Then of last moment and human nature, and succeed in influencing men by their indefatigable management of various dispositions. They knew how to say and do the right thing in the right place. This holds true not only in politics, but in all affairs. In the acquisition of wealth, men of talent do not succeed the least, but the wise possess the best to manage human nature, more every moment to successful, because they contrive and secure the influence of it.

The man of talent usually concentrates. His efforts are in some one direction. The man of talent is able to succeed in numerous objects. The most talented clergymen are often not the most successful, but those who have the faculty of discerning and managing the varied characteristics of their parishioners, who say the right word at the right time, and keep in the right side of their people.

So with Dr., not always the order of talent or ability who wins, but a feasible manner, which secures the confidence of people. So in all departments where power resides in the hands of the people, he who possesses the talent to get on the right side of the preceding power, is always sure of success.

Mr. Carson, if Mr. Stewart's theory is correct in regard to individuals, it does not argue much for the talent of the masses. It would seem that they must possess another talent that supposed talent was of some importance but he would make it seem very insignificant.

Webster defines talent as peculiar skill, wise discernment, and talent to be eminent ability, superior genius. Talent implies talent. Deprive the politician, the clergymen, the
1872

Physician of talent, how soon would his talent leave him? God created man with moral perceptions, we are progressive beings through these talents may progress till eternity. The parable of the talents illustrates this principle, and our accountability. All improvement is the result of God given talent which one neglects, and another employs.

Mr. Drake

The last speaker would seem to imply, that talent is not as much God gives as talent. But not a gift to

Mr. Lyon

As much a gift, but a gift to the few.

Mr. Stewart

The question is, which is most essential to success in life, test or talent. I do not deny that talent is valuable, but it is as essential for individual success as test.

Mrs. Smith

Thought test more important than talent in teaching. Talent shows what to do, test how to do it to the best purpose. A choice between the two, would depend upon the department in which one sought success.

A great deal of test with a very little talent would answer the Dunsby politicians. In literature, or science much talent and little test would serve.

Mrs. Brody

Had a selection entitled let us be cheerful.

Longly Joe Miller, little a little faded flower,

Mr. Stewart proposed for membership Mr. Drake and

Mrs. Den proposed Misses Harmon and Beekman, all of whom were accepted.

Extermination, an annual program, for expressing feeling for

To be introduced by Messrs. Drake & Garbutt.
That the chairmen of the City are to write to Miss Wood to supply music.
Selection by Misses Smith of S. Farm.
Then Miss R. Miller, Miss Smith, and Mrs. Stewart were instructed to report at next meeting the programme for the one following, and the place of meeting was Mr. Knapp's. Mrs. C. T. F. 1873.

Oct. 9th, 1872
Association met at Mrs. McCaughan's.
Mr. Pearson presiding. Only one report read and adopted.
Mr. Hayburn, Misses Crook, and Sanford who were to provide music failed to do so.
Selection by Miss Smith entitled Morning.
Conversation opened by Mr. Drake on the question.
Are all our actions influenced by selfish motives?
The evil of the question might be thought might be better considered under the form of a resolve.
Resolved. That the actions of accountable beings are dictated by selfish motives.
He defined selfishness as the exclusive regard of a person to the advancement of his own interests, power or happiness without regarding the interests of others.
He would consider the subject under 3 heads.
1st. Conduct as actuated by a desire for wealth, power, advancement of temporal interests.
2nd. Self-satisfaction. The approval of friends and the desire of fame. Regarding actions, for instance in the kind reception of a new comer in society, etc.
Are not actions by the hope of some profit to me his influence? Is not the pleasant greeting bestowed upon a stranger to satisfy our own sense of right? Do we not give alms to relieve our own feelings? In rescuing one from danger, do we not consider how remorseful we would feel if we failed to give assistance. Philanthropists may be influenced by the reward of public approval by the thanks of future generations.

It is not claimed that these actions are entirely selfless, but if it can be shown that they are tinged by selfish motives, our point is gained.

It is commonly thought that men who enter the ministry, or go as missionaries, do it from love of the work, or from purely Christian motives. No doubt, there are strong impelling causes, but when we come to sift them out and take away all plausible reasons, who can say that they are not, to some degree, influenced by the love of praise and fame? Mothers have always been claimed as examples of purely disinterested love, but are they not, in reality, most selfish? Their children are a part of themselves, and in working for them, they are working for themselves. Can you point out one act of a parent from which you can entirely remove all selfish motives? He had referred to but few instances but they were a type of all actions. We cannot conclude in the language of St. John that there is none that doeth good, no not one.
Conscience that if Mr. Drakes premises were accepted, we would all feel a sense of degradation. If it were a settled fact that all our actions are thus influenced, we would feel degraded in the scale of being, would feel that God had ceased to care for us. Observation proves that the most degraded beings are the most selfish; vice versa.

In reference to rescuing others from danger, it was an impulse of humanity which could not be repressed. Men would do it at the risk of life, not stopping to consider their future feeling, or any reward.

He speaks of ministers and missionaries being actuated by love of power, or fame. They observed would not fully bear him out. Those known then to be actuated by a much higher motive, the desire of doing good to others, and not from any hope of gain or remuneration. To judge fully, we must look back some 40 years, when these callings were attended with much more provision and suffering than now. He gives as instances of disinterested benevolence, John Howard, and Lafayette, and the soldiers in our late rebellion, who sacrificed ease and safety for all the terrible risks of the battle field. Here they were actuated by selfish motives, were parents influenced by selfish motives who sent their sons to maintain our front.

So, these noble martyrs were not acting from love of self, but from patriotism, from love of right.
1872

Mr. Drake said that appeal to his question would degrade people in their own estimation, but perhaps justly so. He did not assume that men were governed entirely by selfish motives, but can we deny that they are entirely free from them? If not then they are selfish.

Mr. Badlung thought that many actions were done from impulse inhumanely without stopping to consider what their consequences would be to ourselves, as in the case of rescuing a drowning person, and speaking from experience as a parent, he knew that many of his actions towards his children were from instant impulses free from all selfish motives, and from all considerations of self, and if it can be made to appear that any act is free from selfish motives, we have the question.

Mrs. Fobart. Pursuing the Badlung's idea. Why is it that a mother gives more assiduous and tender care to a sickly or unfortunate child than to a healthy one? It might be from fear of self reproach if the were neglectful. Can it be proved that it is from pure love, or partly from selfish motives?

Mr. Badlung. Pure love and impulse.

Mrs. Fobart. Can it be to gratify her nature.

Mr. Badlung. It would not be a matter of reason, but in animal instinct. Many have been planted by the Creator a disposition which compels them to act from pure regard to the welfare of others, the first their highest
satisfaction in seeing others benefited

Pr. Lilly.  Do they 2nd do good 2 satisfy their disposition? Yes, but not selfishly, from hate of benefit or profit to themselves. He would admit that the majority of men acted from selfish motives.

Pr. Carson. That would argue a bad state of society, different in the sight of God. He cited the example of Esther and Moses, myself.

Pr. Stewart. Yet I read that Moses had reaped unto the recompense of reward.

P. Gerault. Believed that actions were influenced by human motives, from passion, from self-love, from various causes, but an act performed from principle can be called selfish; it is governed by law.

Pr. Stewart. Why do we act according to rule or principle?

P. Gerault. Because we know it is right: a law of our nature. If man is created in the image of God, he inherits all principles to enable him to carry out divine laws, often overcoming selfishness in acting from principle from a religious motive.

Mrs. Foster. Where religion goes beyond shunning evil from fear of punishment and leads to the effort to overcome our selfish acts from love to God and right.

Mrs. Lilly. Whenever we do to gratify ourselves is selfish. The good man enjoys doing good, the bad man enjoys doing evil. Each to gratify his own nature.
Mr. Stanford was Christ's self in doing good to others; Was it to gratify his nature?

Mr. Delany was Christ's servant.

It seems like begging the question to say the actions of a noble unselfish man are merely to gratify his own nature.

Jennison, Head Treasurer of the Death Assistance

Mr. Stewart was duly elected a member of the Association.

Question for next meeting: Resolved that the sons of the rich have better opportunities for success in life than the sons of the poor.

Mr. Campbell, Mr. Garbutt, Rev. Mr. Ripley

Reading by Miss Dairy, Miss Miller, Miss Stedman

Music by Miss Goodrich and Stanford and Mrs. Prentiss

By vote of the meeting, the Association is to meet once in two weeks.

Exempt from debate, Mr. Drake, Miss Goodrich, Stanford, Mr. Garbutt to preside at next meeting.

The field at Dr. Eldred's

W. R. Greger

Secretary
Nov. 18th
Association met at Dr. Edson's. Z. J. Forbell presided.
and opened proceedings with a quizz by Misses
Goodrich & Stanford. After the tea report was
read & adopted Miss Peplo read a sketch
from Miss Stone's 'Cheyney Corner,' how she can
entertain our friends. Suggested the large parties
as a means of social intercourse.
Recitation by Miss Byron, Miller, entitled "A Stove"
by Mrs. Harris.
Discussion on the question: Resolved that the
sons of the rich have better opportunities for success
in life than the sons of the poor.
The appointed adjourned being absent the President
called on Mr. Tyler to open the discussion.
Without much reflection on the subject he should
say of course for the reason that wealth could
procure for them better advantages than the poor
could enjoy. Not only education, but moral influence
were more attainable by the rich than by the poor.
They have all the advantages which would bring
success in life. There are instances of the poor becoming
pecuniarily successful, but that alone does not constitute
success. Those who are most useful in benefiting
mankind are most successful. This observation
would prove that poverty tended to make people selfish.
In his struggles with the world, the poor man was oft
enforced to think all men his enemies. We can see that as a
general thing those who are lowest in the scale of mind
are destitute of property, and it is a most remarkable fact-
fact, when they rise above this position, they seem to feel the very infrequency of its occurrence, being a strong argument for my side.

Mr. Hennes: "Would believe that the sons of the affluent had better opportunities, but if judged by results attained by the two classes, these advantages would seem more different than real. He differed from Mr. Gibley, as thought success not confined to the wealthy, but was only in business, but in literature, the arts, and politics, they were most successful who had their own way to make. Wealth removes incentive to effort, while the sons of the poor feel that they are dependent on their own exertions and bend all their energies to success, acquiring habits of industry and thrift which they retain when they have attained success. This class too are the great promoters of progress and prosperity. Inventors are almost always from the laboring classes. Most of the leading business men of our cities are from the country and poor. Our chief magistrates except Adams were poor, architects of their own fortune, self-made men, and the competitors for this position have been almost without exception of poor parentage. Is this accidental or the result of known causes?"

Mr. Hennes, "I do not differ from mine. He means refer to the advantages of education, if not money, that I understand by being poor is to be unable to afford none of these advantages."
Mr. Stewart: Would you speak on this subject what he felt to be the truth.

Mr. Dorem, are we then to infer that the Prof. does not always so speak?

Well, yes, he had sometimes argued contrary to his convictions.

We had no way of determining which had best chance except by results.

Wealth undoubtedly places within the reach of its possessors opportunities, but it is a well known fact that it makes men indolent, self-indulgent. It ressembles vice to strong effort. That few men will make strong effort unless driven by necessity, and strong effort makes strong men. I have observed that the sons of the rich are often indifferent to any improvement. Their whole idea of life is enjoyment, and of course, unless they use their faculties, they soon sink down and become intellectually both in mind and body. Take a class of young men in college. Some wealth, some job; the rich, as a class seem perfectly indifferent to progress. They have no motive to induce them to effort— their future, they think secure; the poor, see that all depends on their own exertions, and are, always prepared in their recitations.

This is the experience of all teachers. Dr. Knott said he never yet found a rich man's son to be prompt with his recitation, to get up early, and show ambition to come off creditably in college.
while the poor follows a different course and bear off the honors. Success in life depends upon the habits of a forming period in youth. Mental and moral habits are trained. Much as much as physical powers are trained. Without these habits he has not the qualifications to bring success. Some to the educated classes we find its brightest ornament to come up from poverty. He mentioned a number who had risen from poverty and distinguished themselves benefitted the world by their attainments. He would not say that sons of rich parents did not sometimes attain distinction, but the latter was largely on the other side. In the practical operation of life, it was almost entirely on one side. In Boston, business men had all commenced from generally from the country. So in N. Y. So Boston a person ofSeen he inherited richer, and added to them. See how the sons of the wealthy spend their time in business they are not worth a copper. In legitamite the present generation is not equal to that gone before. They have not the energy and industry of their parents. Parents never sit down to obtain more. You will assert that the poor, most generally attain success, and why should parents save? Strive to obtain more when it only serves to make it more convenient for their sons to commit moral suicide. 

The comparison of college student best between the sons of the rich and sons of millionnaires.
as they all had the means to be in college.
If the arguments on the other side are true, are we not carrying out a mistaken idea in yielding to the natural feeling of parents to provide advantage for their children? The verdict of the world is right to give schools, but if it is proven that the poor have the best opportunities, it is the duty of everyone to seek poor. Another idea. Among the poor, many cannot read or write, yet this among the rich you fail to make a distinct difference between confidence and poverty.

Carson

As a rule the descendants of the rich do not advance, they are few that retain the wealth of their parents.

Stewart

Almost universally so; there is one consolation; when they become poor, they are in turn stimulated to effort.

By Com. announced as Programme for next evening: music by Miss. Smith, Miss Corby, and Mr. Broadhead, and the reading of Julius Caesar. J. C. McGeen to preside at next meeting, to be held at Mrs. Stanford's.

M. M. Y.
Lee.
1872

The Association met at Mrs. Stanfords

Reading - Story, The Brook, by Miss Smith.

Mr. Grayburn as Julius Caesar.

Prizes: Mrs. Holley, Miss C. A. McClean.

Drum: Mr. Bolling, Causey, Mrs. Bolling.

Prizes: Mrs. Holley, Holley's Citizens & Servants.

Mrs. Bolling, Miss Dorr, and Miss P. Langley.

Miss: Piano & Voice duet by Misses Grayburn

and P. Garbutt.

The names of Messrs. Hall & Richardson

and Miss Bena Paul, were proposed & accepted


Mrs. Bolling and Miss Cella Dorr.

Order of Exercises for next meeting. Music

by Mrs. Bolling and Mrs. H. S. Whittle.

Selection by Mrs. J. C. McClean.

Discussion on question Resolved, That the

professions and all institutions of learning

to be open alike to men & women.

Disputants: Philip Garbutt and Mr. Reed.

Parade - arranged by Miss Smith and Mr.

Grayburn, with assistants of their choice.

Mr. Drake to preside at next meeting,

to be held at Mr. Carson's.
Dec 16th

Association met at Mrs. Carson's in the absence of Mr. Drink. President elect Mrs. J. E. McLean presented. Select a subject by Mrs. J. E. McLean.

Subject: What shall we do with our girls.

Discussion on the question. Resolved that the professions and all institutions of learning be open alike to men and women.

In the absence of Mr. Drink being absent, Mr. Stewart was appointed to second the motion.

Believed this resolution to be right that the professions and institutions should be open alike to all men and women, who were qualified to make the best use of their advantages.

He did not know who had a right to limit these privileges, as they were now limited. Educational institutions are largely under the control of men, and most of them are excluded females. God gave all the human race minds to be cultivated, and it is an act of injustice to deny, as well as to the individual to restrict any person in the pursuit of knowledge. Society proves that women make quite as good a type of learning as men.

The majority of liberally educated college bred men, do not succeed in the profession, and they are unfitted for any useful occupation. Woman would certainly do as worse, and the chance are better of her making her knowledge available. Woman are the instructors of the human race.
1872

The influence of women as leaders of society is greater than that of men. She fulfills the duties of life, and brings her energies to bear upon the advance of civilization just in proportion as woman is cultivated, refined and artistic. It is the duty of man to secure advantages to woman. If a liberal education is wrong for her, why not a common school education? If one is right, why not the other? That harm for them to be skilled in the professions, even if they do not practice them. They can assist their husbands, as wives of literary and scientific men do. A most successful and eminent chemist acknowledged that his success was due to the assistance of his wife. He believed it to be the duty of man to offer the widest facilities for the education of woman, his duty, and her right.

Mr. Stewart did not know what the ladies wanted, what position they intended to occupy. She was made as a helpmeet for man, to act harmoniously with him. Woman should be subordinate to man. He had always understood the correct relation of the sexes as such as described by Milton in Paradise Lost. Women have many privileges. They can carry their education and improvement to any extent they choose. No college charter prohibits the admission of women. If it is prohibited in certain institutions, it is because of views...
entertained by men who manage them. Who have concluded that co-education of the sexes is inexpedient, that there is no good result to be derived from it. Not because females are not worthy, but it is not expedient.

There are many institutions which admit both male and female. I do not object, but see no advantage. Many ladies have graduated at Linna, but it has not produced a single star; this community is not a particle better for them, its interests in no way promoted.

Ladies are not debarred from the pursuit of any business, they may succeed in mercantile business, in the stage, in any way for which they have capacity.

What is all this cry about? They have a right to become lawyers or doctors if they wish, but I have never heard of their becoming distinguished.

There are many reasons why it is inexpedient. They never will succeed, not because they are not capable, but because of inability to bear constant toil. They would be good for nothing in the professions. Christianity, by implication, forbids a female from becoming a minister. In the Jewish church, the head of the family always performed the divine rights. The same in the Christian church, till the wild fanatical notions of modern times, which demand that women shall have any place, whether fit or not. They are human beings, and must have every place.
As it is supposed these were the relations intended. To ensure domestic felicity, there must be proper subordination. Out of the institution of marriage grows all the good in society, all progress in civilization and what would become of that if girls were brought up as proposed. Suppose a young lady gets the current education, and wants a college education. She spends 2 years in fitting, and 4 years in obtaining it. Then through, she is 28 or more. If she fails in her profession, it is a failure of all her prospects in life. Suppose she marries. Is she prepared for the duties of the marriage relation? Is she utterly useless? What does becomes of the institution of marriage? Women have plenty of opportunity to improve their minds and fit them for their proper sphere. There is something wrong when they seek a professional life.

Mr. Garbath says it is claimed that a liberal education unfit women for domestic life. Greeley has stated that there are thousands of young men rendered worthless by a college education. They fail of success in any profession and are required for the practical duties of life. If this is true colleges should be closed to half of the men. If opened to foolish people of one sex, should be equally so to the other.

He thought it out of order to go back to Creation or before. You cannot compare the
relations of society since the reformation with those of the female dispensation, or with those of Rome or Greece. Since those times there has been great progress in the condition of woman.

Christ did not upset the existing order of society. There was slavery in those times, but he did not liberate slaves. Perhaps women were as well qualified for disciples as men, but it was not the custom of the time for them to be made prominent positions. Things have changed, and we may as well admit the fact and act accordingly. Here there was here some discussion regarding the ancient and modern church of which minutes were not taken.

Mr. Stewart, again maintained that the decision of the question rested with the wise men who managed the institutions of learning. If these curators choose they could admit ladies but their common sense forbade.

Mr. Carson. Mr. Stewart starts with creation, and inquires what would be the result if Adam and Eve had been anthropophagic, when they were made for mutual helps. There are many cases without Adam's what will they do? Adam was made first, and we find most all inventions capable of improvement. He says he don't know what women want. I believe every married woman wants her husband to be honest, frugal and affectionate. And every Eve
who has done more to enAdam of that kind
I am willing to help them to professions
They have been kept back 2000 years, and
there seems to be a spirit in Christianity that
forbids. What Paul wrote on the subject he
admitted to be the suggestion of his own mind.
It was a natural thing in those days in many ways
better than our. Let them have a chance.

Mr. Rand: If the last speaker had made any erroneous
statements, the ladies would correct him, referring
to the suggestion that every man wanted an
Adam. Some of the ladies, unfortunately, failed
to hear in time, or doubtless the proper correction
would have been made.

Mr. Steven: Heard much said about the rights of women.
All rights are derived from consideration of
good to society. In regard to suffrage, men
see it will not be for the good of community
for all to retain that right, and so of other things.
You ask what to do with those who have no
notions. The majority have, and the general interests
of society are governed by the majority.

Mrs. Isaac: Would like to be informed how these high
strength curators and wise men knew it was not best
to admit women to equal advantages of education
with men? She thought it could never be
known without proof and there could be no
proof without a trial, and as fair trial
unless the path was made as smooth and
easy for women as for men, not subjecting
to such cheers and encouragements as they too
come only once.

Can Baker had all these managers of institutions
and teachers were servants of the public
and if public opinion demanded, they could
done to fit to open their doors to all,
Houses Alcorn on call from the Chair
nothing to offer.

Pindars called upon & he remembered to have heard
of some eminent amongst them feared to be
squelched if he should offer an opinion.

Spoke of women, curiosities as artists,
A Czarade and music going to
absence of some who were to provide the
entertainments.

The names of Dr Carson & wife, Mr. George
and Mrs. Emma Smith, Mrs. Hurford &
Mr. Alcorn were proposed and accepted.

Programme for next meeting Music
by Marie Godfrey and crohly, Mrs. Bradley
Selection by Hayton Miller. Discussion
in question. Resolved that the occupation of
Cuba and San Domingo would be beneficent
to the U.S. Deputies Messrs. Worcester and
Can Mr. Dean to preside at next meeting
to be held at Mr. Lipsays.

Mrs. W. Mc. Keene
Secretary.
1872
Dec 30
Association met at Mr. Gibbes' home. Mr. Coat present.
Scott's head adopted.
The names of Mr. & Mrs. Williams, Mr. & Mrs. Lewis,
Mr. & Mrs. Isaac Badlone, Miss Saint, Miss Maggie
Mr. Dean were proposed & adopted.
After a song by Mrs. Badlone the discussion
of the question presented that the occupation
of Cuba & San Domingo would be beneficial
to the United States, was opened by Mr. Stewart
in the fall.
His arguments were that the acquisition of
territory heretofore had been beneficial both to
and for the countries annexed. That by including
within our possessions more tropical colonies,
we could furnish within ourselves all the necessary
products of the earth, of which bounties we could
therein produce without incurring duties, at the same
time opening the way to a large consumption of
our manufactured articles and increase our
commerce. That we would add greatly to the
prosperity of those countries by aiding in the progress
of their as yet undeveloped resources, the
history had proven that the greatest element of
virtue that it was questionable if it were not a duty of
well governed, civilized nations to extend the area
of freedom as far as possible by peaceful means.
In history has shown that the greatest agent of civilization
has been the conquest or acquisition of territory to subject
therein to order.
This extending a progressive influence.
Mr. Thos. Maintained on the negative that because one country was better governed than another, it did not follow that it was best for all countries to come under the jurisdiction of one government to enjoy its privileges. They could adopt the same principles for themselves.

Increase of territory was not always a source of strength, it might prove the contrary. Increase of population might not be a source of strength. If great advantage was on the increase of population, the prosperity of a country depended not on extent of territory or population, but on the virtue of its inhabitants, their love of order and free institutions.

Many opportunities result from the astonishing rate of immigration. Land, ar land with a foreign element, but the settlement of the whole, through the country assimilated with its people, Northern farms settlements large or small, controlling power. The proposal to take in a foreign nation, with different tastes, language, tastes, and religion, was another affair. They were not capable of appreciating the worth of a free government. The attempt to Americanise them would prove as futile as the attempt to tame the savages of the Western wilds.

The discussion closed with brief remarks from different members, C.P. Com for eastern, Mrs. H. Dygg, Mrs. H. McLean, and Mrs. B. M. Harmon. Next meeting at Mrs. Sloan, Mrs. Sloan to preside.
Jan 26

Association met at Cameron M's beans. Mrs Hattie Budlong presiding.

Music omitted. Selection from Dickens by Miss McBean. Built the family.

Selection by Mr Currie's entitled Which Side It be?

The question: Realized that society is more benefited by a willingness of its members to associate with equals and inferiors than from each striving to gain with superiors. Was opened by Mrs Jane McBean.

She confessed herself unable to see the distinction between, equals, superiors and inferiors.

God judges excellence by moral worth and one superior in mental gifts may lack in this higher excellence. In our association we are not
deprived of books, and in these we may choose the highest society. Too generally the rich are looked upon as superior, often viewing contemptuously those who are their inferiors in all which constitutes true greatness. Those, truly, superior are never inflated like our highest type of manhood, our God in man, they look not on outward appearances, but recognize all that is of true worth striving to raise the body. So society must ever be benefited by a willingness of its members, the superior to come down to the inferior, they themselves rising higher, in proportion as theyraise those beneath them.

In society, do we fear the criticism of the wise? We know that through the cross the wick obscure some glimmer of brightness. We fear the intolerant big boys and girls, who in showing our failures, think they magnify their own wisdom. Love casteth not fear, and in the new commandment that we love one another, we find that which makes all equal, a new brotherhood.

Mr. Alden would agree with his opponent in defining superior to mean those who are superior in goodness, not alone in wisdom. His idea of a complete society was that it was composed of representatives from many different grades so that the whole were benefited in proportion as each member was benefited. Of constant association with equals, or inferiors
were sought, society would retrograde, so we
must associate with them in order to progress.

Where each strives to learn of those wiser and
bette. than himself, they receive a benignant influence.
Society will surely be benefited than by an
opposite course. Take a child susceptible to
surrounding influences. What parent desires
of his welfare, would select for him associates
morally and mentally beneath him?

Upon this principle we employ teachers and
ministers. We all seek to learn of superiors.

Agreed substantially with Mr. Chisholm. He thought
constant association with equals or inferiors would
like keeping a child constantly with those of the
same age, there could be no progress. The inferiority
of parents and teachers was what taught the child.

So with us we can advance only by striving for more,
honor. He thought it a mistaken idea that in
these days, wealthy were looked up to as superior.
Many rich men have very little influence. It lacks
in qualities which constitute true superiority.

He had counseled his sons when going out in the
world to seek companions among those morally
and mentally their superiors.

Not that we should despise those less favored
than ourselves, we cease to sympathize with them. Society would not be pleasing or desirable
if all were alike.
Mr. Bullock: I would ask a question suggested by the last speaker. What benefit should we find in association, if all had like minds? Society, as I understand it, was made up of individuals, each with his special gifts, and knowledge in his special calling, and a man ignorant in many things may impart knowledge of some kind to those in many other ways, much wiser than himself. So that all may be said to be superior to all others in some respects.

Mr. Been: I thought that in the training of children, if parents and teachers were not willing to come down to the level of the child, they could not teach them.

Mr. Bledsoe: And vice versa, if teachers did not seek superior knowledge, they would not be qualified to teach. He had observed that association with inferior cultivated arbitrariness, pride, and selfishness; and on the other hand, in the company of superiors, we have a feeling of humility, a teachable spirit, which qualifies for better citizens.

Mr. Bullock: Are the men you hold in highest esteem arbitrary, self-willed men?

Mr. Bledsoe: Mr. Been: These men are striving to associate with their superiors.

Mr. Tread: What do we mean by associate. It is our duty to strive to lift up and help along inferior, but when we come to companionship, is it wrong to seek for those who are alone as in widow and goodness?
Mr. Snow.

The meeting has now adjourned to meet association with their superiors. Suppose these superiors in their own search for higher ascensions know from them. What then?

Mr. McBea. Yes, if superiors are not willing to meet in person that becomes of the benefits of social?

Mr. Weed. Have acknowledged the duty of mutual assistance.

Mr. Drake. Can we balance knowledge to make persons equal? Do it not a question whether we have equals, or only equals or superiors and inferiors?

Mr. McBea. How shall we find out superiors? It would need some association to know them.

Mr. Curtis. There would be the same question in case we all tried to associate with inferiors.

Julie McBea. Then change. It near may be your superiors this week & next week your inferior.

Mr. Snow. Thought, with Mrs. McBea, that in the example of Christ we would find an surpassing guide.

Mr. Snow. The names of Mr. Steinhoff, Bennett & Mrs. Clinton McBea were proposed for membership. Accepted Executive Comm. for next term. Mr. Weed — Miller and Mrs. Smith. After announcement of next program Mr. Weed was elected to preside at next meeting, to be held at Mr. S. Budlings.

Mr. Mr. Fraser

Secretary
Association met at Mr. T. Bollongs, Mr. Endres presiding. Proceedings opened by a song from Miss Smith. Don't be sorrowful darling.

After reading of minutes of previous meeting the question, Resolved that the money laws of the State should be repealed, was read.

Mr. Julien M. Bean & Mr. Simkins, the appointed speakers, being absent; Volunteers were called for.

The House would attempt no laborious argument in support of this resolution but would state a few reasons why, in his opinion, this law should be repealed.

First, It was a great restriction upon the laws of trade as import duties. It hampered, prevented, and interfered with the free interchange of money, which is as much a marketable article as any other commodity, and like other commodities fluctuates in value, according to demand and supply. To establish fixed rates for its use is as arbitrary as to establish a fixed price for grain.

It drives capital from the state. Men will put their money where it draws the highest rates of interest.

It has been said this law was a protection to the poor who have to borrow capital to do business. I hold the contrary. Where money is worth more than 7 per cent, it will be obtained in some invalid way.
The here illustrated how the law was treated, and higher rates procured, closing with the remark that all laws which are not generally observed or enforced by public sentiment had better be repealed. If their operation is evaded it undermines respect for all law.

Considered these laws a source of immorality, and contended they should be abolished without the interest would be governed by laws of supply and demand.

In old countries interest is cheap. Capital is plenty. In the country being developed, there is not so much need. In new countries, capital is small, and resources to be developed, money in demand. Interest should not be interfered with but governed by laws of value.

Great Britain has abolished all legal enactments regarding rates of interest.

Such laws will be treated by indirect means through brokers &c. The rates are increased and the poor oppressed, who should be protected by just the consumer. The broker faces to face in an open market with a fair competition, rates would be lower.

But for currency laws, the price of money would be as well known as that of any other commodity.

They create an injurious distinction between different kinds of paper. Described exchange as a means legal. Means of increasing rates of interest.
carrying compulsory deposits to get large discounts.

Drummond, the whole system services from
beginning and its repeal an advantage.

Mr. Gilbey

Coled not agree with the previous speakers, that money was identical with other commodities.
The price of every thing is fixed when money value, there was necessity of stability in the
price of money. Most of the business of the
country is done by men in moderate circumstances
who must work on borrowed capital.

If the price of money is fluctuating, how on
the years business be calculated on, I provided for.
He is at the mercy of capitalists, who may at
any time cry if a panic. Witness the miserable
Black Friday resulting in wide spread ruin
and loss. It is the duty of Government to look after
the financial interests of the poorer classes.

If we give capitalists power to control, we legislate
for the capitalists, not for the poor business men.
It is necessary to the successful carrying on of
business these indivisibility of rates of interest. An free
market, would leave the borrower at the mercy of
the lender. Could see no benefit from repeal.

There is nothing to prevent men from agency upon
lower lower than the legal rate of interest. repeal
would operate to increase the rates.
If business men were to speak, thought a large majority
would favor the present law.
1873

Mr. Weeks: If the rates were uniform throughout the country, these laws might operate better. It is a large country, and the rates differ in different states. If our rates are 7 per cent, those of a neighboring state 10, or more for certain money, will be drawn out of the state.

Mr. Carter: If plenty remains, the borrower need not pay more.

Mr. jailed: To meet one point in Mr. Sibley's argument would ask that if many laws were repealed there would be no stability in the basis of values, would ask how he would reconcile it with the fact that the most stable nation in the world, had no money laws.

Mr. Sibley: Capitalists; there are willing to let money at 8 or 9 per cent. If here, we were willing to let at lower rates, we would need no money laws.

Mr. Sted: Interest fluctuates. If money is the basis of all values, why is not interest steady? A dollar buys more at one time than another.

Mr. Carter: The condition of a Government, affects the credit of a country.

Mr. Drake: No one has met Mr. Sibley's point that if money is not stable, at certain rates, business men cannot calculate their operations. Business men rely on uniform rates at 7 per cent, if not banks lose their custom.

Mr. Dudley: In regard to bank accounts, most men pay over 10 per cent by paying exchange or some equivalent. They often have deposits half the year on which they rein...
Mr. Libby

Admit that all the advantages you can, while fixed rates are a restriction

Mr. Budding

Take away that restriction and the money would remain, which now leaves the country

Mr. McBean

How would it affect taxes

The money would remain here to be taxed, thus lowering the percentage of taxation.

Mr. Garbutt

Thought Mr. Libby was right that we should protect the stability of money.

He thought capital did not seek investment out of the state as largely as was supposed. Most preferred to land where they were perfectly acquainted with securities. Then, thought it desirable to be merged in with broken dealings.

Mr. Libby

Thought it would not be pleasant doing business if prices fluctuated. Monied men would combine and control the market, if God did not step in to retain the pressure.

Mr. Weed

Unrestricted interest works beautifully in England. We shall never get rid of credit currency if we do not get rid of your laws

Mrs. Libby

In an aside asserted that if those who traded taxes by sending money off away, would pay here to help reduce taxation.

Mrs. McBean

Thought those who had right principles would not do that but like to get as much as they can here. Mr. Weed proposed a vote on the question, which resulted in 10 for off, 9 for retention.
Feb 24

Association met at Mrs. McBeans. Very few members present owing to the inclemency of the weather. In the absence of the president-elect, Mr. South presided. Music & selection not presented owing to the absence of most of those who were to supply them part of the exercises. The question Resolved that there for in the history of the world all great fundamental rights of the human race have been secured at the price of blood.

Mr. South opened the argument in the affirmative.

Pleased as we are, where the people are sovereign, where property & person are sacred, where the weight of Government is a scarcely perceptible burden, and its great principles are inherited, it is difficult to realize a time when we were not in the enjoyment of these privileges, difficult to realize that other countries are not alike favored. The passion for power is one of the strongest instilled in the human breast, & the most difficult to eradicate. The arbitration of war has ever been most effectual in restoring the most vexations of tyrants. He illustrated at some length the the Revolutionary war that baptism of blood through
which our infant nation pressed in establishing and securing to us the civil and religious privileges we still enjoy. Also our late rebellion is proving more the only adequate means to break the chains of slavery.

He spoke of the Magna Charta, which was sworn for the sovereign, and should belong only to the people as a rule of safety. It set a limit to royal power and established many rights and principles which protect us to this day among them. The habeas corpus and trial by jury.

He adduced there had been many peaceful concessions to the rights of the people, but these were due to the vintage ground gained by the resistance to tyranny which had preceded such concessions.

Claimed that the liberation of slaves was merely an incident of our civil war, which was waged to maintain the Republic, and preserve the purity of the nation and constitution. That blood was not shed for the purpose of extinguishing slavery. The slaves were liberated by proclamation.

The history of nations proved that religious and civil liberty progressed independently of force.

The genius of arbitration was a triumph of peace.

In Spain a Republic is inaugurated peacefully. Baltimore was defended without bloodshed. A thousand dedicated peaceably. Same thing. Much the same in France.

Every Carolina county was making progress, and ample part of due to war. Our civil rights are increasing - o. Many are brought about without bloodshed. The progress, through missionary labor is incalculable. That is all peaceful progress. Like William Penn they do by persuasion what could not be done by force.
thought as a general thing, the off, of the question was true.
The history of the world, thus far, had been a history of war
and bloodshed, robbery, plunder. There were
indications of improvement. Spain might establish a free
government. France had abolished serfdom without bloodshed
the abolition was a peace principle, but such instances
of rights granted were rare.

Mr. Breed

Mr. Breed would maintain the off, of the question
not that there was not progress in times of peace.
but the great fundamental right, the great Breed principles
of progress were all secured by blood, and from
their prize through these we are able to diffuse the
thousand blessings of peace.

Mr. Drake

thought one great argument had been omitted.
the foundation of all true progress was thought Christian
religion, and this was secured by blood.

Mr. Carson

still contended that 9/10 of the world’s progress was written
by war & bloodshed. The advancement of science & peace was
due to the interchange of mind with mind.

Exercised

For next term Mr. Franklyn, Mrs. Freeman & Miss Doris.
Mr. Curtis to preside at next meeting.

Mrs. Doris

W. M. Treasurer Secretary
March 15th
The Association met at Mrs. A. B. Draper's. Mr. Curtis present. Minutes read and adopted.

Song: "The better side of war," by Mrs. H. M. Miller, with flute accompaniment by Mr. Trumbull.

Nettling exercise, conducted by Mrs. Wood.

Owing to the non-appearance of Cameron McLeay, the discussion was opened on the negative by Mr. Sibley.

The discussion was opened on the negative by Mr. Sibley. Considered the question: Is it expedient for our Government to impose a tariff on foreign productions for home protection? Mr. Sibley considered the question almost entirely on strike and clearly in favor of the negative. Whatever course is productive of the greatest good to the greatest number is expedient for government. Whatever is best government to produce the means of life is a tax on the people, upon consumers.

Where any product as coal is consumed largely in excess of the production, this brought in competition with foreign supply alone in effect a tax tariff. Articles which you are engaged in producing, we may conclude, are not adapted to produce.

There is no foreign competition in your

God had adapted different countries to different production, and placed the broad highway of the sea between them, so it is not a wise policy in any govt. to check commerce. We will observe that the most progressive nations are those which foster an extensive commerce. The progress, too, as internal commerce advances. China has been an example of the repressive influence of excluding commerce with other nations. As the result of
Mr. Carson: Thought we should have a tariff to protect home manufacture.

Mr. Fife: claims that farmers are independent & need no protection. There is a way in which he can be benefited. If our manufactures were increased, a greater number of hands would be employed, labor improved, and a home consumption created for the farmer's products.

Mr. Fife: claims that farmers are independent, & have no limited protection. Would aid our manufacturers to compete with the low price of labor, which gives such an advantage to foreign manufacturers.

Mr. Weed: First argument against protection in the regiment would be that we may attain commercial independence. The true idea of commercial independence is when a nation can command the products, the results of the labor of the nation.

Mr. Weed: derives from the fact that she possesses what other nations need, & each country is benefitted by a free exchange of products.

A tariff to raise revenue is an indirect tax upon the people. I question if it is not a fruitful source of corruption. If our revenue were raised by direct tax, we should watch public expenditures more closely.

He illustrated the benefits of free exchange by supposing two countries separated by a range of mountains. In one, the same amount of wheat could be produced by 10 days' labor; which would require the labor of 5 days. In the other, which last could produce the same amount of coal in 1 day that the first could in 5. Consequently, a free exchange would be an advantage to both.
In the production of iron, our facilities were never exceeded. Then why is it not produced without fear of destruction? Simply because we can do better. Because we have greater agricultural facilities. We can produce wheat cheaper. Here land is cheap. In England dear. They can produce iron cheaper than we can, in exchange for their products. Some think it unnatural not to protect infant manufactures. What object to educate them up when they never reach maturity. It is done at the expense of the agricultural producer. The agriculture of our country has not reached the development of other countries. There is iron to extend this interest greatly. The boot and shoe business is without protection, and no where in the world is it more prosperous than in this country. It is objected that shoe manufacture would make her consuming for our agricultural products. We can supply all real demands, and will always have a surplus.

When God interferes to raise an industry, raising the price of its products, it harms all other industries it less people to sustain that single industry.

Manufacturers do not go into business from patriotic motives. They do it to make money, and roll in riches at the expense of others. It becomes law, too, shall, and escape fraud of many kinds. A railroad, the iron interest should need protection. The boot and shoe interest not. I answered by saying that the first required large capital to get to make it a going concern, the last required small capital and gave quick return.
In the five business machinery helps in iron and does not as much. A man in labor here, there for a man labor in England. It would affect the question, what made the price of labor: the price in dollars, or in commodities. Tenant industries, increase the capital of a country, and give it self reliance. If the capital were here, we are sure of the profits. Since 1815 the gun has been branded as revenue tariff plan, with short alternations of short periods of free trade, which were unsuitable. It had succeeded by a farm. The local would benefit to agricultural products for the same but the said that modest kind of people. Their living by exchange of community of products. The cost of transportation of such goods must prepare. I would felt upon the produce of this place in the condition where the power of nations manifest. This was a great the friend of above personal interests, a national question. He advanced other strong arguments in favor not nearly the to remarks from others. But the discussion was as conversational that although I could not follow out the arguments sufficiently to neglect.

The names of Mr. & Mrs. Thomas Brown, Mr. David McBean & Miss Anna Houtra were proposed & accepted.

Next meeting to be held at Mrs. McBean's. Julia McBean to preside.
March 24
The Association met at Mrs. McClean's
Mrs. Miller presiding.
Spelling exercise conducted by Mrs. Fraser.
Several interesting accounts were given by different
members of what they had read—giving rise to
general comment.
By Comm. for next term Mr. Myron Miller,
Mrs. Buskirk, and Mrs. W. C. McClean.
Mr. Miller to preside at next meeting, to be
held at his residence.

April 6
The Association met at Mr. Myron Miller's
Mr. Miller presiding. Song by Miss Goodrich
with flute and piano accompaniment.
Spelling exercise conducted by Mrs. Miller.
Journal of Mr. W. H. Read's trip to Florida,
read by Miss Goodrich.
Discussion of question. Resolved that the tendency
of our grain is to decay postponed.
Song by Mrs. Myron Miller
Next meeting to be held at Mrs. Dorr's.
Mr. Drake to preside.

April 24
Association met at Mrs. Dorr's. Mr. Drake
presiding. Song by Misses Goodrich and Stanford.
Conducted by Mrs. Graehm. Spelling exercise conducted
by Miss Goodrich. Charade—Authorship—acted
by Misses Smith, Stanford, Dorr, and Mrs. Fraser.
Mr. Carson opened discussion on the question
Resolved that the tendency of our grain is to decay.
The perpetuity of our government depends upon the virtue, morality, and integrity not only of those who govern, but of those who are governed. The renewal and history of once powerful nations showing that the most virtuous continued longest in power, but sooner or later, all changed and passed away, and we can only judge of ourselves by the history of the past. Ours was probably the best kept up existence, but the great increasing prevalence of corruption has elements of danger to our nation. The mercenary spirit, and depravity of officials, as universal as to leave few if any unblemished, too surely forebode decay. Contended that the history of other nations had nothing to do with our future; we are differently circumstanced from other nations.

Mr. Carson was very truly. The perpetuity of a government depends upon the integrity of the people. We have wrong doers, but this very fact is one of the people against corruption, shows that public opinion is sound. These corrupt officials are laid upon the shelf. Though men take their places. The moral sentiment of the people is active, and though slow to act, is still operative in the right direction. The people will act against a man for office who is branded with shame or guilty of crime. The present flood of exposure and remorse will do good. The people will act not be as strenuous for party and more so for principle.
He saw evidence that the people were breaking
down from old party ties, and would sustain only
men of integrity.
Mr. Carson. Though Mr. Stewart admitted even more fully
then he, the existing corruptions
The future was not so clear to his mind.
Not judgment was not executed speedily, neither
were the less certain. How had we treated these
corrupt officials? Merely censured them. They were
not punished—none removed. The love of money
corrupted them, others would be tempted in the
same way. He saw strong symptoms of decay.
Mr. Stewart. Maintained that these men had been pun-
ished as far as the law would permit. The law
had no laws to reach such crimes. It is not the fault
of the people but of the laws. We had not prepared
for such unforeseen offenses. The thought deadlock
was severely punished. He was a vagabond on
the face of the earth. He saw a lynched handmade
for life. He could never again aspire to any office
of trust or honor. So of those who had done wrong
in Congress. The moral sentiment of the nation
condemned them. Our remedy is to vote for honest
men.
Mr. Carson. They may be honest when we vote
for them but how long before they will become corrupt. Washington
Kate McLaughlin. Repealed a quotation from Childe Harold, instilling the idea
that the present is still the same, a rehearsal of the past.
Dr. Jon. Mr. Stewart. Mientras de la Kate McLaughlin
Next meeting to be held at Mr. Lowe's. Mr. Lowe to
preside.
1878

May 19

The Association met at the Chloe's. Mrs. Acres, presiding. Charade Entering acted by Mrs. Miller.

Miss Alta McVane, Mr. Slade, Selection from a book.

Miss Alta McVane, Selection by Miss Ella Dos.

The Bolero - Selection by Mr. Crane. Impressions of Madrid. Song by Mrs. Budlong.

Next meeting to be held in four weeks at Mr. B. Lemon's. Mr. Lewis to preside.

June 16th

Association met at Mr. Lewis's. Mr. Lewis, presiding.

Reading Shakespeare, As you like it.

Music, Air byances Goodrich & Sanford, & Miss Robinson. Asc by Mrs. Freyman.

Exp. Com. for next term. Edna Smith proposed & accepted.

Next meeting to be held in four weeks at Mr. Slade's.

July

Mr. Meeting

Aug. 1st

Met at Mr. Slade's. Mr. Miller, presiding.


Music: Duet by Mrs. Budlong & Miss Goodrich. Asc. by Miss Crosby.


Recitation by Miss Mosso. The Army of the Dead.

Rev. Mr. Hayes of Pitts was introduced by Mrs. Sloan & made some very interesting remarks.

A vote of thanks to Mr. Hayes & Miss Mosso.
Oct 19, Mr. Curtis, presiding.

Discussion on the question: Is Gravity necessary an accompaniment of wisdom? -

Aff. Mr. Steward - Neg. Mr. Hopson.

Selection by Miss Smith from Mrs. Hawthorne's lecture.

Oct 26th - Next Meeting at Mrs. Doris. Mr. Miller to preside.
Oct 27

Oct 27. At Mr. Libby's. Mr. Miller presiding.

Instructional music by Miss Lizzie Lewis.

Selection by Miss Ridley - During Contented Man.

Essay on the decay of our commerce by Mrs. J. P. Van.

Conversation on the subject of domestic society.

A unanimous vote in the negation.

Selection by Miss Kate McNaughton - Concerning the disadvantage of living in a small community.

Song by Miss Mary McVean.

Cy. Song - Mr. Libby, Miss McNaughton, and Mrs. Fraser.

Next meeting at Mr. Libby's. Mrs. Libby presiders.

Nov 18th

Society met at Mr. Libby's. Mr. T. presiding.

Music by Miss Brooks, Miss Jones, and Mrs. Delano.

Questions: Resolved that corporal punishment shall be abolished from our schools.

Aff. J. Bradlesey, Miss Jones, and Miss Goodrich.

Reg. Mr. J. Reed, Mrs. J. Bradlesey, and Miss Stanford.

After all arguments by the disputants, the question was discussed at some length by the members.

The names of Miss Libby and Mr. Holmes, Hall were proposed and accepted.

Next meeting at Miss Jones'. Mr. Green to preside.
Nov. 24
Met at Mrs. Jones' home, Mr. Sloan presiding.
Music by Jessie Jones.
Selection by P. Garbult from Drake.
Selection by Miss Power.
The first question of principal things.
Question: What are the causes of the present stagnation in the money market?

Discussion general.
Selection by Miss Harmon.
Song by Miss Stanford.
The names of Mr. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Garbult were proposed + accepted.
Ex. Com.

Next meeting to be held at Mrs. McNaughton's.
Com. McLean to preside.

Dec 5
Society met at Mrs. McNaughton's.
Mr. Miller presiding.
Song by Miss Goodrich - Beautiful Galle of the Sea.
The question: How can we purify our politicians was ably discussed by Messrs. Libby, Stewart, Carson, Dr. Long, Darrow + Wocum.
Essay by Miss Darrow.
The names of Mr. + Mrs. Darrow + others were proposed + accepted.
Next meeting to be held at Dr. Sloan's;
the Dr. to preside.
1873
Dec 22nd
Society met at De Carson's. Dr. Dr. presiding.

Music by Miss Frederick
Rehearsal of Lied. Beautiful by Kate M. Clayton
Discussion of Question
Resolved that acts as a nation are
merely improving
Dr. Read on Opp. Dr. Saxon on Reg.
were followed by Mr. Harrow Opp.
Mr. Stewart Reg. Dr. Carson giving his
decision for the Opp.

Miss to Mrs. Mayson Miller
Selection from Speech of Wendell Phillips
by Mrs. Fraser
The name of Fred Read was proposed to be
Elected for next term. Mr. Saxon
Mr. Stewart & Miss Dore.
Next meeting at Mr. Mayson Miller's
E. B. Read to preside

1874
Jan 5
Society met at Mr. Miller's. E. B. Read presiding.

Resolution Resolved that compulsory education
is desirable

Mr. Saxon read a well prepared argument on Opp.
Mr. Miller & Mr. Stewart spoke on Reg.
Dr. Carson on both sides.

Discussion - Miss E. D. Saxon on an Irish school
Dr. Fenman made a motion, met at the Carson's.
Jan 14th

Society met at Mr. Carson. Dr. Denman presiding.

Music given by Miss Wallace.

Those appointed for delerations were absent.

The Question: Resolved that the price of alcoholic intemperance is more formidable to the best interests of our country now than at any previous period.

Aff. - Mr. Carson - Reg. C. Mr. Hayburn.


Music: Miss Wallace by request.

By-Laws for next term Mr. Libley, and Misses Wallace & Dalton.

Next meeting to be held at Mr. Libley's.

Mr. Carson to preside.

Feb 2nd

Society met at Mr. Libley's. Mr. Miller reading.

Song - Sweetheart by Rev. Mr. Miller.

Question: Resolved that it is advisable for Govt. to become Superintendim immediately.

Aff. - Messrs. Denman, Stewart, Libley.


Gallée Songs

The names of Mr. Libley, Liddon Brown, Robert, Dorey, Mrs. Roberts, and Miss M. A. Leavy were proposed & accepted.

Next meeting at Mrs. Libley's. J. C. McBean to preside.
March 24th
Society met at Mrs. McBean's
Dr. Carson presiding

Music - Miss Wallace, Guitar
Recitation - Mrs. Carson, Miller

Question is, it is policy to devote an annual sum of $1000 to the support of the Indians? -
Neg. - Mr. Locom & Oliver Smith.

General remarks - Mr. Durr
Selection - Leland Brown
Music - Song by Mr. Goodrich

Next meeting at Mrs. Weeds - R. Garbutt to preside.

Feb 16th
Society met at Mr. Locom's - Mrs. J.C. McBean - presiding
Music - Guitar - Miss Wallace

Resolution: Resolved that it would be for the best interests of our country to wholly ignore the Bible in our common schools. Sydley of Education Dept. - Messrs. R. Garbutt, Locom, Kelley, Denman, & J.R. Garbutt.


Music - C. Brayburn

Ex. Com. - C. Garbutt, Mrs. Dr. Carson, Mrs. Locom

The names of Mr. & Mrs. Student + Mr. + Mrs. Buck were proposed & accepted. Next meeting to be at Mrs. McBean's - Dr. Carson to preside.
March 23rd
Society met at Mr. Weed's. A. Garbutt presiding.
Music: Duet by Min. Cooley & Mr. Garbutt.
Charades by Misses Wallace & Dorr. Messrs. P. Garbutt
Commentary & Standish.

Resolution: The angels of Boston desire Kate M. Pea's.

Question: Resolved that success in life depends more upon one's own efforts than
upon surrounding circumstances.

All: Misses Lefler & Shogum - and a
Pastry by Mr. Weed on Symmetry of Character

Selection Miss Dalton. In order for a picture
Of Con. H. Dorr. Misses Smith & Darrow.
Next meeting at Mrs. Dorr. Mr. Lilly to preside.

April 6
Society met at Mrs. Dorr. Mr. Bulloch presiding.
Meeting opened by Francis Amasa
Declaration by Selden Brown.
Discussion - Question. Resolved that
the present crusade of women against intemperance is nonsense, but should be discouraged.
All: Miss Altema P. Garbutt & Mrs. Brown.
Bulloch & Miss Greer. Celeste Mr. Stewart.
Song - Shelter & El. Miss Smith Charades included.
By Mrs. Murray, Miller & Miss Dorr. The names of
Mary McBean, Julian Brown & Isaac Stanfield were proposed.
Next meeting at Mrs. H. Miller. Dr. Denman
to preside.
1874
April 20

Society met at Mrs. Miller's, Dr. Donnan president.

Reading from Dickens by Mr. Curtis.
Miss Grodich by Mrs. Fraser.
From "My Optimism" by Canon McBean.
Declamation by Fred Reed.

Song by Mrs. Miller.

The names of Howard McBean and Miss Scoffer were proposed and accepted.

By Come for the next term Miss Crosby, Miss Sutton and Mr. Curtiss.

Next meeting at Mrs. McNaughton's.

Christie to preside.

May 4

Society met at Mrs. McNaughton's, Mrs. Liddle presiding.

Music by Mrs. Myron Miller.

Reading by Miss Wallace and Canon McBean.

From "My Optimism." Selection by Mrs. Fraser.

From "Libraries Home & Society on Temperance reform .

Song by Mary McBean.

A sentiment from each member.

Next meeting at Mrs. McBeans. Mrs. Liddle to preside.
May 18th  
Society met at Mrs. Mcleans' Mrs. Stewart 
pressing
Priscy by Miss Wallace
Reading by L. Doré - The Centigrigraphist
Question: Resolved that the Grange movement is 
unwise
Adj. Mrs. Stewart
Reg. Messrs. Harrow. Studnutt & C. McLean
Reading Mrs. Curtis
Mr. Studnutt - Preservation of Character
Mr. Com. Mrs. McLean & Harrow
Miss Peiley & Mrs. J. C. McLean
Names of Frank Stanford & Maggie Garbolt
proposed I accepted
Next meeting at Mrs. McLean. Mrs. Stewart 
To preside

June 1st  
Society met at Mrs. McLean. Frank Stanford 
presiding
Priscy by Miss Wallace
Selection from Stanford
Essay by Mrs. McLean. True Freedom
Selection Mrs. Studnutt - Perfect Liberty
Song Miss Stanford - Sweet Spirit Seen In Pages
So by Mrs. Budding - Please die that done bright
Next meeting at Marion Millers. Mrs. Miller to preside
June 22

Society met at Mr. Miller's. Mr. Miller presiding.

Music: Lillian Brown.

Selection: Mrs. Budlong.

Question: Resolved that legislation without representation is great injustice to women.


Tres.-Reynard Stewart and Harrow.

Cora - Notes on England - Frank Stanford.

Ex. Comm. - Frank Stanford, Mrs. Darrow.

Mrs. H. Miller.

Next meeting at Mr. Budlong's. Mr. Stewart to preside.

July 13

Society met at Mr. Budlong's. Mr. Stewart presiding.

Song by Miss Miller. Then you'll remember the.

Spelling exercise conducted by Miss Goodrich.

Selection by Lillian Brown.

Music by Mrs. Budlong. The origin of the dance.

Resolved and carried that the next two meetings be held on the first Monday of the month.

Mr. Brown and Miss J. McKeight were elected on exp. come, to fill vacancies.

Next meeting at Mr. James P. Garbutt to preside.
Aug 3, Society met at Mrs. Doone's. Philip Garbultt

presiding.

Music. Instrumented by Lois Lewis.

Essay. The Education of Woman by Fort Gloom.

Selection. Selections from James Lilliard's Story.

Selection. Lilliard's Summer of His Captivity.

Music. Again down a two-fold-Dee Mary McLean.

The name of Lois Lewis was proposed

and accepted.

Ex.Cm. Lieut. McKeelton, Lilliard, Slocum. and Fort Gloom. Next meeting at

Mrs. Doone's. A. Doone to preside.

Sept 7, Society met at Mrs. Doone's. A. Doone

presiding.

Music. Guest by Miss Wallace.

Presentation. Ben Johnson by Mrs. James.

Selection. Miss Goodrich, Mrs. Knowles.

Music. C. C. Sam. Davis Wallace.

Mrs. Crevecoeur, Philip Garbultt.

Jessie E. Primrose McEwan were made

members of the Society.

Next meeting be held at Mrs. McNaughton's.

Slocum to preside.

This meeting was postponed for a week. It

then held. Not called to order, but called to meet in three weeks at Mrs. Knowles.
Oct 19

Society met at Mrs. McCoons. Mrs. Bloom presided.

Music: piano—Miss Wallace
Selection: "The Green" by Miss Darrow.
Familiar Selection: "The Daughter." Modern Gallery—Mrs. Lushias

Conundrum by Miss Stanford.

Sentiments from various members:
Miss Lottie Lee, Miss Jessie Jones became members of the society.
Rept meeting at Mrs. McCoons.
Mrs. Miller to preside.

Nov 2

Society met at Mrs. McCoons. Mrs. Miller presiding.

Selection from Dickens by S. McNaughton.
Selection—"To the Literature," by Mrs. Lushias.
Selection: "Beecher on Christian Liberty," by the one of the beautiful—C. McCoons.
Selection: "Long what are the wild leaves dawning?"
Mrs. Miller & Mary McCoons.

Chord & Conundrum by Miss George.
Music: "Beautified by Mrs. Bragman & Mrs. McNaught.

Rept meeting to be at Mrs. McCoons.
Mrs. Miller to preside.
Dec. 10— Society met at Mr. Weed. Mr. Weed, presiding. Music: Quartette. Come Disco, with the whole. Lecture by Dr. Parson on the Mammoth Cave. Music: Quartette. Come Away, where Ponce was played by Messrs. Freyberg and Hall and Missis Goodrich and Mr. McBean. A vote of thanks was tendered Dr. Parson to which he responded calling out an anecdote from Mr. Weed—Dr. Parson, Dr. L. Smith and another Morgan were made members of the society. Next meeting to be held at Mr. Gloeens Clinton McBean to preside.

Dec. 7— Society met at Mr. Gloeens. Mr. J. presiding. The question—Resolved that it would be detrimental to the best interests of the country to elect a president for a 3rd term. The motion was argued on the aforrihation by Mr. Miller and Mr. Gloeens. It on the aign. by Mr. Weed and J. C. McBean. Ex. Com. for next term: Mrs. C. E. Johnson, Mr. Miller, Mrs. Gloeens. Mr. Weed. Next meeting at Mr. Gloeens. Mr. J. to preside.
Dec 22
The Society met at Mr. Libby's. Mr. Libby presiding. Music. The Brook by Wm. Mc Dean. 20 min. Spelling exercise, conducted by Mr. Weed, preceded by his reading of a selection. Read by Mrs. Miller at the Hall.
Recitation. The Drunken's Dream by Minnie Mc Dean
Recounting by each member of something of interest they had read heard or seen.
Mr. Weed on Aeronautics.
Mr. Stewart on The Public wars of Caesar
" Budlong " Legaz Payne
" Frayser on A Selection of N. Malory
" Mrs. scoon " Imagination
" Mr. Miller " On the Beauties of
" Album on Spiritual Manifestation
" J. C. Mc Dean Hawaiian Islands
Mrs. Fraser on Le Magntite as a Philanthropic
" Budlong on A Selection on Nature of literature
" Miss Beechford " from Backlog studies
" Music Read by Mr. Miller at the Hall.
Pread by Mr. Mc Dean to preside.
The Society met at Cameron McLean's. Mr. McLean presiding.
Mrs. McLean, Mrs. Miller, Mrs. J.C. McLean,
Mrs. Dugan, Mrs. Frazer, Mr. Frazer.
Mr. Reed, Mr. Livingstone, Mr. John Hope,
Mr. Hope, Mr. Lee.
Mr. Miller, Mr. McLean, Mr. Graham, Mr. McLean.
Mr. McLean, Mr. Seabury, Mr. McLean, Mr. McLean.
Mr. McLean, Mr. McLean, Mr. McLean.
Mr. McLean, Mr. McLean, Mr. McLean.
Mr. McLean, Mr. McLean, Mr. McLean.
Mr. McLean, Mr. McLean, Mr. McLean.
Mr. McLean, Mr. McLean, Mr. McLean.
Mr. McLean, Mr. McLean, Mr. McLean.
Mr. McLean, Mr. McLean, Mr. McLean.
Mr. McLean, Mr. McLean, Mr. McLean.
Mr. McLean, Mr. McLean, Mr. McLean.
Mr. McLean, Mr. McLean, Mr. McLean.
Jan 25

The Society met at Mrs. McBean's
Dr. McCord presiding.

Missie Long read the clock in the morning
by Minnie McBean.

The question - Resolved that our present
Treatment of Insanity in this country
is radically defective, was discussed
by Senora Fflemm, Missi Arrow.

Dinner & speech

Music by Miss J. Neaughton

Dance to the Polkas.

Mrs. Miller & Mrs. McBean

Next meeting at Mrs. Arrow Miller.

Mr. Miller to preside.

Feb 15

The Society met at Mr. Miller's, Mr. M. presiding.

Music Jessie Jones

Recitation: The old man & the youth.

by Mrs. Myron Miller.

Music Myra Goodrich

Card games: Misses Darrow & Goodrich

Ex. Com. Mrs. Miller, Miss I. M.

Neaughton & Mrs. Arrow.
March 1

The Society met at Mr. Slocom
Mr. Slocom presiding

Recitation - The Legend Beautiful

Miss Kate McRounton

Song by Miss Miller

Selection: A Few Lines of an

by Philip Gerhart

Characters: Conundrums

Mrs. Wallace

Engines on Shoes

Mr. Slocom

March 16

The Society met at Mrs. Lewis's

Mr. Slocom presiding

Music: Miss Wallace

Recitation: John Gilpin's Ride

Miss Goodrich

Those who were appointed on the

programme, being absent, the society

entertained themselves with quotations

and conundrums.

Miss Evie Budlong, Mrs. Slocom

& Miss Kate McRounton
March 24
The Society met at Dr. Elson's
Mrs. Curtis, President
Selection: Hannah Jane
Mrs. Mary Miller
Essay by Truth
Mr. Stewart
Consecration
Recitation: Bryant's Forest Scenes
Mrs. Fraser

April 12
The Society met at Mrs. Mary Miller's
Mrs. Sibley, President
Song by Mrs. Miller
Personalization of Goldsmith
Mrs. Curtis
Histories of Egypt
Dr. Geography by Mrs. J. L. St. John
Government by Mr. Curtis
Religion and Education by Mr. Bloom
Arts and Antiquities by Mrs. Miller
Music: Song, dying Egypt, dying by Mary McLean
History, continued - Language and Literature by Mr. Stewart
Products of Commerce by Philip Gaskill
Lord's Prayer by Mrs. Sibley
Domestic Habits of the East
Music: Death of
Music: Crown of the Haigton
April 26
The Society met at Mrs. McRae's house.
Philip Garbutt presiding.
Missie by Miss Goodrich.
History of Greece.
Dr. Geoghegan's guest, Miss Miller.
Soil & Climate Miss Miller.
Government Mr. Miller.
Habits of the people. Miss Ella Dorr.
Religion & education. Mrs. Weed.
Music. Miss McRae's house.
Language & literature. Dr. Stewart.
Arts & antiquities. Miss Wallace.
Products & commerce. J. C. McBean.
Missie Garby's library.

May 24
The Society met at Mr. Weed's. Mr. B. presiding.
The meeting being given, the attendance was small.
Reading exercises.
The Sloane & Miss Fraser choosing sides.
Mr. Weed & Mr. Stewart pronounced words.
This remained standing on Mr. Sloane's side, when the last bell ringer was sloughed on the side of Miss Fraser.
The names of John Brown & Mr. Weed & Miss Bellie & Clara Bulpin were added to the Society. Ex. Corn. Mrs. Dorr, Miss Darrin & Mrs. Miller.
The Society met at Mr. Chrys'm Muller, Mr. M. presiding.

Duet: Hail! to the Light of Dawn
Mr. Grashorn & Miss Britzy
History of Germany

Geography: Mrs. Sloane

L'd of Venus: Miss Darrows
Habits of the Goby, Mrs. Reight, Mr. Reight.
Art & Manufac'tures, Mr. Fraser

Language & Literature Mr. Stuart - Absent.

Religion & Education Mr. Stuart - Absent

Song by Mrs. Carter.

July 12
The Society met at Mr. Curtiss, Mr. L. presiding.

Music: Miss S. Mr. Naughton

The subject of the programme. Music - Mr. Reight played a Scherzo from a former lecture on Music.

Duet: Night & Dawn by Mr. Grashorn & Miss Goodrich

Shirt extract from different authors on the subject of Music. Mr. Fraser

Grandmans' Mask Ball.

Long Rambles ending Mrs. Carter's

Anecdote of Mozart. Miss Doe

" of Mozart & Hayden. Miss Wallace

" by Mr. Budlong.
Society - Mrs. Popon Miller
Mr. B. Reed. Account of Universal Musical Festival.
Origin of Hardy Columbia.
Prominent in scene.
Mrs. Bellamy, Introductory by Mrs. Misbell
of the sisters both on piano. Conductors
of choral of Shakespeare - Mrs. Miller
Hayden and Mozart first.- Mrs.
Fay Miller
Song - Mrs. Goodrich
The name of C. B. Bellamy was
proposed & accepted
Mrs. Fraser.
Song - Mrs. Miller

Aug 7
The Society met at Mrs. Miller's
Mrs. Popon presiding.
Song by Mrs. Miller.
Subject - Painting
Sketch of Reuben - Mr. M. Miller
Mrs. Popon, history of painting
Sketch of Michael Angelo - Kate McLaughlin
Missie Lillian Brown
Sketch of Rose Bonheur Mrs. Fraser
Character in scenery H. Dorr
Composition between Michael and Michael
by Selden Brown.
American Artists Maria Ella Dorr
Miss Miss Brown
A sketch of Rosa Bonheur
Mrs Miller

Sept. 6
The Society met at Mrs. H. Baughn
Mr. Lyon presiding
Miss Piano Flute
Mr. Travers and Miss Cook
Conversation upon Agriculture
its interests, its advantages, its disadvantages as a pursuit
Opened by Mr. Sibley, followed by
Mr. Stewart, Mr. Bellamy, Mr. Reed
and Mr. Badlong.
This Wallace, Mrs. Dorr, Miss. Grace
read selections begun upon the subject
by Mr. Crow, Mrs. Dorr, Mrs. Wallace.
Mr. Badlong

Sept 28
The Society met at Mr. Bellamy's
Mr. B. presiding
Music, Mrs. Badlong
Selections, Extracts from Spurgeon's sermons
Mrs. Stobey
Anecdote of P. C. Anderson, Mrs. Badlong
In Edible birds' legs, Mrs. Fraser
Inventions of the day, Mrs. Stobey.
Explanations of the process of working.

The bee's call — Miss Wallace.

Observations on prairie life, remarks on Livingston, last year. Miss Badlon.

Miss Miss Badlon.

Remarks — Ex. 5, 4 knives.

Miss Dorson, Miss Dorson.

Miss Guitar. Miss Wallace.

Oct. 4.

The Society met at Miss McBean's.

Mr. Slocomb presenting.

Music: Violin, guitar. Mr. Badlon.

Selection: Miss Dora. Brandon. Miss Dora.

Music: Guitar. Mr. Badlon.

Mr. Badlon and Miss Wallace.

Remarks (repeated by request) of Ex. 5, 4 knives — Miss Dorson.

Selection: The Snow Queen. Miss Badlon.

Lone. Miss Miller.

Cornmills on rafters, wasp. Miss McBean.

Remarks on California. Mr. J. J. Poole.

The name of American Kate McNaughton.

Selection from Lowell. Miss Goodrich.

Anecdote of Bathhouse. Miss Wallace.

Report of Lyceum meeting. Miss Slocomb.

Song by Miss Goodrich.


Miss Kate McNaughton.
Dec 18

The Society met at Mr. Hocum's

Mr. Weed presiding

Sketch of Washington Irving

Mrs. W. Keightley - Greats for kids

Legend of Sleepy Hollow

Mrs. W. Keightley

Tom, late of late, Mary McBean

Palace of the Alhambra

Mrs. Curtiss

The Angels - St. Doss

The wife, chapter of Pursuit-History

By Mr. Mary Miller

By vote of the Society, the time of meeting was changed from Monday to Tuesday evening, to accommodate the Orchestra.

Miss Hannah Ball was made a member of the Society.

Nov 2

The Society met at Mr. Weeks

J.G. Peck presiding

Menu: Hocum, Stewart, Curtis, and Fairburn being absent, the items assigned to them were not carried out.

Music by Mr. Hall

Continuation of the story - Chapter 11

Miss Wallace

Incidents & anecdotes connected with the history of our country previous to the rebellion

Alonzo Brown
Incident connected with the Rebellion. The battle of the Fordyce was fought.
Mr. Carter & Mrs. Lawrence became members of the Society.
C. P. Hall, Silas Brown & Jessie McBean.

Nov 15

The Society met at Mr. Toeds
Miss Miller presiding.
Miss Cross
Chapter B of Pursuit.
Miss Darrows life of Washington. Mrs. Bloom.
Presidents of Helen Tail. Mr. Toed
Selection.

Grandmother story of
Barbara Billnight. Mr. Landis
Dr. Howe & Mrs. Dorr elected to act with
Miss Brown on Executive Committee.
Mr. & Mrs. Landis, Della Franklin
Dr. Phelps became members of
the Society.

Dec 30

The Fourth Anniversary Meeting of the Society was held at Mrs. McBean.
Mrs. McBean presiding.
Sing - Mrs. Carter, Miss of flute & guitar.
Sketch of the life of Mark Twain.
Mr. Shelley. Music of flute & guitar.
Chapter Four of Pursuit.
Hale McNaughton.
Review of the Literary Society.

Mr. Fraser

The President moved a vote of thanks to
the Secretary, that her services be
recommends on the minutes of the Society
Carried. C.P. Cony, Mr. Wood
Mrs. Wallace and Miss Fraser.

A history review of the four years
History of the Louisville Literary Society
As far as it can be defined.

The early initial thought of our
Society originated in the keen sense
of mutual bereavement felt by a few
of its members, founders, from the loss
of a beloved friend, whose conversation
and influence were a continual stimulus
to the growth of spiritual and mental life;
and from a desire to, in some measure,
replace this influence, by a freer, more
change of thought and feeling regarding
intellectual life. This could
be afforded the casual meetings of
society could afford. The first idea
was to establish a class for Bible study,
but on further reflection and advice, it was
decided to found a society, whose purpose
should be the mental improvement of its
members. Accordingly on the evening of
Dec. 11, 1827, an informal meeting was
held at this house to consult upon the subject and at the next meeting, at the afternoon. The following constitution was adopted.

See Constitution.

The meetings have been almost invariably well attended although some of the enrolled members have never been with us, and many but a few times. We have upon the roll 133 names. An unenrolled member for parlor meeting and it has sometimes been feared that we might become too numerous, as it is our custom to admit all whose names are proposed, but thus far the matter seems to adjust itself without difficulty. Some being detained by home duties, or other engagements, some finding it inconvenient to get to the meetings others losing all interest in the Society. But generally, those who have joined as working members, find themselves benefited, and retain their interest, attending as often as circumstances will permit. A very commendable feature in our history has been the uniform willingness to comply with the appointments of the executive committee, who may be said to be dictators in a small way. The absence of internal criticism may
also he noted, each seeming to feel a sense of his own deficiencies, and the need of that generous encouragement of even his feeblest efforts, which he in turn is ready to bestow upon others.

It is the testimony of all who have had sufficient interest to do their proper share of work, that they have derived profit if not pleasure therefore from talks of the great pleasure they have derived from the close acquaintance with life-long neighbors, discursus through expressions of thoughts and feelings called out by the various questions brought before our Society.

Socially too, our meetings have given many self-acting results. We have all felt that "the literary" has a desirable place to bring our visiting friends, where we might introduce them to home friends, informally, and under the pleasantest conditions, without the needless effort of so-called entertainment, be it noted, that have to all early neighborhood sociability.

Doubtless among the reasons for our continued existence, the two strongest are, that our entertainments is solely a feast of reason, and a flow of soul, and that there is no call made upon our pockets.
Perhaps this last is not much to our credit; would it not be well for us to try, in some way, to extend the desire of the opportunity for culture beyond our immediate circle?

Would it be an Utopian dream to behold in our little village a tasteful, spacious building, giving us the much needed convenience of a well hall, and furnished with a full the library and reading room, where those who wished could find opportunity for mental growth, and where the young might be tempted to their profit away from the allurements of vice?

Why should not such a project as this be pressed to militate such a movement, though by small beginnings, and slow degrees, we sought at time, and with constant effort accomplish such a purpose, and become a source of wide spread benefit to our fellow?

To resume—Our programmes have been extremely varied, embracing discussions, essays, recitations, selections, readings, history, biography, music, and many other forms of instruction and recreation. Presently discussed were many topics which have proved so vital.
interesting remarks may be mentioned.

Rev. Mr. Reyes of Philadelphia.

Mrs. Margaretta Moore, the Accomackian.

Dr. Person of Nolato.

Mr. Riley of California.

We have lost by death.

Dr. A. Miller - useful and honored member.

Mr. N. Garbutt and

Mrs. Carson.

Honored and useful members.

We are guests not to the table but to the society.

As to marriage, it cannot be positively ascertained that any have or are given in our society, but as that is not their main object, let us not be insensible.

Dr. R. Stetzer,

Next meeting to be held at Mrs. Patti Miller's.

Mr. Butterly to preside.

Dec. 19th.

The Society met at Mrs. Miller's. Mr. Butterly in the chair.

A humorous anecdote or extract from each member.

By request Mrs. P. G. Butler read from Shakespeare or recited an original poem.
Dec 1877 - At Mr. Miller's

The present brings us to Dec. 1877. The record of the two years following shows no lack of interest or effort on the part of the working members of our Society. The subjects we have considered have been full of interest and profit, adding greatly to our knowledge of our own and foreign countries, and giving us enlarged views of the capacity and capabilities of the human race.

We have studied the early history of our own country, a informed ourselves of the character and services of many of the founders of our Republic. This learning drew the debt of gratitude due to those noble self-sacrificing men, who, keeping the glow of patriotism in our hearts, fought a battle of wills.

During the last two years, 36 members have been added to our number.
1876
Jan 11

The Society met at Mrs. Myers Miller, Dr. P. E. Miller's, for a Centennial program, opened by singing the Star-Spangled Banner. The initial causes of the Revolutionary war - the Declaration of Independence - were explained.

Dr. Smith - The Battle of Yorktown and closing scenes of the war.

Mr. Wood - Incidents connected with naval war.

Dr. Gates - History of incidents connected with the Declaration of Independence.

Mr. McGillow - Instances of female heroism connected with the Revolution.

Dr. Denman - Selection from "The Star-Spangled Banner." Dr. P. E. Miller, Dr. J. B. Bullock.

Mr. Hiley - The Ft. Mifflin, Mr. Prallsville were elected members.

Exp. Com. Dr. Stone, Mrs. Ballindine, Rev. J. M. Naughton.

Jan 25

The Society met at Mrs. Sloane's. Mrs. Sloane presided.

Questions - Should college regalia, as an athletic sport, be encouraged? Should college regalia be abolished? Should college regalia be encouraged?

Mrs. Sloane, Mrs. Stewart, Mr. Sloane, Dr. Denman, Mr. Bullock, Mrs. P. E. Bullock, Mrs. Prall.

Revelation - The brother of Mrs. Sloane, Jessie McBean, was present.

Chaplain of the Regiment, Mrs. P. E. Bullock.

Dr. P. E. Miller, Mrs. G. H. Hall.
February 6

Society met at Mr. Libby's. Mr. Stewart presiding.
Music: Miss Emma Philifson.

Declaratory. The Raven.
Habits and character of people. Mrs. Budlong.

Language and literature. H. S. Dore.
With flute and piano accompaniment.

Mr. Libby's.
Arts and education of Chinese.
Chapter fifth of Persuif. Mrs. Jane McBean.
Music: Mr. L. Brown.
Miss J. Doreen. Mrs. Doreen. Frank Budlong.
Were elected members.

February 22nd.

Society met at Mrs. McNaughtons. Mr. Doreen presiding.
Selection: Music of Persuif. Mrs. Cam, McBean.
Of a star. Mrs. Doreen.
Chapter seventh of Persuif. Mr. Hayfok.

Mr. C. Rogers and Miss J. Rogers were elected members.

March 21.

Society met at Mrs. McBeans. Mr. Garbutt presiding.
Mr. Wallace and Mr. Hayfok. Selection: Japanese language. Selection:
Art of science. Mrs. Fraser. Character and occupation of people.
April 9

Society met at Mr. Gooch's. Mr. Lilly presiding.
Music: Mr. Grayhcan.

Question: Resolved that the love of display is the greatest evil of the present times.


Mrs. Gooch, Mr. Weed & Mr. Lanborn.
Poem: The stream down which I glide. Mr. Lanborn.
Chapter 9 of Pursuit. Miss Harmon.
Long.-Mrs. Maynor Miller. Mr. Roland made a member.

April 18

Society met at Mr. Weed's. Dr. House presiding.
Song: What may tomorrow be. Miss Goodrich.
Chapter X of Pursuit. Miss Broslyn.

Question: Have we as a nation, steadily increased in integrity & moral force during the unrolling of our history?

Adjourn: Mr. Weed & Mr. Lanborn.
Mrs. Gooch & Mr. Lilly.

May 2

Society met at Mrs. Dor. Mrs. Don presiding.

American Institution: Interest.
Scientific: Mr. Lanborn. Inventions. Mrs. Miller.
Mrs. Dorow. Music: Miss Jennie Welters elected.
May 15
Society met at Mr. Myers. Mrs. Miller presiding.
Is the genius of Walter Scott most displayed
in his poetical writings?
Rev. Mr. Stewart. Pregation. Mr. Low. Mr. Garlick
Mrs. Fraser followed by general conversation.
Chapter 11 of Pursuit. Frank Field.

May 30
Society met at Mrs. Mary Miller. Mr. Weekes presiding.
Music. Miss Brady. Miss. Miss Jones
Sketch of Brigal & the Canal. Mr. Stewart.
Ex. Com. Mr. Stem. Mrs. Budlong & Mrs. Lawrence.

June 13
Society met at Mrs. Budlong. Mr. Dorr presiding.
Music. Miss Budlong.
Chapter 12th of Pursuit. Mr. Stem.

Sept. 5
Society met at Mrs. McBean. Mr. Keller presiding.
Music. Miss Wallace. Selection. Mr. Week.
Chapter 13th of Pursuit. L. J. Dorr.
Mr. Goodrich & Mr. Carpenter elected for nextest.

Sept. 19
Society met at Mr. Keller. Mrs. M. Miller presiding.
Vacation thoughts. Miss Wallace.
Selection. Mrs. Miller.
Oct 31
Society met at Mrs. Doris. Mr. Doris presiding.
Chair 15th of Pursuit. Mr. Goodrich.

Question
Is it the duty of legislature to enact laws for the protection of society against treachery? was discussed by Mr. Reed, Mr. Harburt & others.

Conandrum: Mrs. Brown.
Ex. Com.: Mr. Goodrich, Mrs. Sisson, & Mr. Hes.

Nov 14
Society met at Mrs. McNaughton's. Miss Helen presiding.
Music: Mrs. McNaughton.

No. 1. of a series of Centennial notes by Mr. Reed.
In Brazil: Sketch of country & people at Paris.
Selection: Mrs. Cooley. The enchanted solo.
Music: Mrs. Grayson & Miss Lawrence.

Nov 28
Society met at Mrs. McMeans. Mr. Lilly presiding.
Music: Local Quartette. Mrs. Goodrich.

Wallace, Mrs. Goodrich & Grayson.
Centennial Notes: Sweden. Mrs. Douglas Miller.
Extensive 5 minute oration. Mr. Reed. McMeans.
Mrs. Jones & Mrs. Dorr. Mr. Stewart.
Chapter 16th of Pursuit. T. Harburt.
Selection: Mrs. Kate McNaughton.
Music: Quartette.
Dec 12  
Society met at Dr. Edsens. Mr. Goodrich presiding
Music - Miss Crosby
A quotation from each member
Music - Miss Brown
Chapter 17th. Last of Persuasion. Mrs. Jones
Selection - Reckon the dream, Mrs. Sibley
Song - Miss Goodrich

Dec 26  
Society met at Mrs. Sloan's. Mr. Sloan presiding
Music - Mr. Frayser
Sketch of Russia & her Centennial effect
Miss Lulae McLaughlin
Quotation from some author whose name begins with C; from each member
Music - Miss Lewis & Mr. Frayser
E.g. Corn. Mr. Frayser. Mrs. Deacon Miller
& Miss Brown

Jan 15th
Society met at Mrs. McMeans. Mrs. Sibley presiding
Music - Minnie McBean
Centennial Sketch of Russia. Mrs. Wallace
Recitation. Col. Otis of New York - a visitor
Dedication from each member
Selection. The snow storm. Mr. Goodrich
Col. Otis was elected a member, after which he gave a comic recitation. Music. Mrs. Wallace

M. M. Hansen. Secretary
Jan 29th. Society met at Mr. Garbutt's, Mr. Garbutt presiding.
Music—Choir
Is universal suffrage promotive of the best interests of a republican form of government?
Messrs. Aiscom & Goodrich
Misses Libby & Wood
Mrs. Goodrich
Three minute extemporaneous speeches.
On Geology. Misses Dorr, Mr. Miller, Mr. Ewing for speaking. Presentation, Pleasure. Mrs. Freses.
In Letters. Mr. Garbutt
Music—Choir
Miss Libby
Mr. Garbutt was elected honorary, & Mrs. Nobby.
Miss Belden active members.

Feb 12th. Society met at Mr. Miller's, Mr. Miller presiding.
Music—Miss Belden
Selections. Songs of Chilly. Mr. Carpenter.
Music—Singing by Miss. A. presenter.
Talk on the Irish her question. Mr. Wood.
Charades & comradery. Misses Kellogg, Mr. Goodrich.
Music—Duet. Mr. Freses. Mr. Brown.
And their sister, Mr. Naughton.
Feb 26th

Society met at Mrs. McBean's. Mr.loom presiding.

Music: Miss Wallace

Centennial sketch of France—Mr. Door

 hymn selection and quotation from each motto.

Music: Long, Minnie McBean

Recitations from Shakespeare: King Henry the Fifth

and Merchant of Venice—Mr. Goodrich.

Recitation from Cooper—Mr. McLean.

Music: Miss Wallace

March 12th

Society met at Mrs. Dower. Mr. Dower presiding.

Song: May You Contum. Minnie McBean.

with flute and guitar accompaniment.

Sketch: Life of Burns—Mrs. Jane McBean

Selection from Burns—Miss Lyon.

Sketch: Life of Scott—Miss McLean.

Sketch: Life of Campbell—Mr. B. B. Garbutt.

Selection from Campbell—Miss Croston.

Music: Sketch airs. Mr. Fraser and Miss Wallace.

Centennial sketch of Belgium—Mrs. Fraser.

Executive committee: Misses: McLean, Pillay, Miss Goodrich.

March 26th

Society met at Mrs. Weeds. Mrs. Weeds presiding.

Recitation: Miss McLean.

Question: Is the blue glass theory of consideration?

Mrs. Ivy Miller and Miss Bowman. Miss. Aff. Miss Brown.


Centennial sketch of Italy—Miss Franklin.

Mrs. Bramble and Mrs. Remus were elected members.
April 9th

Society met at Mrs. Holley's. Mr. Holley presiding. Music- Mrs. Holley.
Biographical Sketch of Homer, with selections from his writings - Mr. L. Moss.
Synopsis of Homer's Iliad, with selections from the same - Mr. R. Goodrich.
The results of Dr. Stiles' antiquarian researches - Miss Kate McNaughton.
Committeemen - Mrs. Marion Miller - Mrs. Don Long - Mrs. Goodrich
Dr. Brownell & Miss Willein, elected members.

April 23rd

Society met at Mrs. McNaughton's. Mr. Goodrich presiding.
Music - Mrs. Brown
Histories of Mexico, its geography, soil, and climate - Mrs. Freer.
Its productions, manufactures & commerce - P. Garbin.
Music - Miss Crosby & Mr. Freer.
Mexico - Education, Religion & Government - Mr. Bramble.
Mexico before the conquest of Cortez - Mr. Weech.
Recitation, Creed of the Call.

Music - Mrs. Broady & Mr. Freer.
Mrs. Bramble, Mrs. Behard, and Char. McCall were elected members.

W. W. Evans
Secretary.
May 7th. Society met at Mr. Strong's. Mr. Strong, president.

Minnie McBean.

History of Kentucky, its geography, soil, climate.

Jennie McBean.

Its products, manufactures, commerce.

Minnie McBean.

Its education, religion, character, people.

Mr. Goodrich.

Mr. Goodrich.

An article from Col. Fos was read by Mr. Goodrich.

Minnie McBean.

May 21st. Society met at Mr. Miller's. Mr. Miller, president.

Donations from various persons were given.

Ex-tempore speech of the telegraph. Mr. Bramble.

Recitation. German poem, Miss Reed.

An article from Col. Fos of Yonkers read by Minnie Wallace.

Meeting to be held the first Monday in each month until October. Mr. W. B. Fos was elected a member.

June 4th. Society met at Dr. McBean's. Mr. Bramble, president.


Selection. The imperial family of Russia. Mr. J. C. McBean.


Character. Minnie McBean.

Article. That America should support Russia in her treaty.

Aff. Miss Miller, Bradley, and others. Mr. Goodrich.

Character. Minnie McBean.

Miss McBean.

Miss McBean.

Mr. Goodrich.

Mr. Goodrich.

Mr. Goodrich.

Mr. Goodrich.

Mr. Goodrich.

Mr. Goodrich.

Mr. Goodrich.

Mr. Goodrich. were elected members.
July 2
Society met at Mrs. Gray. Miller's. Mr. Brown, pres.
Musie—Mrs. Brown
Recitation—Mrs. Schane
Selection or item on the topic of Year
from each member
Mrs. Mrs. Miller & Mrs. J. C. Mcbean
Musie—Miss Brown

Aug 6
Society met at Mr. Brandle's. Mr. Elder Brown, pres.
Song—Mrs. J. McLaughlan
Lessons in natural history. All about bees. J. Lefield
Song by Mrs. Brandle
Characteristics of dogs. anecdote from each
member about dogs.

Sept 3
Society met at Mrs. McLaughlan. Mr. Don. pres.
Musie—Miss Jones
Question: Are animals endowed with reasoning powers
or only with instinct?
Mrs. Stewart & Brandle contended that they had the power
of reason. Mrs. Brown. Walker & Darrow read
bilater in favor of that position.
Mr. Elder Brown maintained that animals were
endowed with instinct only.
Thermon lift in snow. Mr. Don. Mr. Brandle
Musie—Miss Jennie Jones
Oct 7th
Society met at Mrs. Doss. Mr. Shelby presiding.

Mrs. Jan. - Miss Wallace

Sketches of character & services of Influence of distinguished Revolutionary characters.

John Hay - By Miss Groom

Aaron Burr - By Mr. Bramble

Long - Mrs. Bramble - Selection - Miss Pavey

Throwing light words, sang by Mrs. Miller, Miss Elmes

Selection - Miss Darrow


Oct 15th
Society met at Mr. Shelby. Mrs. Bramble presiding.

Revised \- Miss Crosby

Sketch of life of Alexander Hamilton. Mr. Shelby

A Selection or quotation from each member.

Miss E. - Miss E. - Miss Crosby. Mrs. Frankens

Long - Mrs. Bramble. Selection - Long. Miss Jennie Jones

The memory of Mrs. Miss. Agnew. Mrs. J. Williams. Mrs. E. Frankens

Mr. Hamilton & Dr. Sherwood are present. faken. October.

Oct 29th
Society met at Mrs. Williams. Mr. Williams presiding.

Long Jennie Jones

Sketch of Revolutionary character. Mr. Jefferson. Mr. Wood

Selection - Mrs. Budlong

Dr. Benjamin Rush. By Dr. Deming

Robert Moore. By S. F. Doss


A talk on Marriage. The Filipino people. Mrs. Golds

Mr. Gold was elected an honorary member.
Nov. 24
Society met at Mrs. McBean's. Mrs. Leslie presiding.

Society met at Mrs. McBean's. Mrs. Goodrich presiding.

Guitar solo—Mrs. Miller.

Reading of Constitution by the Secretary.

Selection: Mrs. Darrow—Sketch of the Life of Franklin—Read by Mrs. Budlong.

Selection: Mrs. H. Miller—Mrs. Miller.

Selection: a quotation about the sea from each member.

Missie Miss Goodrich & Mrs. Traylor.

Mrs. Leonard elected to membership.

Nov. 26
Society met at Mr. McBean's. Miss Goodrich presiding.

Song: Mrs. Bramble—Selection: Mrs. J. M. McBean.

Mrs. McBean introduced by narratives from the discovery of America by Columbus, if so be it. Then— Mrs. T. Drees.

Sketch of Columbus, Mr. P. Garrett.

Some item of interest connected with the city of London from each member.

Sources of London—Mrs. Drees—First recognition of the Thames—Stages in London—Jessie Jones—Deakins. Meinhardt's

Description of London—Mr. McBean.

St. Paul's Cathedral—Miss Drees—Miss Shand—Missie McBean.


Sketch of a traveler—Mrs. Drees—Details, setting—Mrs. Darrow.

Physical aspects of Mrs. Keeler. Previous London—Miss. Dore.


Alexandra Palace—Mrs. Miller.


Song: Mrs. Bramble.
Dec 2.

The Society met at Mrs B. Reasoms
Mr. E. Stannard presiding

1. Music - Homer Hall

2. Queries answered by Dr. Stanley, Jessie Jones, Minnie McBean, & Mrs Budlong.

3. Remarks by Mr. Sibley regarding suggestions for the renewal of interest in the meetings of the Society. Resolved to ask Mrs Fraser, Mr. Lewis, Mr. Curtin, Mr. Budlong, Mr. Sibley, Mr. Weed, and Mrs Jones for a report of Secretary.

4. Music - Mrs. Miller

5. Discussion of the cause of the hard times.

By: Mrs. Weed, Sibley, Lewis, & Budlong.

The name of C. Shirl was proposed for membership and accepted.

The next meeting to be held at Mrs. Williams, Mr. Williams to preside.

Dec 16.

At Mr. Williams. Mr. Stannard presiding.

1. Music: Dance by Mrs. Budlong & Miss J. McNaughton.

2. Sketch of the Knolhoffs & selection from his writings by Julian McBean.

3. Music by Mrs. Myron Miller, Miss Lewis.

4. Account of the American Abolition by Mr. Strachan.

5. Regulation: Miss Belard & Charades.

6. Chapter on English Literature by Mrs. Curtin. Miss Miss Wallace.

The names of Mrs. H. Parish & Mr. Weedland were proposed for membership & accepted.

C. Stannard for next term.

Mrs. Lewis, Mrs. J. B. McBean & Mrs. Mary Miller.

Next meeting at Mr. Lewis. Mrs. Lilly to preside.
Dec 30 1878

The Society met at Mr. Seager's. Mr. Liley presided.
Opening: Music by the Leithville Orchestra.
Conducted by E. M. Fergus.

Selection: A Christmas poem by Mr. Curtis.
Music: Arranged by Mr. Lewis. Solo by Mr. Miller and Mr. Owen.

Tableau: An African dance - Mrs. Sloane.

Music by Orchestra.

The Programme included a Christmas Drama & Essay which were not carried out, making the exercises very brief. They were very pleasantly influenced however, by the presentation of two beautiful volumes of Poetry to the Secretary from the Society through Mrs. Sloane, whose very complimentary address is printed below.

When sufficiently recovered from the overwhelming surprise to collect her senses, the grateful recipient returned heartfelt thanks to her kind friends, not alone for the valuable books, but for the expression of appreciative regard from neighbours whom she had learned to know & value through the exercises of this Society.

Mr. M. Fergus
Secretary
Jan. 13. The Society met at Cam. Miss McBean, President.
Miss McBean presented to Miss McBean.
Miss McBean, Chapter in American History.
Miss Jessie Jones.
Mr. Storey, Chapter in English Literature.
Miss May McBean. Recitation. The rainy day.
Miss McBean. Long by Miss Curtis. Read by Miss Wallace.
Charades by Jessie Jones and Minnie McBean.
Miss Lewis and Mr. Freyham.
It was moved to carry a motion that the Society meet each evening for a regular exercise in the study of History as a regular exercise in the programme for the evening. I motion was adopted as the text book.

Jan. 29. The Society met at Julian McBean.
Mr. Robert Garbutt, President.
Music College songs by Misses. Jennie and Jessie Jones.
Music May and Minnie McBean.
Chapter in American History. Mr. Kennebunk.
Chapter in English Literature by Miss Jessie McBean.
Discussion on the benefit of heavy doses. Dr. Teller.
Charades by Miss Lewis and Mr. Freyham.
Selection from Demosthenes, Miss Reed.
Mr. Curtis was elected as leader for the History class for a term of three months. The recitation to occupy thirty minutes.
Feb. 24

The Society met at Mrs. McBean's.

Miss Libbie Garsault

Sketch of the Life of Dumas, Mrs. J. C. McLean.

Reading conducted by Mr. Curtis.

Miss Minnie Lewis: Chapters on Eng. Lit.

Mrs. Stoddart

Readings from Shakespeare. Mrs. Reed and Mrs. Fraser.

(Serenade from Saltwater Musical Association.)

Long by Minnie McBean and by Minnie Lewis.

Miss Walls. Mr. McBean and Leward Seigfield were

proposed for membership and accepted.

Ex. Comm. for next term.

Mrs. Beal and Mrs. Curtis and Mrs. Fraser.

March 10.

Met at Mrs. McBean's. Mrs. J. Bradley Pres.

Miss Long. Jennie Jones

Sketch of the Character and Moods of Life of the

Egyptians. Ancient and Modern by Philip Garsault.

History Class conducted by Mr. Curtis.

Declamation. Leward Seigfield


Description of the Pyramids. Miss Della Franklin.

Biographical Sketch of Alexander the Great.

Miss Kate McNaughton.

Miss Long and Chorus. Art in Miss Wallace.

Pantomime by Miss S. McNaughton and Mrs. Bramble.
March 24th

Met at Mrs. Shadboldt. Mrs. Lilly presiding.

1. Music. Long by Maggie Shadboldt with duets by Mrs. Shadbold and Mrs. Coy. Miss

2. T.M. Naughton of Mr. Bramble.

History class conducted by Dr. Curtis.

3. Song by Minnie McLean.

4. Sketch of Babylon by Miss Franka McLean and by Curtis.

5. Discussion of the question. Resolved that the habitual exclusive reading of newspapers is injurious to the intellect.

Aff. Mr. Loom. Dr. Denman. Mr. Bramble. Reg. Mr. Weed.


7. Recitation by Miss Richard.

8. Duet by Miss Jennie Jones and Mrs. S. McNaught. Miss Curtis expects to leave town. Resigned the leadership of the History class. The Society tendered thanks for his services and elected Mr. Loom to the position.

April 22nd

Met at Mrs. Ameron Mullins. Mrs. Mullins presiding.

1. Long by Mrs. Ameron Mullins.

2. Singing class conducted by Mrs. Loom.

3. Sketch of Jewish History by Dr. Denman.

4. Discussion of the President's veto of the Chinese bill.


Mr. Loom offers a tribute of respect to the memory of Mr. Fielden who has died since our last meeting.

Ex. Com. for next term Dr. Denman, Frank McLean, and Miss Franklin.
April 21:
Society met at Mrs. McNaughton.
Dr. Rawley presiding.
1. Music: Jessie Jones
2. History class conducted by Mr. Sloan
3. Sketch of Carthage by Mrs. Budlong
4. Duett by Miss Curditch and Mrs. McNaughton
5. Devotions from Shakespeare by each member
6. Humorous recitation by Miss Wallace
7. Music arranged by Mr. Doe

May 5:
Met at Mr. Isaac Budlongs.
Frank Budlong presiding.
1. Music: Jessie Jones
2. The recitation in History was postponed and
   Mr. weed introduced Dr. Nelson, who gave
   an interesting address on the history of Science
3. History of Liberia: Its Geography by Gray Miller
   Customs and habits of the people by Dr. Denman
   Language and religion by Mrs. Weed
   Arts, Science and Manufactures by Mrs. Fraser
4. Shadows pantomimes by Frank Budlong, Lewis Leefeld

May 19:
Met at Mrs. Richards. J. Leefeld presiding.
Music by Miss Richards - History class conducted
by Mr. Sloan - Music by Clara Richards and Marie Warren
An account of the present condition
of India by Mr. Sloan
Songs by Miss Goodrich - Reading from
Shakespeare by Mr. Weed and Mrs. Fraser.
Ex. corn for next term by Mrs. Curtis, Miss Goodrich and
Miss Edith Richards.
June 2, 1879
The Society met at Mr. J. Budlong's
Mr. Budlong presiding

1. Music - Miss J. M. McNaughton
2. Shaking class conducted by Mr. Sloan.
3. Sketch of the present condition of the Russian Revolution
   Long by Mr. Budlong.
4. Music by Miss Wallace by urgent request - a
   repetitious, humorous recitation.

It was moved and carried that the meetings be suspended till the first Monday
in October.

Oct. 6, 1879
The Society met at Mr. Byron Miller's
Mr. Miller presiding.

1. Song - Jennie Jones
2. Shaking class conducted by Mr. Sloan.
   After recitation Mr. Sloan resigned - his resignation was regretfully accepted.
3. Music - Jessie Jones
4. Sketch of Greek Art - Mrs. Fraser
   Battle of Thermopylae - Miss Wallace
   Pyramen Games - Mrs. Byron Miller
   Lycurgus and his laws - Philip Garbutt
   The names of Mr. Morris - Miss Clark.

Mr. Flaxley, Miss Ella Miller, and Elbert Miller
were proposed for membership & accepted.

The name of Philip Garbutt was proposed
for leader of the shaking class, but he declined in
favor of Mr. Morris, who was elected to the position.
Oct 20 - Society met at Dr. Edson. Mr. Slone presiding.

1. Long by Miss Goodrich
2. History class conducted by Mr. Morris
3. Presentation by Jessie McBean
4. Sketch of the religion of Greece by Bradley
5. Dramatic selection from Mrs. Howe. Music: Dole
6. Invitations from each member.
7. Long by Mr. Goodrich

The name of Mr. Goldsmith accepted. Ex. Con. Helen Brown, Mrs. Slone
+ Minnie McBean

Nov 10 - Met at Mrs. Dorse. Mr. J. Brown presiding.

1. Music. Miss Minnie McBean and J. Jones with flute acc. by Mr. Grayburn
2. History class conducted by Mr. Morris
   Class sketches of Jervis - Miss Wallace
   Jerev - Mr. Brown
   Themisticles - Miss Brown
   Brutades - Mrs. Dorse
   Pericles - Mr. Slone
   Bolebridge - Mrs. J. C. McBean
3. Music arr. by Mr. Grayburn sung by Minnie McBean
4. Recitation - Mrs. Myron Miller
5. Shadow pantomimes acted by Dr. Shawley
Nov 24

Society met at J. C. McBea's
Mr. Holden presiding

1. Music - Miss Lewis
2. History class conducted by Mr. Morris
   Class Sketch - Of Demolachus by Miss Fraser
   Alexander the Great - Minnie McBean
   Philip of Macedon - Mr. Miller
   Alex' for Generals - Mr. Brown

3. Long by Mary McBean
4. Humorous Selection - Miss Williams
5. Dissertation on the Greek Sophists - Mr. Hawthorn
6. Music - Miss Wallace

Mr. Jennings and Mary McBean

Muses School - Next anniversary meeting to be held at
Miss Fraser - Mr. Bloom to preside

Dec 5

Society met at Mrs. McBean
Mr. Bloom Presiding

Music - Miss L. M. Brown
History class conducted by Mr. Morris
Class Sketch - Political evils of Greece - J. Brown
Greek Festival - Miss Deal
Literature & Philosophy - Miss Brown
Grecian Art - Miss Fraser
Life and Manners - Miss McLaughlin
Yearly report by the Secretary
Anniversary Address by Mr. Todd
Letters from absent members

"Mrs. Sherwood (Mrs. Smith)
"Lieut. Stanford, Mr. Drake
"Mrs. Cartwright, C. F. Budlong
"Mrs. & Mr. Austin (Mrs. Hoerr)
"Mr. Bramble, Mrs. Cameron (nee Mr. Naughton)

Read by Mrs. Eugenie McCDearm

Sketch of Longfellow by Mrs. Hadbott
Characters by Dr. Hadley and Miss G. P. Naughton

Suggestions & remarks by Mrs. Green

Invoices to Mrs. R. by Mrs. Litchfield. grateful for

Mrs. Moses Jones, Minnie McBean & Mrs. salad

Dec. 21. Society met at Mrs. P. Naughton's

Report for 1879
1879
Dec 22
The Society met at Mrs. McRae's. Mr. Goldsmith, Pres.
Miss J. Goodrich, Secy.
History Class. Conducted by Mr. Morris.
Music during Mrs. McRae's presence.
Recitation of Mrs. McRae.
The question: 'Proved that the mind of man is not inferior to that of woman.'
Affirmative. Mrs. Brown and Miss Wallace.
Negative, Mr. Doug. and Mr. Hall.
Music Duett. Mrs. Brown and Mr. Hall.

1880
Jan 14
The Society met at the Alcove.
Mr. Frank Scott, President.
Miss Mrs. J. Beal.
History Class. Mr. Morris.
Latin translation from Roman History.
Personology. Miss Clark.
Illustrated Reading. Mrs. Brown and Miss McLean.
Real History. Mrs. Alcove.
Essay on Gladstone and Beaconsfield. Mr. Jennings.
Declamation. Miss Alcove.
Feb. 9. The Society met at Mr. Seeds. Mr. Severn presided.

Feb. 10. Class of Painting, Mr. Morris.

Feb. 11. Class Sketch of Hannibal. Mr. Leafield.

Feb. 13. Recitation of Shakespeare by Mr. Miller.

Feb. 16. Society met at Mrs. Shadbolt. Mr. Miller presiding.

Feb. 17. Class Sketch of Caesar by Mr. Miller.


March 1. Society met at Mrs. McBean. Mr. Miller presiding.

1880

Music - Miss Jones

Synopsis - Miss Clark

Sketch of the Literature of the Augustan period - Sir Goldsmith

Sketch of Emerson - Dr. Lawley

An extract from Emerson by each member

March 15 - Society met at Mr. Lewis's

Mr. Jennings pres.

Duet - Mr. Lewis & Mr. Grayson

History class - Mr. Morris

Local History - Mr. Scocum

Discussion on the question reached that it is expedient for women to vote at school meetings.

Off - Mr. Morris - Reg - Mr. Weeds

A vote was taken upon female suffrage at general elections. Though negative, selection was done. Thanks given. Select - Mr. Brown. Music - Miss Brown

March 29 - Society met at Miss Doors' - Mrs. Sibley presiding

History class - Mr. Morris

Original poem by Miss Doors

Recitation by Miss M. Miller

Original verse, or poem from each member
April 12. Society met at J. C. McBean.

Music - 3 odes by Miss Miller

Miss Lewis & Miss Mary McBean.

Report - Duett - Miss Brown & Miss McBean.

Sketch of E. H. Jones by Miss Lillian Crabtree.

An excerpt from Holmes by each member.

Tasting Class - Dr. Morris.

Music by orchestra arranged by J. B. Nix. 

The story of Thrustina - her childhood, her days. 

Peaches - by Miss Brown. Death of her friends.

Miss Ella P. Miller.

Rifle address by the third time, Dr. Lawlor.

Happiness - by Miss Bellon. Lagg. Miss Frazier.

The Heather's shenies - Dr. Brown.

Music - Miss Goodwin & sons.

April 26. Society met at Miss Dr. M. Miller's.

Mr. Little presiding.

Music - Miss Jones.

Tasting Class - Dr. Morris.

Song - Mrs. Miller.

Local History - by Miss Love.

Original poem - "The Star of George Washington" and his little gallery - Miss Clark.

Selections from Campbells pleasure of Hope and Garritts.

An original story - Mr. Goldsmith.
May 10
Society met at Mrs. Dr. Bean's.
Mr. Morris presiding.

Musie: Long by Mrs. Mary Dr. Bean

Reading: Mr. Morris

Class Sketch of Greepat Latinar. Miss Clark

" " Cell by Miss Finney.

" " Otho & Franklin. Mrs. Brown

Dr. Jones.

The subject shall be "Military Academy at West Point" be abolished or suppressed
was discouraged by Mrs. Jones. Read aloud by:

Dr. Jones.

Musie: Quartet by Mrs. Garbutt & Mrs. Brown

Read: Mrs. Franka Dr. Bean

Mrs. Johnson's Dr. P. Miller

Original poetical recitation by Mr. Morris.

Humorous selection by Jones.

Musie: Mrs. Jones.

May 24
Society met at Mrs. Brown's. Mr. J. Brown presiding.

Musie: Mrs. Lewis

Recitation by Mrs. Mary Dr. Bean

Local read by Mrs. Weingard & Mrs. Ella Miller

Poem written by General Breckinridge

Musie: Mrs. Brown

Read: "Address of the meeting, be discontinued until the first Monday in Oct."
Oct 8 Society met at Mrs. Brown.

Miss I. Brown Pres.

Mrs. T. Staniford.

Account of "A British East Reserve Brown for Common School System its deficiencies" by Prof. Jennings.

The educational system of Japan by Prof. Staniford.

Miss Local. Dresell Mrs. Staniford Min. W. Douglass.

Talk upon the question of describing the history class. Resulting in a decision to continue the study of Mr. C. E. Alston who was elected for teacher of the class.

An election was held by Miss Killan. Mr. Wallace read by Mrs. Dorr, Miss Jennings Jones.

Oct 16 Society met at Mrs. M. Langton.

Mrs. Jennings presiding.

Miss Langton, Mrs. E. Millar.


Religion of the Mind of France. Mrs. L. Challenger.

Local History. Mr. Swepson.

An account of the Egyptian. M. Stratft. B. Hall.

Miss Miss M. D. Langton.

Nov 6 Society met at Mrs. Lewis. Bradberry presiding.

Miss Local Mrs. L. Green.

Regulation of selection from stimuli. Mr. Cone.

Personation. Mrs. Bolling.
Nov. 22

Society met at Mrs. Green's
Mrs. Miller presiding

Music - Mrs. Libbie Garbolt
Historical Clas - Mrs. Brown
Music - Long - F. H. Miller
Selection - Tar Pate
Preservation of Lord Bacon - Min. Gate
Music - Mrs. Brown - President from
thebesphere - vocal members
Mary Miller Read by Mr. Gennings
illustrated in pantomime by
A. H. Miller - Miss Slocum - E. D.
Mrs. & Mrs. Dolly Miller

Dec. 6

Society met at Mrs. McIvaine
Miss Wight presiding

Music - Orchestra - Conducted by Mrs. Gayler
Mrs. Lewis piano accompanist
Historical Class - G. F. Hisceny
Local Dots - Mrs. Dolly Gee & the Frayhorn
An account of the week of the grown members
of the society

Anniversary Address
Mrs. L. L. Brown
Recitation by Bible, Onder, Jessy McLean.

Vocal Duet: Mrs. Moster and Miss M. McLean.

Pianoforte Selection by Miss Grinstead.

Annual Report by Secretary.

Duet: The Moses Jones.

Suggestion of Remarks concerning the Society by Messrs. Jones & Doan.

Choruses arranged by Dr. McVea.

Anthem: Arranged by Dr. McVea.

One by George P. Bean and F. F. Lewis.

Followed by two pieces from the orchestra.

A vote of thanks was tendered to the speaker.

Annual Report for 1880.
1880 Dec 20

Society met at Mr. Chadbott's

G. T. Loosem, president.

Music—Chorus. Arranged by H. T. F. Hall.

Song by T. Stevens, Miller, Doty, Smith, Rees, of U. S.

Music. Instrumental. Miss Ella Miller.

Selections. Miss Ella Miller.

Selections. Mr. T. W. Loosem.

Invocation on the 4th of August by Miss Ella Miller.

Debate on English trading, from Day to

-invasion, to the consolidation with

England. By Miss G. G.,


Conversation on the subject of

Christmas gifts. By M. S. S. Brown.

Recited—In U.S. by Miss Brown and

Mr. Dibly. Reading—

Done by the Post-Office of Mr. Jones.

A speech on the land system of

Ireland by Dr. Wood.

A Christmas thought for each member.
Jan 16th
The Society met at the Parsonage
Rev. Wood Presiding
Pastor Class - Mr. Jennings

Class on hand: His Religion System
Mrs. Weed
Music - Officers' glee club
Discussion on the balance of trade between France & England. The tone of the week
Selection - Mrs. Weed
Thoughts on the New Year. Each member
Music - Glee Club.

Jan 24th
The Society met at the Hall. J. Badington Pres.
Music - Haste & Piano - Mrs. Haste & Mrs. Fitch
Pastor Class - Mr. Jennings
Conversation on the Subject: land tenure
System of Ireland by Mr. Heelan
Badington, Wood, Jennings, Weed & Brown
Sketch of the Life of Emily & George Eliot
by Mrs. Fraser
Music - Haste & Piano
Press Hall & Frosh

J. Badington
Feb 17
The Society met at Mrs. Richards.
Dr. Hagny presiding.
Music: Duett: Mr. Richard & Jennie Jones.
History class: Mrs. Roesen.
Class Sketch: Gregory & Mrs. Brunton.
" " of German class: Miss Ross.
" " of the Alleghenies: Van Gheer.
Mr. Brown was elected leader of History class.
Music: Miss Roesen.
Criticism on Essay: Miss Jones.
Miss Kate & Mrs. Vaughon.
An article on the advisability of the U. S. Postjoining a Blue flag fund for Italy
presentation: Mrs. Mary McQuon.
The name of Miss Wood was proposed for membership & accepted.

Feb 27
Society met at the Alcorn.
Mrs. Green president.
Long: Van Gheer.
History class: Mr. Brown.
Class Sketch: The Influence of the Crusades on the Civilization of Europe.
By: Dr. Laney.
On the Effect & Results of the Crusades on Christianity: Mr. Green.
Music: Miss Lewis.
Simmons Selection.
Miss T. & Mrs. Vaughon.
1881

A description of the comparative merits of the different proposed routes across the Isthmus of Panama by Mr. Shelby Long of Mrs. W. E. Miller.


April 7, Society met at Mr. Brown's. Mr. Brown presiding.
Music - Song by Mrs. Ashley
History Class - Mr. Brown
Music - Mrs. Brown

Question in Natural History answered by Mr. Weed. Mr. Jennings joined the floor.

Dissent on the question. Resolved that the Indians of this country have been grossly
abused by the Government.
Reg. Mr. Jennings, Mr. Brown, Mr. Weed

Mr. Doremi
Aff - Sustained by letter from Col. D. Hall
Closing remarks from Mr. Brown

Regulation - Miss Hawley
Music - Mrs. Brown

April 18, Society met at Mr. E. Miller's. Mr. E. Miller Pres.
Music - Miss Libbie Gilbert
History Class - Mr. Jennings
Class Sketch - Battle of Greer

Mr. Jennings

Song - Mrs. Miller

An Article by Mr. Doremi advocating
the necessity for the people of this country

to protect themselves from the oppression
of monopolies.

Remarks on same submitted by Mr. Jennings.
Sketches of the lives of three naturalists
Appasij - Andalon & Steele
Mrs. Brown
Presentation of Natural history by Hill & Duke
Music - Mrs. T. M. Raughton

May 2
Society met at Mrs. McBean
Mrs. Hoagam presiding
Long Min. May 3McBean
History Class - Mr. Brown
An account of the difficulties between England and the Byzantine
The Creed
Music - Misses Jones & Ayrard
Remarks on the British Parliament
The Florenc
Class Sketches. Literature of the Middle Ages
"Science of
"Science of Middle Ages
Music Mrs. T. M. Raughton
Executed by James Brown & Lewis
May 23rd, 1881

Society met at Dr. Secco's. Mr. Storey presiding.

Class Sketches:

A Confession of the History of the 6th-7th-8th Centuries. Mrs. Jennings.

\[ 8^\text{th} - 9^\text{th} \times 10 \text{ to} \]

Rev. Gates.

\[ 11^\text{th} - 12^\text{th} \times 13 \text{ to} \]

Mrs. Fraser.

\[ 14^\text{th} + 15^\text{th} \]

Miss Goreen.

Criticism upon Burns and his writings. Mrs. J. J. McBean.

Music by Dr. Port Girr.

" Drury Band Conducted by J. P. S. Hall.

Entire.

Song by Dr. Port Girr.

A vote of thanks tendered to the ladies.

The Society adjourned to meet on the first Monday in October at the residence of Mrs. Storey.

M. M. Fraser

Secretary.
Oct. 3rd

Society met at Mr. Slocomb's
Dr. Flaxley presiding.
No programme having been arranged
Mr. Slocomb read a chapter of the
Local Gordon of the town.
Mr. Jennings was appointed conductor
of the Gordon plan.
Mr. Rute, Mr. Naughton, to act as
Secretary.

Oct. 15th

Society met at Mrs. Dyer's.
Mr. Weed presiding.

history class - Mr. Jennings,

lecture - Mrs. Howley

Sketch of the life & character of
President Garfield - Phineas Garfield
Charcoal sketch - Mr. Dore & Mr. Gochen
Executive Committee
Mrs. Gochen - Mrs. Dore & Dr. Wood.

Oct. 31st

Society met at Mrs. Naughton's.
Mr. Weed presiding.

history class - Mr. Jennings,

movie - Mr. & Mrs. Naughton

Sketch of political parties

J. E. Brown

Reading from Dr. Pearson's Life in the Brush
Mrs. J. Brewson
Music: He marries Dr. M. Weed
A quotation from works of
J. G. Holland — each member
The name of Mrs. J. A. Lamb was accepted for membership.

Nov 14th
Society met at Mr. Gilligan's
Mr. Miller presiding.
Music: Mrs. House
Sketch by Dr. J. G. Holland
Mrs. Biddulph
History of political parties
Brown
History: Mr. Jennings
Ran Sketch of John Kings of Goshen.
" Of the rise of Presbyterian, Mrs. Weed
" Of the Reo
" Mrs. Lee
" Mrs. House
" Martin Lôtterman
Mrs. McLaughlin.
The question of honesty by the test policy was discussed in obtaining financial success was discussed by Mrs. Weed Lôtterman, Mrs. Garbutt, Mr. Jennings & Brown.
Music: Mrs. Miller & Mrs. Gray McBain accompanied by Mrs. House.
Mrs. D. R. Wheeler was accepted for membership.
THESE PAGES WERE BLANK AT THE TIME OF SCANNING FROM 229 TO END OF BOOK